## Structure and Function in Living Systems Unicellular and Multicellular Organisms

Name: Period:

Use Chapter 4, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 3: The Organization of Living Thi	ngs (p.128)
1. Anything that can perform life processes b	by itself is an
2. What are the two types of organism a. old organisms and new organisms b. large organisms and small organi	s c. living organisms and nonliving organisms
Unicellular Organisms (p.128)	
3. How many horns does a <i>uni</i> corn have?	How many wheels does a <i>uni</i> cycle have? So, if
something is unicellular, how many cells r	nust it have?
4. Organisms that are made of one cell are of	called organisms.
5. The single cell of a unicellular organism de to do to stay alive.	oes of the things the organism needs
6. Unicellular organisms can live in more pla	ces than multicellular organisms (True / False)
Multicellular Organisms (p.128)	
7. Organisms that are made of many cells are	re called
8. Even though a multicellular organism is m	nade of many cells, it starts as a cell.
<ul><li>9. In multicellular organisms, what ha</li><li>a. Cells become disorganized.</li><li>b. Cells become larger.</li></ul>	c. Cells become smaller.
10. If an organism's cells are differentiated, i	t means they have cells of types.
The Characteristics of Being Multicellular	r (p.129)
11. How do multicellular organisms be	ecome larger?
	c. by connecting to other organisms
b. by making more small cells	d by living in a larger group (1961   1971) \ \ \ \ =
12. If the cell of a <i>unicellular</i> organism cell di	ies, the organism
13. If a cell of a <i>multicellular</i> organism dies,	the organism will continue to
14. Because oforganism.	, a multicellular organism is more efficient than a unicellular
15. How is having specialized cells lik	ke having an assembly line in a factory?
a. Each job takes a long time.	c. More things are done in less time.
b. No job takes very long.	d. Nothing is done on time.