

Properties of living things and homeostasis

Read chapter 1.6

Fill in the blanks

1. The 7 properties of all living things are:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
2. Every living thing is made up of the 4 basic elements:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
3. Viruses are considered living things (true or false) _____
4. Metabolism involves the production of energy in the form of _____.
5. The hereditary material in all living things is _____.
6. Humans have _____ chromosomes.
7. State if the following is part of the internal or external environment:
 - a. Ear canal _____
 - b. Interstitial fluid _____
 - c. Mouth _____
 - d. Stomach _____
 - e. Blood _____
8. The components of a negative feedback loop are:
 - a. stimulus
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

- d. _____
 - e. response
9. Tactile receptors detect _____
 10. Osmoreceptors detect _____
 11. _____ receptors detect blood pressure
 12. _____ receptors detect pain
 13. Freda ate chocolate cake and glucose entered her bloodstream through the digestive tract. Consuming sugar stimulates the hormone _____ and tells the liver to convert excess sugar into _____. In this scenario, the stimulus is the _____ and the effector is the _____.
 14. If homeostasis cannot be maintained for a short time then you will have symptoms, but if homeostasis cannot be maintained at all, such as being unable to regulate blood sugar, then you will have a _____.
 15. The integrating center for temperature regulation is _____.
 16. Normal body temperature is _____ degrees C.
 17. If your body temperature drops below normal, what is an example of an effector that would help to increase body temperature? _____
 18. An example of a positive feedback loop is _____
 19. _____ receptors would detect uterine contractions.
 20. The hormone that causes uterine contractions is _____.