

Directed Reading B

Section: The Organization of Living Things (pp. 128–133)

_____ 1. Anything that can carry out life processes independently is a(n)

- a. cell.
- b. organ system.
- c. tissue.
- d. organism.

2. What are the two types of organisms?

UNICELLULAR ORGANISMS

_____ 3. Organisms made of one cell are

- a. unicellular.
- b. multicellular.
- c. polycellular.
- d. megacellular.

4. What are two advantages to being unicellular over having many cells?

MULTICELLULAR ORGANISMS

_____ 5. Organisms made of many cells are

- a. unicellular.
- b. multicellular.
- c. polycellular.
- d. megacellular.

6. As a single cell develops into many cells, the cells become

_____, or fixed, into different types of cells.

7. What are two reasons the characteristic larger size of a multicellular organism is an advantage?

Directed Reading B *continued*

8. Why does a multicellular organism usually have a longer life than a unicellular organism?

9. How does having specialized cells make an organism more efficient?

FROM CELLS TO ORGANISMS

_____ **10.** The special activity of an organ or part is its

- a.** structure.
- b.** differentiation.
- c.** arrangement.
- d.** function.

_____ **11.** The arrangement of parts in an organism, including the shape and material of which the part is made, is its

- a.** structure.
- b.** differentiation.
- c.** arrangement.
- d.** function.

12. Describe the structure and function of guard cells in some plants.

13. A group of similar cells that perform a common function is called

a(n) _____.

14. What are the four basic types of animal tissues?
