

<b>Grade 6</b>									
<b>Ch. 1 Lesson 1</b>									
<b>Life Science</b>									
<b>Page #</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer(s)</b>	<b>Links/Sources</b>						
13	How many different species do you think exist on Earth?	Sample answer: Many students will guess millions. Currently scientists estimate 8.7 million + or -							
13	What features do they have in common?	Sample answer: The all breathe air, they are all made of cells, they all reproduce.							
13	Do they have similar processes, or go through similar life cycles?	Yes, living things have similar life processes.							
13	What processes tie together all forms of life?	Sample answer: The show structure and function, they process food in similar ways.							
13	How can tiny cells control everything?	Sample answer: They contain DNA which has the instructions for life and directs the cells to what is needed by the whole organism.							
14	How can you observe and learn more about cells?	Sample answer: You can look in books about cells, you can look at cells through a microscope.							
15	How are they different?	Sample answer: They are different in that the horses are different colors and different sizes.							
15	How are they alike?	Sample answer: They are the same in that they are both horses, mammals, they have the same body structures.							
15	Why are these tiny organisms important?	Sample answer: The tiny creatures are an important piece of the food webs in rivers and lakes. They provided food for other animals, and in many photosynthesize to provide oxygen for animals to breathe							
16	How are these functions similar to the functions carried out by a pet dog?	Sample answer: In most cases the functions people do every day are very similar to what a pet dog does everyday.							
16	What does your body and the dogs body need to survive?	Sample answer: We both need oxygen, food, water, exercise and rest.							
16	What does a dog have in common with an oak tree?	Sample answer. Both the dog and the oak tree need food, water, and air.							
16	How is it possible to have so much in common when organisms look so different?	Sample answer: The Creator used the same basic plan for life but allowed for great diversity among living organisms							
16	How does the structure of the leafy sea dragon help it to blend in with seaweed?	*Sample answer: The leafy sea dragon's color is similar to the seaweed. Its body has projections with a shape similar to the pieces of seaweed.							
17	What does the term unicellular mean?	Made of only one cell.							
17	What does multicellular mean?	Made of many cells working together.							
17	How are the cells in unicellular organisms similar to cells in multicellular organisms?	Sample answer: They are similar in that the are built from the same chemical elements, they have similar parts, and perform similar functions.							
17	How are they different?	Sample answer: They have different shapes, sizes, and carry out many different functions.							
17	How might genetics explain the variety in eye color?	*Sample answer: Several genes determine eye color, and this might explain the great variety of eye color.							
17	How are these cells alike and different?	*Alike: both have a nucleus; Different: <i>Paramecium</i> is unicellular and has cilia; onion cell is part of a multicellular organism and has no cilia							
17	What might be the purpose of the cilia?	*To move the cell							
17	What might be the purpose of the cell wall?	*To contain the contents of the cell							

17	What is the function of the cell membrane?	*The membrane holds in the contents of the cell but also acts as a filter for materials going in and out of the cell.					
18	What does your body do to recover from exercise?	Sample answer: The body has to maintain homeostasis, which is unbalanced when exercising.					
18	How do you think your temperature will change after exercise?	Sample answer: My temperature will increase.					
18	How does exercise time affect how your body regulates homeostasis?	Sample answer: The longer the exercise the more the imbalance within the body the longer it will take for homeostasis to be restored.					
19	What things do you organize and give order to?	Sample answer: My bedroom, my closet, any kind of collection such as marbles, stamps, hot wheels, dolls, shells, rocks, etc.					
19	What does Genesis 1 tell us about God's planning and organization of Creation?	Sample answer: Genesis 1 tells us how God spoke and created the Earth and all the life on it, as well as the objects of the universe.					
19	In what biome do you live?	Sample answer: Students should be able to identify the general biome in which they live: desert, grassland, hardwood forest, coniferous forest, rain forest, etc.					
19	What population of plants and wildlife interact in your area?	Sample answer: Bees use nectar from flowers, hawks hunt mice that eat grasses and seeds in a meadow					
19	How would you describe the population, community, and ecosystem that the jaguar is part of?	*Answers will vary: The population consists of young and mature jaguars. The community has many different species of plants and animals. The ecosystem consists of living things and nonliving things, such as shade from the canopy, temperature, humidity, rain, and rivers.					
19	What kinds of examples of organization can you find in the schoolyard?	*Answers will vary. Check that students show appropriate connections between living and non-living things					
20	Why should you have an understanding of this kind of organization?	*Since all things interact, it is helpful to know how they are connected.					
20	How many branches of biology are there?	*Students may have different numbers of branches listed and described. Check their lists to be sure they are only including branches of biology. A partial list of branches and descriptions are listed in the teacher margin on p 20.					
20	What levels of biological organization do these geese represent?	*Population					
21	How do they interact with nonliving things around them?	Sample answer: living things drink water, dig and burrow in the dirt, lay in the sunlight to get warm, they hibernate to avoid freezing temperatures.					
21	How would removing one part of an ecosystem affect the other parts?	Sample answer: Removing one part of an ecosystem would affect all parts of the ecosystem. All living things in an ecosystem depend on one another and the nonliving features of the ecosystem for survival.					
21	What interdependence is observed between insects and flowers?	Insects such as bees and butterflies pollinate flowers.					
21	What are some other ways in which organisms are interdependent?	Sample answer: Plants produce oxygen and food that animals depend on and animals produce carbon dioxide that plants depend on for photosynthesis.					
21	How do organisms interact with their environment?	Sample answer: Animals and plants use the water in their environment to drink, animals burrow in the ground, plant leaves are smaller in hot dry environments and larger in cool, dark, moist environments.					

21	When you feel hot or cold, how does your body respond in order to maintain a constant temperature?	Your body produces sweat to cool you when it is hot. Your body shivers when it is cold.					
21	What examples can you see of homeostasis taking place in plants and animals living around you?	Sample answer: Leaves wilting when the plant needs water, dogs panting when they are hot, birds eating at a bird feeder.					
21	How does this structure help the plant function during heavy tropical rains? Does this design help with any other organisms survive?	*The water will quickly flow down the leave and drip off the tapered end of the leaf.					
21	If so, how?	*It keeps the leaf from being overloaded with water during the rainy season. It might also help dew drip off the leaf in the morning, keeping the leaf dry to discourage mold from growing. Other organisms may benefit from water falling off the leaf by drinking it so they can grow and thrive.					
21	How does your body respond to being cold?	*Shivering and getting goose bumps.					
21	What would happen if you could not sweat?	*Heat would build up in my body and my temperature would get higher than normal. If a person's temperature gets too high, it could cause death.					
21	How is homeostasis in an organism like the central air conditioning system of a house?	*Sample answer: If the room temperature gets too warm, the air conditioning turns on. When it cools down, the air conditioning turns off. This is similar to one way a human body maintains homeostasis. When the body heats up, the body sweats to cool down. When the body is cooled, the sweating stops.					
21	What is an example of organisms being independent?	*Sample answer: bees building, maintaining, and protecting a hive: ants building, maintaining, and protecting an anthill.					
22	What do these verses say about where living things come from?	*Both explain that all things were created by Jesus.					
23	Why do you think the shark size might have changed?	*Sample answer: Many sharks that lived thousands of years ago might have been larger than they are today. Fossilized shark teeth have been found and compared to shark teeth from sharks of today. The shark teeth from modern sharks are smaller than most of the fossils. Perhaps larger ones died and only smaller ones survived.					
24	What difference can you see in these organisms?	*Sample answer: They are different species of animals, such as; mammals, birds, fish, and amphibians, and different types of organisms such as; insects, plants, trees, and grasses; there are land animals, aquatic animals, and birds; some have feathers, fur, hair, scales, or exoskeletons.					
	* Means the answer is found in the TE.						