



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION

**1.2**

UNIFYING THEMES OF BIOLOGY

# Study Guide

### KEY CONCEPT

**Unifying themes connect concepts from many fields of biology.**

### VOCABULARY

system	homeostasis	adaptation
ecosystem	evolution	

**MAIN IDEA:** All levels of life have systems of related parts.

1. What is a system?

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2. What are some examples of systems?

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Complete the table by writing either the level of life or an example of a system at that level of life.

Level	Example
<b>3.</b>	Chemicals and processes interact in a precise way so that a cell can function properly.
Cells	<b>4.</b>
<b>5.</b>	Different parts of a living thing work together so that the living thing can survive.
Ecosystem	<b>6.</b>

**MAIN IDEA:** Structure and function are related in biology.

7. What are structure and function?

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8. Give an example of how structure and function are related on the cellular level.

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## Section 1.2 STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

**MAIN IDEA:** Organisms must maintain homeostasis to survive in diverse environments.

9. What is homeostasis?

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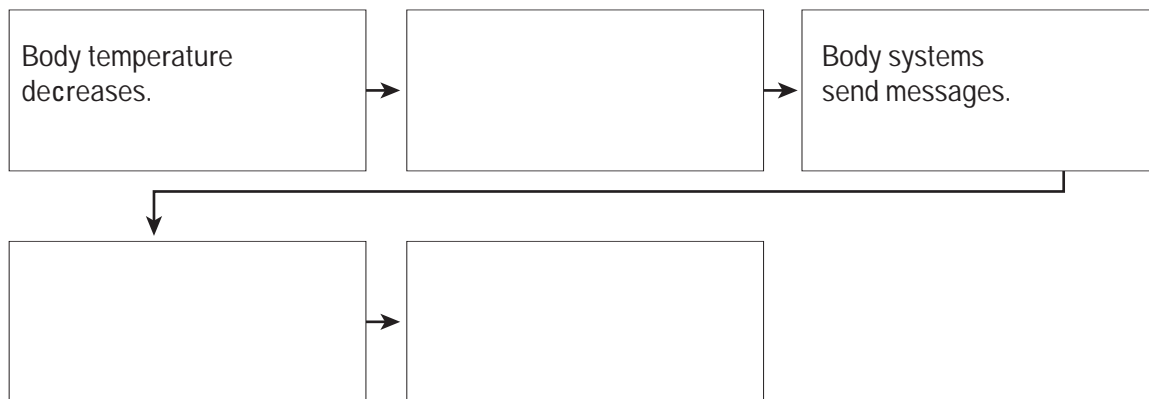
10. Why is homeostasis important to the survival of an organism?

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11. In the space below, draw a sketch to help you remember what negative feedback is.



**MAIN IDEA:** Evolution explains the unity and diversity of life.

12. What is evolution?

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13. Over the course of time, evolution \_\_\_\_\_ the genetic makeup of a population.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ are genetic traits that give an advantage to an individual and can be passed on to offspring.

### Vocabulary Check

15. A system in which living and nonliving things in a certain area interact is called a(n)

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16. The maintenance of constant internal conditions in an organism is called

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