Unit C Chapter 2 Review Question Answers

1. Same: level of organization in the body. Tissue: made up of similar cells. Organ: Made up of different tissues.
2. Same: Organisms. Autotroph: gets energy from Sun. Heterotroph: gets energy from food.
3. Same: cellular process. Photosynthesis: captures energy. Cellular Respiration: releases energy.
4. Same: animal. Predator: eats another animal. Prey: is eaten.
5. Same: involves means of getting food. Producer: makes own food. Consumer: eats or absorbs food.
6. Same: type of behavior. Migration: move with change in environment. Hibernation: go into sleeplike state with change in environment.
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. Reproduction is the process by which an organism produces offspring. Both single celled and some multicellular organism are capable of both sexual and asexual reproduction. Only one organism is involved in asexual reproduction, and the offspring have the same genetic material as the parent. In sexual reproduction, two parents are involved and the offspring have genetic material from both parents.
16. Most of the food that animals use comes either directly or indirectly from plants. Plants use energy from the sun to put together complex carbon compounds into sugar and starch by eating plants.
17. Fungi absorb nutrients from living material. Many fungi get nutrients form the remains of dead plants and animals or the waste products of living plants and animals. Other fungi grow into the living tissue of organisms.
18. Sun; plants capture energy from the sun; organisms get energy from plants or animals that eat plants.
19. Insect, worm, woodchuck, robin, owl
20. Insect: herbivore; worm: decomposer; robin and owl: carnivores; woodchuck: omnivore
21. Yes; it has more options because if animal food is not available, it can eat both plants and animals
22. It breaks down plant and animal matter and returns nutrients to soil
23. In winter, less food is available. Some animals migrate; others hibernate.