GENERAL BIOLOGY Lecture 2 - What is life?

I. Levels of organization

Α.	Subatomic particle	H.	Organ

B. Atom I. Organ system

C. Molecule J. Multicellular organism

D. Protein (enzyme)
E. Organelle
F. Cell
K. Population
L. Community
M. Ecosystem (Biome)

G. Tissue N. Biosphere

SAM POCTOOMP Can Eat (Big) Bananas

II. What is life?

- A. Rock vs frog (easy); bacterium vs virus (more difficult)
- B. Distinguishing between living and non-living
 - 1. Energy transfer
 - a) Summation of a cell's chemical processes: metabolism
 - 2. Growth
 - 3. Response to stimuli
 - 4. Movement
 - 5. Reproduction (DNA)
- C. Definition of life: THE SUM PROPERTIES OF METABOLISM, GROWTH, IRRITABILITY, MOVEMENT, AND REPRODUCTION
 - 1. Smallest unit of life that can exist as a separate entity: A CELL

III. Uniformity of life

- A. Metabolism
 - 1. Photosynthesis (Plantae, Protista, Monera*)
 - 2. Respiration (Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista, Monera*)
 - 3. Other metabolism
 - 4. Energy (ultimately ATP) for:
 - a) Growth
 - b) Development
 - c) Reproduction
- B. Homeostasis ability to maintain an internal environment
- C. Inheritance
 - 1. DNA
 - a) Transmission from parent to offspring
 - b) Spontaneous mutations
 - c) Adaptation to environment
 - d) Survival of the fittest

IV. Diversity of life

- A. Variation
 - 1. Form
 - 2. Function
 - 3. Behavior

^{*}The Kingdom Monera, under the new classification scheme, has been divided into the Kingdoms Archaebacteria and Eubacteria