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Crash Course Biology #41: Multicellular Function: Why We Aren't Just One Big Cell

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The process by which multicellular organisms maintain stable internal conditions is called _____.
2. The internal systems of organisms are shaped by millions of years of _____.
3. Organisms made up of more than one cell are called _____ organisms.
4. Groups of similar cells working together to perform a function are called _____.
5. The levels of biological organization in multicellular organisms follow this sequence: molecules, organelles, cells, _____, organs, and organ systems.
6. The process by which cells specialize to perform different functions is known as _____.
7. The two main types of transport cells in plants are _____, which transport water, and _____, which transport sugar.
8. The ratio that limits the size of a single-celled organism is called the _____ ratio.
9. Free radicals can cause damage to cells in a process known as _____ stress.
10. The mechanism by which an organism regulates its internal conditions, such as temperature and hydration, is called _____.
11. The two types of feedback mechanisms in homeostasis are _____ feedback and _____ feedback.
12. The type of feedback that counteracts a change in the body to restore balance is called _____ feedback.
13. The release of ethylene gas in ripening fruit is an example of _____ feedback.
14. The ability of an organism to maintain stable internal conditions despite external changes is called _____.
15. The structural component that helps hold homologous chromosomes together during crossing over is called the _____ complex.

Crash Course Biology #41: Multicellular Function: Why We Aren't Just One Big Cell - KEY

1. The process by which multicellular organisms maintain stable internal conditions is called **homeostasis**.
2. The internal systems of organisms are shaped by millions of years of **evolution**.
3. Organisms made up of more than one cell are called **multicellular** organisms.
4. Groups of similar cells working together to perform a function are called **tissues**.
5. The levels of biological organization in multicellular organisms follow this sequence: molecules, organelles, cells, **tissues**, organs, and organ systems.
6. The process by which cells specialize to perform different functions is known as **cell differentiation**.
7. The two main types of transport cells in plants are **xylem**, which transport water, and **phloem**, which transport sugar.
8. The ratio that limits the size of a single-celled organism is called the **surface-to-volume** ratio.
9. Free radicals can cause damage to cells in a process known as **oxidative** stress.
10. The mechanism by which an organism regulates its internal conditions, such as temperature and hydration, is called **homeostasis**.
11. The two types of feedback mechanisms in homeostasis are **negative** feedback and **positive** feedback.
12. The type of feedback that counteracts a change in the body to restore balance is called **negative** feedback.
13. The release of ethylene gas in ripening fruit is an example of **positive** feedback.
14. The ability of an organism to maintain stable internal conditions despite external changes is called **homeostasis**.
15. The structural component that helps hold homologous chromosomes together during crossing over is called the **synaptonemal** complex.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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