Station One

One partner, whoever has lighter colored eyes, needs to close their eyes for a full minute. Watch what happens to their pupils when they open their eyes!

- 1. What did you observe?
- 2. This is a great example of a stimulus and response. Identify the stimulus and response.
- 3. What secondary characteristic of life did this demonstrate? (Hint: the body is trying to maintain how much light enters the body through the eyes)

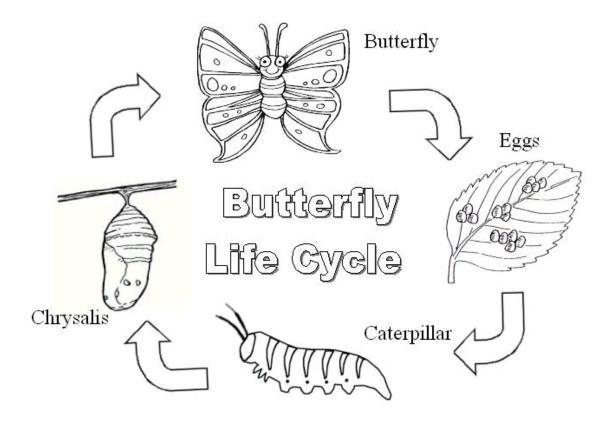
Station Two

Look in the microviewer

1. Draw a simple sketch of what you see in the microview
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- 2. Complete the following statement: This is a magnified image of ______.
- 3. What two characteristics of life are being shown?

Observe the picture below



Butterfly Rearing Kits Available 800-405-1497 www.NatureGifts.com

- 1. What is the characteristic of life being displayed?
- 2. What are the major developmental differences between a caterpillar and a butterfly?
- 3. How is growth different from development? Use examples from the butterfly life cycle.

Observe the solar powered toy! This toy uses solar energy to power movement.

- 1. What is the one characteristic of life is she displaying?
- 2. Is the Queen figurine living or non-living? Explain.

Chlorophytum comosum, the spider plant, is on your lab table. The "spiderettes", the small bundles of leaves at the end of the spider plant, can be cut off the spider plant and replanted. A whole spider plant can be grown from one spiderette. It is genetically identical to the parent plant.

- 1. This demonstrates that all living things are capable of reproduction. What type of reproduction does the spider plant use?
- 2. What secondary characteristic of life is the spider plant showing as it changes from a spiderette to a full spider plant?

There are two types of iguanas on the Galapagos Islands, land and marine iguanas. Marine iguanas differ from land iguanas in a variety of ways. The marine iguanas are a dark grey in color to blend in with the rocky shores they life on. Marine iguanas also have very strong jaws for chewing the algae off rocks. Marine iguana and land iguanas are both cold-blooded, and use the sun to regulate their body temperature. Marine iguanas, however, must often dive into cold water to get food, causing their body temperature to drop. For this reason, marine iguanas huddle together to quickly warm back up. It is theorized that the land and marine iguanas alive today share a common ancestor.

- 1. List the adaptations marine iguanas have to survive in their environment.
- 2. Eating the algae off rocks allows the marine iguana to fulfill what characteristic of life?
- 3. Are cold-blooded animals able to maintain homeostasis in regards to their internal temperature? Why or why not?

Your phone is amazing! It is organized into many different parts. Phones have changed a lot since they were first invented. Heck, even the iPhone 6 is a lot different from the iPhone 1. More phones are being produced every day. You must plug them in periodically to give them energy to work, but battery life is improving! Your phone is capable of maintaining a constant temperature to prevent it from getting too hot or cold. Phones have changed greatly based on the needs of their users. For example, some phones have fancy cameras for people who like taking pictures and other phones can be submerged in water for those outdoor types. When you tap your phones screen, it "wakes up" and responds to your touches. Based on all of this information, I conclude that phones are living.

On back side of your foldable, answer the following question:

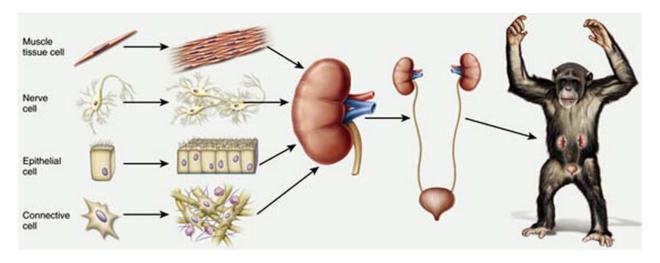
1. Prove Ms. Hinkson wrong. Explain why phones ARE NOT living. You must include at least four characteristics of life in your explanation.

Fill-in the following chart on your foldable.

	Definition	Example
Autotroph		
Heterotroph		
Decomposer		

Note: If you finish this station early, stay at this station but get caught up on any parts of the foldable you did not complete.

Look at the following picture



- 1. What characteristic of life is being displayed in the picture?
- 2. Does a single-celled organism display organization?