

LAB: Is it Alive?

1. What are the 8 characteristics of life (from your book – list them in order)?

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 -
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 -
- 8 -

Object Number	What is the object?	Living; Once Living; Made by a Living Thing; Never Living	Which of the 8 Characteristics does it show?							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

Once you have collected all data, determine whether the items are Living; Once Living; Made by a living thing; or Never Living.

2. Of the things that were not considered alive (never living), name one characteristic of life that none of them had.

3. Which characteristics do you feel *best* define life?

4. What are examples of how human beings show the characteristics of life?

organization-

getting and using energy-

responsiveness-

homeostasis-

5. Label each of the following situations as one of the characteristics of life.

Situation	Characteristic of Life
a. a cell divides	
b. a giraffe eats leaves off of a tree	
c. when using a microscope you see liver cells	
d. you get goose bumps when it's cold	
e. plants capture sunlight to make glucose	
f. a sperm cell and egg cell fuse to make a zygote	
g. a rabbit's fur turns white in the winter	

6. Classify each of the following as a stimulus or a response (answer each).

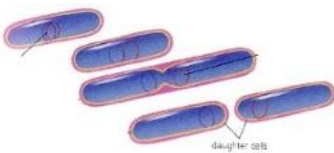
- a) (S or R) the recess bell ringing in an elementary school
- b) (S or R) your mouth watering at the sight of food on a plate
- c) (S or R) a sudden drop in air temperature
- d) (S or R) a flu virus entering your body
- e) (S or R) getting "butterflies" in your stomach before giving a speech.

7. Classify each of the following as living or nonliving thing (answer each).

- a) (L or N) rust eating a hole in a metal bucket
- b) (L or N) an apple on a tree
- c) (L or N) bacteria
- d) (L or N) lightning
- e) (L or N) a dinosaur fossil
- f) (L or N) a wasp

8. Identify which of the 3 organisms below are reproducing sexually and which are reproducing asexually.

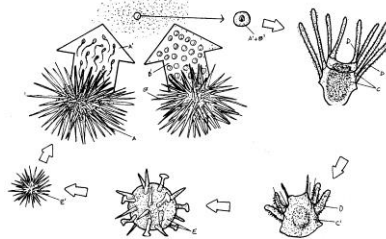
BACTERIA



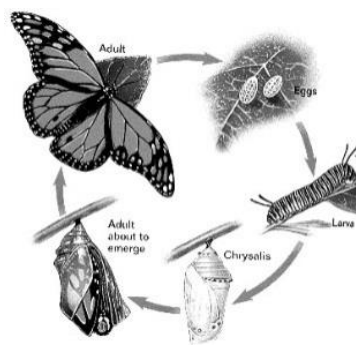
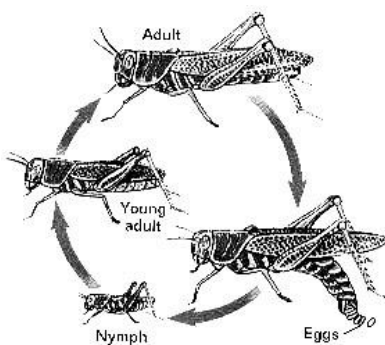
HYDRA



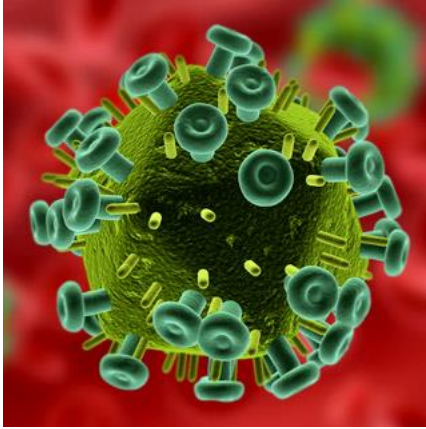
SEA URCHIN



9. Identify which graphic BEST shows growth and which BEST shows development.



Reading/Response: Are Viruses Alive?



Are viruses alive?

Anyone with a cold or the flu virus feels as if they are under attack by some organism. But in the scientific community it's still an open-ended question. With the recent discovery of megaviruses, there was a big push to give viruses their own taxonomic domain. Just because a virus *seems* alive doesn't mean it is alive. After all, it's not even a single-celled organism.

A virus is little more than a strand of DNA or RNA covered by a protein coating. Viruses are 1000 times smaller than bacteria and come in a wide range of shapes. Some look like weird, spiders whereas others look like prickly porcupine-like soccer balls.

One thing is for sure: viruses are very much a part of life on Earth and the human experience. Viruses infect animals, plants, and even bacteria. Humans are in a constant battle with viruses. HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), the Ebola virus, the West Nile virus, and now the Zika virus all continue to make headlines and take millions of lives.

1. Conduct a little research on the internet. Do you agree with the scientists who say that viruses are non-living? Why or why not?

2. If viruses are not alive, how can they cause disease?

To determine whether a virus is alive or not, we could compare the virus' characteristics to what many biologists consider the requirements of life. All living things have several common characteristics. Some nonliving things may have one or more of the characteristics, but not all of them. For a virus to be classified as alive it must:

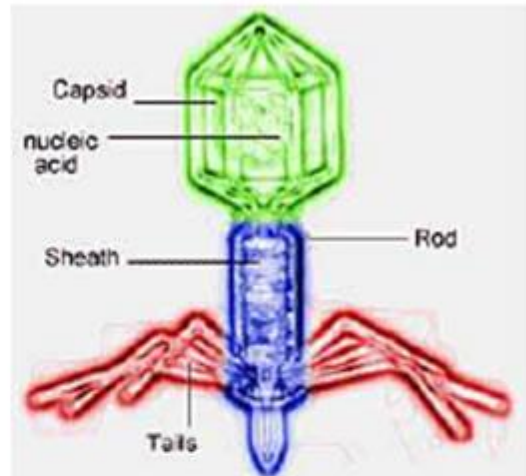
- Perform Cellular Respiration (metabolism)
- Grow, develop, and die
- Be organized
- Have nutrition (it needs to eat something)
- Have Excretion (it needs to get rid of wastes)
- Evolve
- Reproduce

Viruses do have DNA or RNA, and DNA is the code for life. Having genetic material is an important step towards being classified as alive. DNA controls the evolution of the cell and the organism. Like living things, viruses evolve through time and thus can adapt to their environment. But unlike cells, viruses cannot use their genetic material by themselves. They need a living cell in order to function and reproduce; otherwise they are playing dead.

Because viruses are not cells, they can't divide by binary fission like bacteria. Yet they do reproduce themselves in an extraordinary way. Their structure enables viruses to attack a plant or animal cell called a **HOST CELL**. The protein shell protecting the virus's DNA is covered with spike-like protrusions. These spikes allow the virus to latch onto the cells they infect. Once hooked on, the virus injects its genetic material into the host cell.

The virus's DNA takes control of the cell once it's within the cytoplasm and begins to make the cell produce virus DNA and other parts of viruses. The host cell is forced to expend all of its energy and resources to help the virus replicate and make hundreds more viruses. The poor, weak cell usually bursts like an overinflated balloon from all the viruses and is destroyed in the process. Then, the replicated virus attaches itself to a new, unaffected host cell, and the viral infection continues.

Living things do more than just reproduce. They also must obtain food to fuel the cell's metabolic activity. Some organisms, such as animals, eat other living things for energy. Other organisms, such as plants, harness the Sun's energy to make their own food. Because viruses aren't cells and have no activity within it, it has no need for food. However, the virus-controlled host cell needs material and energy to reproduce the viruses. Maybe viruses can fit the requirement that life forms need to obtain and use energy.



This may look like a space capsule, but it's actually a virus. The top part is the capsid, the body is the sheath, and the tails at the bottom help the virus attach to its host.

All other living things also grow or get bigger. A virus does nothing inside its protein coat; therefore it does not grow. But some scientists argue that a virus's growth occurs inside the host cell where parts of viruses are built during reproduction. Plants and animals react to the environment. All living things have ways of sensing the world around them and can respond to changes in their environment. Do viruses react? Viruses cannot move themselves, but there are some differences in opinion that viruses do react to changes in the environment.

3. Which of your life functions are viruses also capable of doing?
4. Which of your life functions are viruses not capable of doing?

What's Your Final Answer? As humans, we like to classify things because it helps us understand the physical world. Viruses must have a host cell to live and reproduce. Outside of the host cell, viruses are pieces of genetic molecules that can do nothing by themselves. Viruses are right on the border between living and nonliving. Some biologists currently see the virus as a nonliving infectious particle. Other biologists disagree and suggest they are alive because of what happens inside the host cell. Getting a definite answer if viruses are alive or not may never happen. But hey, that's **life**.

5. HOW SHOULD WE CLASSIFY VIRUSES??