

Coordination, homeostasis and plant responses

What three parts make a co-ordinated response?

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What is an effector?

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How do animals and plants respond to changes in their environment?

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Define homeostasis.

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Give two examples of homeostasis.

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How do shoots respond to light and to gravity?

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How do roots respond to light and to gravity?

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Where is auxin made in a shoot?

A muscle or gland that carries out the response.

A stimulus, a receptor and an effector.

The maintenance of a constant internal environment.

Animals use the nervous system and hormones. Plants respond by changing how they grow.

Positive phototropism (towards light) and negative geotropism (upwards).

Control of body water content and control of body temperature.

In the tip of the shoot.

Negative phototropism (away from light) and positive geotropism (downwards).

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**How does auxin make a shoot bend
towards light?**

Auxin moves to the shaded side and makes those cells elongate more, so the shoot bends towards the light.