Name:_____

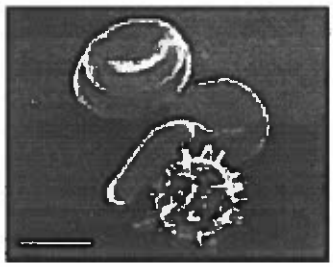
Date:_____Hour:_____

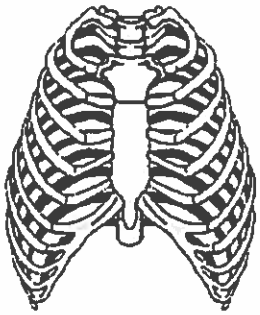
Multi-Cellular Organization Reading

CELLS: LEVEL ONE

Within a multi-cellular organism there is a division of labor. Division of labor means that the work of keeping the organism alive is divided among the different parts of the body. Each part has a specific job to do. And as each part does its special job, it works in harmony with all the other parts.

The arrangement of specialized parts within a living thing is sometimes referred to as levels of organization. Cells, of course, are the first level of organization.





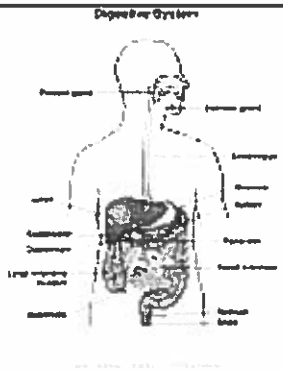
TISSUES: LEVEL TWO

In any multi-cellular organism, cells rarely work alone. Cells that are similar in structure and function are usually joined together to form tissues. Tissues are the second level of organization.

Bone cells in your body form bone tissue, a strong solid tissue that gives you shape and support. Blood cells in your body are part of blood tissue, a liquid tissue responsible for transporting food and oxygen throughout the body.

ORGANS: LEVEL THREE

Tissues are further organized in organs, the third level of organization in living things. Organs are groups of different tissues that work together. Your heart, for example, is an organ made up of muscle tissue, blood tissue, and nerve tissue. You are probably familiar with the names of many of the body organs. The brain, stomach, kidneys, and skin are some examples.



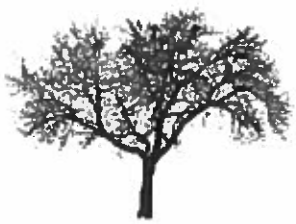
ORGAN SYSTEMS: LEVEL FOUR

Like cells and tissues, organs seldom work alone. They "cooperate" with one another and form specific organ systems. Organ systems are the fourth level of organization in living things. An organ system is a group of organs working together to perform a specific function for the organism.

ORGANISMS: LEVEL FIVE

You are an organism. Dogs, trees, and butter cups are also organisms. Even a unicellular bacterium is an organism. An organism is an entire living thing that carries our all the basic life functions. The organism is the fifth level of organization.

Cells, tissues, organs, organ systems organisms--each level of organization interacts with every other level. The smooth functioning of a complex organism is the result of all it various parts working together.



Name: _____
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Levels of Organization

Cells: Level One

Within a multi-cellular organism there is a _____.
Division of labor means that the work of keeping the organism alive is divided among the different parts of the body. Each part has a _____ job to do.

The arrangement of specialized parts within a living this is sometimes referred to as _____. Cells of course, are the _____ level of organization.

Tissues: Level Two

In any multi-cellular organism, _____ rarely work alone. Cells that are _____ in structure and function are usually joined together to form _____. Tissues are the _____ level of organization.
Bone cells in your body form bone tissue. Blood cells in your body form blood tissue.

Organs: Level Three

Tissues are further organized into _____, the _____ level of organization in living things. Organs are groups of different tissues that work together. Your heart, for example, is made up of _____ tissue, _____ tissue, and _____ tissue. You are probably familiar with the names of many of the body organs. The brain, _____, kidneys, and _____ are some examples.

Organ Systems: Level Four

Like cells and tissues, organs seldom work _____. They "cooperate" with one another and form specific _____. Organ systems are the _____ level of organization in living things. An organ system is a _____ of organs working together to perform a specific function for the organism.

Name:_____
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An example would be your digestive system. It is made up of several organs such as your esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

Organisms: Level Five

_____ are an organism. Dogs, trees and buttercups are also organisms. Even a unicellular (one celled) bacterium is an organism. An organism is an entire _____ _____ that carries out all the basic life functions. The organism is the _____ level of organization.

_____ → tissues → organs → _____ _____ → _____ -- each level of organization interacts with every other level. The smooth functioning of a complex _____ is the result of all its various parts _____ together.