
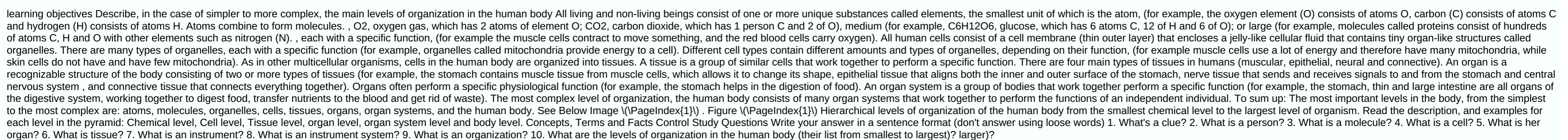
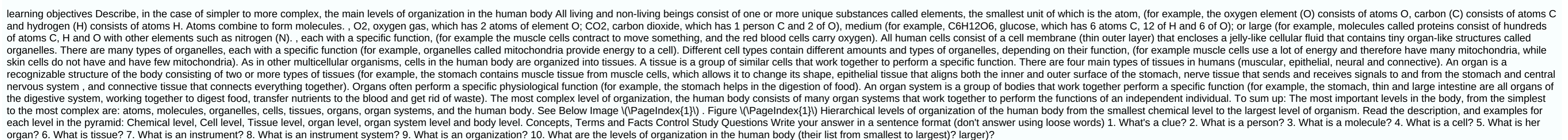


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Multicellular organisms levels of organization worksheet

learning objectives Describe, in the case of simpler to more complex, the main levels of organization in the human body All living and non-living beings consist of one or more unique substances called elements, the smallest unit of which is the atom, (for example, the oxygen element (O) consists of atoms O, carbon (C) consists of atoms C and hydrogen (H) consists of atoms H. Atoms combine to form molecules. , O₂, oxygen gas, which has 2 atoms of element O; CO₂, carbon dioxide, which has 1 person C and 2 of O), medium (for example, C₆H₁₂O₆, glucose, which has 6 atoms C, 12 of H and 6 of O); or large (for example, molecules called proteins consist of hundreds of atoms C, H and O with other elements such as nitrogen (N) , each with a specific function, (for example the muscle cells contract to move something, and the red blood cells carry oxygen). All human cells consist of a cell membrane (thin outer layer) that encloses a jelly-like cellular fluid that contains tiny organ-like structures called organelles. There are many types of organelles, each with a specific function (for example, organelles called mitochondria provide energy to a cell). Different cell types contain different amounts and types of organelles, depending on their function, (for example muscle cells use a lot of energy and therefore have many mitochondria, while skin cells do not have and have few mitochondria). As in other multicellular organisms, cells in the human body are organized into tissues. A tissue is a group of similar cells that work together to perform a specific function. There are four main types of tissues in humans (muscular, epithelial, neural and connective). An organ is a recognizable structure of the body consisting of two or more types of tissues (for example, the stomach contains muscle tissue from muscle cells, which allows it to change its shape, epithelial tissue that aligns both the inner and outer surface of the stomach, nerve tissue that sends and receives signals to and from the stomach and central nervous system , and connective tissue that connects everything together). Organs often perform a specific physiological function (for example, the stomach helps in the digestion of food). An organ system is a group of bodies that work together perform a specific function (for example, the stomach, thin and large intestine are all organs of the digestive system, working together to digest food, transfer nutrients to the blood and get rid of waste). The most complex level of organization, the human body consists of many organ systems that work together to perform the functions of an independent individual. To sum up: The most important levels in the body, from the simplest to the most complex are: atoms, molecules, organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, and the human body. See Below Image  . Figure  Hierarchical levels of organization of the human body from the smallest chemical level to the largest level of organism. Read the description, and examples for each level in the pyramid: Chemical level, Cell level, Tissue level, organ level, organ system level and body level. Concepts, Terms and Facts Control Study Questions Write your answer in a sentence format (don't answer using loose words) 1. What's a clue? 2. What is a person? 3. What is a molecule? 4. What is a cell? 5. What is her organ? 6. What is tissue? 7. What is an instrument? 8. What is an instrument system? 9. What is an organization? 10. What are the levels of organization in the human body (their list from smallest to largest)? larger)?

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