

Name: _____

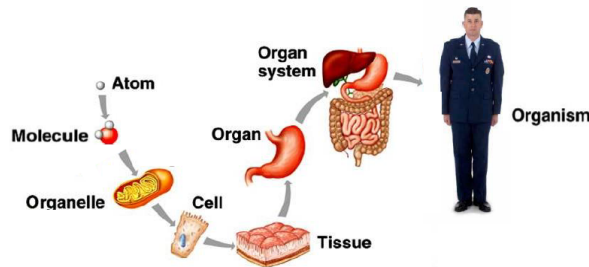
Procedure:

Activity 1: Use the descriptions on your handout to determine which level of organization (organelle, tissue, organ, system, etc.) is being described. Write the level of organization in the parentheses provided above the picture.






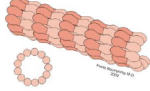
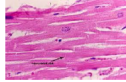


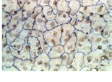



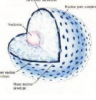


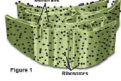






Activity 2: After reviewing the different levels of organization, use your handout to help you fill in the following chart by selecting the example that meets the requirement listed.

Hints:

Every box should be completed so you will need to use some tissues more than once.



	Organelle	Tissue	Organ	System
Protects by forming a selective barrier				
Breaks down food for energy				
Removes waste				
Provides means of transportation				
Gives structural support				
Controls and coordinates actions				

<p>Cell Membrane (_____)</p>  <p>This cell part is a barrier that controls what goes in and out of the cell.</p>	<p>Bladder (_____)</p>  <p>The bladder is a hollow, muscular organ that collects urine from the kidneys before disposal by urination.</p>	<p>Lysosomes (_____)</p>  <p>Lysosomes are cell parts that contain proteins that break down and remove waste in the cell.</p>
<p>Mitochondria (_____)</p>  <p>Mitochondria are the site of cellular respiration in which sugar molecules are broken down to release energy.</p>	<p>Skin (_____)</p>  <p>The skin is the largest organ. It protects muscles, bones, and organs. It helps keep our bodies at the right temperature. The skin also gives us the sense of touch.</p>	<p>Microtubules (_____)</p>  <p>Microtubules are part of the cell's system of structural support. They give the cell shape.</p>
<p>Cardiac (_____)</p>  <p>This group of cells in the heart pump blood throughout the body.</p>	<p>Digestive (_____)</p>  <p>This group of organs work together to break down food so that it can be used for energy by the body.</p>	<p>Nervous (_____)</p>  <p>This collection of nerve cells form the brain and spinal cord which control body functions.</p>
<p>Epithelial (_____)</p>  <p>This collection of cells is located on the very outside of an organism as well as the lining of hollow organs such as the bladder. It serves to protect.</p>	<p>Skeletal (_____)</p>  <p>The skeletal system provides support for the body where softer tissue and organs are attached.</p>	<p>Urinary (_____)</p>  <p>This collection of organs work together to produce, store and eliminate urinary waste.</p>
<p>Bones (_____)</p>  <p>Bones are rigid organs that help organisms to move. Bones also help support and protect the body.</p>	<p>Nucleus (_____)</p>  <p>This cell part contains the cell's genetic material (DNA) and therefore controls the cell's activities.</p>	<p>Brain (_____)</p>  <p>The brain is the central organ of the nervous system. It controls the other systems of the body by either controlling muscles or releasing chemicals.</p>
<p>Heart (_____)</p>  <p>The heart is a muscular organ found in all animals with a circulatory system. It is responsible for pumping blood throughout the body.</p>	<p>Endoplasmic Reticulum (_____)</p>  <p>The endoplasmic reticulum is an organelle that serves to transport newly made proteins.</p>	<p>Stomach (_____)</p>  <p>The stomach is a muscular, hollow organ that works with the digestive system. It releases strong acids that help to break down food.</p>
<p>Circulatory (_____)</p>  <p>This system transports nutrients carried in blood throughout the body. It is powered by involuntary contractions of the heart.</p>	<p>Connective (_____)</p>  <p>Connective tissue is made up of cells that provide structural support. Bone, blood, cartilage, and fat are the four main types of connective tissue.</p>	<p>Nervous (_____)</p>  <p>This system contains a network of specialized cells called neurons and organs that control actions by sending signals throughout the body.</p>
<p>Integumentary (_____)</p>  <p>The integumentary system consists of the skin, hair, and nails. It serves to protect the body as well as detect pain, sensation, and pressure.</p>	<p>Smooth Muscle (_____)</p>  <p>Smooth muscle tissue is able to contract on its own without a signal from the brain. These involuntary contractions help organs such as the stomach to break down and move food throughout the digestive system.</p>	