



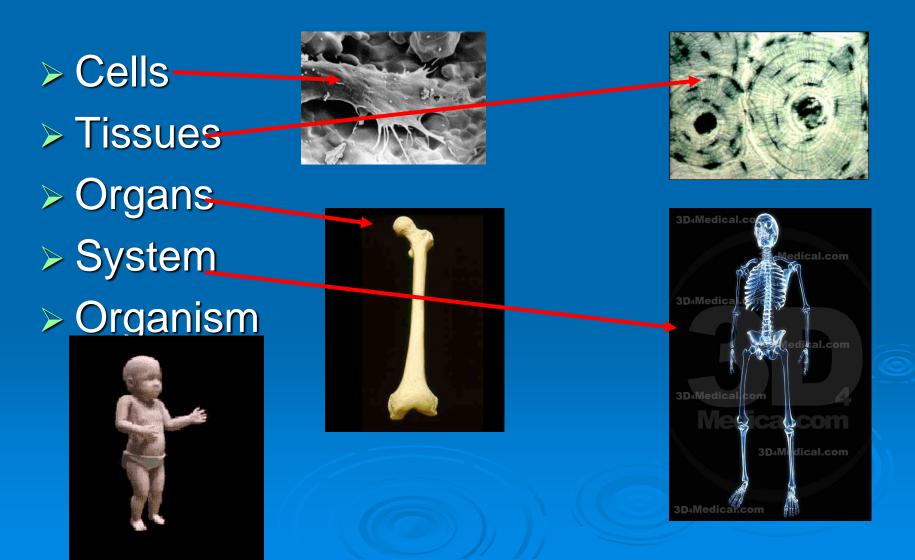
Levels Of Organization

Summarize the levels of organization within the human body (including cells, tissues, organs, and systems).





The levels of organization fro simplest to most complex are:





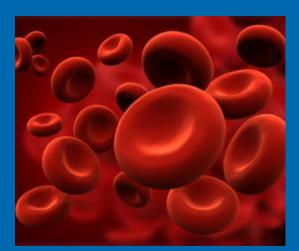


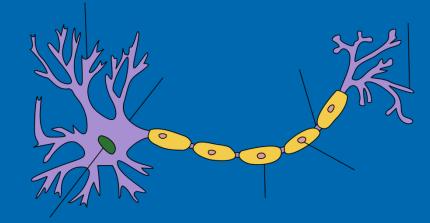


The basic unit of structure and function in the human body Though all cells perform the processes that keep humans alive, they also have specialized functions as well. Examples may be nerve cells (neurons), blood cells, and bone cells.











Cells







A group of specialized cells that work together to perform the same function.

There are four basic types of tissue in the human body:







1. Nerve tissue – carries impulses back and forth to the brain from the body





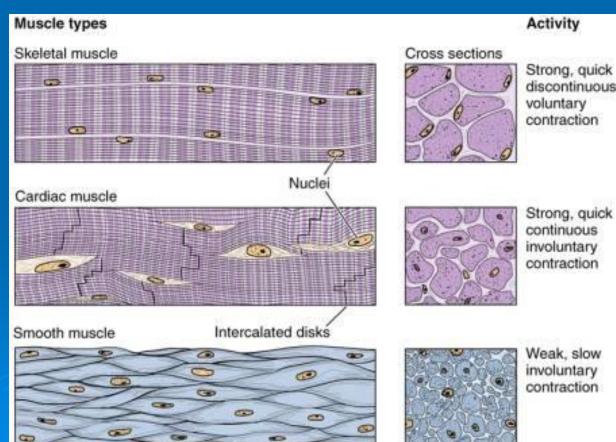
Three types of muscle tissue

Muscle tissue – (cardiac, smooth, skeletal) contract and shorten, making body parts move

Skeletal

Cardiac

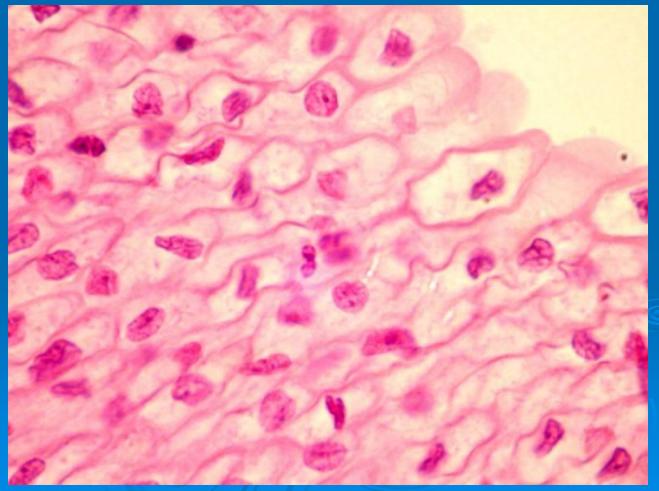






3. Epithelial tissue – covers the surfaces of the body, inside (as lining and /or covering of internal organs) and outside (as layer of

skin)

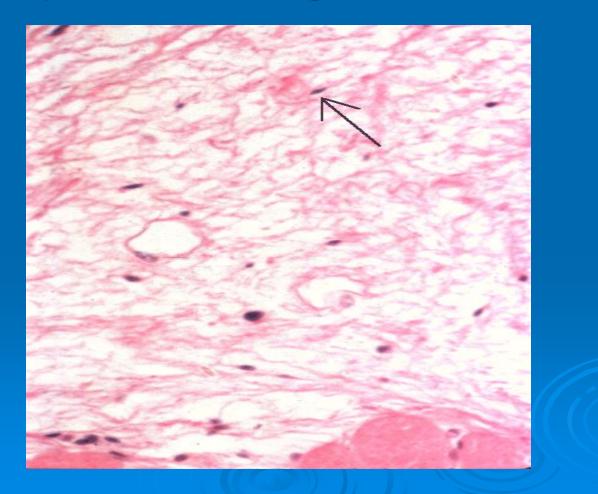








Connective tissue – connects all parts of the body and provides support (for example tendons, ligaments, cartilage).







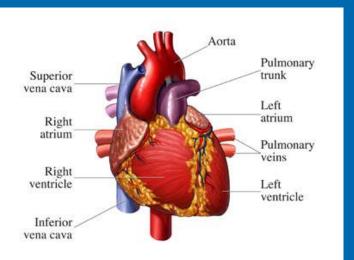


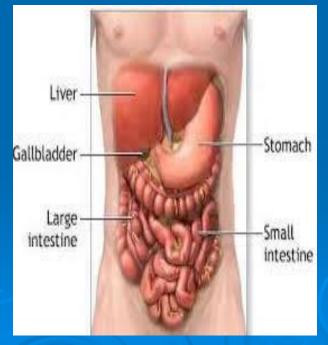
> A group of two or more different types of tissue that work together to perform a specific function. The task is generally more complex than that of the tissue. > For example, the heart is made of muscle and connective tissues which functions to pump blood throughout the body.

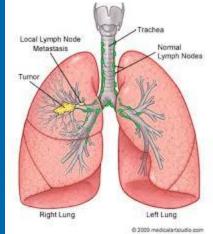




Organs













- A group of two or more organs that work together to perform a specific function.
- Each organ system has its own function but the systems work together and depend on one another.
- There are eleven different organ systems in the human body: circulatory, digestive, endocrine, excretory (urinary), immune, integumentary, muscular, nervous, reproductive, respiratory, and skelet;







Any living thing that is capable of growing and becoming more complex. They are also capable of metabolizing nutrients and reproducing. They can be either single or multicellular





Organisms

