Name		
maine		

Levels of Organization Click here to read the informational text

Cells: Level One		
Within a multicellular organism there is	s a	
Division of labor means that the work of	of keeping the organism alive is	s divided among the
different parts of the body. Each part h	nas a	_ job to do.
The arrangement of specialized parts w	vithin a living this is sometimes	referred to as
	Cells of c	course, are the
level of organization	n.	
Tissues: Level Two		
In any multicellular organism,	rarely work alone. Cell	ls that are
in structure and	d function are usually joined to	gether to form
Tissues are the _	level of o	rganization.
Bone cells in your body form bone tisss	ue. Blood cells in your body for	orm blood tissue.
Organs: Level Three		
Tissues are further organized into	, the	level of
organization in living things. Organs a	are groups of different tissues th	nat work together. Your
heart, for example, is made up of	tissue,	tissue, and
tissue. You are pro-	obably 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 thin	gs. An organ system is a
of organs working together to perf	form a specific function for the organism.
An example would be your digestive system. It is mad	e up of several organs such as your
esophagus, stomach, and intestines.	
Organisms: Level Five	
are an organism. Dogs, trees and buttercu	ps are also organisms. Even a unicellular
(one celled) bacterium is an organism. An organism is	an entire
that carries out all the basic life fu	nctions. The organism is the
level of organization.	
each level of organization interacts with every other lev	vel. The smooth functioning of a complex
is the result of all its various pa	artstogether.