

Main Topic: Levels of Organization in Cells

Learning Objectives/Outcomes: recognize levels of organization in plants and animals, including cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, and organisms.

| Topic 1: Cell Specialization | Topic 2: Tissues | Topic 3: Organs | Topic 4: Organ Systems | Topic 5: Organisms |
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| <p><u>Ideas</u> What dictates cell structure?</p> <p>Cell function will dictate cell structure including organelle types, numbers, and cell shape</p> <p>What is the function of a neuron?</p> <p>The neuron is specialized to send messages very quickly</p> <p>Explain how two cells can have the same DNA but have a different structure and function.</p> <p>DNA codes for specific proteins which determine the cell's structure and function.</p> | <p><u>Ideas</u> What forms a tissue?</p> <p>Different types of cells performing specialized functions form a tissue</p> <p>List 4 types of tissue and their function</p> <p>Nervous: sensory input, integration, and motor response</p> <p>Muscle: the fibers contract and relax to provide movement</p> <p>Connective: bind other organs together, hold organs in place, cushion them, and fill space.</p> <p>Epithelial: secretion, selective absorption, protection, transcellular transport, and sensing</p> | <p><u>Ideas</u> What forms an organ?</p> <p>Two or more different types of tissue working together to perform a specific function</p> <p>Give an example of an organ and its function.</p> <p>Lungs perform the process of gas exchange. Oxygen comes in and enters the blood stream and carbon dioxide exits as a waste product of metabolism</p> | <p><u>Ideas</u> What forms an organ system?</p> <p>Organs working together to perform certain functions form organ systems.</p> <p>What are the six organ systems and its function?</p> <p>Skeletal: support, movement, protection, blood cell production Muscular: movement, stabilization of joints, and generate heat Digestive: digestion and absorption of nutrients Respiratory: process of gas exchange Nervous: sensory input, integration, and motor response Circulatory: transport blood and oxygen throughout the body</p> | <p><u>Ideas</u> What forms an organism?</p> <p>Organ systems working together to form a fully functional living being that can thrive in a particular environment</p> <p>Define organism.</p> <p>A complex structure of interdependent and subordinate elements that create a life form</p> |

Key Vocabulary
 cell
 neuron

Key Vocabulary
 tissue
 nervous tissue
 muscle tissue
 connective tissue
 epithelial tissue

Key Vocabulary
 organ

Key Vocabulary
 organ system
 skeletal system
 muscular system
 digestive system
 respiratory system
 nervous system
 circulatory system

Key Vocabulary
 organism



