THE HEIRARCHY OF STRUCTURE IN ANIMALS
(Nelson Science Perspectives, pg. 73-76)

_________ organisms, such as animals, are made up of many different __________ types of cells. Each cell is specialized to perform a particular __________. The ___________ cells of jellyfish helps it capture its prey, whereas the light-emitting cells of female ______ can be used to attract a mate. Less unusual, but still highly specialized cells, include __________ and ___________ cells, __________ cells and ___________ cells responsible for detecting sights, sounds and odours.

Single-celled organisms, such as __________ and blue-green ______, function independently. They do not directly depend on any other ______. In contrast, specialized animal cells cannot survive on their _____._ A single _______ cell, _______ cell, or _______ cell would quickly die if separated from its surrounding cells. These cells live and work as part of a much ________ group of cells that collectively make up the _______ of the animal. In fact, the body of a large animal may be made up of __________ of individual cells. It is this entire collection of cells working together as a whole ______________ that is capable of survival and reproduction.

The ___________ of animal bodies varies considerably. Some animals, such as __________, have a simple body structure. _______ and _______ are more complex. __________ (animals with ____________) , such as birds, have highly complex bodies.

To understand how specialized cells work together in complex organisms, consider the many major _______ that must be performed by entire organisms, such as __________, _____________. moving and ___________.

THE ANIMAL BODY – LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION

The bodies of animals look very different. Yet all animals are made up of _____ that are organized in a way that allows them to perform all of life’s functions. There are levels of organization which each animal. These levels of organization form a __________, with the “most _______” at the top and the “least _______” at the bottom.

Consider the hierarchy of organization within a specific animal: a white tailed ____. The simplest level of hierarchy could be a __________ cell in the deer’s heart. Each heart muscle cell is __________, allowing it to __________ to other heart muscle cells. Together, these muscle cells make up the muscle __________. The heart itself is at the ________ level of the hierarchy. An _______ is made up of two or more types of _______ that work together to perform a complex function. In addition to muscle tissue, the heart includes two other types of tissue: __________ tissue and _____________ tissue.
system consists of one or more ________ and other structures that work together to perform a vital body function. The ________, ________ vessels, and ________ are all parts of the _______________ system. The organism is made up of many different ________ ________ working together.

The deer needs a circulatory system to deliver ________ and ________ to its entire body. This system requires a heart to pump the ________. It also needs a network of ________ and ________ to distribute the blood throughout the body. In turn, the heart is made up of ________ tissue, which ________, and ________ tissue, which keeps the heart ________ regularly. The tissues are groups of ________ cells.

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ORGAN SYSTEMS
All animals accomplish the same basic functions regardless of their ____________, ____________ or where they ________. They all obtain ___________ and ___________ and eliminate ___________. They all ___________ and ___________ to their environment, ___________ and repair damage, and ____________. The task of ________ systems is to perform these basic functions. Some well-known human systems from Figure 3 on pg. 75 include the ________ system which ________ the body and makes ________ possible. The ________ system produces ________ (in females) and ________ (in males). The ________ system takes oxygen from the air and removes ___________ from the body. The ________ system transports substances around the body. The ________ system excretes waste and keeps the correct amount of ________ in the body. The ________ system sends ________ around the body. The ________ system breaks down the food you eat and makes it available to the body.

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ORGANS
Each organ system is made up of highly specialized ________ and other structures that work together to perform the overall function of the system. The digestive system is made up of many organs, including the ________, small and large ________, ________, and pancreas. Most organs work within a ________ system. Some organs, however, play a role in more than one system. For example, the ________ is part of the digestive system and the ________ system (which makes hormones).

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TISSUES
Animals have ________ major types of tissue: ________ tissue, ________ tissue, ________ tissue, and ________ tissue.
Each type of tissue contains many types of specialized _______ and each is found in most organ systems.

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**ANIMAL TISSUE TYPES**
Complete this table by making a quick sketch of the tissue and adding the information from pg. 76.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
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