

Structure and Function in Living Systems

Name:

Homeostasis, Cells, & Tissues

Period:

Use Chapter 15, Section 1 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 1: Body Organization (p.466)

1. Your body has different levels of _____ .

A Stable Internal Environment

2. Homeostasis is the way that your body keeps its _____ environment stable.

_____ 3. What can happen if homeostasis is disrupted?

- a. Cells cannot rest.
- b. Cells work together more quickly.
- c. Cells may be hurt or die.
- d. Cells remove all waste from the body.



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Cells, Tissues, and Organs

4. _____ must do a lot of jobs to maintain homeostasis.

Cells Form Tissues (p.467)

5. A cell that has parts that are specialized to do certain jobs in the body is a _____ cell.

_____ 6. Which of the following is NOT true of differentiated cells?

- a. Cell functions are the same as other types of cells.
- b. Cell functions are specialized.
- c. Cells have unique structures.
- d. Muscle and epithelial cells are examples.

7. The function of each differentiated cell is related to its _____ .

8. Look at Figure 2. Match the type of cell with the structure that helps it to function.

letter	type of cell	structure
	muscle cell	a) long and thin
	neurons	b) tough enough to be lining in organs and skin
	red blood cells	c) special pigment to hold oxygen
	epithelial cells	d) proteins allow them to get shorter

turn over for more questions

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9. A _____ is made of cells that are working together.

10. Look at Figure 1. Match the type of tissue with its function.

letter	type of tissue	function
	epithelial tissue	a) cushions organs
	nervous tissue	b) covers and protects tissue underneath
	muscle tissue	c) sends messages to parts of the body
	connective tissue	d) help you to move