

Grade 5 Science

Week of Sept 28- Oct 2

Curricular Area: Biology

Lesson Materials (This PDF)

- Lesson 1.1 – Levels of Organization in Organisms
- 1.1 Levels of Organization in Organisms Learning Guide

Task

Read through Lesson 1.1. Levels of Organization in Organisms in this Learning Guide. After you read through the lessons, complete the activities in the Learning Guide which follow the lesson pages. You can print the Learning Guide, or, copy out the questions on a separate piece of paper.

Introduction to Your Body's Systems

In this section, you'll be learning all about your body and the major systems that keep you moving and living - just like a well-oiled machine.

You'll learn about four of the major body systems:

1. the digestive system
2. the respiratory system
3. the circulatory system
4. the musculoskeletal system

Then you'll move back to the cell level and learn about specialized cells, such as red and white blood cells, that perform specific functions.



Although you're learning about each system separately, it's important to remember that each system connects and works with the other systems to keep your body functioning.

Terms to know;

1. specialized cell
2. tissues
3. organ
4. organ system

Organisms



First of all, we need to know what an organism is. To put it simply, **an organism is a living thing**; they make up the living environment of the world. For example, palm trees, humans, algae, and panda bears are all living things, therefore they are considered to be organisms.

On the contrary, things like sunlight, rocks, and water are all part of the **non-living environment**, therefore they are **not** organisms.

Fun fact, one of the smallest organisms in the world is called the Brookia Micra, which is a kind of chameleon. These little creatures grow no bigger than 3 cm (at most!) and live in Madagascar. Look at this tiny Brookia Mirca perched on a human finger. So teeny!

Levels of Organization in Organisms

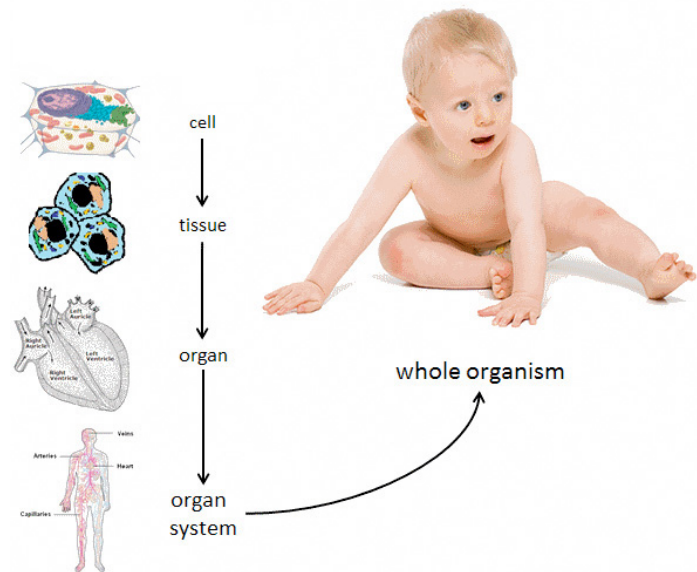
The body is very complex. This section, Your Body's Systems, reflects that complexity.

Systems are made up of **individual parts that work together**. If one part of the system is damaged, the system will not function well, or may not function at all. For example, if someone's kidneys aren't functioning properly, that person's bones could become thin and weak.

The human body is a complex system of interdependent parts that work together - understanding how these parts work helps us to understand the whole system.

Systems also work together with other systems! For example, the circulatory system and the respiratory system work together to move blood and oxygen through your body. **One system couldn't do it alone, they need each other!**

Your organ systems are built a lot like a city. Watch this video to find out more!



[Click here to watch a video about Levels of Organization](#)

1.1– Organization of Organisms Learning Guide

1) What are the 4 major systems that you will learn about in this section?

1. The _____ system

2. The _____ system

3. The _____ system

4. The _____ system

2) What is an organism? _____

3) True or False: If a statement is false, re-write it so that it is true.

1. If someone's kidneys aren't functioning properly, their bones could become thin and weak:

2. Systems in the body only work together within the system, NOT with other systems:

3. You could survive with only your respiratory system:

Levels of Organization Video:

4) Watch the “Levels of Organization Video” and answer the following questions:

1. If your body was a city, what part would be the **walls** of a building? : _____

2. Many organs make: _____

3. What is a cell? _____

4. What happens when cells of similar function join together? _____

5. What happens when tissue of a similar function joins together? _____

6. What is an organ system? _____

7. What system are your lungs a part of? _____