

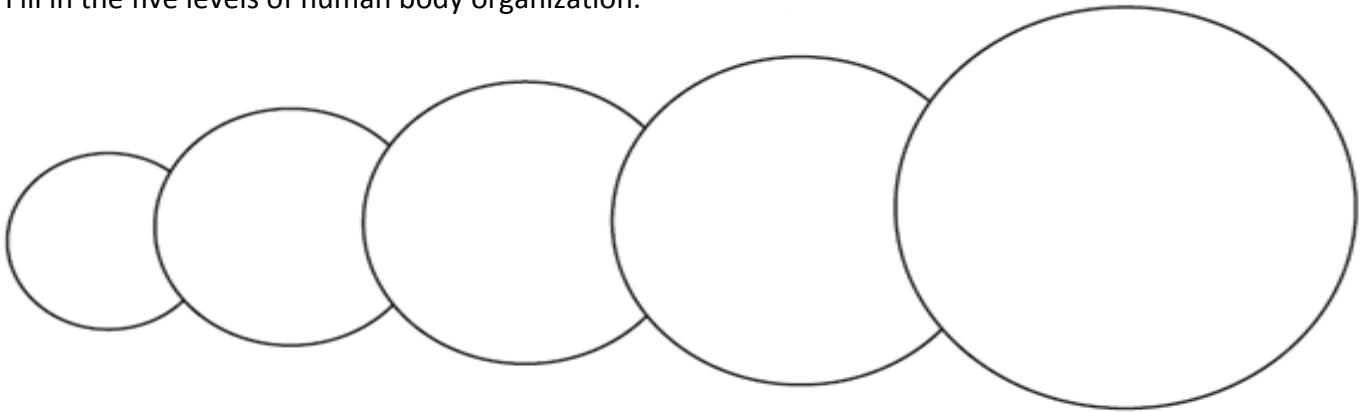
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Human Body Organization & Homeostasis Worksheet

Directions: Review your notes and textbook to complete this worksheet. When finished turn in.

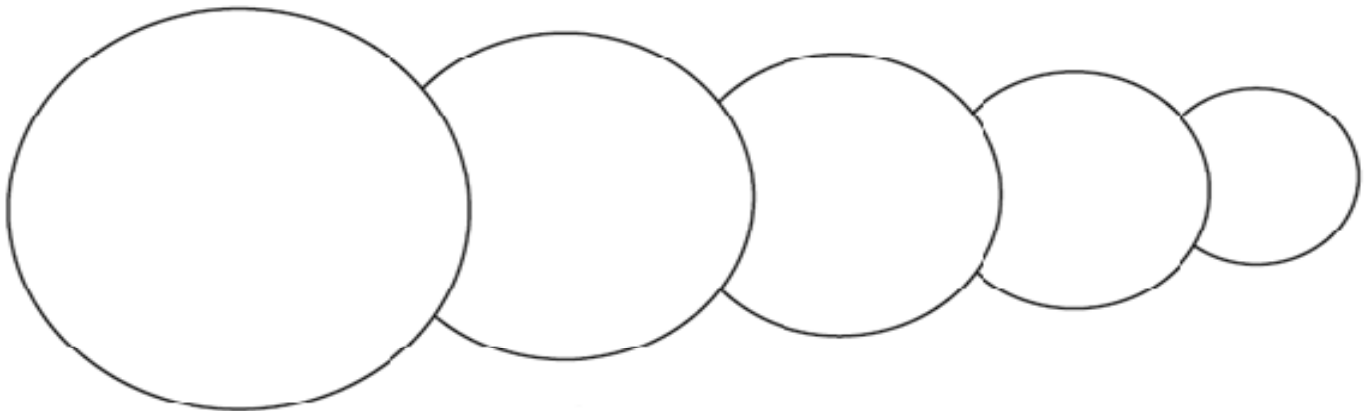
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1. Fill in the five levels of human body organization.

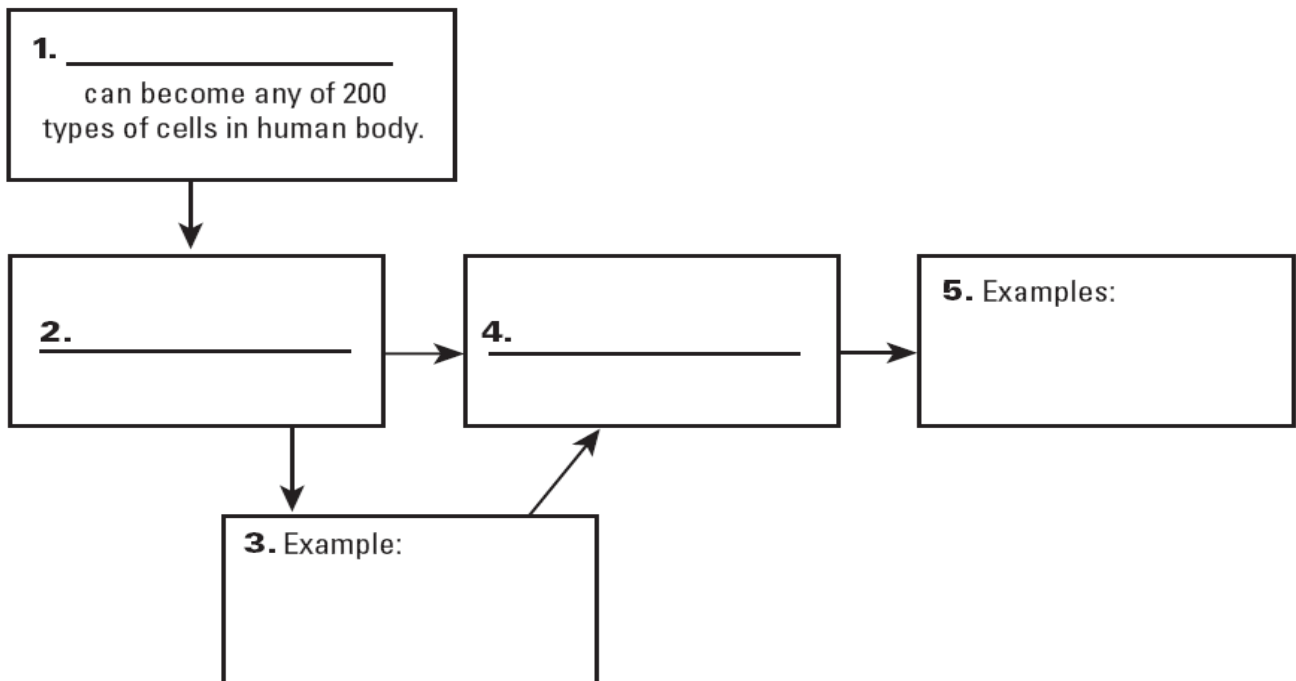


2. Place the five examples below in order from largest to smallest:

You, Stomach, Epithelial Tissue, Digestive System, Parietal cells



3. Fill in the following graphic organizer about stem cells and how they become other specialized cells:



4. Label the body parts below as either: A sensor, a communication system, the control center, or a target
- a. The brain = _____
 - b. Nerves in your fingers that detect heat = _____
 - c. Muscles that pull away from cold surfaces = _____
 - d. Spinal cord that leads to the brain = _____
 - e. Receptors in your stomach to detect tickles = _____
 - f. Nerves leading from your brain to your legs = _____
 - g. Endocrine system, which releases hormones (chemical signals) throughout your body = _____
5. Fill in the blanks:
- a. In negative feedback a control system _____ in the body that moves conditions away from set-points (Most body processes).
 - b. In positive feedback a control center _____ the rate of _____ away from set-points (Important when _____ change is needed).
6. Describe an example of thermoregulation.
- _____
- _____
- _____
7. Read the following situations and label them as **(+) positive** or **(-) negative** feedback.
- a. _____ **Situation 1:** As you get dehydrated, your blood becomes thicker and harder to pump. Your kidneys will stop producing urine, and the water from urine is used to thin your blood.
 - b. _____ **Situation 2:** If your blood sugar gets too high or low, your pancreas releases a chemical to return the blood sugar back to normal.
 - c. _____ **Situation 3:** Rapid growth during puberty causes your body to release more and more growth hormones.
 - d. _____ **Situation 5:** When you get cut, your skin releases chemicals to activate platelets to stop bleeding. Platelets then release more chemicals to activate even more platelets to help stop bleeding.
 - e. _____ **Situation 6:** When a baby suckles milk from their mother, a nerve in the mother's nipple sends a signal to her brain which then tells her body to produce more milk.
 - f. _____ **Situation 7:** If the calcium in your blood decreases, a gland will sense the decrease and send a chemical message to your bones so it releases calcium back into the blood.