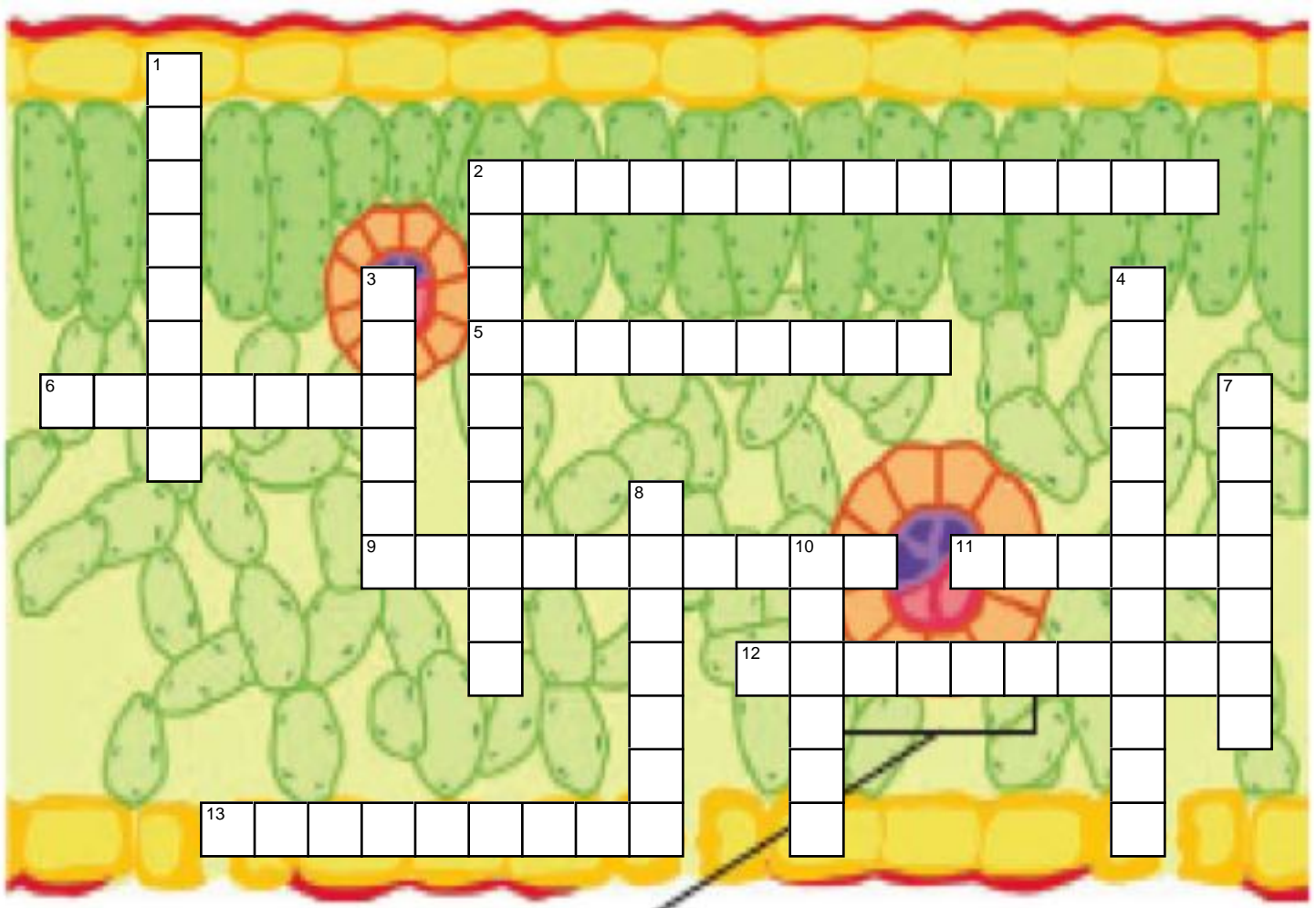


# 3.1 From Cells to Tissues to Organs



## Across

2. \_\_\_\_\_ tissues transform the Sun's energy into sugar.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ tissues contain hollow tube-like cells that move food and water through the plant. An example is outlined in this background diagram.
6. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) uses \_\_\_\_\_ to produce images of the body.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue covers the surface of your body. It also lines the inside of organs such as the small intestine.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ which are made of tissues, are parts of an organism that perform specific tasks.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue supports and connects different parts of the body.
13. X-ray technology uses \_\_\_\_\_ to produce an image of dense tissue.

## Down

1. The cells in each type of tissue share the same basic design and perform the same \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ tissues form a covering on most plants that helps prevent water loss and protects the plant.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue contracts to cause motion.
4. Tissues are masses of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
7. Your body is made up of trillions of cells that are organized into \_\_\_\_\_ which make up organs (such as lungs) and organ systems.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue transmits and receives nerve impulses. The brain, spinal cord and nerves are all made of this tissue.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a unicellular organism that moves from place to place by sending out pseudopods (false feet).