Unit 1 - The Language of Anatomy

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Anatomy, Physiology, and Kinesology**
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **8 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

Students will understand the general organization of the human body in terms of processes and how the interrelationship of these processes keep the body healthy and functioning.

Vocabulary

Dorsal, lateral, proximal, distal, superior, inferior, anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, homeostasis, receptor, effector, positive feedback, negative feedback, anterior, posterior, medial, superficial, deep, axial, appendecular, sagittal, transverse, frontal, ventral, thoracic, plerual, pericardial, abdominal

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Identify the body cavities and the main organ systems contained in each
- Justify the claim that the importance of an organ system can be determined by the degree of protection the body cavity gives
- Use direction terms to describe anatomical structures
- Model the levels of structural organization in a living organisms
- Describe the function of each distinct tissue type
- Use a dissection model to identify the major tissue types
- Define homeostasis and explain its importance to life

Enduring Understandings

1. Anatomy is the knowledge of the different structures in the body and physiology is the understanding of how those different parts work together in harmony to maintain homeostasis.
2. The body is divided into cavities, regions, and directions. Cavities are spaces in the body in which organs, tissues, and other structures reside. Regions are subdivisions of those cavities that further separate the organs of the body into systems and locations. Common language terms (distal/proximal, anterior/posterior, etc.) are used so that all professionals are speaking about the same regions of the body.
3. All of the organ systems work together to maintain homeostasis.
4. Negative feedback is how the body maintains homeostasis. Our body has a ‘normal’ range for a wide

variety of measurements and when the reading is off, the nervous system sends signals for the body to correct the change.

Essential Questions

1. How is the body organized?
2. What functions does the body perform in order to maintain life?
3. What is the relationship between anatomical structure and physiological function?
4. How does organization contribute to the proper function of the human body?
5. How do location and direction contribute to anatomical functions?
6. How are anatomy and physiology related and how are they separate as branches of science?
7. How is anatomical vocabulary used to describe locations of organs, direction on the body, as well as body regions and planes of dissection?
8. How does each body system work to maintain homeostasis (life) in the human body?
9. How do positive and negative feedback models control various conditions in the body necessary for life?

Resources

Text: Hole's Essentials of Human Anatomy & Physiology 2012

PBS LearningMedia

KhanAcademy: Health and Medicine

YouTube: Crash Course: Anatomy & Physiology

Get Body Smart

Discovery: www.unitedstreaming.com

NBC Learn Videos: www.nbclearn.com

eLibrary science: http://science.bigchalk.com/sciweb/science/do/search

Web simulators: www.pHET.colorado.edu

Web Video Clips: www.Learning4mastery.com(Flipped Learning)

Case studies - http://sciencecases.lib.buffalo.edu/cs/

Standards

Science and Engineering Practices

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

- Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. (HS-LS1-6)
- Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (HS-LS1-2)
- Use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (HS- LS1-4),(HS-LS1- 5),(HS-LS1-7)

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

- Planning and carrying out in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.
- Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (HSLS1-3)

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

- Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student- generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.
- Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will

continue to do so in the future. (HS-LS1-1)
- Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future. (HS-LS1-6)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

LS1.A: Structure and Function

- Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life. (HS-LS1-1)
- All cells contain genetic information in the form of DNA molecules. Genes are regions in the DNA that contain the instructions that code for the formation of proteins, which carry out most of the work of cells. (HSLS1-1) (Note: This Disciplinary Core Idea is also addressed by HS-LS3- 1.)
- Multicellular organisms have a hierarchical structural organization, in which any one system is made up of numerous parts and is itself a component of the next level. (HS-LS1- 2)
- Feedback mechanisms maintain a living system's internal conditions within certain limits and mediate behaviors, allowing it to remain alive and functional even as external conditions change within some range. Feedback mechanisms can encourage (through positive feedback) or discourage (negative feedback) what is going on inside the living system. (HS-LS1-3)

LS1.B: Growth and Development of Organisms

- In multicellular organisms individual cells grow and then divide via a process called mitosis, thereby allowing the organism to grow. The organism begins as a single cell (fertilized egg) that divides successively to produce many cells, with each parent cell passing identical genetic material (two variants of each chromosome pair) to both daughter cells. Cellular division and differentiation produce and maintain a complex organism, composed of systems of tissues and organs that work together to meet the needs of the whole organism. (HS-LS1-4)

LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms

- The process of photosynthesis converts light energy to stored chemical energy by converting carbon dioxide plus water into sugars plus released oxygen. (HS-LS1-5)
- The sugar molecules thus formed contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen: their hydrocarbon backbones are used to make amino acids and other carbon-based molecules that can be assembled into larger molecules (such as proteins or DNA), used for example to form new cells. (HS-LS1-6)
- As matter and energy flow through different

Crosscutting Concepts

Systems and System Models

- Models (e.g., physical, mathematical, computer models) can be used to simulate systems and interactions— including energy, matter, and information flows—within and between systems at different scales. (HS-LS1-2), (HS-LS1-4)

Energy and Matter

- Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (HS-LS1-5), (HS-LS1-6) § Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (HS-LS1-7)

Structure and Function

- Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem. (HS-LS1-1)

Stability and Change

- Feedback (negative or positive) can stabilize or destabilize a system. (HS- LS1-3)

HS-LS1-1	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins, which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells.
HS-LS1-2	Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.
HS-LS1-3	Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis.
HS-LS3-1	Ask questions to clarify relationships about the role of DNA and chromosomes in coding the instructions for characteristic traits passed from parents to offspring.
HS-LS3-2	Make and defend a claim based on evidence that inheritable genetic variations may result from (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors.
HS-LS3-3	Apply concepts of statistics and probability to explain the variation and distribution of expressed traits in a population.