Unit 2 - Tissues of the Human Body

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Anatomy, Physiology, and Kinesology**
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **10 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

Students will learn about anatomy at a microscopic level as the different types of tissues found in the body are explored. Students also learn about the four major classifications of tissues and their subsequent divisions. Finally, students will learn how the structure of each of these different classifications allows each cell and tissue type to perform the tasks required of them by the body and how those unique structural components allow that to occur.

Enduring Understandings

- Epithelial tissue lines surfaces in or on the body. If the surface is an area that needs protection from chemicals or abrasion, the tissue must be stratefied. If the epithelium is designed for filtration or permeability it will be simple.
- Connective tissue (CT) is divided into proper, supportive, and fluid. CT Proper can be loose or dense, and dense CT proper can be regular or irregular. The function of CT proper is to connect structures together and fill spaces between structure. Supportive CT is bone and cartilage and functions to hold the body upright and protect internal organs. Fluid CT includes blood and lymph which serve as a highway to transport substances in the body.
- Skeletal muscle is used to move the body and is attached to bones or other muscles. It is voluntarily controlled. Smooth muscle lines tubes and hollow organs and is not under our voluntary control. Cardiac muscle makes up the bulk of the heart. It is not voluntary and serves to pump blood into vessels.
- Neural tissue sends signals with an electrochemical impulse. This impulse is used to cause immediate change in an organ or tissue.

Essential Questions

1. How does the structure of an epithelium fit its function?
2. How is connective tissue categorized and what is the function of each category of connective tissue?
3. How does muscle tissue vary by location and function?
4. How does nervous tissue serve as the fast-acting control center of the body?

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Explain how epithelial and connective tissues combine to form four types of membranes and specify the functions of each
- Compare the structures and functions of all the types of connective tissue
- Compare the structures and functions of all the types of muscle/nerve tissue
- Explain how muscle and nerve tissue work synergistically
- Explain how muscles work in a coordinated fashion to maintain homeostasis
- Compare the structures and functions of all 4 types of tissue
- Explain how tissues work in a coordinated fashion to maintain homeostasis
- Describe the structure and role of all 4 tissue types
- Explain tissue repair and regeneration
- Describe how aging affects the tissues of the body

Vocabulary

Epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscle tissue, neural tissue, apical, basal, avascular, ennervated, squamous, cuboidal, columnar, simple stratified, pseudostratified, cilia, transitional, cutaneous, mucus membrane, serous membrane, endothelium, mesothelium, endocrine, exocrine, connective tissue proper, mesenchyme, fibroblast, chondroblast, ground substance, extracellular matrix, collagen fibers, elastic fibers, reticular fibers, fluid connective tissue, cartilage, areolar tissue, adipose tissue, tendon, ligament, aponeurosis, chondrocyte, hyaline, fibrocartilage, lymph, striated, smooth, voluntary, involuntary, intercalated discs

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-LS1-4	Use a model to illustrate the role of cellular division (mitosis) and differentiation in producing and maintaining complex organisms.
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.