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Week 7: Medical Terminology

Module 2: Medical Terminology 3: Organization of the Body

Lesson: How Is the Body Organized?

Lesson Overview	
Students learn how the body is organized from the smallest structures to the largest structures. They use evidence from the module to explain how cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems work together to form an organism.	
Learning Targets	Vocabulary
Sequence the levels of organization in the body. Model how a problem moves from one level to another. Explain how understanding body organization helps with health decisions.	Cell the smallest unit of life Tissue a group of similar cells working together Organ a group of tissues working together Organ System organs working together to perform a function
Materials	Instructional Notes
Module Student response sheets Whiteboard or chart paper	Students learn that the body is built in levels, progressing from cells to tissues, organs, organ systems, and finally the organism. This understanding provides a foundation for future learning about body systems, health, and disease. The conceptual focus is that smaller parts build larger parts. Students move from seeing body structures as separate pieces to understanding that each level depends on the level before it. The body functions as an organized system made up of connected parts. Students may recognize organs and organ systems but may not understand how those structures are built from smaller levels. Through the module, students discover that cells form tissues, tissues form organs, organs form organ systems, and organ systems work together within an organism.



Learning Experience

8 min	Opening	Display the following words in a mixed order: Organ System, Cell, Organ, and Tissue. Ask, "What do you notice about these words?" Then ask, "If these words were part of a sequence, what order do you think they would go in?" Have students make an individual prediction before discussing with a partner. After discussion, ask, "Which do you think is the smallest part? Which do you think is the largest?" Students observe the four vocabulary words, predict how the words might be organized, discuss their reasoning with a partner, and share their ideas with the class.
15 min	Module	Focus: The levels of organization in the body and how smaller structures build larger structures. Guiding Questions: • What is the correct order of body organization? • How do smaller parts build larger ones? • How do systems work together? Quick Checks: • What is a cell? • What is a tissue? • What is an organ? • What does an organ system do? • What is the correct order of body organization?
15 min	Application	Display the scenario: "A student says, 'My heart is part of a body system, but I do not understand how it connects to the rest of the body.'" Tell students they will use evidence from the module to help explain how the body is organized. Remind students to use the levels of organization from the module. Students begin by sequencing the levels of organization. They arrange the levels of organization in the correct order and use evidence from the module to support the sequence. Next, students place the example. They determine where the heart belongs in the sequence and explain why it belongs at that level. Students then build the connection by explaining how the levels connect from smallest to largest and using evidence from the module to support the explanation. Finally, students compare and revise. They compare explanations with a partner and revise their explanation if new evidence changes their thinking. Sentence Frames: "The correct order is _____ because _____." "The heart belongs at the _____ level because _____." "One piece of evidence from the module is _____."
2 min	Reflection	Why does understanding body organization help you understand health problems?

2 min	Career Connections	Health science professionals use body organization to understand how the body is structured and how different parts work together. Doctors, nurses, therapists, and other health science professionals regularly think about cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems when caring for patients. Understanding body organization helps people better understand their health and how their bodies function.
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