

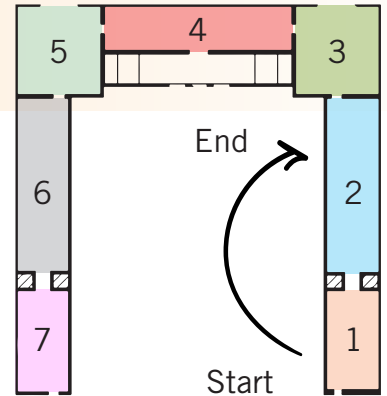
# GROUP A

## Room 1: The Transparent Human

### Room 2: Living and Dying

**1** In the centre of Room 1 of the exhibition you'll find our transparent woman. The transparent figures were invented in Dresden and produced here at the so called Deutsches Hygiene-Museum (German Museum of Hygiene), where they were then shipped to customers all over the world.

a) Carefully examine the transparent woman. What do you see and what can't you see?



We noticed these right away	We can't see these
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ e. g. organs</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ e. g. hair</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>

b) Press the different buttons on the black pad and see what parts of the transparent woman light up. Which organ (or organs) do you think connects to the feeling of wellbeing?

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**2** Several different forms and models were used in the developing of the transparent woman. Can you find some of these forms in the room? Write down the name of the exhibit piece that you think was used as a reference for the transparent woman. Now make a quick sketch of the transparent woman and the inspirational figure that you think has a similar pose and compare the two side by side.

Transparent Woman	Inspirational Figure

## GROUP A

### **Room 1: The Transparent Man**

Room 2: Living and Dying

**3** On the back table, you'll find a monitor with the title 'Der gläserne Mensch' or *The Glass Human* in English. Together, read the information under the theme 'How a Model Evolved' and answer the following questions.

a) Why did the model's body type and postures change over time?

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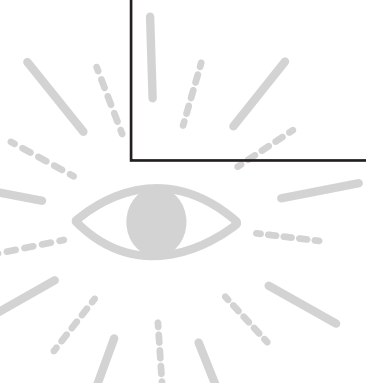
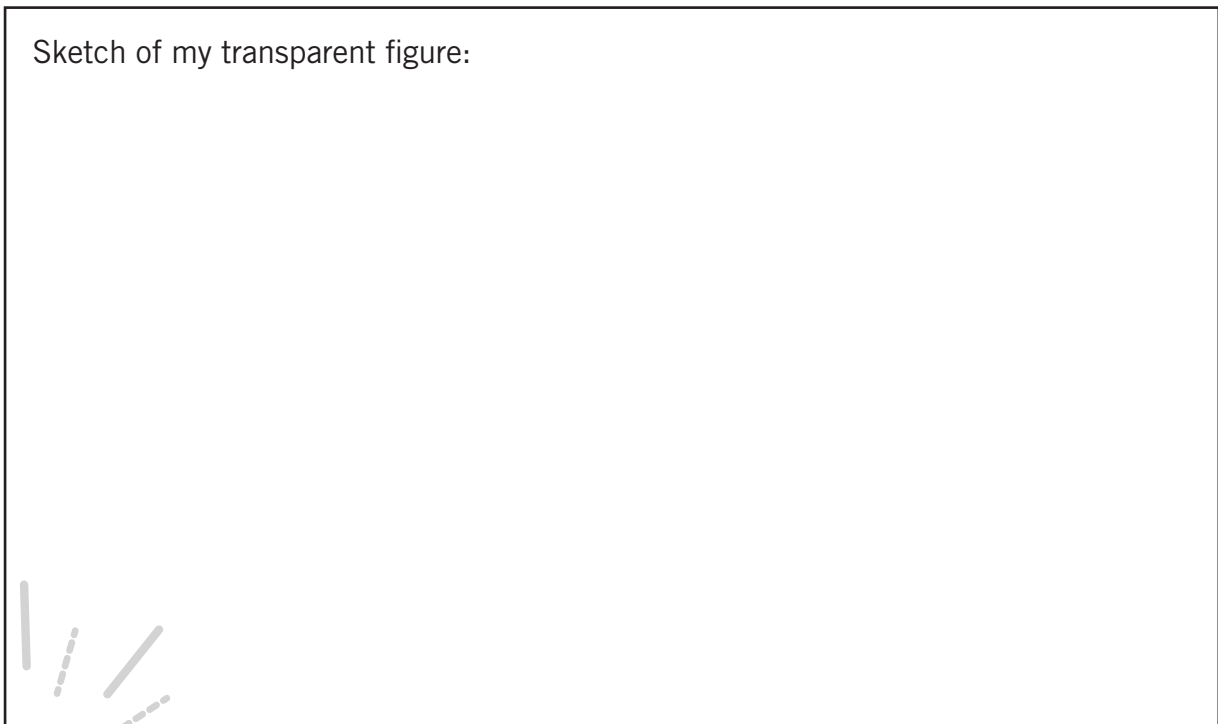
b) What were some of the reasons behind why the transparent figures have the body types and postures that they have?

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**4** Imagine that you were designing transparent figures today. How would your transparent figure look? What models or references would you use in designing your transparent figure? You can either sketch your transparent figure here, or you take a picture of one of you posing as your transparent figure.

Sketch of my transparent figure:



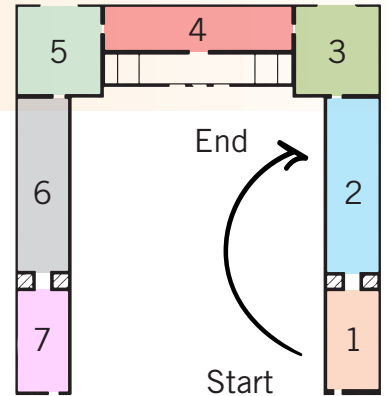
## GROUP A

Room 1: The Transparent Man

**Room 2: Living and Dying**

5 Now head into Room 2 of the exhibition. In the middle of the second room you'll find a series of giant cell types hanging on a long wall. Go ahead and touch them!

a) What are the different kinds of cells that can be found in the human body?



On the table under the giant cells there are two monitors. Find the monitor on the left. Press the button titled 'The Body's Building Blocks' and read the provided text.

b) Name some of the functions of the different cell types found in the human body.

c) Now try sketching the giant fruit fly next to you! Which of the cell types do you think humans share with fruit flies? Which ones do you think we definitely don't share?

Sketch of a fruit fly:

## GROUP A

Room 1: The Transparent Man

**Room 2: Living and Dying**

6 When you're done sketching the fruit fly, return to the monitor you were just at. You've probably heard a lot about viruses, but while they share some similarities with cells, they aren't the same thing. In fact, scientists argue about whether or not viruses are even alive! Did you know that viruses don't just cause illnesses? Sometimes viruses are useful for us too! 'Good viruses' attack bad bacteria and keep them from multiplying.

Watch the video 'Tenants Within: Bacteria, Viruses, and Fungi'. Name 3 things that good viruses and bacteria do for our health.

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- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

7 Opposite the giant fruit fly is a display case with a picture of a young woman named Henrietta Lacks.

Henrietta died in 1951 when she was just 31 years old of cervical cancer. While being examined by a doctor, a sample was taken of her tumor without her knowledge or consent which was a common practice at the time. Henrietta's tumor cells proved to be anomaly in that unlike other people's cells that multiplied a few times and died, hers continued multiplying and are still multiplying today. This is why her life has sometimes been coined 'immortal'. Henrietta's cells were coded HeLa for her name and have been studied in research labs all over the world. The research done with HeLa cells has saved many lives. HeLa cells play a critical role in vaccine development like Polio and even Covid19. In more recent times people have had more concerns about medical privacy and consent.

What do you think about this story? What are the pros and cons surrounding it? What ethical considerations do you have?

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If you are interested in learning more, you can read up on Henrietta here:



### Opinion Check-In

What role do cells play in our wellbeing? Can we figure out what makes us healthy just by looking at our bodies from the outside or by studying what's going on inside our cells? As a group talk about why it's helpful to look at all the different parts of our bodies, both big and small, to understand health and happiness.