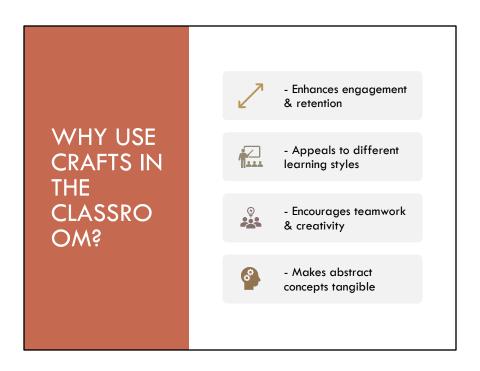


Welcome everyone! Today we'll dive into how hands-on creativity can transform your classroom. We'll explore three key activities using beads and play dough to make complex concepts more engaging.



Crafting taps into visual, tactile, and kinesthetic learning styles. It helps students who struggle with traditional methods and creates memorable lessons.

ACTIVITY #1 - BEADS IN BLOOD TUBES

Supplies:

- Clear plastic tubes or empty blood tubes
- Red beads = RBCs
- White beads = WBCs
- Pink beads = Platelets

Instructions:

- 1. Fill tubes in correct proportions of each bead
- 2. Shake and discuss the cells.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES WITH BEADS

- Identify components of blood
- Understand what's in the tube
- Discuss purpose of cells
- Integrate with microscope observation and blood smear

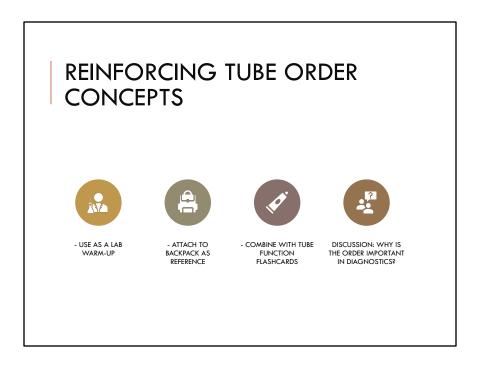
This really aids the student in using tactile objects to tie together what is in the tube. It also helps them better understand doing hematology math and understanding scientific notation on the actual number of cells in the body.



This activity mimics what students see after centrifuging blood. The color-coded beads help visualize RBCs, the Buffy coat, and plasma. It's a simple and effective hands-on tool.



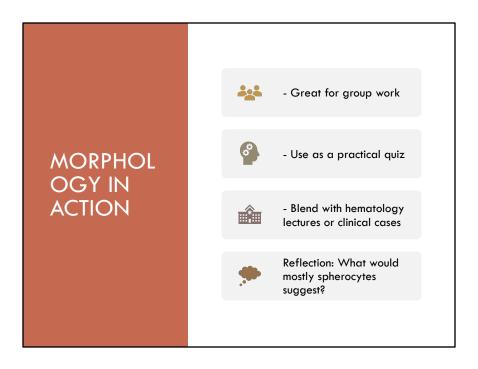
Students often struggle with the order of blood draw. This tactile exercise makes it stick. Use it as a review game, timed challenge, or daily warm-up.



Ask students to explain the purpose of each tube. This reinforces understanding of additives and how errors can affect test results.



Play dough is perfect for modeling RBC morphology. Let students work in teams and quiz each other. It sparks creativity and reinforces pattern recognition.



Combine this with case studies. Show a blood smear and ask students to recreate the cells with dough. It ties morphology to clinical signs.



