Biology 121 - Zoology - Spring 1997

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Text: Biology: The Unity and Diversity of Life, 7th Edition, Starr and Taggart, Wadsworth.

DATES	May 1	TOPICS
Jan 16		Intro., Systematics, Taxonomy
21, 23, 28		Protozoa, Animals
30, 4		**Quiz 1 (1/30)**, Evolution
Feb 6		********* EXAM I *********
11		Chromosomal and Molecular Basis for Inheritance
13		Gene Expression in Development
18, 20		Development and Embryology
25, 27		**Quiz 2 (2/25)**, Digestion
Mar 4		Internal Transport
6		********* EXAM II *********
18		Gas Exchange
20, 25		Immunity
Apr 1		Homeostasis
3, 8		Protection, Support, and Movement
10, 15		**Quiz 3 (4/10)**, Neural Control, Sensory Systems
17		********* EXAM III *********
22, 24		Endocrine control, Reproduction
29		Behavior

Ecology	READINGS
	1, 20(306-318)
*****	
FINAL EXAM	23(366-369), 26, 27
*****	17, 18, 19, 20
Tue., May 6, 8:30-11:00 (alternate)	13(212-216), 14(not 228)
-----or-----	
Wed., May 7, 8:30-11:00 (regular)	15
	44
	33, 42(714-723), (26, 27)
	39, (26, 27)
	41, (26, 27)
	40
	43
	38, (26, 27)
	34, 35(574-583), 36, (26, 27)
	37, 45, (26, 27)
	51, 52
	46(803-811), 47(823-835), 48, 49(skim)

Evaluation

Note: It will be considered an honor code violation to consult Zoology quizzes and tests from previous years.

Total available points for this class will be 340, distributed as follows:

2 Best of 3 Exams, (100 pts. each)	200
1 Final Exam, Approx. 60% Cumulative	100
2 Best of 3 Quizzes, (20 pts. each)	40

Normally, missed exams and quizzes will be permitted and made up only for medical or emergency reasons. In any case, permission to miss an exam or quiz must be requested **prior** to the date of the exam except in cases of dire emergency. I may allow you to make up the exam or count the final exam as 200 points at my discretion. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a score of zero for that exam or quiz, in which case the zero may not be dropped.

Attendance

I will not check attendance daily. However, I do expect you to attend each and every class. Regular attendance serves many purposes, among them:

- a second repetition of the material (the first being your reading prior to class)
- clarification of difficult concepts
- emphasis on material on which you will be tested
- opportunity to ask questions
- a sense of collegiality and active involvement in Biology

Assumptions

Although this is an introductory class, it is a college level course and is also the second in a series, Botany being the first. If you have not had Botany (or did poorly in the course), you are at a slight disadvantage relative to those who have, and it would serve you well to review the important concepts outlined below. If you have had no high school biology, you are at a strong disadvantage (see me now), but you may still do well in the course with a little background work.

I will assume you have a general familiarity with the vocabulary and concepts outlined in Chapters 3, 4, 9, and 10. Understand that living organisms are composed of large organic molecules which can be categorized as carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids and that each type of macromolecule has specific chemical characteristics that dictate its role in the cell. Be familiar with the general features of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, and have a sense of the various activities in which the parts of cells known as organelles engage. Know the purposes of the two kinds of cell division, mitosis and meiosis, and compare and contrast the cells that result from these divisions in relative to the parental cells.

Studying (Availability of tutors and Professor's office hours TBA)

It is imperative that you study frequently for this class. You will be exposed to a plethora of new terms, perhaps more than in a foreign language class. Vocabulary is important and cannot be learned one day before an exam. Similarly, many difficult concepts and mechanisms will be described in class which you may not fully understand the first time, no matter how well I explain them. Therefore, I suggest the following approach to studying which has proven successful for many Biology students.

- Briefly read the text before coming to class for a general familiarity with terms and concepts to be presented. Don't worry about memorizing and highlighting everything the first time.
- In class, take notes but, more importantly, listen to what concepts, connections and ideas are being expressed. Don't write every detail of the lecture in your notes. The professor's lecture notes will be made available to you on the Academic Volume. As much as is possible, make notes which refer you to sections of the chapters that you noticed on your initial reading. Bring your book to class if necessary and make notations in it during the lecture.
- As soon as possible after class, certainly <u>before</u> the next class, sit down with your book and notes side-by-side and make a detailed outline of the information presented in class. This form of <u>active</u> studying is the most critical. It will let you know about what you are

confused and need to ask. It forces you to read, process, and present the information in your own words prior to the exam. If done carefully and thoroughly, you should be able to study for the exams from these outlines.