

Chapter 1 : Introductory Zoology Slide Set

BIOLOGY Introductory Zoology 3() Course Description: Survey of the animal kingdom with emphasis on the evolution, structure and function with a survey animal diversity and ecology. Concurrent enrollment in BIOL is recommended.

Wild Cats March 12, Filed under: For a suggested class schedule, an overview of the entire course, and links to more lesson plans, please see the Introductory Post. My sincere apologies for the long delay in completing this series of Lesson Plans. I am very sorry for any inconvenience it has caused you! I hope to have the remaining lessons posted by the end of March. In this lesson you will teach your students about wild cats, including lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards, and more. I was not compensated for this post. I am an affiliate of Amazon , and will receive a small commission if a link on this page is used to make a purchase. The following schedule is for a 2-hour class. We also allowed time each week for Show-and-Tell, which is not included below. They are found on all continents except Antarctica. Check out The Wildcat Sanctuary web site " it has images and information about the 37 different species of cats. The domestic cat is only one of the 37! Place pictures of wild cats on your map this week. I split the felt land mass, water body, and animal pieces into 12 different baggies, one for each lesson. Each week I distributed the felt pieces among my students and allowed them to place them on the map, using a picture of the completed map as a guide. Alternate Map Idea The Discovery Kids map appears to be discontinued, so instead, you can use a regular wall map or globe. Cut out small pictures of the animals you are going to learn about from magazines or old encyclopedias. During each lesson attach them to the appropriate area on the map or globe with removable poster putty. Ocelet and Tiger page The book is named after this poem. My students loved this poem! They enjoyed poetry time every week, but I think this one was their favorite. Encourage discussion by asking questions such as: What should you do? Stay away from it. Tell an adult about it. Use a free Animal Sounds app on your phone or tablet: My students loved this " especially when I let them touch the buttons to play the sounds! Wild Cats Collage Posters Table: Construction paper or cardstock, One piece for each child Pictures of wild cats cut out from magazines, catalogs, or old books and encyclopedias check used bookstores and consignment sales Glue sticks This is a simple but fun activity that gives kids practice with using a glue stick. For this option, provide scissors so they can cut the pictures out themselves. Backbone Matching Worksheet Table: Follow the instructions in the Hands-On book. Students will choose either the boy or girl to put on their worksheets. Alternate Activity The Hands-On book mentioned above is an older book which I found at a consignment sale, but it had such good activities I had to use it! If you cannot find it, you can use the Lion Paper Bag Puppet craft from education. Click on the thumbnail below to open the free printable PDF file. There are also Lion coloring pages at education. You can assemble the Animal Science Notebooks before the school year begins if you wish: Story and Snack Table: Note the cheetah-print napkins! Goldfish cats supposedly like fish! Use a cat-shaped cookie cutter to make cat-shaped sugar cookies. Even more involved snack: If you have more time, you can let them fill in the entire image with the materials. Please feel free to comment below with your recommendations " I appreciate your ideas and suggestions!

Chapter 2 : Introductory Zoology | SOUTHWESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

This course provides an introduction to the classification, relationships, structure, and function of major animal phyla. Emphasis is placed on levels of organization, reproduction and development, comparative systems, and a survey of selected phyla.

Grades will be awarded according to the regulations on page 57 of the catalog. The last day to drop the course with an automatic grade of Q is November 1. After November 1, you must talk to me before dropping the course. The last day to drop the course with a Q if you have a passing grade is December 4. It is up to you to take care of all the necessary paperwork. If you want to learn from me your grade in the course leave me a stamped self-addressed envelope during finals week. Some notes will come from sources other than the text. The examinations will consist mainly of multiple choice questions, with additional short answer questions, definitions, and characterizations. The first four exams will be over material covered during the exam period. If you are in the honors section, other criteria will apply. Multiple choice questions will be machine graded. Each student must buy FIVE 5 scantron sheets from the bookstore, one for each exam. The scantron sheet and the examination sheets MUST be turned in together, or else you will be given an incomplete I grade for the course and a zero 0 for the examination. If you miss one lecture examination, the percent score on the final will be substituted for the missed test. You will receive a zero for each additional missed exams. In the case of crises and emergencies that you can document and that are considered a valid excuse by your instructor , talk to me or phone me before the exam and more flexible arrangements can be scheduled. If you take all four lecture exams, you may substitute your lowest grade with the final exam grade, if the final exam grade is better. There is no policy of required attendance. However, it is unlikely that you will earn an acceptable grade if you do not attend class regularly. Attendance will be considered in the final grade, especially in borderline cases. Attendance alone does not guarantee a passing grade. It is important that you take complete and comprehensive notes of the lecture material. It is also essential that you study regularly. Reading the material in the textbook beforehand will help you better understand the lecture material. At this point, use the study guide to assess whether you have learned the material. Do not use the study guide only as quick way to cram for the exams. The university offers special workshops for students who need to improve their note taking and study skills. Study Suggestions for Introductory Biology from other universities. I expect no less from you.

Chapter 3 : Introductory Zoology by R.L. Kotpal

Zoology is the branch of biology that includes the study of animals and animal life. Animals are heterotrophic. That means they are organisms that must rely on other organisms (living or dead plants or other animals) to provide the energy for life. Plants, by contrast, are autotrophic, they are.

Additional readings from Lytle will be announced later. Will be used in both lecture [later in the course] and lab [earlier in the course than in lecture]. The first section will be available after class when announced and thereafter from the secretaries in Stevens Hall Room , Zoology office. Subsequent sections will become available in installments, four labs per installment. Plus recommend 3-ring binder s for notes and lab manual and a folder or binder for daily class use. Return to top or main index Course Description This course is an introduction to various vertebrate and invertebrate animals, their evolutionary relationships, and biology including anatomy and physiology, behavior, and ecology. It is a guided tour through the complex and diverse world of animals. Although it covers a lot of ground, the subject is so large that it is impossible to cover all aspects. Thus, the course represents a sampling of various taxonomic groups and related biological topics. This course is NOT a course on human biology. Although humans are used in some examples, such as for anatomy and physiology, the focus of the course is on other animals and zoology in general. There are other courses that deal primarily with humans. The course is a gate-way or foundation course for majors in zoology or other biologically-related fields. Students will learn to recognize and be able to classify the major common, economically or medically important, evolutionarily significant, or for other reasons groups of animals. Students will learn specialized terminology and basic concepts of zoology. Students will learn evolutionary relationships among the different groups of animals. Students will learn quantitative measurement, statistical methodology, and hypothesis formulation and testing in zoology. Students will learn to integrate all of the above. Students will come to appreciate and enjoy the subject of zoology i. Notes are normally taken by students during lecture or obtained from peers. Suggestion for taking notes: Return to top or main index Student Input and Feedback This is your course and we want to make it what you need and want to the maximum extent possible. The present design and structure is based on much feedback from large numbers of students over many previous years. However, we try to continuously improve and update the course. Please provide any suggestions, comments, complaints, or concerns at any time; there will also be a formal evaluation by students at the end of the semester. Return to top or main index Questions to Instructor I encourage questions in class, during office hours, or by e-mail. Helping others to learn and understand the subject is my job and what I am being paid for! The only times that I am NOT available for questions and will refuse them are during a question-blackout period within 40 hours of an exam that is, after 5 p. Please use regular office hours for routine questions. I may be available at other times by appointment or in case of urgent matters or emergencies. Return to top or main index Labs Labs Zoology L are integrated with lecture topics. Further details and instructions, information about reports, etc. Students are responsible for everything in the assigned readings except as discussed in comments on the web pages. The three midterm lecture exams and the final exam will consist of true-false and multiple choice questions to be computer scored. Lecture exams will involve simple memory-recall names, terms, facts , thought questions, and both -- recall plus synthesis of the material. There will be some diagrams and much that involves taxonomy. In addition, some or most of the lecture exams will include questions based on projected slides of photos from lecture, the text, and posted web sites plus new ones that have not been seen in class but which should be identifiable based on this course. Lab exams will involve fill-in-the-blank answers and possibly short essays based on lab exercises, identification of specimens, dissections, and anatomy of various organs and tissues including via microscopes. Return to top or main index Grading Zoology -- 3 lecture exams of 50 points each and a final exam of points. Zoology L -- 12 lab reports for 12 points average each and 3 lab exams of 50 points each. Although there were extra points possible during past years, that practice has been discontinued for a variety of reasons. Thus, extra points are not allowed; grades will be based entirely on exams and [for Zoology L] reports. Grading is curved, based on the normal distribution. Percentages are mostly NOT used and may be considered irrelevant for this

course. The only exception, in which percentages do count as such, is when the lecture not lab curve goes above the standard percentages; then grading switches to percentages. Thus, for lecture Zoology , grading is primarily based on a normal curve, but can switch to percentages depending on the position of the curve. Further details will be explained later in the semester. Return to top or main index Disabilities: Any students with disabilities, or others who need special accommodations in this class, are invited to share their concerns or requests with the instructor as soon as possible.

Chapter 4 : Introductory Zoology - BIO - Southeastern Community College

Introductory Zoology This course provides an introduction to the classification, relationships, structure, and function of major animal phyla. Emphasis is placed on levels of organization, reproduction and development, comparative systems, and a survey of selected phyla.

Introduction to Zoology From Wikibooks, open books for an open world Jump to navigation Jump to search Zoology is the branch of biology that includes the study of animals and animal life. That means they are organisms that must rely on other organisms living or dead plants or other animals to provide the energy for life. Plants, by contrast, are autotrophic, they are organisms that produce their own food from sunlight and other inorganic sources. Animals further have sense organs or tissues, which allow them to interact with their environment. This distinguishes animals from fungi mushrooms and relatives , which are also heterotrophs. By the requirement that animals have sense organs or tissues, this means they must also be multicellular having more than one cell in their body. This separates the animals from the Protista, the single celled heterotrophs. Zoology as a discipline includes, but is not limited to, the study of the behavior, ecology, anatomy, physiology, evolution, and classification of animals. In addition to being divided along the lines mentioned above, zoology is often divided by the organisms being studied. The broadest division by organism is the splitting into categories by whether or not the animals studied have a backbone or spinal column, which may be made of cartilage or bone. Each of those divisions would naturally include their behavior, ecology, anatomy, etc. Using that division, zoology can be subdivided into two large categories: Invertebrate Zoology[edit] Briefly, an invertebrate lacks a spinal column backbone. Animals in this category include species of the following: They range in size from minute to extremely large. Some, like insects, have an exoskeleton, which is a support structure like our own skeleton, but is on the outside of the animal. Others have hard internal support structures, some have no hard parts at all. Vertebrate Zoology[edit] A vertebrate has a spinal column or backbone. Animals in this category includes the animals in the subphylum Vertebrata: These are all characterized by a segmented spinal column and a distinct differentiated head. These animals possess internal skeletons which include the vertebral column which at least partially encloses the spinal cord and a skull which houses the brain. When people think of animals, this is often the only kind they think of. Largely this is probably due to the fact that the category includes humans. Table of Contents[edit].

Chapter 5 : Introduction to Zoology - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

Introductory Zoology has 12 ratings and 1 review. Divided into 51 sections, this is a textbook for XI-XII classes and various competitive examinations.

Chapter 6 : Introduction to Zoology for Early Elementary Students ~ Week 8: Wild Cats

Course Description. This course provides an introduction to the classification, relationships, structure, and function of major animal phyla. Emphasis is placed on levels of organization, reproduction and development, comparative systems, and a survey of selected phyla.

Chapter 7 : BIOL - Introductory Zoology - University of Waterloo: Flow

Introductory Zoology Microscope Slide Set for biology and life science contains sixteen slides that survey the animal world. All are popular and commonly studied slides.

Chapter 8 : Introduction to Zoology

1 Introduction to Zoology I. General Information about Zoology A. Zoology = study of animals B. Why study animals? 1.

DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTORY ZOOLOGY

Learn about animals (including humans).

Chapter 9 : Zoology - The Ohio State University

Zoology is the branch of biology concerned with the study animals and animal kingdom. It is also known as animal biology. The study of zoology includes the interaction of animal kingdom in their ecosystems such as classification, habits, structure, embryology, distribution, evolution, and extinct species.