Oct 24

Bio-23

Scranton 886 for test next Thursday.

About 40 multi chose 4 essay question about book video labs.

Victoria mossly is a good tutor to go to. She had this class and knows what is expected. Look at the questions from the video lab there posted on blackboard.

Animals

* what is an animal- eat other organisms and acquire energy by eating them
* all animals have the ability to move
* animals are multicellular
* radial symmetry
* bilateral symmetry- cur in half the sides are identical
* all animals evolve from protist just like plants
* most animals are invertebrates which means no back bone like insects octopus spinges ect
* the flatwarms- common characteristics will defined head and tail regions, hermaphroditic and can engage in both sexual and asexual reproduction. Some have a single opening in the body, which serves as a mouth and an anus. Members include tapeworms, flukes.
* The roundworms- common characteristics- long, narrow unsegmented body. Bilaterally symmetrical, surrounded by a strong, flexible cuticle, must milt in order to grow longer. Members include more than 90,000 species.
* The annelids common characteristics segmented body. Members include marine polychaetes, earthworms, leeches. Leeches were used as a medicinal to unclog blood vessels. Or if you had a headache. Barbors used to do it back then.
* The millusks- like clams octopus. Most have a shell that protects them soft body. Mantle- tissue that forms the shell. Radula-sandpaper like tongue structure used during feeding.
* Groups of cephalopods- squids. 8 short tentacles and 2 long sucker-bearing tentacles. Free-swimming, about 300 species
* Groups of cephalopods- octopus, one of the smartest see creatures.
* The arthropods- common characteristics segmented body with a distinct head, thorax, and abdomen. Exoskeleton made of chitin, jointed appendages. Members like insects, spiders, moth
* Metamorphosis- complete is the division of an organism life history into three completely different stages. Incomplete metamorphosis-
* The echinoderms- common characteristics, ebckised by a hard skeleton under spiny skin. Adults are radically symmetrical
* The chordates- all chordates possess four common body structures, although In many chordates, these structures are only present durng specific life stages. Notochord, dorsal hollw nerve cord, pharyngeal slits, post-anal tail. Members include tunicates, lancelets, vertebrates.
* The vertebrates. The first to show up was the vertebral column, then we see jaw, paired appendages. Then we see internal bony skeleton and lobed appendages like ray finned fishes and lobed finned fishes. Then we see legs with multiple digits like amphibians and lobe finned fishes , then amniotic egg like reptiles and birds, mammary glands, hair like mammals
* From water to land- you must be able to breath. You need a set of lungs. Gravity when ur in sea your in 0 gravity so you need limbs and modified vertebrae. Egg desiccation sea creates lay eggs in sea if they lay it on land it will dry out. So the structural of the egg hardens.
* Reptiles- have a tough shell on the egg so u don’t have to worry about laying the eggs on land.
* Heat makes chemical reaction to happen faster. So its an aventage that were warm blooded. But we have to eat a lot more than cold blooded because we require more energy.