

Biology 1544 Schedule	
	<u>Mader Introductory Biology, 7th Edition "Lab Packet in Bookstore.</u> Mader home page: www.mhhe.com/biosci/genbio/mader7
	This is tentative. Changes may have to be made to meet class goals.
Note:	Pop quizzes may be expected over previous work and readings.
*	Represents assignment which will count as a grade.
Week of:	Schedule, Topics, Goals:
Aug. 25	Introductions: Students, teacher, materials? Thinking about life. Writing about life. Turn in paragraph.* Video on Living Systems: Note taking pointers. Assignment: Read Chapter 1. Safety Video
Sept. 1	Review characteristics of life and group work on scientific method. End of chapter questions in class. * Assignment: Read Chapter 2.
Sept. 8	Organisms need both inorganic and organic compounds. Video on Basic Chemistry; worksheets. * Read Basic Chemistry Lab in packet before class. Recycling talk by Marcia Schoonert; Service Learning Intro. Video on Modern Marvel, Garbage *
Sept. 15	Lab on Organic Chemistry. * Assignment: Read Chapter 3 and answer questions at end. Discuss organic compounds: structure, function, how to recognize. Read Chapter 4, The Cell.

m papillae, and 3) **foliate papillae**, taste buds. They increase **friction** to move food in the oral cavity. Each taste bud consists of three kinds of cells: 1) **supporting cells**, 2) **gustatory receptor cells**, and

contact with the **gustatory hair** on the **microvilli**. Another type of graded potential, another type of graded potential, is the **gustatory receptor cell**. Bitter tastes. For example, **bitter**

Human body are located in the eyes and are processing visual information. There are three types of **retinal ganglion cells**: 1) **photoreceptors**, 2) **bipolar cells**, and 3) **ganglion cells**. Impulses by two types of **photoreceptors**, visual information flows to **ganglion cells**. Axons of the ganglion cells exit the eyeball as the **optic nerve** in the **primary visual cortex** in the **occipital lobe**. In the outer segments of the **photoreceptors**, membrane proteins called **photopigments** are made up of **opsin** (rods and the different types of cones), and **retinal**. Photopigments are made up of **opsin** (rods and the different types of cones), and **retinal**. The different wavelengths (colors) of light, when they hit the **photoreceptor**, change initiates chemical changes in **opsin**, which leads to a **receptor potential** in **bipolar cells**, which leads to a **receptor potential** in **ganglion cells**.

taste buds: 1) **circumvallate papillae**, 2) **fungiform papillae**, and 3) **filiform papillae**. Filiform papillae contain **tactile** receptors but no taste buds. They increase **friction** between the tongue and food making it easier to move food in the oral cavity. Each taste bud consists of three kinds of cells: 1) **supporting cells**, 2) **gustatory receptor cells**, and 3) **basal cells**.

When a tastant is dissolved in saliva, it can make contact with the **gustatory hair** on the **microvilli**. Another type of graded potential, another type of graded potential, is the **gustatory receptor cell**. Bitter tastes. For example, **bitter**

More than half of the sensory receptors in the human body are located in the eyes and are processing visual information. There are three types of **retinal ganglion cells**: 1) **photoreceptors**, 2) **bipolar cells**, and 3) **ganglion cells**. Impulses by two types of **photoreceptors**, visual information flows to **ganglion cells**. Axons of the ganglion cells exit the eyeball as the **optic nerve** in the **primary visual cortex** in the **occipital lobe**. In the outer segments of the **photoreceptors**, membrane proteins called **photopigments** are made up of **opsin** (rods and the different types of cones), and **retinal**. Photopigments are made up of **opsin** (rods and the different types of cones), and **retinal**. The different wavelengths (colors) of light, when they hit the **photoreceptor**, change initiates chemical changes in **opsin**, which leads to a **receptor potential** in **bipolar cells**, which leads to a **receptor potential** in **ganglion cells**.