

## Biology 121 - Introduction

- Biology website:  
<http://biology.missouristate.edu>
- Bio 121 lecture:  
<http://courses.missouristate.edu/ChrisBarnhart/Bio121/>
- Syllabus and course policy statement.
- Textbook, lab manual

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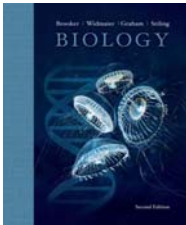
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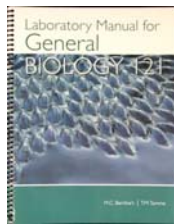
### **Brooker 2<sup>nd</sup> edition**

MSU bookstore with software, e-book \$230 (ouch! But used for 122 also). You can get it much cheaper used from Student Book Exchange and especially Amazon. I will not use Connect.



### **121 Lab Manual**

MSU bookstore or Student Book Exchange ~\$20




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## Tutoring

- Tutoring will be available for Bio 121 students from Bear Claw (Center for Learning And Writing).
- Bear Claw is free and located in the Meyer Library Center on the first floor. If you need help make an appointment.
- **Telephone:** (417) 836-6398 (main)

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## Hierarchical organization of life

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- Tissues
- Organs & organ systems
- Organisms Physiology, Behavior

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- Populations & species
- Communities Evolutionary Biology, Ecology
- Ecosystems

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## Emergent properties

- Each level of organization has new properties not present at lower levels

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## Reductionism

- To understand a complex phenomenon, “reduce” it to its parts- study it at lower levels of the hierarchy.

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## Reductionism- example



- Inheritance
- Watson and Crick (1953) structure of DNA
- Inheritance explained by chemistry & physics

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### Definition of life / living organisms

- Life is a property of living organisms
- Organisms consist of one or more cells, complex chemical systems bounded by membranes
- Organisms require energy and materials from the environment.
  - Metabolism
  - Autotrophy, Heterotrophy

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### Definition of Life, continued

- Responsiveness to environment movement, gene expression, and...
- Homeostasis
  - Dynamic equilibrium
  - Maintained by regulatory mechanisms and expenditure of energy
  - Examples of homeostasis...
- Growth & reproduction
  - increase in size
  - increase in number

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### Definition of Life, continued

- Organisms consist of a genome (RNA or DNA) and a proteome (proteins that control the chemical processes).
- Populations of organisms evolve- the genome

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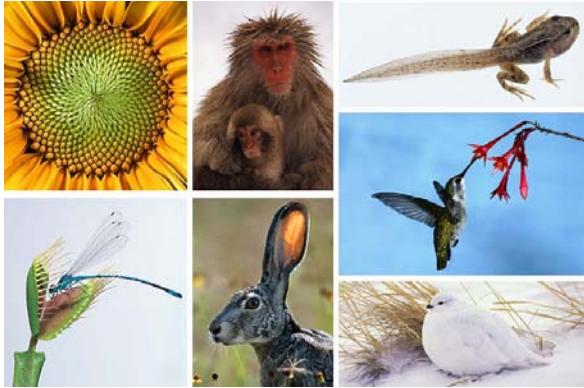
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Some properties of life (also see Brooker page 3)

Complexity, homeostasis, growth & reproduction, energy & materials, responsiveness, evolution




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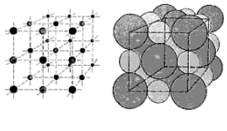
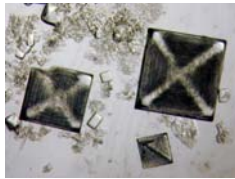
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### Life vs. non-life

#### Crystals

- Example: sodium chloride, NaCl
- Organized chemical structure, with intrinsic pattern
- Growth and "reproduction"




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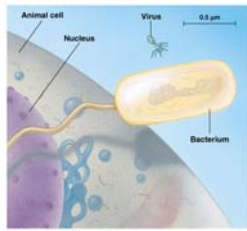
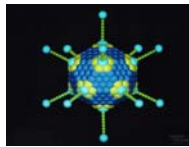
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### Life vs. non-life

#### Viruses

- Complex biochemical structures
- Genetic information DNA, RNA
- Produced by cells
- Obligate parasites
- Not alive. Why not?




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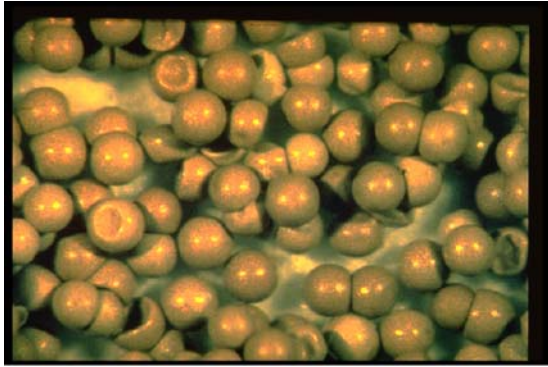
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## Definition of Science

1. Scientific method – a process for obtaining objective knowledge
2. Scientific literature – the information gathered by this method

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## Scientific Method

1. Ask question or make an observation
2. Propose hypothesis = a possible answer or explanation that makes testable predictions.
3. Make and test predictions based on logical consequences of the hypothesis.

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Example of hypothesis testing:

Question: what is the shape of the earth?

Hypothesis:

Prediction:

Test of the prediction:

Conclusion: do the observations support or refute the hypothesis?

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### Scientific Method, continued

- 4. Important: try to disprove hypotheses, not prove them.
- 5. Communicate results
  - Prepare detailed description of context, methods, & results of the work
  - Verbal or poster reports at professional meetings
  - Submit manuscript to technical journal for peer-review & publication

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### Scientific Method, continued

- 5. Peer review
  - Formal critique by other professional scientists precedes publication
- 6. Publication in the primary literature

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### Scientific Literature

- 1. Primary literature = original research reports in technical journals
  - Periodicals published by professional societies to present original research
  - Peer-reviewed
  - Examples of journals: [Science](#) (AAAS), [Neuroscience](#), [Conservation Biology](#), [Copeia](#). 4,429 different life-science journals are indexed in [Biological Abstracts](#)

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## Scientific Literature, continued

### 1. Secondary literature

- Review articles, textbooks
- “Popular” science books and magazines examples: [Discover](#), [Scientific American](#), [Audubon](#).
- Less well documented, editorial review vs. peer review
- Derived from primary literature

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## Science as a way of knowing

- Science deals only with objective (natural) knowledge
- Objective knowledge depends on the external world- not on internal conviction.
- Subjective knowledge includes values, and morality- good and evil, beauty, love

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## Science as a way of knowing

- Both subjective and objective knowledge are important!
- Science cannot make value judgements
- Science cannot prove or disprove existence of supernatural (i.e. God)
- Why or why not?

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## Galileo Galilei 1564-1642.



- First to use a telescope for astronomy.
- Supported Copernicus' heliocentric theory.
- Aggressively promoted belief that man could learn truth from the natural world as well as from Scripture.
- Convicted of heresy and imprisoned- formally pardoned by the Pope in 1992 (!)

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## Quotes from Galileo

"God equally admirably reveals himself to us in Nature's actions as in the Scripture's sacred dictions."

"I think that in the discussion of natural problems we ought not to begin at the authority of ...Scripture, but at sensible experiments and necessary demonstrations. For, from Divine Word, Scripture and Nature doth alike proceed."

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