

booklets CLEP Colleges and CLEP Information for Candidates and Registration Form, which are available at most colleges where CLEP credit is granted, or by contacting: CLEP Services P.O. Box 6600 Princeton, NJ 08541-6600 Phone: (609) 771-7865 Website: <http://www.collegeboard.com> HOW TO USE THIS BOOK What do I study first? Read over this introduction and our suggestions for test-taking, take the first practice test in your subject to determine your area(s) of weakness, and then go back and focus your studying on those specific problems. Make copies of the appropriate answer sheets each time you take a practice test (answer sheets are located at the back of this book). Studying each subject thoroughly will reinforce the basic skills you will need to do well on the exam. Be sure to take the practice tests to become familiar with the format and procedures involved with taking the actual exam - and, of course, to make yourself completely comfortable with the material. To best utilize your study time, follow our CLEP General Examinations Independent Study Schedule located in the front of this book. This schedule is designed to guide you through one General Examination at a time. You should repeat the schedule for each exam for which you're preparing. The schedule is based on a six-week program but can be condensed to three weeks, if necessary, by collapsing each two-week period into one. When should I start studying? It is never too early to start studying for the CLEP General Examinations. The earlier you begin, the more time you will have to sharpen your skills. Do not procrastinate! Cramping is not an effective way to study, since it does not allow you the time needed to learn the test material. The sooner you learn the format of the exam, the more time you will have to familiarize yourself with it. **FORMAT OF THE CLEP GENERAL CBTs** The five computer-based CLEP General Examinations cover material taught in classes that most students take as requirements in the first two years of college. The General CBT in English Composition gauges the skills you would need to complete most first-year college composition courses. There are two versions of the English Composition exam - with essay and without essay. (Credit-granting policies differ among colleges. Check with your prospective school to find out which version is accepted.) The first version has approximately 90 multiple-choice questions, each with five possible answer choices, to be answered in 90 minutes. The second version has one section with approximately 50 multiple-choice questions, each with five answer choices, and a second section with one essay. The student has 45 minutes to complete each of the two sections. The approximate breakdown of topics is as follows: All-Multiple-Choice Version: Skills at the Sentence Level (55%) - Sentence boundaries - Economy and clarity of expression - Concord/Agreement; subject-verb tense; pronoun reference; shift; number - Active/passive voice - Diction and idiom - Syntax: parallelism, coordination, subordination, dangling modifiers - Sentence variety Types of Questions Associated with These Skills: * Identifying Sentence Errors: Candidate pinpoints violations of standard conventions of expository writing. * Improving Sentences: Candidate chooses the phrase, clause, or sentence that best conveys a sentence's intended meaning. * Restructuring Sentences: Candidate chooses the phrase that, because it most effectively shifts a sentence's emphasis or improves its clarity, would most likely appear in the new sentence created by the revision. Skills in Context (45%) - Main idea, thesis - Organization of ideas in paragraph or essay form - Relevance of evidence, sufficiency of detail, levels of specificity - Audience and purpose (effect of style, tone, language, or argument) - Logic of argument (inductive, deductive reasoning) - Coherence within and between paragraphs - Rhetorical emphasis, effect - Sustaining tense or point of view - Sentence joining, sentence variety Types of Questions Associated with These Skills: * Revising Work in Progress: Candidate identifies ways to improve an early draft of an essay. * Analyzing Writing: Candidate answers questions about two prose passages written in distinctly different styles and about the strategies used by the author of each passage. Multiple-Choice-with-Essay Version (Two Sections): Section I - Multiple-Choice (50%) - Skills at the Sentence Level (30%) See explanation for all-multiple-choice version. Section II - Essay (50%) - Candidate presents a point of view in response to a topic and supports it with a logical argument and appropriate evidence. The Humanities CBT features 140 multiple-choice questions, each with five answer choices, to be answered in 90 minutes. The approximate breakdown of topics is as follows: Literature (50%) 10-15% Drama 10-15% Poetry 15-20% Fiction 10% Nonfiction (including philosophy) Fine Arts (50%) 20% Visual arts (painting, sculpture, etc.) 15% Music 10% Performing arts (film, dance, etc.) 5% Architecture The College Mathematics CBT features 60 questions to be answered in 90 minutes. Most are multiple-choice with four possible answer choices, but some will require you to enter a numerical answer in the box provided. The approximate breakdown of topics is as follows: 10% Sets (covering subjects such as these: union and intersection; subsets; Venn diagrams; Cartesian product) 10% Logic (covering subjects such as these: truth tables; conjunctions, disjunctions, implications, and negations; conditional statements; necessary and sufficient conditions; converse, inverse, and contrapositive; hypotheses, conclusions, and counterexamples) 20% Real Number Systems (covering subjects such as these: prime and composite numbers; odd and even numbers; factors and divisibility; rational and irrational numbers; absolute value and order; binary number system) 20% Functions and Their Graphs (covering subjects such as these: domain and range; linear, polynomial, and composite functions) 25% Probability and Statistics (covering subjects such as these: counting problems, including permutations and combinations; computation of probabilities of simple and compound events; simple conditional probability; mean and median) 15% Additional Algebra and Geometry Topics (covering subjects such as these: complex numbers; logarithms and exponents; applications from algebra and geometry particularly on perimeter and area of plane figures; properties of triangles and circles; the Pythagorean theorem; Parallel and perpendicular lines) Types of Questions on the CLEP College Mathematics examination: - Solving routine, straightforward problems (50%) - Solving nonroutine problems requiring an understanding of concepts and the application of skills and concepts (50%) The Natural Sciences CBT features 120 multiple-choice questions, each with five answer choices, to be answered in 90 minutes. The approximate breakdown of topics is as follows: Biological Science (50%) 10% Origin and evolution of life, classification of organisms 10% Cell organization, cell division, chemical nature of the gene, bioenergetics, biosynthesis 20% Structure, function, and development in organisms; patterns of heredity 10% Concepts of population biology with emphasis on ecology Physical Science (50%) 7% Atomic and nuclear structure and properties, elementary particles, nuclear reactions 10% Chemical elements, compounds, and reactions; molecular structure and bonding 12% Heat, thermodynamics, and states of matter; classical mechanics; relativity 4% Electricity and magnetism, waves, light and sound 7% The universe: galaxies, stars, the solar system 10% The Earth: atmosphere, hydrosphere, structure features, geologic processes, and history The Social Sciences and History CBT features 120 multiple-choice questions, each with five answer choices, to be answered in 90 minutes. The approximate breakdown of topics is as follows: History (40%) 17% United States History (requiring an overall grasp of historical issues from the Colonial period to the present) 15% Western Civilization (covering ancient Western Asia, Greece, and Rome; medieval Europe and modern Europe, including its expansion and outposts around the world) 8% World History (covering Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America from prehistory to the present) Social Sciences (60%) 13% Government/Political Science (including subjects such as these: methods, U.S. institutions, voting and political behavior, international relations, and comparative government) 11% Sociology (including subjects such as these: methods, demography, family, social stratification, deviance, social organization, social theory, interaction, and social change) 10% Economics (emphasizing subjects such as these: scarcity, choice, and cost; resource markets [after-product markets]; monetary and fiscal policy; international trade; and economic measurements) 10% Psychology (including subjects such as these: methods, aggression, conformity, group process, performance, personality, and socialization) 10% Geography (including subjects such as these: weather and climate, regional geography, location, distance, space accessibility, spatial interaction, and ecology) 6% Anthropology (including subjects such as these: ethnography and cultural anthropology) ABOUT OUR REVIEWS There are five reviews in this book, one for each of the CLEP General Examinations. The reviews are designed to further students' understanding of the test material. Each review contains a description of what to expect on the examination and a thorough review of the major topics found on the exams. The English composition review is broken down into two areas - English language skills and writing skills. The humanities review is broken down into five areas - literature, visual arts and architecture, philosophy, music and performing arts. The mathematics review is broken down into seven areas - arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, sets and logic, real and complex numbers, functions, and probability and statistics. The natural sciences review is broken down into seven areas - biology, chemistry, physics, earth science, geology, astronomy, and meteorology. The social sciences review is broken down into eight areas - political science, sociology, economics, psychology, geography, anthropology, western and world civilization, and United States history. SCORING THE CLEP GENERAL CBTs The CLEP General Examinations are scored on a scale of 200 to 800. This does not apply, however, to the English Composition with Essay Questions Exam. The essays on this exam are scored on a scale of 2 to 8. There is a drill question in the writing skills section of the English Composition review that asks you to write an essay on a given topic. To score your essay, we suggest you give it to two English teachers or professors to grade. Refer to the completed essays in the details explanations of answers section of the review for scoring criteria. The completed essays will show you what the judges will be looking for, and the essay score from the English teachers will help you judge your progress. When will I receive my score report? Right after you finish (except for the English Composition essay, which requires human graders and whose score will be mailed to you), the computer will generate a printout of your score report, which the administrator will hand you. If you want your scores reported to a college or other institution, you must fill in the correct code number on your answer sheet at the time you take the examination. Since your scores are kept on file for 20 years, you may also request transcripts from ETS at a later date. STUDYING FOR THE CLEP GENERAL CBTs It is crucial for you to choose the time and place for studying that works best for you. Some students set aside a certain number of hours every morning, while others choose to study at night before going to sleep. Only you can determine when and where your study time will be most effective. But be consistent and use your time wisely. Work out a study routine and stick to it! When you take our practice tests, try to make your testing conditions as much like the actual test as possible. Turn off the television or radio, and sit down at a quiet table or desk free from distraction. Use a timer to ensure that each section is accurately clocked. As you complete each practice test, score it and thoroughly review the explanations for the questions you answered incorrectly; however, do not review too much at one sitting. Concentrate on one problem area at a time by reviewing the question and explanation, and by studying our review until you are confident that you completely understand the material. Keep track of your scores and mark them on the scoring worksheet. By doing so, you will be able to gauge your progress and discover general weaknesses in particular sections. You should carefully study the review sections that cover your areas of difficulty, as this will build your skills in those areas. If you do poorly on a section, do not develop a negative attitude - it only means you need to further review the material. You should carefully study the reviews that cover your areas of difficulty, as this will build your skills in those areas. A negative attitude could prove to be your biggest stumbling block. It is important that you get a good start and that you are positive as you review and study the material. TEST-TAKING TIPS You may never have taken a standardized computer-based test, but it's not hard to learn the things you need to know to be comfortable on test day. Know the format of the CBT. CLEP CBTs are not adaptive but rather fixed-length tests. In a sense, this makes them kin to the familiar pen-and-paper exam in that you have the same flexibility to back and review your work in each section. Moreover, the format hasn't changed a great deal from the paper-and-pencil CLEP. You are likely to see some so-called pretest questions as well, but you won't know which they are and they won't be scored. Use the process of elimination. If you don't immediately see the correct answer among the choices, go down the list and eliminate as many as you can. Sometimes casting aside choices will help you isolate the correct response, or at least knock your choices down to just a few strong contenders. This approach has the added benefit of keeping you from getting sidetracked and distracted by what in fact may be just an occasional tricky question. Importantly, your score is based only on the number of questions you answer correctly. Read all of the possible answers. Just because you think you have found the correct response, do not automatically assume that it is the best answer. Read through each choice to be sure that you are not making a mistake by jumping to conclusions. Work quickly and steadily. You will have only 45 minutes to work on an average of 50 questions in each section, so work quickly and steadily to avoid focusing on any one question too long. Taking our practice tests will help you learn to budget your time. Acquaint yourself with the CBT screen. Familiarize yourself with the CLEP CBT screen beforehand by logging onto the College Board Website. Waiting until test day to see what it looks like in the pretest tutorial risks injecting needless anxiety into your testing experience. Be sure that your answer registers before you go to the next item. Look at the screen to see that your mouse-click causes the pointer to darken the proper oval. This takes far less effort than darkening an oval on paper, but don't lull yourself into taking less care! THE DAY OF THE EXAM Preparing to Take the CLEP CBT On the day of the test, you should wake up early (after a decent night's rest, one would hope) and have a good breakfast. Dress comfortably so that you are not distracted by being too hot or too cold while taking the test. Plan to arrive at the test center early. This will allow you to collect your thoughts and relax before the test, and it will also spare you the anxiety that comes with being late. No one will be allowed into the test session after the test has begun. Before you set out for the test center, make sure that you have your admission form, Social Security number, and a photo ID with your signature (e.g., driver's license, student identification card, or current alien registration card). The test center administrator will ask you for photo ID when you arrive. After your test center fee is collected and registration is completed, you will be assigned to a computer. You will then key in the standard personal information, including credit card information. Next, you'll take the tutorial. During the Test Finally the exam will be upon you. Here's what to expect: - Since it's built right into the CLEP testing software, an on-screen non-graphing scientific calculator will pop up for the College Mathematics CBT. You should take into account, however, that a calculator is not deemed necessary to answer any of the test's questions. - Scrap paper will be provided for you for all CLEP CBT examinations. - At times your computer may seem to slow down. Don't worry: the built-in timer will not advance until your next question is fully loaded and visible on screen. - Just as you can on a paper-and-pencil test, you'll be able to move freely between questions within a section. - You'll have the option to mark questions and review them. - You may wear a wristwatch to the test center, but it cannot make any noise which could disturb your fellow test-takers. - No computers, dictionaries, textbooks, notebooks, scrap paper, briefcases, or packages will be permitted into the test center; drinking, smoking, and eating are prohibited. You may, however, bring your own non-programmable calculator if you're sitting for the CLEP College Mathematics CBT. Consult College Board publications (including the Collegeboard.com website) for details. After the Test Once you have informed the test center administrator that you're done, you will end your session on the computer, which in turn will generate the printout of a score report (except for the English Composition essay, which requires human graders and whose score will be mailed to you) that the administrator will hand you. Then, go home and relax - you deserve it!

When this work was first published it started a tumultuous round in the age-old nature versus nurture debate. It shows how research in human genetics and neuroscience has strengthened the case for biological understanding of human nature.

A Model System for Population Biology

CLEP Natural Sciences w/ Online Practice Exams

Diseases and Plant Population Biology

Population Biology of Plants

The Human Biology of the English Village

A common tendency in the field of population ecology has been to overlook individual differences by treating populations as homogeneous units; conversely, in behavioral ecology the tendency has been to concentrate on how individual behavior is shaped by evolutionary forces, but not on how this behavior affects population dynamics. Adam Lomnicki and others aim to remedy this one-sidedness by showing that the overall dynamical behavior of populations must ultimately be understood in terms of the behavior of individuals. Professor Lomnicki's wide-ranging presentation of this approach includes simple mathematical models aimed at describing both the origin and consequences of individual variation among plants and animals. The author contends that further progress in population ecology will require taking into account individual differences other than sex, age, and taxonomic affiliation—unequal access to resources, for instance. Population ecologists who adopt this view will be examining the evolutionary ecology of plants and animals. **Parasitoid Population Biology** Parasitoid population biology is a new and exciting area of research. Parasitoid Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory Explore the fundamentals of the biological implications of population genetic theory. In the newly revised Second Edition of Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory, accomplished researcher and author Alan R. Templeton delivers a fulsome discussion of population genetics with coverage of exciting new developments in the field, including new discoveries in epigenetics and genome-wide studies. The book prepares students to successfully apply population genetics analytical tools by providing a solid foundation in microevolutionary theory. The book emphasizes that population structure forms the underlying template upon which quantitative genetics and natural selection operate and is a must-read for future population and evolutionary geneticists and those who wish to work in genetic epidemiology or conservation biology. You'll learn about a wide array of topics, including quantitative genetics, the interactions of natural selection with other evolutionary forces, and selection in heterogeneous environments and age-structured populations. Appendices that cover genetic survey techniques and probability and statistics conclude the book. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to population genetics, including the scope of the subject, its premises, and the Hardy-Weinberg Model of Microevolution An exploration of systems of mating, including a treatment of the use of runs of homozygosity to show pedigree inbreeding in distant ancestors A practical discussion of genetic drift, including the use of effective sizes in conservation biology (with a discussion of African rhinos as an example) A concise examination of coalescence, including a treatment of the infinite sites model Perfect for graduate students in genetics and evolutionary biology programs and advanced undergraduate biology majors, Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory will also earn a place in the libraries of students taking courses in conservation biology, human genetics, bioinformatics, and genomics.

The advances made possible by the development of molecular techniques have in recent years revolutionized quantitative genetics and its relevance for population genetics. Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory takes a modern approach to population genetics, incorporating modern molecular biology, species-level evolutionary biology, and a thorough acknowledgment of quantitative genetics as the theoretical basis for population genetics. Logically organized into three main sections on population structure and history, genotype-phenotype interactions, and selection/adaptation Extensive use of real examples to illustrate concepts Written in a clear and accessible manner and devoid of complex mathematical equations Includes the author's introduction to background material as well as a conclusion for a handy overview of the field and its modern applications Each chapter ends with a set of review questions and answers Offers helpful general references and Internet links

Dugongs and manatees, the only fully aquatic herbivorous mammals, live in the coastal waters, rivers and lakes of more than 80 subtropical and tropical countries. Symbols of fierce conservation battles, sirenian populations are threatened by multiple global problems. Providing comparative information on all four surviving species, this book synthesises the ecological and related knowledge pertinent to understanding the biology and conservation of the sirenia. It presents detailed scientific summaries, covering sirenian feeding biology, reproduction and population dynamics; behavioural ecology; habitat requirements and threats to their continued existence. Outlining the current conservation status of the sirenian taxa, this unique study will equip researchers and professionals with the scientific knowledge required to develop proactive, precautionary and achievable strategies to conserve dugongs and manatees. Supplementary material is available online at: www.cambridge.org/9780521888288.

Parasitoid Population Biology

On the Wings of Checkerspots

The Best Review for the CLEP General Exams

The Population Biology of Tuberculosis

Natural Selection in the Wild

Biological control is the suppression of pest populations using predators, parasitoids and pathogens. Historically, biological control has largely been in a trial-and-error basis, and has failed more often than it has succeeded. However by developing theories based upon fundamental population principles and the biological characteristics of the pest and agent, we can gain a much better understanding of when and how to use biological control. This book gathers together recent theoretical developments and provides a balanced guide to the important issues that need to be considered in applying ecological theory to biological control. It will be a source of practical and stimulating thought for all those interested in pest management, theoretical ecology and population biology.

Each Problem Solver is an essential study and solving tool for all students in biology. All your questions can be found in one convenient source from one of the most trusted names in reference solution guides. More useful, more practical, and more informative, these study aids are the best review books and textbook companions available. Nothing remotely as comprehensive or as helpful exists in their subject anywhere. Perfect for undergraduate and graduate studies. Here in this highly useful reference is the finest overview of biology currently available, with hundreds of biology problems that cover everything from the molecular basis of life to plants and invertebrates. Each problem is clearly solved with step-by-step detailed solutions. DETAILS - THE PROBLEM SOLVERS are unique - the ultimate in study guides. - They are ideal for helping students cope with the toughest subjects. - They greatly simplify study and learning tasks. - They enable students to come to grips with difficult problems by showing them the way, step-by-step, toward solving problems. As a result, they save hours of frustration and time spent on groping for answers and understanding. - They cover material ranging from the elementary to the advanced in each subject. - They work exceptionally well with any text in its field. - PROBLEM SOLVERS are available in 41 subjects. - Each PROBLEM SOLVER is prepared by supremely knowledgeable experts. - Most are over 1000 pages. - PROBLEM SOLVERS are not meant to be read cover to cover. They offer whatever may be needed at a given time. An excellent index helps to locate specific problems rapidly. - Educators consider the PROBLEM SOLVERS the most effective and valuable study aids; students describe them as "fantastic" - the best books on the market. TABLE OF CONTENTS Introduction Chapter 1: The Molecular Basis of Life Units and Microscopy Properties of Chemical Reactions Molecular Bonds and Forces Acids and Bases Properties of Cellular Constituents Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 2: Cells and Tissues Classification of Cells Functions of Cellular Organelles Types of Animal Tissue Types of Plant Tissue Movement of Materials Across Membranes Specialization and Properties of Life Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 3: Cellular Metabolism Properties of Enzymes Types of Cellular Reactions Energy Production in the Cell Anaerobic and Aerobic Reactions The Krebs Cycle and Glycolysis Electron Transport Reactions of ATP Anabolism and Catabolism Energy Expenditure Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 4: The Interrelationship of Living Things Taxonomy of Organisms Nutritional Requirements and Procurement Environmental Chains and Cycles Diversification of the Species Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 5: Bacteria and Viruses Bacterial Morphology and Characteristics Bacterial Nutrition Bacterial Reproduction Bacterial Genetics Pathological and Constructive Effects of Bacteria Viral Morphology and Characteristics Viral Genetics Viral Pathology Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 6: Algae and Fungi Types of Algae Characteristics of Fungi Differentiation of Algae and Fungi Evolutionary Characteristics of Unicellular and Multicellular Organisms Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 7: The Bryophytes and Lower Vascular Plants Environmental Adaptations Classification of Lower Vascular Plants Differentiation Between Mosses and Ferns Comparison Between Vascular and Non-Vascular Plants Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 8: The Seed Plants Classification of Seed Plants Gymnosperms Angiosperms Seeds Monocots and Dicots Reproduction in Seed Plants Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 9: General Characteristics of Green Plants Reproduction Photosynthetic Reactions of Photosynthesis Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 10: Nutrition and Transport in Plants Properties of Roots Differentiation Between Roots and Stems Herbaceous and Woody Plants Gas Exchange Transpiration and Guttation Nutrient and Water Transport Environmental Influences on Plants Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 11: Lower Invertebrates The Protozoans Characteristics Flagellates Sarcodines Ciliates Porifera Coelenterates The Coelomates Platyhelminthes Nematodes The Pseudocoelomates Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 12: Higher Invertebrates The Protostomia Molluscs Annelids Arthropods Classification External Morphology Musculature The Senses Organ Systems Reproduction and Development Social Orders The Deuterostomia Echinoderms Hemichordata Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 13: Chordates Classifications Fish Amphibia Reptiles Birds and Mammals Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 14: Blood and Immunology Properties of Blood and its Components Clotting Gas Transport Erythrocyte Production and Morphology Defense Systems Types of Immunity Antigen-Antibody Interactions Cell Recognition Blood Types Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 15: Transport Systems Nutrient Exchange Properties of the Heart Factors Affecting Blood Flow The Lymphatic System Diseases of the Circulation Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 16: Respiration Types of Respiration Human Respiration Respiratory Pathology Evolutionary Adaptations Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 17: Nutrition Nutrient Metabolism Comparative Nutrient Ingestion and Digestion The Digestive Pathway Secretion and Absorption Enzymatic Regulation of Digestion The Role of the Liver Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 18: Homeostasis and Excretion Fluid Balance Glomerular Filtration The Interrelationship Between the Kidney and the Circulation Regulation of Sodium and Water Excretion Release of Substances from the Body Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 19: Protection and Locomotion Skin Muscles: Morphology and Physiology Bone Teeth Types of Skeletal Systems Structural Adaptations for Various Modes of Locomotion Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 20: Coordination Regulatory Systems Vision Taste The Auditory Sense Anesthetics The Brain The Spinal Cord Spinal and Cranial Nerves The Autonomic Nervous System Neuronal Morphology The Nerve Impulse Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 21: Hormonal Control Distinguishing Characteristics of Hormones The Pituitary Gland Gastrointestinal Endocrinology The Thyroid Gland Regulation of Metamorphosis and Development The Parathyroid Gland The Pineal Gland The Thymus Gland The Adrenal Gland The Mechanisms of Hormonal Action The Gonadotropic Hormones Sexual Development The Menstrual Cycle Contraception Pregnancy and Parturition Menopause Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 22: Reproduction Asexual vs. Sexual Reproduction Gametogenesis Fertilization Parturition and Embryonic Formation and Development Human Reproduction and Contraception Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 23: Embryonic Development Cleavage Gastrulation Differentiation of the Primary Organ Rudiments Parturition Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 24: Structure and Function of Genes DNA: The Genetic Material Structure and Properties of DNA The Genetic Code RNA and Protein Synthesis Genetic Regulatory Systems Mutation Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 25: Principles and Theories of Genetics Genetic Investigations: Mitosis and Meiosis Mendelian Genetics Codominance Di- and Tri-hybrid Crosses Multiple Alleles Sex-Linked Traits Electromuscular Inheritance The Law of Independent Segregation Genetic Linkage and Mapping Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 26: Human Inheritance and Population Genetics Expression of Genes Pedigree Genetic Probabilities The Hardy-Weinberg Law Gene Frequencies Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 27: Principles and Theories of Evolution Definitions of Evolution Applications of Classical Theory Evolutionary Factors Speciation Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 28: Evidence for Evolution Definitions Fossils and Dating The Paleocene Era The Mesozoic Era Biogeographic Realms Types of Evolutionary Evidence Ontogeny Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 29: Human Evolution Fossils Distinguishing Features The Rise of Early Man Modern Man Overview Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 30: Principles of Ecology Definitions Competition Interspecific Relationships Characteristics of Population Densities Interrelationships with the Ecosystem Succession Environmental Characteristics of the Ecosystem Short Answer Questions for Review Chapter 31: Animal Behavior Types of Behavioral Patterns Orientation Communication Hormonal Regulation of Behavior Adaptive Behavior Courtship Learning and Conditioning Circadian Rhythms Social Behavior Short Answer Questions for Review Index WHAT THIS BOOK IS FOR Students have generally found biology a difficult subject to understand and learn. Despite the publication of hundreds of textbooks in this field, each one intended to provide an improvement over previous textbooks, students of biology continue to remain perplexed as a result of numerous subject areas that must be remembered and correlated when solving problems. Various interpretations of biology terms also contribute to the difficulties of mastering the subject. In a study of biology, REA found the following basic reasons underlying the inherent difficulties of biology: No systematic rules of analysis were ever developed to follow in a step-by-step manner to solve typically encountered problems. This results from numerous different conditions and principles involved in a problem that leads to many possible different solution methods. To prescribe a set of rules for each of the possible variations would involve an enormous number of additional steps, making this task more burdensome than solving the problem directly due to the expectation of much trial and error. Current textbooks normally explain a given principle in a few pages written by a biologist who has insight into the subject matter not shared by others. These explanations are often written in an abstract manner that causes confusion as to the principle's use and application. Explanations then are often not sufficiently detailed or extensive enough to make the reader aware of the wide range of applications and different aspects of the principle being studied. The numerous possible variations of principles and their applications are usually not discussed, and it is left to the reader to discover this while doing exercises. Accordingly, the average student is expected to rediscover that which has long been established and practiced, but not always published or adequately explained. The examples typically following the explanation of a topic are too few in number and too simple to enable the student to obtain a thorough grasp of the involved principles. The explanations do not provide sufficient basis to solve problems that may be assigned for homework or given on examinations. Poorly solved examples such as these can be presented in abbreviated form which leaves out much explanatory material between steps, and as a result requires the reader to figure out the missing information. This leaves the reader with an impression that the problems and even the subject are hard to learn - completely the opposite of what an example is supposed to do. Poor examples are often worded in a confusing or obscure way. They might not state the nature of the problem or they present a solution, which appears to have no direct relation to the problem. These problems usually offer an overly general discussion - never revealing how or what is to be solved. Many examples do not include accompanying diagrams or graphs, denying the reader the exposure necessary for drawing good diagrams and graphs. Such practice only strengthens understanding by simplifying and organizing biology processes. Students can learn the subject only by doing the exercises themselves and reviewing them in class, obtaining experience in applying the principles with their different ramifications. In doing the exercises by themselves, students find that they are required to devote considerable more time to biology than to other subjects, because they are uncertain with regard to the selection and application of the theorems and principles involved. It is also often necessary for students to discover those "tricks" not revealed in their texts (or review books) that make it possible to solve problems easily. Students must usually resort to methods of trial and error to discover these "tricks," therefore finding out that they may sometimes spend several hours to solve a single problem. When reviewing the exercises in classrooms, instructors usually request students to take turns in writing solutions on the boards and explaining them to the class. Students often find it difficult to explain in a manner that holds the interest of the class, and enables the remaining students to follow the material written on the boards. The remaining students in the class are thus too occupied with copying the material off the boards to follow the professor's explanations. This book is intended to aid students in biology overcome the difficulties described by supplying detailed illustrations of the solution methods that are usually not apparent to students. Solution methods are illustrated by problems that have been selected from those most often assigned for class work and given on examinations. The problems are arranged in order of complexity to enable students to learn and understand a particular topic by reviewing the problems in sequence. The problems are illustrated with detailed, step-by-step explanations, to save the students large amounts of time that is often needed to fill in the gaps that are usually found between steps of illustrations in textbooks or review-outline books. The staff of REA considers biology a subject that is best learned by allowing students to view the methods of analysis and solution techniques. This learning approach is similar to that practiced in various scientific laboratories, particularly in the medical fields. In using this book, students may review and study the illustrated problems on their own pace; students are not limited to the time such problems receive in the classroom. When students want to look up a particular type of problem and solution, they can readily locate it in the book by referring to the index that has been extensively prepared. It is also possible to locate a particular type of problem by glancing at just the material within the boxed portions. Each problem is numbered and surrounded by a heavy black border for speedy identification. A synthesis of contemporary analytical and modeling approaches in population ecology. The book provides an overview of the key analytical approaches that are currently used in demographic, genetic, and spatial analyses in population ecology. The chapters present current problems, introduce advances in analytical methods and models, and demonstrate the applications of quantitative methods to ecological data. The book covers new tools for designing robust field studies; estimation of abundance and demographic rates; matrix population models and analysis of population dynamics; and current approaches for genetic and spatial analysis. Each chapter is illustrated by empirical examples based on real datasets, with a companion website that offers online exercises and examples of computer code in the R statistical software platform. Fills a niche for a book that emphasizes applied aspects of population analysis Covers many of the current methods being used to analyze population dynamics and structure Illustrates the application of specific analytical methods through worked examples based on real datasets Offers readers the opportunity to work through examples or adapt the routines to their own datasets using computer code in the R statistical platform Population Ecology in Practice is an excellent book for upper-level undergraduate and graduate students taking courses in population ecology or ecological statistics, as well as established researchers needing a desktop reference for contemporary methods used to develop robust population assessments.

Extraordinary in the diversity of their lifestyles, insect parasitoids have become extremely important study organisms in the field of population biology, and they are the most frequently used agents in the biological control of insect pests. This book presents the ideas of seventeen international specialists, providing the reader not only with an overview but also with lively discussions of the most salient questions pertaining to the field today and prescriptions for avenues of future research. After a general introduction, the book divides into three main sections: population dynamics, population diversity, and population applications. The first section covers gaps in our knowledge in parasitoid behavior, parasitoid persistence, and host space and landscape effect dynamics. The contributions on population diversity consider how evolution has molded parasitoid populations into new host niches. The final section calls for novel approaches toward resolving the enigma of success in biological control and questions why parasitoids have been largely neglected in conservation biology. Parasitoid Population Biology will likely be an important influence on research well into the twenty-first century and will provoke discussion amongst parasitoid biologists and population biologists. In addition to the editors, the contributors are Carlos Bernstein, Jacques Brodeur, Jerome Casas, H.C.J. Godfrey, Susan Harrison, Alan Hastings, Bradford A. Hawkins, George E. Heimpel, Marcel Holsboek, Nick Mills, Bernard D. Roitberg, Jens Roland, Michael R. Strand, Tojo Tschernik, and Minus van Baalen.

Sociobiology

Quizzes & Practice Tests with Answer Key

Introduction to Population Biology

Biology Problem Solver

Hanski, a leading thinker in metapopulation ecology, studies checkerspot butterfly populations in Finland. Ehrlich, one of the leading ecologists and conservation biologist, investigates checkerspot butterfly populations in California. This book reports on and synthesizes the major long-term research of both workers' careers on the population biology of checkerspot butterflies.

Proposes a fresh approach to population biology and ecology. This book proposes and develops an inertial view of population growth, taking note of acceleration, or rate of change of the growth rate between consecutive generations. It is useful for population biologists, ecological modellers, and theoretical biologists and philosophers of science.

This completely revised, fourth edition of Introduction to PlantPopulation Biology continues the approach taken by its highlysuccessful predecessors. Ecological and genetic principles areintroduced and theory is made accessible by clear, accurateexposition with plentiful examples. Models and theoreticalarguments are developed gradually, requiring a minimum ofmathematics. The book emphasizes the particular characteristics of plantsthat affect their population biology, and evolutionary questionsthat are particularly relevant for plants. Wherever appropriate, it's shown how ecology and genetics interact, presenting a roundedpicture of the population biology of plants. Topics covered include variation and its inheritance, geneticmarkers including molecular markers, plant breeding systems,ecological genetics, intraspecific interactions, populationdynamics, regional dynamics and metapopulations, competition andcoexistence, and the evolution of breeding systems and lifehistory. An extensive bibliography provides access to the recentliterature that will be invaluable to students and academicalike. Effective integration of plant population ecology, populationgenetics and evolutionary biology. The new edition is thoroughly revised and now includesmolecular techniques. The genetics chapters have been completely rewritten by a newco-author, Deborah Charlesworth.

Population Biology of Plants defines a science of population biology for plants and other fixed organisms. The author describes the processes that determine the number of plants (and the number of plant parts), examines the separate stages in a general model of population behavior, the ways in which individual plants interfere with each others growth and risk of death and aspects of the behavior of animals that influence or determine the size of plant populations.

Pathways to Health Equity

Ecological Orbits

Mathematical Models in Population Biology and Epidemiology

Concepts and Models

Population Ecology of Individuals

Updated to include two new chapters, a modified Part II structure, more recent empirical examples, and online spreadsheet simulations.

Population Genetics and Microevolutionary Theory

Fundamentals of Weed Science

Communities in Action

Population Ecology in Practice

Zoology Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)