

# THIS WEEK IN BI 101

**EXAM #1 IS MONDAY NOV. 10, 7:00 - 7:50 P.M.**

**TUESDAY LECTURE**



**Temperate Grasslands**

*Human foods and the significance of grassland biomes.*

**THURSDAY LECTURE**



**Tropical Grasslands**

*Great migrations and the battle between predators and their prey.*

**RECITATION**



**Flowers**

*Plant reproduction, from wind pollination to honey bees.*

**LABORATORY**



**Fruit and Seed**

*Reproductive structures and dispersal mechanisms.*

**ON-LINE READINGS**



**Grasslands; Seed Dispersal**

*Types of grasslands and animal attractants.*



**Work Ahead for Tuesday’s Lecture**

Read “Grasslands” and answer the following questions.

Temperate grasslands in the U.S. midwest are called \_\_\_\_\_, in South America are called \_\_\_\_\_, and in Central Eurasia are called \_\_\_\_\_. Tropical grasslands in Africa are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Compare and contrast the climate and organisms of temperate and tropical grasslands.

Why do grass plants survive fires?

**Work Ahead for Online Readings**

Review “Seed Dispersal” and answer the following questions.



How do **toxins** in fruit impact animals that are potential “fruit predators?”

What aspects of **fruit appearance** attract animals?

How does a fruit’s nutrient content relate to **forager choice**?

**Exam locations are posted at the course website.**

**Work Ahead for Recitation**

In the **activity manual**, read over *Flowers* to answer these questions.

(p. 109) The “male” part of a flower is called the \_\_\_\_\_ (some people link “-men” to male to remember the term). The “female” part of a flower is called the stigma (some link “-ma” to female).

Bees, ants, and wasps are classified in *Order* \_\_\_\_\_ (p. 112).

Work ahead on the “Science Characteristics Reflection” portfolio assignment (p. 113+). Its worth four points and can be enjoyable to reflect on your own science experiences.



**Work Ahead for Laboratory**

In the **activity manual**, read over *Fruit and Seeds* to answer these questions.

When we say “what germ,” **germ** refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a seed (p. 119). When we say “oat bran,” **bran** refers the seed \_\_\_\_\_.

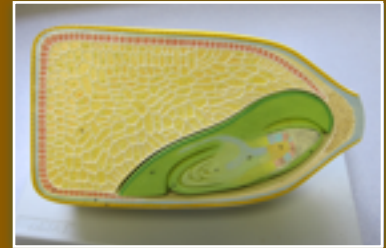
What is the difference between brown rice and white rice (p. 120)

List six ways fruits (and their seeds) can be dispersed away from a parent plant’s location.



**If your exam #2 results are not as high as you would like...** First, reflect on your studying for this exam; do you see ways to improve studying for the final exam? Next, seek assistance from the Teaching Team ([office hours](#) are posted at the course website).

*Economically Significant Seeds*



**Grains:** Seeds from grass plants are the primary source of energy in the human diet. Grains include: wheat, corn, rice, barley, sorghum, oats, and millet.



**Legumes:** Beans and soybeans add protein and other nutrients to the human diet. From the *Biomes and Soil Organisms* recitation (p. 81), which nitrogen-fixing bacteria form an endosymbiotic relationship with legumes?

**Other Seeds:** Sunflower, coffee, cocoa, and cotton seeds are also economically important resources.