

The Riot and the Dance
Teacher's Guide

THE RIOT *AND*
THE DANCE
TEACHER'S GUIDE

o OBJECTIVES *o*
QUIZZES & EXAMS
ANSWER KEYS

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CONTENTS

PART 1: THE LIVING CELL

UNIT 1

{1}	A Smidge of Chemistry	3
	Chapter 1 Quiz	5
{2}	Biomolecules: The Chemicals of Life	7
	Chapter 2 Quiz	9
	<i>Unit 1 Exam</i>	13

UNIT 2

{3}	A Short History of Microscopy	19
	Chapter 3 Quiz	21
{4}	Introduction to Cell Basics	23
	Chapter 4 Quiz	25
{5}	Organelles of the Eukaryotic Cell	27
	Chapter 5 Quiz	29
	<i>Unit 2 Exam</i>	31

UNIT 3

{6}	Basics of Metabolism	35
	Chapter 6 Quiz	37

{7}	Photosynthesis: Building Plants out of Thin Air	39
	Chapter 7 Quiz	41
{8}	Cellular Respiration: Making Food into Thin Air.	43
	Chapter 8 Quiz	45
	<i>Unit 3 Exam</i>	47

UNIT 4

{9}	The Central Dogma: DNA and How It Codes for Proteins.	51
	Chapter 9 Quiz	53
{10}	The Lac Operon: How Genes are Turned Off and On	57
	Chapter 10 Quiz	59
{11}	Recombinant DNA Technology and Genetic Modification	61
	Chapter 11 Quiz	63
	<i>Unit 4 Exam</i>	65

UNIT 5

{12}	Mitosis and Cell Division	69
	Chapter 12 Quiz	71
{13}	Meiosis.	73
	Chapter 13 Quiz	75
{14}	The Basics of Mendelian Genetics.	77
	Chapter 14 Quiz	79
	<i>Unit 5 Exam</i>	83
	<i>Part 1 Comprehensive Exam</i>	89

PART 2: DIVERSITY OF LIFE

UNIT 6

{15} Classifying Life.	97
Chapter 15 Quiz	99
{16} The Viruses and Prokaryotes	101
Chapter 16 Quiz	103
{17} The Algae: Plant-like Protists	105
Chapter 17 Quiz	107
<i>Unit 6 Exam</i>	109

UNIT 7

{18} Animal-like and Fungal-like Protists.	115
Chapter 18 Quiz	117
{19} Kingdom Fungi.	119
Chapter 19 Quiz	121
{20} Kingdom Animalia: A Short Introduction.	123
Chapter 20 Quiz	125
<i>Unit 7 Exam</i>	127

UNIT 8

{21} Phylum Porifera: The Sponges.	133
Chapter 21 Quiz	135
{22} Phylum Cnidaria: Jellyfish, Sea Anemones, Coral, Etc.	137
Chapter 22 Quiz	139
{23} The Worms.	141
Chapter 23 Quiz	143
<i>Unit 8 Exam</i>	147

UNIT 9

{24} Phylum Mollusca: The Mollusks—Clams, Oysters, Snails, Slugs, Squid, Etc.	153
Chapter 24 Quiz	155
{25} Phylum Arthropoda: The Arthropods—Crustaceans, Arachnids, Insects, Etc.	157
Chapter 25 Quiz	159
{26} Phylum Echinodermata: The Echinoderms	163
Chapter 26 Quiz	165
<i>Unit 9 Exam</i>	167

UNIT 10

{27} Phylum Chordata: The Chordates.	175
Chapter 27 Quiz	177
{28} Kingdom Plantae: Plants.	181
Chapter 28 Quiz	183
{29} The Basics of Ecology.	187
Chapter 29 Quiz	189
<i>Unit 10 Exam</i>	191
<i>Part 2 Comprehensive Exam</i>	199

<i>Quiz and Exam Answer Key</i>	207
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PART 1

THE LIVING CELL

A SMIDGE *OF* CHEMISTRY

OBJECTIVES

1. Know the definitions of atom, element, molecule, compound, atomic number, atomic weight, isotope, ion (cation and anion), salt, and buffer. Be able to give examples.
2. Know the three subatomic particles of an atom, their location, and charge.
3. Given the atomic number of an element be able to draw a simple diagram of one of its atoms with electrons properly distributed in their shells and orbitals.
4. Know the definitions of the three types (and sub-types) of chemical bonds and their relative strengths. Be able to draw each kind of bond using the examples given in the book.
5. Know the properties of water.
6. Know the pH scale and what it is a measure of. Know what is considered neutral pH, the acidic range, and the basic (alkaline) range. If there is a change of one pH unit, know how much more or less acidic it is.



Thoroughly study the above objectives before you take the chapter quiz. Be sure you know how to spell the terms.

CHAPTER 1 QUIZ

1. A substance that has distinct chemical properties and cannot be broken down into simpler substances by normal chemical means is a(n) _____.
2. The smallest unit of an element is a(n) _____.
3. A molecule containing two or more elements is a(n) _____.
4. The two subatomic particles contained in the nucleus of an atom are _____ and _____. What are their charges? (place the appropriate charge next to each name)
5. The subatomic particles contained in the shells orbiting the nucleus are the _____. Charge? _____
6. Atomic number is the number of _____.
7. Draw an oxygen atom (atomic number: 8).
8. Draw a water molecule (H_2O) showing orbitals and shared electrons (atomic number of hydrogen: 1).
9. A complete transfer of electrons from one atom to another resulting in oppositely charged atoms sticking together is called a(n) _____ bond.

10. When atoms are joined together because they are sharing electrons it is called a(n) _____ bond.
11. In a _____ covalent bond electrons are unevenly shared whereas in a _____ covalent bond electrons are evenly shared.
12. Weak attractions between partially positively charged atoms and partially negatively charged atoms within the same molecule or between different molecules are called _____ bonds.
13. The pH scale is a measure of a substance's _____ ion concentration.
14. A move from pH 6 to pH 5 has made the solution _____ times more acidic.
- 2
 - 5
 - 10
 - 100
15. Substances that resist changes in pH are called _____.

BIOMOLECULES

THE CHEMICALS OF LIFE

OBJECTIVES

1. Know the four major categories of biomolecules and the sub-categories of each.
2. Know the “TinkerToy” rules for the major elements of life; i.e., carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur.
3. Know the building blocks (and how to draw them) of the four major categories of biomolecules. Carbohydrates—monosaccharide (glucose); Lipids—glycerol and fatty acid; be able to draw a stick figure of a phospholipid and be able to recognize a cholesterol molecule; Proteins—amino acids; Nucleic acids—be able to draw a stick figure of a nucleotide.
4. Know how to draw either a dehydration synthesis or hydrolysis reaction between two monosaccharides, between a glycerol and a fatty acid, or between two amino acids. Know how to connect stick figures of nucleotides together.
5. Know how to draw a phospholipid bilayer.
6. Know the relationship between the amino acid sequence in a protein and the function of a protein.
7. Know the basic functions of the four major categories of biomolecules.



Thoroughly study the above objectives before you take the chapter quiz. Be sure you know how to spell the terms. Study hard for this chapter. You'll need lots of practice drawing these biomolecules.