



**SYLLABUS  
HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY I  
THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
NORWICH, CONNECTICUT 06360**

Ms. Jean Skiba, Instructor of Anatomy & Physiology

Office: C 266  
Cell: 908-0169  
Office Telephone Number: 383-5226  
email address: jskiba@trcc.commnet.edu  
jeannieski@hotmail.com

Office Hours:

<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
Monday	6:30 - 8:00 p.m.
Friday	11:00 - 12:30 p.m.
Saturday	By Appointment

\*\*\*\*\* Special Notice \*\*\*\*\*

If you have a visible or hidden disability which may require classroom and/or test-taking modifications, please see me as soon as possible. If you have not registered with Chris Scarborough, learning specialist at (860) 892-5751 or a counselor in the Student Services Development Center, please do so early in the semester.

**Fall 2010**

Course: Human Anatomy and Physiology I /BIO 211

Credits: 4 hrs. credit ( 3 hours of lectures and 3 hours of lab each week)

Texts: *Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology*, Frederic H. Martini, 8th edition, Prentice Hall Publisher.

Other Required Materials: Dissecting kit, disposable gloves, lab coat or apron and safety goggles.

Description of the Course:

A) Catalogue Description: A Comprehensive study of the gross anatomical structure and physiology of the human body pertaining to cells, tissues, membranes and the following systems: Integumentary, Skeletal (Articular), Muscular and Nervous. Prerequisite: English 101 and successful completion of Bio 121 and Chemistry 111 or Chemistry 121 with a “C” grade or higher. This is a two semester course, in order to receive knowledge of all of the body’s systems the student is obligated to complete both semesters of Human Anatomy & Physiology. (Bio 211-212)

B) General Course Objectives:

- 1) To aid the student in developing an understanding of the life processes
- 2) To aid the student in developing an understanding of the normal structures and functions of the human body.
- 3) To provide a useful body of knowledge for studying biology, nursing and other allied health students.

Class Attendance Policy:

Attendance of all class activities in lecture and laboratory is required. Absences are counted from the first meeting of class. More than four consecutive or more than six accumulative absences could result in student receiving a “F” grade in this course. An explanation of the cause of all absences should be given to your instructor.

Academic and Classroom Misconduct:

The instructor has primary responsibility for control over classroom and/or laboratory behavior and maintenance of academic integrity, and can request the temporary removal or exclusion from the classroom or laboratory of any student engaged in conduct that violated the general rules and regulations of the institution. Or any student engaged in conduct deemed hazardous in the laboratory. Extended or permanent exclusion from lecture or laboratory activities or further disciplinary action can only be effected through appropriate procedures of the institution.

Plagiarism, cheating on quizzes or tests, or any form of academic dishonesty is strictly prohibited. Students guilty of academic dishonesty directly or indirectly will receive a zero for the exercise or quiz or test and may receive a “F” grade for the course in addition to other possible disciplinary sanctions with may be imposed through the regular institutional procedures. Any student that believes that he or she has been erroneously accused may appeal the case through the appropriated institutional procedure if their grade was affected.

## Procedure for Dropping the Course: College's Withdrawal Policy

Any student who finds it necessary to discontinue this course MUST complete a withdrawal form in the Registrar's Office at the time of the withdrawal. If you cannot withdraw in person, you may call the Registrar's Office and provide them with the appropriate information. Verbal withdrawals are not acceptable. Students may withdraw from the course at any time during the first 14th week (deadline date is at the bottom of this page\*). Students who do not withdraw, but stop attending class will be assigned an "F" grade for the course. Once you withdraw from class you are no longer eligible to take any remaining quizzes or Tests.

### Tests:

There will be nine scheduled quizzes (additional pop quizzes may also be given), all quizzes are given during the first ten minutes of class. (No make-ups for quizzes). Three unit tests, three lab tests and a comprehensive final exam will also be given. Unit tests are scheduled in advance and will be reviewed before the final exam is given.

### Grade Determination:

½ of the semester's average, ¼ of the lab grade, ¼ of the score on the comprehensive final exam will determine the final course grade.

#### EXAMPLE:

(Semester's Average) -	½	(90)	=	45
(Lab Grade) -	¼	(92)	=	23
(Final Exam Score) -	¼	(96)	=	<u>24</u>
				92

The best seven quiz scores will be added together and divided by seven to determine the quiz average. The quiz average and the three unit test scores will be added together and divided by four to determine the semester's average. The lab grade will be determined by averaging the three lab test scores (points for lab reports may also be used to determine the final lab grade). The comprehensive final exam has total possible point of 100.

Grade Scale: There will be NO grading on the normal distribution curve.

100.00 – 94.50 = A
94.49 – 90.00 = A-
89.99 – 87.50 = B+
87.49 – 84.50 = B
84.49 – 79.50 = B-
79.49 – 77.50 = C+
77.49 – 74.50 = C
74.49 – 69.50 = C-
69.49 – 63.50 = D+
63.49 – 59.50 = D
59.49 – 00.00 = F

\* 12/09/2010

### Exemption Policy:

The instructor will determine who is to be exempted from taking the final exam, not the student. Exemption is an earned privilege not an inherited right. Any student that is exempted from taking the final exam will be notified in writing. Students being considered for exemption MUST meet all of the following requirements: (No exceptions for any reason!)

- 1) Good classroom conduct.
- 2) Only 1 absence from lecture or laboratory (excused or non excused)
- 3) No more than two tardies during course of semester in lecture or laboratory.
- 4) All unit tests and lab tests must be taken when scheduled (no make ups).
- 5) No test score, (lecture or laboratory), lower than 88.
- 6) The average of the best seven quizzes cannot be lower than 90.
- 7) Must have an overall semester's average of 95 or higher. (No rounding off).
- 8) Must have a semester's lab grade of 95 or higher. (No rounding off).
- 9) Intangibles.

### Make ups:

Any assignment missed can be obtained from the instructor. Lab work may be made up during free time within a week of the missed assignment if the lab is available. Quizzes, scheduled or pop, cannot be made up for any reason. Unit tests can only be made up by special arrangement with the instructor. Makeup tests will be granted on an individual basis only following a conference with the instructor; where the reason(s) for missing the test must be determined mitigating circumstances beyond the control of the student such as, illness, death in the family, or change in condition of employment. All make up tests will be scheduled during the week of the final exams. If two unit tests are missed during the semester and/or if the final exam is missed the student will receive a "F" grade if he or she is failing other parts of the course or an "I" if the student is passing all other parts of the course.

### Revisions to the Syllabus:

Students are responsible for learning all of the objectives and all of the items in the course outline whether they are discussed in lecture and/or laboratory or not. The instructor reserves the right to revise the objectives, topical outline, or academic schedule contained in this syllabus without notice. However, if the revisions affects scheduled unit test a 48 hour notice will be given for the new test date.

### **Cellular phones and beepers:**

***Cellular phones and beepers are only allowed in class or lab if they are turned off or in silent mode. Under no circumstance are phones to be answered in class. When there are extenuating circumstances that require that a student be available by phone or beeper, that student must speak to the instructor prior to class, so that together they can arrive at an agreement.***

## **Course Objectives: Human Anatomy and Physiology I**

1. The student will develop “critical thinking skills” and will be able to draw sound scientific conclusions through the analysis of scientific data.
2. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the organization of the body on the cellular, tissue and organ-system levels.
3. The student will demonstrate knowledge of body positions and planes of reference.
4. The student will be able to identify the principle elements that make up the body, give their chemical symbols, and summarize the biological role of each.
5. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the atomic structure and its relationship to the interaction of atoms to form molecules.
6. The student will demonstrate knowledge of ionic, covalent and hydrogen bonding and give examples of each.
7. The student will be able to describe the types of inorganic compounds found in the body and explain their biological role.
8. The student will be able to define pH and be able to identify any given pH as acid, alkaline or neutral; describe how pH changes are minimized by buffers.
9. The student will be able to discuss the major classes of organic molecules found in the human body and explain their biological role.
10. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the cell, its organelles and their functions
11. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the various mechanisms of passive and active transport relative to the plasma membrane.
12. The student will demonstrate knowledge of somatic cell division (mitosis) and reproductive cell division (meiosis).
13. The student will be able to summarize the chemical make-up of enzymes and describe enzymatic action, as well as give the principle properties of enzymes.
14. The student will be able to define metabolism and give examples of various forms of metabolic processes.
15. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of chemical energy and the cellular respiratory process.
16. The student will demonstrate knowledge of protein synthesis.
17. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the types of tissues, membranes, and their functions.
18. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the organization of the integumentary system and its various functions.
19. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the relationship of the integumentary system to homeostasis.
20. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the development of bone tissue.
21. The student will demonstrate knowledge of bone tissue structurally and functionally.
22. The student will be able to identify the bones of the body and their prominent markings.

23. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the articulations of the body and explain their structural differences and their functions.
24. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the different types of muscle tissues, give their anatomical location and primary functions.
25. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the neuroelectrical chemical factors of muscle contraction.
26. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the mechanisms for supplying energy in muscle contraction.
27. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the types of muscle contraction.
28. The student will be able to name, give the attachments and action of the major groups of skeletal muscles.
29. The student will be able to explain the general function of the nervous system.
30. The student will be able to list the divisions of the nervous system and the composition of each division.
31. The student will be able to describe the general structure and function of a neuron.
32. The student will be able to explain how neurons are classified.
33. The student will be able to name the different types of neurological cells and describe their functions.
34. The student will be able to explain how an injured nerve fiber may regenerate.
35. The student will be able to explain the events that lead to the conduction of a nerve impulse.
36. The student will be able to explain the electrochemical changes associated with impulse transmission.
37. The student will be able to explain the electrochemical changes associated with synaptic transmission.
38. The student will be able to name the parts of a reflex arc and describe the function of each part.
39. The student will be able to name the different types of reflex arcs.
40. The student will be able to describe the coverings of the brain and spinal cord.
41. The student will be able to describe the vascular/cerebrospinal fluid system of the central nervous system.
42. The student will be able to describe and explain the structure, organization and function of the spinal cord.
43. The student will be able to describe and explain the structure, organization and function of the brain.
44. The student will be able to give the location and function of the spinal nerves.
45. The student will be able to give the location and function of the cranial nerves.
46. The student will be able to describe the structure, organization and function of the autonomic nervous system.
47. The student will be able to describe and explain the structure and function of the specialized sensory receptors.
48. The student will be able to give the location of the olfactory organs and explain their primary functions.
49. The student will be able to describe the structure and function of the tongue.
50. The student will be able to describe the structure and function of the ear.
51. The student will be able to describe the structure and function of the eye.

# Course Outline: Human Anatomy and Physiology I

## UNIT I

### 1. Introduction

#### A) Characteristics of Life

- 1) Organization
- 2) Irritability
- 3) Adaptability
- 4) Movement
- 5) Growth
- 6) Metabolism
- 7) Reproduction

#### B) Anatomy and Physiology Defined

- 1) Subdivisions of anatomy and physiology

#### C) Terms of Location and Anatomical Position

- 2) Superior/Inferior
- 3) Anterior/Posterior
- 4) Ventral/Dorsal
- 5) Cranial/Caudal
- 6) Proximal/Distal
- 7) Internal/External
- 8) Peripheral/Deep
- 9) Medial
- 10) Lateral
- 11) Central
- 12) Parietal
- 13) Visceral

#### D) Fundamental Planes

- 1) Coronal or Frontal
- 2) Transverse or Horizontal
- 3) Sagittal
- 4) Medial
- 5) Lateral

#### E) Cavities

- 1) Coelom
- 2) Thoracic
  - 1) pericardial
  - 2) pleural
- 3) Abdominal
- 4) Pelvic
- 5) Orbital
- 6) Nasal
- 7) Buccal

## F) Organization of the body

- 1) Cells
- 2) Tissues
- 3) Organs
- 4) Systems
  - a) integumentary
  - b) skeletal
  - c) muscular
  - d) nervous
  - e) endocrine
  - f) circulatory
  - g) respiratory
  - h) digestive
  - i) excretory
  - j) reproductive

## 2. Chemistry of Life

- A) matter and elements
- B) how elements differ
- C) structure of matter
- D) electron arrangement
- E) electron arrangement vs. reactivity
- F) chemical bonding
  - 1) ionic bonding
  - 2) covalent bonding
    - a) polar
    - b) non-polar
  - 3) Hydrogen bonding
- G) Elements of biological importance
- H) Inorganic compounds
- I) Organic compounds

## 3. The cell

- A) The cell theory
- B) The anatomy and physiology of the cell
  - 1) Cytoplasmic membrane
  - 2) Cytoplasm
  - 3) Cytoplasmic organelles
    - a) endoplasmic reticulum
    - b) golgi bodies
    - c) ribosomes
    - d) centrioles
    - e) lysosomes
    - f) vacuoles
    - g) mitochondria



- 4) Nucleus
  - a) membrane
  - b) nucleoplasm
  - c) chromatin
  - d) nucleolus
- 5) Appendages
  - a) flagella
  - b) cilia
- C) The movement of materials across the cell membrane
  - 1) Diffusion
    - a) osmosis
    - b) dialysis
    - c) facilitated diffusion
  - 2) Active transport
  - 3) Endocytosis
    - a) pinocytosis
    - b) phagocytosis
- D) The cell's cycle of growth (somatic cells)
  - 1) Growth phase 1
  - 2) Synthesis phase
  - 3) Growth phase 2
  - 4) Reproduction of somatic cells
    - a) Mitosis - nuclear division
      - 1) prophase
      - 2) metaphase
      - 3) anaphase
      - 4) telophase
    - b) Cytokinesis - cytoplasmic division
- E) Division of reproductive cells
  - 1) Meiosis
    - a) reduction division
      - 1) prophase 1
      - 2) metaphase 1
      - 3) anaphase 1
      - 4) telophase 1
    - b) equational division
      - 1) prophase 2
      - 2) metaphase 2
      - 3) anaphase 2
      - 4) telophase 2
- F) Cellular Metabolism
  - 1) Anabolism
  - 2) Catabolism
  - 3) Enzymes
    - a) composition
    - b) action

- 4) Cellular respiration
  - a) glycolysis
  - b) the kreb's cycle
  - c) the electron transport system/cytochrome system
- 5) Protein synthesis
  - a) transcription
  - b) translation

## UNIT II

### 1. Specialization of Cells (Tissues)

#### A) Structure and Function of the tissues

- 1) Epithelial
- 2) Connective
- 3) Muscular
- 4) Nervous

#### B) Membranes

- 1) Serous
- 2) Mucous
- 3) Cutaneous
- 4) Synovial

### 2. The Integumentary System

#### A) The skin and its tissues

- 1) Structure
- 2) Function

#### B) Appendages and Glands of the skin

#### C) Pigmentation

### 3. The Skeletal System

#### A) Types of bones cells and their functions

- 1) Osteoblasts
- 2) Osteoclasts
- 3) Osteocytes

#### B) The Bony Matrix

#### C) Types of Bone Tissue

- 1) Compact
- 2) Spongy

#### D) Membranes of Bone Tissue

- 1) Periosteum
- 2) Endosteum

#### E) Classification of Bones

- 1) Long
- 2) Short
- 3) Flat
- 4) Irregular
- 5) Sesamoid

- F) Formation and Growth of Bones
  - 1) Membranous Ossification
  - 2) Endochondrial Ossification
  - 3) Factors affecting bone growth and development
    - a) vitamins & minerals
    - b) hormones
    - c) physical exercise
  - 4) The anatomy and physiology of fractures
- G) Divisions of the Skeletal System and their Bones
  - 1) Axial: 80 bones
  - 2) Appendicular: 126 bones
    - a) pectoral girdle
    - b) pelvic girdle
  - 3) Descriptive Terms
    - a) processes: process, condyle, tubercle, tuberosity, trochanter, crest, spine, head
    - b) cavities and depressions: groove, sinus, atrum, cornal, meatus, foramen, fissure fovea, fossa
- H) Arthrology: joints of articulation
  - 1) Synarthroses (immovable joints)
    - a) synchondoses
    - b) sutures
  - 2) Amphiarthroses (slightly movable joints)
    - a) joints between the vertebrae
    - b) joints between the pubis and sacroiliac
  - 3) Synovial-Diathrososes (free moving joints)
    - a) ball and socket
    - b) hinge
    - c) pivot
    - d) condyloid
    - e) gliding
    - f) saddle
  - 4) Movements permitted by Diarthroses (synovial joints)
    - a) angular movements: flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, elevation, depression
    - b) circumduction
    - c) rotation
    - d) Special movements:
      - 1) supination
      - 2) pronation
      - 3) inversion
      - 4) eversion
      - 5) protraction
      - 6) retraction

## 5) Practical Terms Related to the Skeletal System

- a) sprain
- b) dislocation
- c) bursitis
- d) arthritis
- e) osteomyelitis
- f) kyphosis
- g) lordosis
- h) scoliosis

## 4. The Muscular System

### A) Types, location and function of muscle tissue

- 1) smooth muscle
- 2) cardiac muscle
- 3) striated or skeletal muscle

### B) Contraction of muscle tissue

- 1) Conditions of contraction
  - a) stimuli
  - b) response to stimuli
  - c) chemical changes
- 2) Types of contraction
- 3) The physiology of skeletal muscle contraction

### C) Skeletal muscles

- 1) Naming
  - a) directions of fibers
  - b) location
  - c) size
  - d) number of origins
  - e) shape
  - f) origin and insertion (attachments)
  - g) action
- 2) Grouping
  - a) prime mover – agonist - antagonists
  - b) prime mover – synergists

### D) Skeletal Muscles and their Bony Levers

- 1) The principle action of skeletal muscles
  - a) flexor
  - b) extensor
  - c) abductor
  - d) adductor
  - e) levator
  - f) depressor
  - g) supinator
  - h) pronator
  - i) sphincter
  - j) tensor
  - k) rotator

## UNIT III

1. The Nervous System
  - A) The function of the Nervous System
  - B) The organs of the Nervous System
    - 1) Brain
    - 2) Spinal cord
    - 3) Membranes
    - 4) Nerve cords
    - 5) Ganglion
    - 6) Nerve nucleus
  - C) The Cells and Tissues of the Nervous System
    - 1) Supportive tissues and their function
      - a) neuroglia cells
        - 1) astrocytes
        - 2) oligodendrocytes
        - 3) microglia cells
        - 4) ependyma
      - 2) The Neuron
        - a) anatomy
          - 1) nerve cell body
          - 2) nissl bodies (Chromatophilic substances)
          - 3) dendrites
          - 4) axons
          - 5) axoplasm
          - 6) axolemma
          - 7) neurolemmocytes (Schwann cells)
        - b) function of neurons
        - c) types of neurons
          - 1) unipolar
          - 2) bipolar
          - 3) multipolar
          - 4) sensory
          - 5) association - connection-interneuron
          - 6) motor
      - 3) Nerve Impulse transmission
      - 4) The Synapse and Impulse Transmission
      - 5) Nerve Regeneration
      - 6) The Function (behavior) Unit of the Nervous System
        - a) The reflex arc
          - 1) composition
          - 2) types

## 2. The Divisions of the Nervous system

### A) The Central Nervous System

#### 1) Membranes

#### 2) The spinal cord

##### a) structure

##### b) functions

##### c) pathways

#### 1) ascending tracts

##### a) fasciculus gracilis

##### b) fasciculus cuneatus

##### c) spinothalamic (lateral and anterior)

#### 2) descending tracts

##### a) corticospinal

##### b) reticulospinal

##### c) rubrospinal tracts

##### d) spinal cord injuries

#### 1) spinal shock

#### 2) paralysis

##### a) flaccid paralysis

##### b) spastic paralysis

## 2. The Brain

### a) structural make-up

### b) lobes

### c) organization

#### 1) cerebrum

#### 2) ventricles

#### 3) thalamus

#### 4) hypothalamus

#### 5) limbic system

#### 6) pineal gland

#### 7) pons

#### 8) medulla oblongata

#### 9) cerebellum

### d) functions

## B. The Peripheral Nervous System

### 1) The cranial nerves

#### a) location

#### b) function

### 2) The spinal nerves

#### a) location

#### b) function

## C. The Autonomic Nervous System

### 1) Sympathetic division

### 2) Parasympathetic division

### 3) Autonomic transmitters

## D. Clinical terms related to the Nervous System

### 3. Somatic and Special Senses

#### A) Receptors

##### 1) Types

###### a) mechanical

- 1) free-nerve (dendritic) ending
- 2) meissner's corpuscles
- 3) merkel's disks
- 4) pacinian corpuscles
- 5) hair cells
- 6) baroreceptors
- 7) proprioceptors
- 8) root hair plexuses
- 9) muscle spindles
- 10) golgi tendon organs
- 11) krause end bulbs
- 12) ruffini's corpuscles

###### b) photoreceptors

- 1) rods
- 2) cones

###### c) chemoreceptors

- 1) olfactory cells
- 2) taste buds (gustatory hairs)
- 3) aortic bodies
- 4) carotid bodies

###### d) thermoreceptors

###### e) nociceptors

##### 2) Functions

#### B) The Sense of smell

- 1) Olfactory cells and their function

#### C) The Sense of Taste

- 1) Taste Buds and their function

#### D) The Ear

- 1) structural makeup
- 2) physiology of hearing
- 3) equilibrium
  - a) static
  - b) dynamic

#### E) The Eye

- 1) structural makeup
- 2) physiology of sight
- 3) common disorders

**PROPOSED  
ACADEMIC SCHEDULE  
HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY I**

**Fall Semester 2010**

**Ms. Jean Skiba – Instructor**

---

<b>Week – Date(s)</b>	<b>Lesson(s)</b>
1    8/27-9/3	Handout Syllabus – Lab Safety, Orientation/The Scientific Method & Critical Thinking/The Characteristics of Life/The Science of Anatomy & Physiology – The Body as a Whole - Required reading – Chapter 1 / The Chemical Level of Organization - Required reading – Chapter 2  LECTURE: Chapters 1 and 2 – Required reading – Chapter 3  <b>LAB:</b> Pre-Test followed by “Body Language” Work
	Monday – Labor Day – School Closed
2    9/7-9/10	Wednesday - <b>Quiz 1</b>  <b>LAB:</b> Care and Use of the Microscope / The Gross Anatomy of a Typical Cell
3    9/13-9/17	Wednesday - <b>Quiz 2</b> Mitosis & Meiosis - Required reading – pgs in Chapter 28 Cellular Metabolism-Cellular Respiration- Required reading – pgs in Chapter 25  DNA, RNA and Protein Synthesis – Chapter 3  <b>LAB:</b> Diffusion & Osmosis Experiment  <b>Last time to retake pre-test is Friday 9/17</b>

---



4	9/20-9/24	<b>Unit Test 1 - Wednesday</b> Lecture – Tissues - Required reading – Chapter 4 <b>LAB:</b> Tissues Slides (Histology Lab)
5	9/2-10/1	Tissues and Membranes / The Integumentary System – Required reading – Chapter 5 <b>LAB:</b> Tissues slides
6	10/4-10/8	<b>Quiz 3 - Wednesday</b> Required reading – Chapter 6, 7, 8 <b>LAB:</b> *****LAB PRACTICAL 1*****
7	10/11-10/15	<b>Quiz 4 - Wednesday</b> Required reading – Chapter 6, 7, 8, 9 <b>LAB:</b> The Skull and the Bones of the Axial Skeleton
8	10/18-10/22	<b>Quiz 5 - Wednesday</b> Articulation cont'd / The Muscular System – Chapters 10, 11 <b>LAB:</b> The Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton
9	10/25-10/29	<b>Quiz 6 / The Muscular System - Required reading – Chapter 10 &amp; 11</b> <b>LAB:</b> Superficial and Deep Muscles of the Cat
10	11/1-11/5	The Muscular System continued <b>LAB:</b> Superficial and Deep Muscles of the Cat
11	11/8-11/12	<b>Unit Test 2 - Wednesday</b> Lecture – The Nervous System – Required reading – Chapter 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 <b>LAB:</b> Cat Muscle / Bones

12 11/15-11/19 **Quiz 7** / The Nervous System – Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16

**LAB: \*\*\*\*\*LAB PRACTICAL 2\*\*\*\*\***  
(Bones and Cat Muscles)

---

13 11/22 Monday - **Quiz 8** / The Nervous System - Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16

**Blessed Thanksgiving All!**

---

14 11/29-12/3 **Quiz 9** / The Nervous System –  
Required reading – Chapter 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Special Senses - Required reading – Chapter 17

**LAB: Mammal Eye – Models of the ear and eye. / Special Senses/  
Sheep Brain**

---

15 12/6-12/10 Special Senses

**LAB: Continued**

---

16 12/13-12/17 **Monday – Unit Test 3**  
Wednesday – Exam Review

**LAB: \*\*\*\*\*LAB PRACTICAL 3\*\*\*\*\***

---

17 12/20 **Monday - Final Exam**

---

**ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS  
AND WELL-DESERVED BREAK**