Zoology
Code: 100786
ECTS Credits: 6

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<th>Degree</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Semester</th>
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<td>2500250 Biology</td>
<td>OB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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Contact
Name: Ana Morton Juaneda
Email: Ana.Morton@uab.cat

Use of Languages
Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Other comments on languages
Part of the course is taught in Catalan and part in Spanish.

Teachers
Francesc Muñoz Muñoz

Prerequisites
There are not official prerequisites, but it is recommended to review the concepts related to Zoology of the Biology course studied at high school.

Objectives and Contextualisation
Throughout this course, student must acquire the theoretical and practical knowledges to have a vision as complete as possible of Zoological knowledge bases and the diversity of non-arthropod invertebrate animals from anatomical, functional, systematic and phylogenetic perspectives.

Equally, it should allow placing each animal group in an ecological context, in relation to the number of species, habitat and way of life, position within the ecosystems as well as their importance in relation to their interest in applied sciences and of the environment and economics.

The specific training objectives are:
- To introduce the main structuring concepts of the science of Zoology.
- To understand the systematics and phylogenetic relationships between the main groups of animals as a result of evolutionary and adaptive processes.
- To know the main levels of organization and the architectural patterns of non-arthropod invertebrates.
- To transfer knowledge about the morphological characteristics, life cycles, the ecological importance and the interactions with the man of the main groups of non-arthropod invertebrates.
Competences

- Analyse and interpret the development, growth and biological cycles of living beings.
- Analyse and interpret the origin, evolution, diversity and behaviour of living beings.
- Be able to analyse and synthesise
- Be able to organise and plan.
- Describe and identify the levels of organisation of living beings.
- Develop a sensibility towards environmental issues.
- Develop independent learning strategies.
- Identify and classify living organisms.
- Obtain, manage, conserve and observe specimens.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse and interpret animal diversity and the phylogenetic lines of the metazoa.
2. Analyse and interpret the development, growth and biological cycles of animals.
3. Apply dissection methods to observe and analyse the internal anatomy of representative samples of the principal animal groups.
4. Apply methods for identifying and classifying the principal animal groups.
5. Apply techniques for the study of animal anatomy.
6. Be able to analyse and synthesise.
7. Be able to organise and plan.
8. Describe and identify the levels of organisation of animals.
10. Develop a sensibility towards environmental issues.
11. Develop independent learning strategies.
12. Identify and classify animals from morphological features.
13. Work in teams.

Content

I. INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY. BASIC CONCEPTS:


II. PROTOZOA:


III. STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF ANIMALS. DIVERSITY:


Lecture 12.- Rotifers. General characteristics. Lophophorata: fundamental characteristics, organization of Bryozoa.


PRACTICAL CLASSES:

Laboratory practices:

Practice 1: Observation of Fresh-Water Microfauna and Protozoans. Observation and recognition of Poriferans and Cnidarians.

Practice 2: Observation and recognition of Platyhelminthes and Nematodes.

Practice 3: Observation and recognition of Annelids.

Practice 4: Observation and recognition of Molluscs and Echinoderms.

Field practice:

Practice 5: Sampling techniques and observation of marine invertebrates.
Methodology

The methodology used in this course to achieve the learning process is based on student work with available information. The function of the professor is to give the information or indicate where student can get it, helping and supervising the student during the learning process. To achieve this goal, the course is based on the following activities:

Lectures:

In these classes the student acquires the basic scientific-technical knowledge of the course that must be complemented with personal study of the topics explained.

Seminars:

In the seminars, students work in the scientific and technical knowledge exposed in the lectures to complete and deepen their understanding, developing various activities: analysis and discussion of videos on zoological topics, resolution of issues related to the topics discussed, analysis of zoological information, etc.

The aim of the seminars is to promote the capacity for analysis and synthesis, critical reasoning and the capacity to solve problems.

If possible, during the second part of the course, there will be seminar sessions where the students will present their work in English.

Practices:

Laboratory practices: During the practice sessions students work the zoo material in the laboratory (observation of preparations and specimens, study of anatomy and morphology of groups, dissections, identification of specimens, etc.) and in the field (sampling techniques of invertebrate fauna), and they complement it with the study and the questions raised in the practice script.

Field practices: in this practice the students will know the main methods of wildlife sampling in the sea environment, and will recognize and identify the animal organisms "in situ".

The objective of the practical laboratory and field classes is completed and reinforced the zoological knowledge acquired in the theoretical classes and seminars. During the practical sessions, students’ empirical skills are stimulated and developed, such as the ability to observe, analyse and recognize zoological diversity.

Tutorials:

The objective of these sessions is to solve doubts, to review basic concepts not explained in classes and to guide about the sources consulted by the students. The schedule of individualized tutorials is specified with the professor through the virtual campus.

Activities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>ECTS</th>
<th>Learning Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type: Directed</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fieldwork practices</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>2, 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 10, 6, 7, 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory practical classes</td>
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<td>4, 3, 5, 8, 12</td>
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<td>Lectures</td>
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<td>1.28</td>
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<td>Seminars</td>
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Assessment

There is a continuous evaluation process throughout the course that includes more than three evaluation activities, of different typologies, distributed throughout the course, and none of the activities represents more than 50% of the final grade.

1. Evaluation of seminars:

All written reports that should be presented during the seminar days and the activities (in group and individual) developed during the seminars are evaluated.

In this activity there is no chance for re-assessment.

The grade corresponding to the seminars has a global weight of 20% of the final grade.

2. Evaluation of the exams:

Partial exams:

With these exams, the knowledge acquired by the students during the course is evaluated individually, as well as their capacity for analysis and synthesis, and critical reasoning. The exam has part of test questions and other of conceptual questions, schemes, etc.

Final exam:

Students who do not pass one of the two partial exams (minimum grade: 5 out of 10) can re-asses the exam failed in the final exam. Likewise, students who wish to improve a grade in one or both of the parts can do the final exam, but they will lose the previous grade.

The corresponding grade for each of the two exams weighs 30% of the final grade. To be able to make the average with the other evaluative activities (seminars and practices) the average mark of the two exams must be equal to or greater than 4.

3. Evaluation of the practices:

Attendance at lab sessions and field practices is mandatory.

After each laboratory practice the students perform an individualized test that assesses the use and achievement of the specific skills of each practice (15% of the final grade).

In this activity there is no chance for re-assessment.

4. Visu test

A final visu test of a list of invertebrate species that students will have seen in theory classes, seminars or practices will be done (5% of the final grade).

In this activity there is no chance for re-assessment.

The overall evaluation of the practices has a weight of 5% of the final grade.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tutorials</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>To study and to solve problems</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Written Reports, answer to questions</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>1.38</td>
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Final considerations:

The minimum global grade needed to pass the course is 5 out of 10.

To be eligible for the retake process, the student should have been previously evaluated in a set of activities equaling at least two thirds of the final score of the course or module. Thus, the student will be graded as "No Avaluable" if the weight in of all conducted evaluation activities is less than 67% of the final score.

Assessment Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
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<td>4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 6, 7</td>
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Bibliography

References:


Web references:

- Animal Diversity Web: http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/
- Adena/World Wildlife Found: http://www.wwf.es/
- Biodidac: http://biodidac.bio.uottawa.ca
- Comissió Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoològica: http://www.iczn.org/
- Museu Nacional de Ciències Naturals de Madrid (CSIC): http://www.mncn.csic.es/
• Natural History Museum, Londres: http://www.nhm.ac.uk/
• Tree of Life Project: http://phylogeny.arizona.edu/tree/phylogeny.html