BIOL 1090

Department Wide Final

Exam Assessment

Spring Semester 2014

766 Students

34 Lecture Sections

3 Full-time Faculty Members

12 Adjunct Faculty Members



Step Ahead.



Assessment Results listed by Course Objective

Question#	Course Objective	Proficiency	St Deviation
1	2. The characteristics that describe living organisms [life).	57.31	36.50
2	3. The hierarchy of biological organization.	53.13	38.09
3	4. The diversity and general classification of living organisms	54.01	33.58
4	6. The value and use science as a process of obtaining knowledge based upon	37.93	22.88
5	That all matter is composed of chemical elements.	28.55	25.89
6	3. The structure and chemical properties of atoms.	45.30	26.65
7	4. That atoms react with one another to form molecules though chemical bonds	45.08	28.59
8	5. The structure and unique properties of water.	49.46	28.0
9	1. The chemical properties of carbon atoms.	61.11	42.94
10	3. The synthesis and breakdown of biological polymers.	41.07	26.38
11	4. The basic structure and function of the four types of biological	49.82	30.17
12	That cells are the basic units of life.	48.20	28.33
13	2. The different sizes and types of cells and how cells are studied.	31.61	24.25
14	3. The basic structures found in prokarvotic and eu karvotic cells.	48.72	27.02
15	5. That cells carry-out energy transformations.	44.01	25.37
16	1. Energy and the laws that gave rn energy transformations.	40.61	25.58
17	2. The basics of cellular metabolism [endergonic/exergonic).	58.04	35.22
18	3. The structure and cycle of adenosine triphosphate (ATP).	49.58	26.9
19	5. The structure and function of the plasma membrane.	42.35	25.62
20	1. That autotrophs are the producers of the biosphere.	39.00	26.68
21	3. That photosynthesis involves two sets of reactions: The light reactions and	47.80	27.76
22	4. The Light reaction absorbs solar energy and converts it into chemical	30.87	24.70
23	5. The Calvin cycle [dark_reaction] produces a carbohydrate using C02	60.38	39.75
24	7. That photosynthesis helps mode rate global climate change.	48.89	29.40
25	2. That cellular respiration [aerobic] is a redox reaction that requires oxvgen.	35.16	24.9
26	3. That cellular respiration has four phases. Three phases occur in the	47.29	29.08
27	4. The electron transport chain captures much energy.	29.59	24.82
28	6. The types of anaerobic respiration [Fermentation).	52.00	32.33
29	1. That cell division ensures the transmission of genetic information.	50.42	31.15
30	2. That cell division is involved in both asexual and sexual reproduction.	59.27	36.14
31	3. That prokaryotes reproduce asexually.	50.68	30.32
32	5. That cancer is uncontrolled cell division.	53.26	31.19
	7. That meiosis halves the number of chromosomes because homologous	40.19	28.97
	chromosomes separate during		
34	9. The types and causes of chromosomal mutations.	37.88	25.43
35	2. The units of heritance are aileles of genes.	30.30	20.33
36	3. That Mendel's law of segregation describes how gametes, pass on traits.	54.17	31.52
37	4. That Mendel's law of independent assortment describes inheritance of	56.82	38.03
38	6. The more complex patterns of non-Mendelian genetics (incomplete,	29.95	23.0
39	8. That chromosomes are the carriers of genes.	48.75	28.20
40	2. The Structure of the DNA double helix.	44.25	30.2
41	4. That genes specify the makeup of proteins.	29.38	24.9
42	6. The genetic code for amino acids is a triplet code that is virtually universal.	41.20	25.0
43	1. The development of evolutionary theory.	30.11	28.7
44	3. The evidences for the principle/theory of evolution.	57.75	38.4
45	5. The various ways genetic variation arises in populations.	58.65	39.5
46	1. That species have been defined in more than one way.	64.02	45.4
	3. The basic concept of macroevolution and speciation and that the origin of	45.76	28.5
47	new species usually requires		
48	5. The fossil record shows both gradual and rapid speciation.	49.43	30.1
49	2. That continental drift and mass extinctions have affected the history of	43.20	25.1
50	4. The three-domain classification system.	44.68	27.5