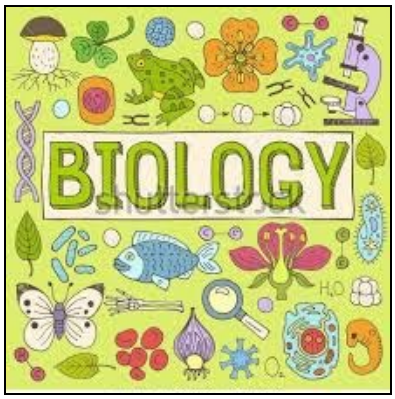
Biology

Biology: The study of living organisms.



Basic Info:

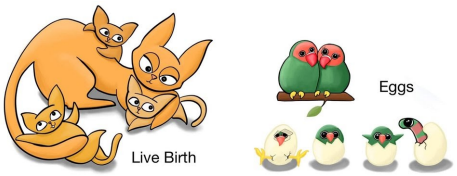
- Cells are the basic units of life.
- Genes (consisting of DNA or RNA) are the basic unit of heredity.
- All organisms survive by consuming and transforming energy.
- All organisms maintain a stable internal environment.

Pseudoscience:

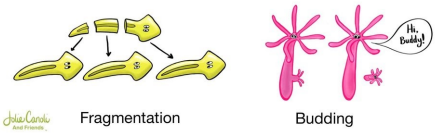
Science is a process for learning about the natural world. Most scientific investigations involve the testing of potential answers to important research questions. For example, oncologists (cancer doctors) are interested in finding out why some cancers respond well to chemotherapy while others are unaffected. Based on their growing knowledge of molecular biology, some doctors suspect a connection between a patient's genetics and their response to chemotherapy. Many years of research have produced numerous scientific papers documenting the evidence for a connection between cancer, genetics, and treatment response. Once published, scientific information is available for anyone to read, learn from, or even question/dispute. This makes science an iterative, or cumulative, process, where previous research is used as the foundation for new research. Our current understanding of any issue in the sciences is the culmination of all previous work.

Pseudoscience is a belief presented as scientific although it is not a product of scientific investigation. Pseudoscience is often known as fringe or alternative science. It usually lacks the carefully-controlled and thoughtfully-interpreted experiments which provide the foundation of the natural sciences and which contribute to their advancement.

Reproduction in Organisms:



Reproduction: The process of producing new individuals of the same kinds.



There are two ways organisms can reproduce, they are sexually and asexually.

Asexual reproduction doesn't involve a fusion of a male and female gametes, this type of reproduction is commonly found in orgasims like bacteria, amoeba, hydra, etc.

Sexual reproduction on the other hand does involve a fusion of a male and female gametes. This type of reproduction is commonly found in humans and animals.

Different types of asexual reproduction: Fission, budding, vegetative propagation, and fragmentation.

Sexual reproduction involves the reproductive organs of the male and the female.

Most plants reproduce sexually, but instead of a male and a female, plants reproduce through pollination, the pollen from the anther of the flower is transferred to the stigma. A zygote is then formed which gives rise to an embryo. This leads to the formation of seed.