

**COURSE SLO ASSESSMENT REPORT, SCC**

Department: Biology Course: Biology and Environmental Studies 200

Year: 2012 Semester: Spring

1) Outcome to be assessed	2) Means of assessment and criteria of success	3) Summary of data collected	4) Analysis of data	5) Plan of action/what to do next
<p>Express a fundamental comprehension of ecological principles by citing examples</p> <p>SLO #2/2</p>	<p>Three multiple-choice questions will be inserted into various lecture exams. 65% of the students should be able to correctly answer a “C” question, 20% of the students should be able to answer a “B” question, and 10% of the students should be able to answer an “A” question.</p>	<p>1. In the field, you observe a lion chase, kill, and eat a gazelle. A vulture pecks away at the left-over meat scraps. Beetles attack the remaining fragments. Finally, bacteria complete the breakdown and recycling of organic material. If you were ready to apply a general classification to the feeders, what would be the correct sequence?</p> <p>A) decomposer → scavenger → detritivore → carnivore                      B) carnivore → detritivore → scavenger → decomposer                      C) carnivore → scavenger → detritivore → decomposer                      D) carnivore → scavenger → decomposer → detritivore</p> <p>Spring 2010 30/34 (88.2%)</p> <p>2. Which statement is true about the hydrologic (water) cycle?</p> <p>A) Because this is a true cycle, it is impossible to run out of fresh water for human use.                      B) Some water evaporates from land and plants.                      C) All water molecules that evaporate from the ocean precipitate on land and move by gravity through groundwater to</p>	<p>I am fine with the results, I feel that the numbers are adequate for the material at this time.</p>	<p>I may use different questions the next time I assess this SLO.</p>

		<p>the ocean again. D) Once water sinks into the ground, it is safe from human exploitation or pollution until it has rejoined the ocean. E) The main source of water in the atmosphere is from evaporation over landmasses.</p> <p>Spring 2010 18/34 (52.9%)</p> <p>3. Although extinction is a natural process, current extinctions are of concern to environmentalists because: A) more animals than ever before are going extinct. B) most current extinctions are caused by introduced species. C) the rate of extinction is unusually high. D) current extinction is primarily affecting plant diversity. E) none of the above.</p> <p>Spring 2010 12/33 (36.4%)</p>		
--	--	--	--	--