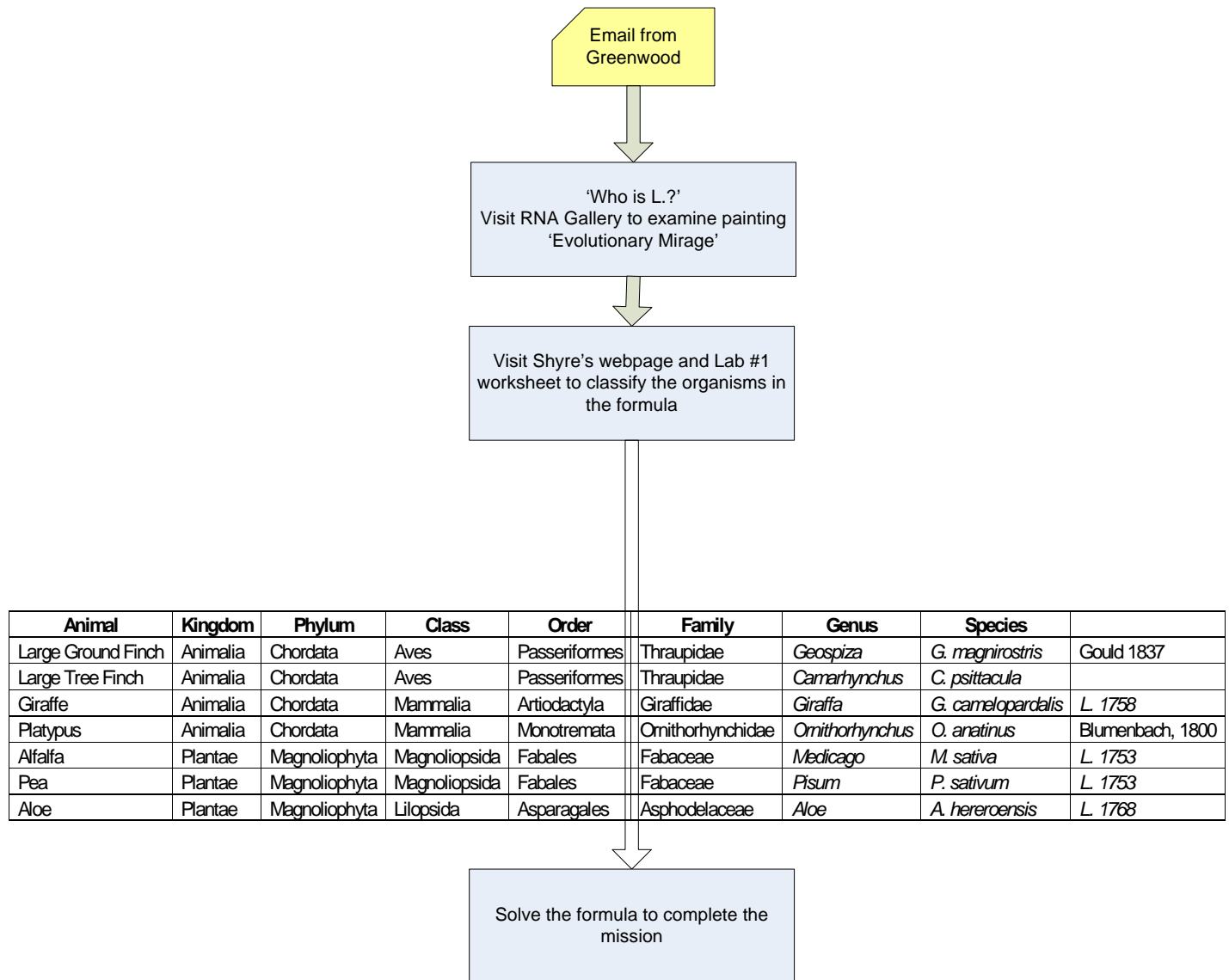


# HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

## ■ Teacher's Walkthrough

### MISSION 5: WHO IS L?

#### A) WORKFLOW



# HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

## ■ Teacher's Walkthrough

### B) EMAILS, CLUES, OBJECTS

	Contents	Explanation
EMAIL	<p><b>M05: INTRO EMAIL</b>  <b>From:</b> Dr. Jordan Greenwood  <b>Subject:</b> Who is L?</p> <p>Dear user,          Have you heard from Dr. Shyre recently? I see he's left you another mission, with quite a complex formula – I just wish I knew what it all meant. Dr. Shyre always used to say that L was a great organizer. I always thought he was referring to his secretary, but I remember a lot of references to L. both on his website, and in the collection that Shyre donated to RNA gallery. Maybe if we knew who L was, we could figure out what to do next.</p> <p>Click <a href="#">here</a> for the gallery</p> <p>Click <a href="#">here</a> to go to Shyre's labs. Use the worksheet in Lab 1 to help you solve the formula.</p> <p>Good luck,          Dr. Greenwood</p>	
WEBSITE	<p>RNA Gallery – the painting 'Evolutionary Mirage' depicts 8 animals. The classification of these animals (using the worksheet in Lab #1) will allow the student to solve the formula for this mission.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i></li> <li>2. <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i></li> <li>3. <i>Geospiza magnirostris</i></li> <li>4. <i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i></li> <li>5. <i>Medicago Sativa</i></li> <li>6. <i>Pisum sativum</i></li> <li>7. <i>Aloe hereroensis</i></li> <li>8. <i>Rhacophorus nigropalmatus</i></li> </ol>	
FORMULA  ANSWER KEY	<p>This mission's formula is randomly generated based on the animals found in the 'Evolutionary Mirage' painting in the RNA gallery</p> <p># of Plants = 3          # of Animals = 4          # of Aves = 2</p>	

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	# of Monotremata = 1 # of Chordata = 4 # of Fabales = 2 # of Fabaceae = 2 # of Magnoliophyta = 3 # of Mammalia = 2 # of Artiodactyla = 1 year the first edition of Systema Naturae was published = 1735 # kingdoms L. identified = 3	
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## LAB #1 – ANSWER KEY

Animal	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	
Large Ground Finch	Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Thraupidae	<i>Geospiza</i>	<i>G. magnirostris</i>	Gould 1837
Large Tree Finch	Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Thraupidae	<i>Camarhynchus</i>	<i>C. psittacula</i>	
Giraffe	Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Giraffa</i>	<i>G. camelopardalis</i>	L. 1758
Platypus	Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Monotremata	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus</i>	<i>O. anatinus</i>	Blumenbach, 1800
Alfalfa	Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago</i>	<i>M. sativa</i>	L. 1753
Pea	Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Pisum</i>	<i>P. sativum</i>	L. 1753
Aloe	Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Lilopsida	Asparagales	Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>A. hereroensis</i>	L. 1768

EMAIL	<p><b>M05: VICTORY EMAIL</b></p> <p><b>From:</b> Dr. Jordan Greenwood</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Of course – it was Linnaeus</p> <p>Ah yes, Linnaeus! That makes so much sense now that I think about it. Linnaeus took his job of creating order of nature's chaos so seriously that he used to say '<i>Deus creavit, Linnaeus disposuit</i>' or 'God created, Linnaeus organized.' An <i>L.</i> beside a name indicates that it was an organism classified by Linnaeus.</p> <p>Did you notice the giraffe in the painting, with the unusually short neck? One of the early evolutionary theorists, Jean-Baptist Lamarck, was the first to suggest how gradual changes in species might occur over time. He used the giraffe's neck as an example of his theory, suggesting that if a giraffe was constantly straining to reach high branches, it would develop an elongated neck. This idea that organisms can acquire and pass on characteristics in its lifetime was later discredited by Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection.</p> <p>Greenwood</p>	
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