



Contents

- [1 Reading](#)
- [2 Learning Objectives](#)
- [3 The Scientific Method](#)
 - [3.1 Experimental Science](#)
 - [3.2 Theories](#)
 - [3.3 Koch's Postulates: A case study of the Scientific Method](#)
 - [3.4 Applying Koch's Postulates and the Scientific Method](#)
- [4 Emergent Properties of Life](#)
- [5 Test yourself](#)

Reading

- [Biology Lecture 1](#)
- [1.1 The Science of Biology](#) (CNX)
- [1.2 Concepts of Biology](#) (CNX)

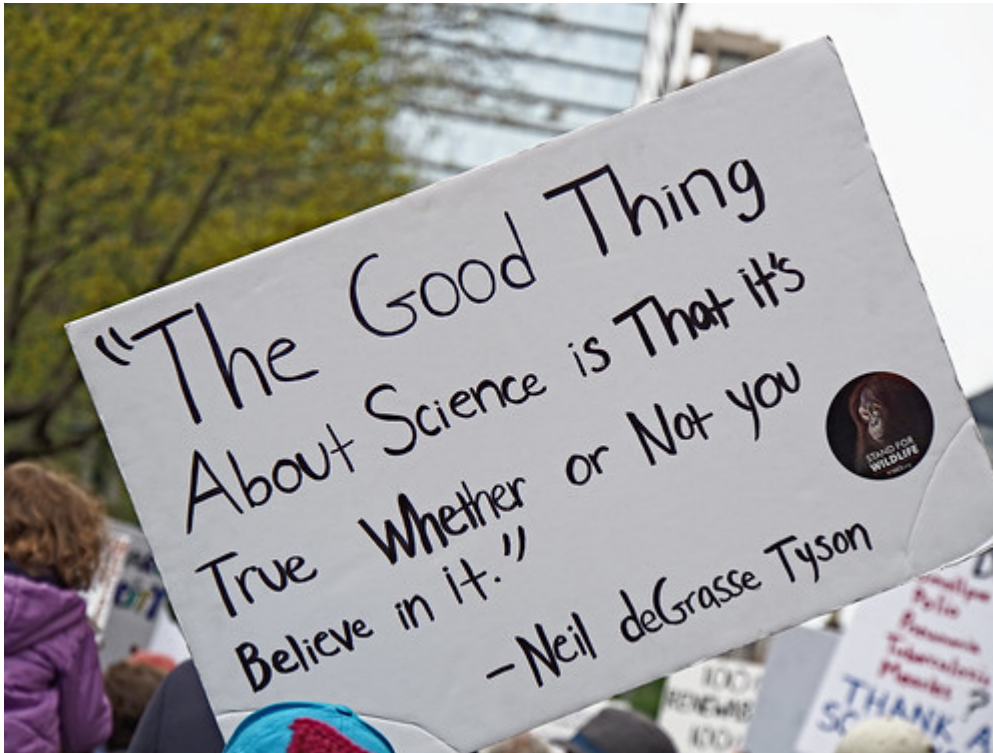
Learning Objectives

1. Define biology and discuss its applications to human life and society.
2. Distinguish between living and non living things by describing the features that characterize living things.
3. Construct a hierarchy of biological organization including individual and ecological levels.
4. Contrast the five kingdoms of living organisms and cite examples of each group.
5. Demonstrate use of the binomial system of nomenclature using several specific examples.
6. Classify an organism such as a human being according to kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.
7. Understand the processes involved in scientific discovery.
8. Describe how a hypothesis is formulated and how it becomes a theory.
9. Define variable and understand its involvement in a controlled experiment.

The Scientific Method

Scientists use a methodology for systematically investigating natural phenomena. This method uses existing information or observations to acquire new information or validate previous knowledge. These knowledge types come from empirical (experiential) or measured information. Empirical and measured data (or knowledge) are referred to as **observations**. While **empirical** data comes from experiences, science has developed into a mode of inquiry using **experimentation**. Experimental science uses the pre-existing base of knowledge to ask a testable question called a **hypothesis**. As a youngster, we're incorrectly taught that a hypothesis is *an educated-guess*. Formulating previous observations and measurements into a cohesive line of inquiry requires no guessing. People often have "theories" on something, when they actually have hypotheses based on their observations and assumptions.



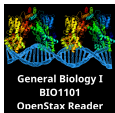


Experimental Science

Hypothesis testing is the the means by which experimental science is conducted. Experimental science is designed to enhance the understanding of a problem and removing biases from the interpretation. The goal of hypothesis testing is to try every way possible to disqualify the validity of the hypothesis. By doing so, the experimenter removes any biases in the experimental design. If the experimenter is unable to invalidate the hypothesis, the hypothesis becomes more valid and better able to act as a predictor of phenomena.

Experiments utilize **controls**. In a controlled experiment, there is a positive and negative control. These controls act as references in the experiment. A **positive control** is an experimental condition where the expected outcome that is tested will be produced. This control is necessary to assess the validity of a test or treatment. There can be multiple instances used as a positive control to examine the sensitivity of the experiment. A **negative control** is an experimental condition where the expected outcome is known not to occur. This type of control sometimes comes in the form of a sham or mock treatment such as giving someone a sugar pill (a **placebo**).

Through the use of experimental science and hypothesis testing, an increased refinement of existing knowledge can aid in designing new hypotheses. Hypothesis testing is re-iterative.



That is to say, we use new knowledge to continue to enhance our understanding of the universe.



The scientific method is a reiterative process based on testing and revising knowledge. (CC-BY-NC-SA jeremy Seto)

Theories

A **scientific theory** comes from repeated substantiation of multiple tested hypotheses. That is to say, confirmed hypotheses, observations and experiments permit scientists to formulate a cohesive idea that integrates multiple substantiated pieces of evidence. As with hypotheses, theories are designed to be predictive and falsifiable. In the common language, we often hear the word theory to mean a conjecture, and as already discussed, conjectures based on evidence can be formulated into testable hypotheses.

When a theory is accepted by a predominant population of the specialists, it is referred to as a **scientific principle**. An example of a scientific principle is the ***theory of evolution by natural selection***. Numerous tested hypotheses have been confirmed that lead to the understanding of natural selection as a method of evolution. This theory allows scientists to understand the underlying relatedness of all living things on the planet. Additionally, it unifies the disparate fields of Biology that can utilize the theory in a predictive manner. It is therefore also referred to as a **unifying principle** of Biology.

Koch's Postulates: A case study of the Scientific Method

Robert Koch published a refinement on criteria for establishing causative nature of microbes and disease called **Koch's postulates**. These criteria were first developed with Friedrich Loeffler and borrowed concepts described by Jakob Henle. Koch's four criteria were first applied to describe the etiology of cholera and tuberculosis. The four criteria of Koch's postulates are:

1. The microorganism must be found in abundance in all organisms suffering from the disease, but should not be found in healthy organisms.
2. The microorganism must be isolated from a diseased organism and grown in pure culture.
3. The cultured microorganism should cause disease when introduced into a healthy organism.

4. The microorganism must be re-isolated from the inoculated, diseased experimental host and identified as being identical to the original specific causative agent.

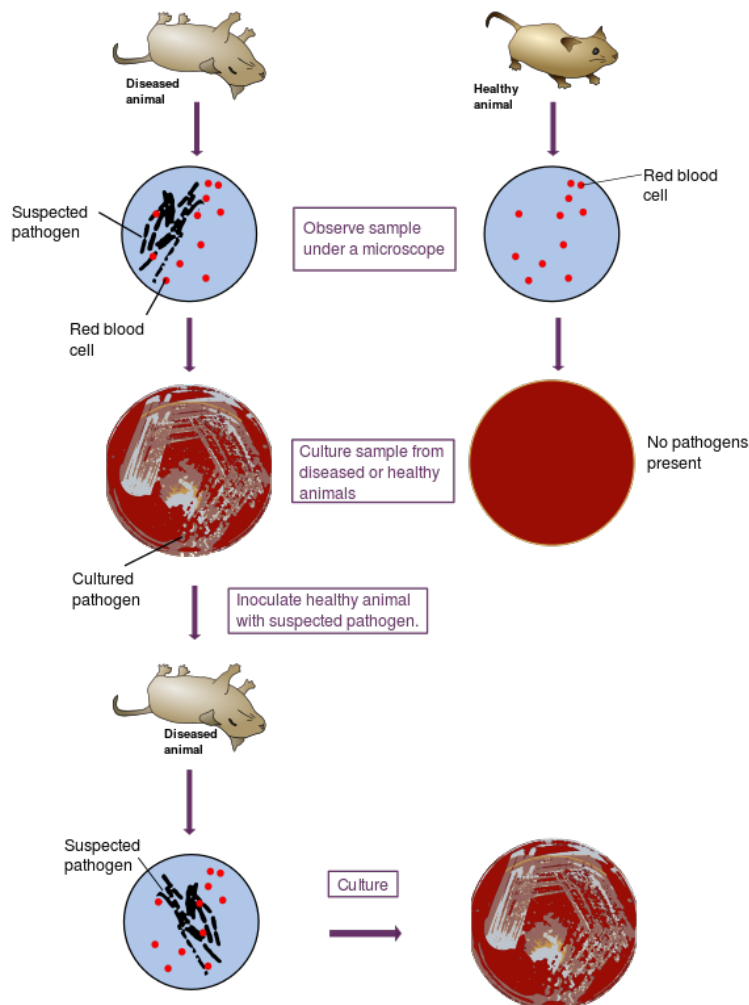
Koch's Postulates:

① The microorganism must be found in abundance in all organisms suffering from the disease, but should not be found in healthy organisms.

② The microorganism must be isolated from a diseased organism and grown in pure culture.

③ The cultured microorganism should cause disease when introduced into a healthy organism.

④ The microorganism must be reisolated from the inoculated, diseased experimental host and identified as being identical to the original specific causative agent.



Graphical representation of Koch's postulates. Credit: mike jones [CC-BY-SA 3.0]

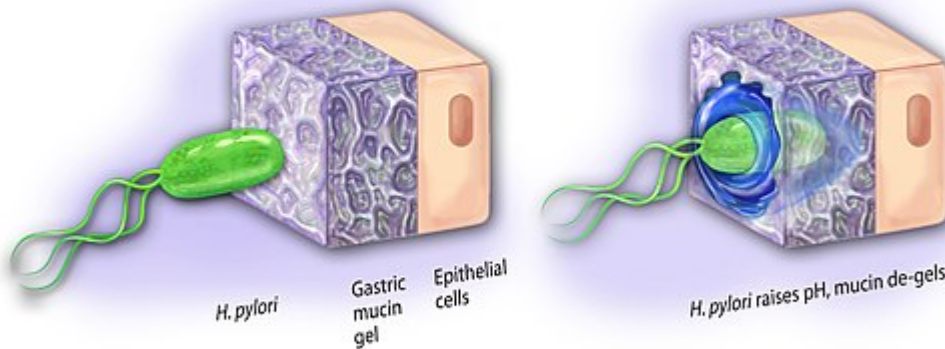
Applying Koch's Postulates and the Scientific Method

Spiral shaped bacteria were first associated with the stomach lining in the late 1800s, but scientists were unable to culture these organisms. In the late 1970s, Robin Warren, a pathologist, visualized these bacteria in the stomachs of patients with gastric ulcers. Conventional wisdom at the time, however, dictated that ulcers resulted from stress and/or spicy food consumption. Barry Marshall was capable of culturing these bacteria in the lab. While there was skepticism of a causative nature between the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*

with gastritis and ulcers, other researchers were capable of verifying this association.



H. PYLORI CROSSING MUCUS LAYER OF STOMACH

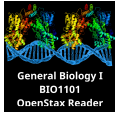


These observations from multiple sources began to accommodate Koch's postulates #1 (associated with disease) and #2 (isolated and cultured). To satisfy Koch's 3rd postulate, introduction of the isolated bacteria to animal models were performed but failed to re-iterate the disease. Not to be deterred by this, Marshall drank a culture of the bacteria himself. Using endoscopy, Marshall was able to show that he had healthy stomach lining prior to ingestion and illustrated the progression of gastritis following consumption of the broth. Koch's 4th postulate was also satisfied by being able to re-isolate the causative pathogen. After suffering from gastritis, Marshall was capable of recovering through the use of antibiotics. In 2005, Marshall and Warren were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for this contribution.

Emergent Properties of Life

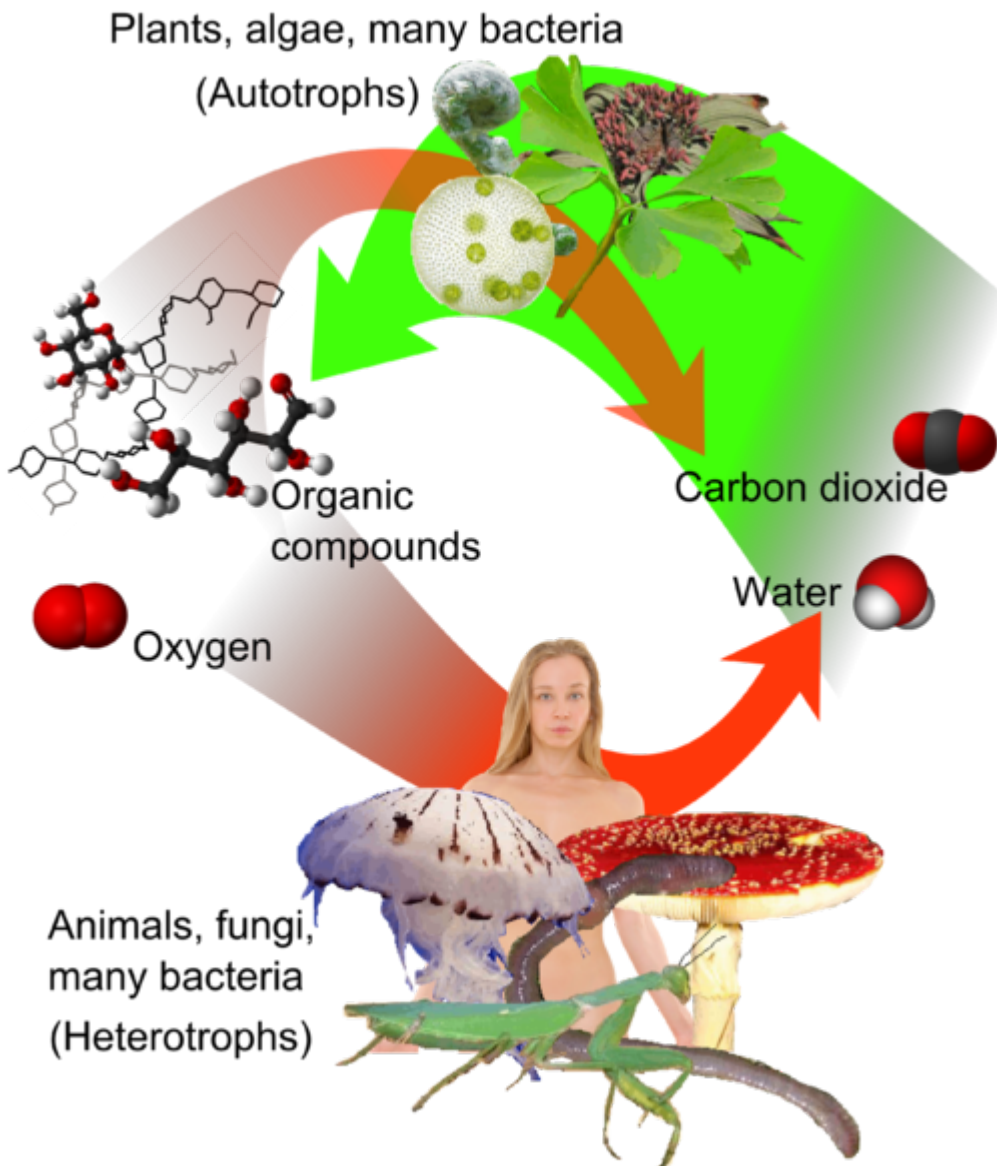


Emergent Properties of Life. Atoms assemble into molecules. Molecules organize into cells. Cells generate tissue and organs. Organisms consist of organ systems and give rise to populations and communities. Communities interact with abiotic factors in and ecosystem. The sum totality of these ecosystems give rise to the biosphere. Credit: jeremy Seto [CC-BY-NC-SA]



How are living things defined as living? Some basic properties aid us in identifying these organisms:

- **Order** - organisms are complicated assemblages of molecules and give rise to higher level organization while interplaying with other organisms and abiotic factors in the environment
- **Sensitivity or Response to Stimuli** - organisms interact and react to their environment to gather resources and evade damage
- **Reproduction**- all organisms reproduce, even at the individual cellular level
- **Growth and development** - organisms follow directions set forth by genetic information in DNA
- **Homeostasis** - the ability of an organism to maintain consistent internal conditions
- **Energy Processing** - All energy on Earth derives from the solar radiation. The ability to capture this by **autotrophs** (self-producers of energy) allow for the transformation of chemical energy for **heterotrophs** (feeder from others)



Credit: [Mikael Häggström](#), [Laghi L](#), [BorgQueen](#), [Benjah-bmm27](#), [Rkitko](#), [Bobisbob](#), [Jacek FH](#), [Laghi L](#) and [Jynto](#) [CC-BY-SA 3.0]

Test yourself

- [Quiz on Biology Basics](#)
- [Flash Cards on Biology Basics](#)
- [Quiz 1](#)