frog dissection pre lab

frog dissection pre lab preparation is a critical step for students and educators engaging in biological studies focused on amphibian anatomy. This preparatory phase ensures that participants understand the objectives, safety protocols, and equipment necessary for a successful and educational dissection experience. The pre lab process not only enhances comprehension of frog physiology but also fosters responsible scientific conduct. This article will explore the essential components of frog dissection pre lab activities, including safety measures, necessary materials, anatomical overview, and step-by-step instructions. Additionally, it will discuss ethical considerations and common challenges encountered during the dissection. Understanding these elements can significantly improve learning outcomes and scientific accuracy. The following sections provide a structured overview of frog dissection pre lab essentials.

- Understanding the Purpose of Frog Dissection Pre Lab
- Essential Materials and Equipment
- Safety Procedures and Ethical Considerations
- Frog Anatomy Overview
- Step-by-Step Pre Lab Preparation
- Common Challenges and Tips for Success

Understanding the Purpose of Frog Dissection Pre Lab

The frog dissection pre lab phase serves multiple educational and practical purposes. Primarily, it prepares students to identify and understand the anatomical structures they will encounter. This preparation enhances observational skills and reinforces biological concepts related to amphibian physiology. Additionally, the pre lab introduces the scientific method by encouraging hypothesis formation regarding organ functions and systemic relationships. It also familiarizes students with dissection techniques, reducing errors and maximizing learning efficiency. By clarifying the objectives, the pre lab phase ensures that students approach the lab with focused intent and scientific curiosity.

Educational Objectives

During the frog dissection pre lab, students learn about the major organ systems, such as the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and nervous systems. The pre lab highlights how these systems interact and contribute to the frog's survival. Understanding these objectives guides students to make meaningful observations and relate anatomical features to

physiological functions. The pre lab also sets expectations for documentation, including note-taking, sketching, and labeling, which are crucial for reinforcing knowledge.

Preparation for Practical Skills

The pre lab introduces handling and dissection tools, such as scalpels, forceps, and pins. Students receive instructions on proper techniques for making incisions and careful manipulation of tissues to avoid damage. This preparation ensures that students gain hands-on experience while maintaining specimen integrity. Developing these skills in advance reduces anxiety and promotes a systematic approach to dissection.

Essential Materials and Equipment

Proper preparation for frog dissection requires assembling specific materials and equipment to facilitate the procedure and ensure safety. The pre lab inventory includes both biological specimens and dissection tools, as well as protective gear. Adequate preparation of the workspace is also critical for effective execution.

Biological Specimens

The primary specimen for dissection is a preserved frog, typically sourced from scientific suppliers. Preserved specimens retain anatomical features necessary for study, although some flexibility and coloration may differ from live frogs. Preparing the frog by rinsing and positioning it on a dissecting tray is part of the pre lab process.

Dissection Tools and Accessories

Essential tools include:

- Scalpel or dissecting knife for precise incisions
- Dissecting scissors for cutting tougher tissues
- Forceps or tweezers for manipulating organs and tissues
- Dissecting pins to hold the specimen and skin in place
- Dissecting tray with wax or silicone base to facilitate pinning
- Magnifying glass or dissecting microscope for detailed observation

Having these tools organized and accessible before beginning the dissection is emphasized during the pre lab session.

Protective Gear and Workspace Preparation

To maintain safety, students must wear gloves, lab coats, and eye protection. The workspace should be clean, well-lit, and equipped with waste disposal containers for biological and sharp waste. Preparing the environment minimizes contamination risks and enhances comfort during the procedure.

Safety Procedures and Ethical Considerations

The frog dissection pre lab emphasizes strict adherence to safety protocols and ethical principles. These guidelines protect students from injury and promote respect for biological specimens.

Laboratory Safety Protocols

Students are instructed on proper handling of sharp instruments to prevent cuts and punctures. Wearing gloves reduces exposure to preservatives such as formaldehyde, which can be hazardous. Clear instructions on cleaning tools and disposing of waste materials ensure hygiene and compliance with regulatory standards. Emergency procedures, including first aid measures, are reviewed as part of the safety briefing.

Ethical Use of Specimens

Ethical considerations include treating the frog specimen with respect and minimizing unnecessary waste. The pre lab discusses the importance of understanding the source of specimens and emphasizes humane treatment in scientific study. Students are encouraged to reflect on the value of dissection in learning while acknowledging animal welfare concerns. Alternatives such as virtual dissections may be mentioned for comparison.

Frog Anatomy Overview

A comprehensive understanding of frog anatomy is a fundamental component of the pre lab preparation. This section introduces students to the major organ systems and their locations within the frog's body.

External Features

Before dissection, students familiarize themselves with the external anatomy, including the skin, limbs, eyes, and mouth. The skin of the frog plays a role in respiration and camouflage. Limb structure is relevant for understanding locomotion. Identifying these features aids in orienting the specimen during dissection.

Internal Organ Systems

The pre lab outlines the primary internal systems:

- **Digestive system:** Includes the stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas responsible for nutrient breakdown and absorption.
- Respiratory system: Comprises lungs and skin enabling gas exchange.
- Circulatory system: Features the heart and blood vessels facilitating oxygen and nutrient transport.
- **Nervous system:** Includes the brain and spinal cord, controlling bodily functions.
- **Reproductive system:** Differentiates male and female organs present in mature specimens.

Understanding these systems provides a framework for identifying and analyzing organs during the dissection.

Step-by-Step Pre Lab Preparation

Organized pre lab activities ensure a structured approach to frog dissection. The following steps outline the typical preparation process.

Reviewing Dissection Instructions

Students begin by thoroughly reading the dissection manual or guide, which details procedural steps and anatomical illustrations. Familiarity with the instructions reduces confusion and improves efficiency during the actual dissection.

Setting Up the Workstation

The workspace is arranged with all tools, specimens, and protective equipment accessible. The dissecting tray is positioned for optimal viewing and comfort. Preparing the station minimizes disruptions during the procedure.

Specimen Handling and Orientation

The frog specimen is rinsed if necessary and placed dorsal side up on the tray. Pins are used to secure the limbs and skin to expose the ventral side for internal examination. Proper orientation is essential for accurate identification of anatomical structures.

Safety and Hygiene Checks

Final checks include ensuring gloves and eye protection are worn, tools are clean and sharp, and waste containers are available. Confirming these measures prevents accidents and maintains a sanitary environment.

Common Challenges and Tips for Success

Despite careful preparation, students may face challenges during frog dissection. Awareness of these issues and practical tips can enhance the learning experience.

Identifying Small or Delicate Structures

Some organs, such as nerves or blood vessels, may be difficult to distinguish. Using magnification tools and referring to detailed anatomical diagrams can improve identification accuracy. Gentle handling prevents damage to fragile tissues.

Managing Specimen Preservation Effects

Preserved frogs may have stiff tissues or altered coloration, complicating dissection. Allowing the specimen to acclimate to room temperature and moistening tissues with saline can improve flexibility and visibility.

Maintaining Focus and Documentation

Keeping organized notes and sketches during dissection supports retention and comprehension. Setting milestones within the procedure, such as completing the digestive system before moving to the circulatory system, helps maintain focus.

- Use sharp, clean instruments to ensure precise cuts
- Follow step-by-step instructions carefully to avoid mistakes
- Ask questions or seek clarification from instructors when uncertain
- Practice gentle manipulation of organs to preserve anatomical integrity
- Take regular breaks to avoid fatigue and maintain concentration

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main purpose of a frog dissection pre-lab?

The main purpose of a frog dissection pre-lab is to prepare students by familiarizing them with the anatomy of frogs, the tools required, safety procedures, and the steps involved in the dissection process.

What safety precautions should be followed during a frog dissection?

Safety precautions include wearing gloves and goggles, handling dissection tools carefully, not eating or drinking in the lab, properly disposing of biological materials, and washing hands thoroughly after the dissection.

Why is it important to study frog anatomy before the dissection?

Studying frog anatomy before the dissection helps students understand the location and function of various organs, making the dissection more educational and efficient.

What tools are commonly used in a frog dissection?

Common tools used in frog dissection include dissecting scissors, forceps, scalpels, pins, and a dissecting tray.

How can students ethically approach frog dissection in the pre-lab?

Students can ethically approach frog dissection by understanding the importance of the study, treating the specimen with respect, and following all guidelines to minimize harm and waste.

What are the key anatomical features to identify during a frog dissection?

Key anatomical features include the skin, muscles, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, kidneys, and reproductive organs.

Additional Resources

1. Frog Dissection: A Comprehensive Pre-Lab Guide
This book provides an in-depth introduction to frog anatomy and the objectives of

dissection. It covers safety protocols, necessary tools, and step-by-step instructions to prepare students for their lab experience. Clear diagrams and tips help build confidence

before the actual dissection begins.

2. Understanding Amphibian Anatomy: Pre-Lab Essentials for Frog Dissection
Designed for beginners, this guide explains the biological significance of each organ and system in the frog. It emphasizes the ethical considerations and scientific methods used during dissection. The pre-lab guizzes and review guestions reinforce key concepts.

3. Frog Dissection Preparation Manual

This manual focuses on the practical aspects of preparing for a frog dissection. It includes detailed lists of materials, safety guidelines, and an overview of the dissection procedure. The manual also highlights common mistakes and how to avoid them for a successful lab session.

4. Introductory Frog Dissection Workbook

This workbook combines informative text with interactive activities such as labeling diagrams and predicting organ functions. It encourages critical thinking and helps students familiarize themselves with frog physiology before the lab. The workbook is ideal for self-study or guided classroom use.

5. Pre-Lab Strategies for Frog Dissection: A Student's Guide

Focusing on study techniques, this guide helps students organize their pre-lab study sessions effectively. It offers mnemonic devices and memory aids for learning complex anatomical terms. The book also discusses the scientific purpose behind each step of the dissection.

6. The Science of Frog Dissection: Preparing for the Lab

This title explores the scientific context of frog dissection within biology curricula. It explains how dissection contributes to understanding vertebrate anatomy and physiology. The book also addresses common pre-lab questions and provides background information on amphibian biology.

7. Frog Dissection Safety and Ethics: Pre-Lab Considerations

Safety and ethical treatment of specimens are the main focus of this book. It details proper handling, disposal procedures, and alternative learning methods. The text promotes respect for living organisms and responsible scientific inquiry.

8. Exploring Frog Anatomy: Pre-Lab Observations and Predictions

This guide encourages students to make observations and hypotheses before dissection. It includes pre-lab exercises to examine external frog features and predict internal structures. The approach enhances engagement and curiosity about the dissection process.

9. Frog Dissection Pre-Lab Guide for Educators

Tailored for teachers, this resource provides strategies to prepare students effectively for frog dissection labs. It includes lesson plans, discussion prompts, and assessment ideas. The guide supports creating an informative and respectful classroom environment.

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Frog Dissection Pre-Lab

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Outline:

Introduction: The Importance of Pre-Lab Preparation in Dissection

Chapter 1: Understanding Frog Anatomy: External and Internal Structures Chapter 2: Dissection Tools and Techniques: Safe and Effective Handling

Chapter 3: Safety Precautions and Ethical Considerations: Minimizing Risk and Respecting Life

Chapter 4: Pre-Lab Questions and Activities: Preparing for a Successful Dissection

Chapter 5: Data Collection and Observation: Recording Findings Accurately

Chapter 6: Post-Lab Cleanup and Disposal: Proper Waste Management

Chapter 7: Analyzing Your Results: Interpreting Observations and Drawing Conclusions

Conclusion: Reflecting on the Learning Experience

Frog Dissection Pre-Lab: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: The Importance of Pre-Lab Preparation in Dissection

A successful frog dissection relies heavily on thorough pre-lab preparation. This isn't merely about following instructions; it's about cultivating a deep understanding of the process, the specimen, and the scientific method. Adequate preparation ensures a safe, efficient, and ultimately more insightful learning experience. By familiarizing yourself with frog anatomy, dissection techniques, and safety protocols before you begin, you'll be better equipped to identify structures, collect data accurately, and appreciate the complexities of biological systems. Neglecting pre-lab preparation can lead to frustration, wasted time, and potentially hazardous situations. This guide will equip you with the necessary knowledge and skills to maximize your learning and minimize any risks associated with the dissection.

Chapter 1: Understanding Frog Anatomy: External and Internal Structures

Before you even touch the scalpel, it's crucial to understand the external and internal anatomy of the frog. This knowledge allows you to anticipate what you'll encounter during the dissection and helps you interpret your observations more effectively. Study diagrams and illustrations of frog anatomy to familiarize yourself with key structures. Learn to identify the frog's external features like the eyes, nostrils, tympanic membranes (eardrums), and limbs. Understand the function of each.

Internally, focus on major organ systems:

Digestive System: Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, pancreas, gallbladder. Understand the pathway of food digestion.

Respiratory System: Lungs. Note their size and location.

Circulatory System: Heart (three-chambered), major blood vessels. Trace the path of blood flow. Urinary System: Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder. Understand their role in waste excretion.

Nervous System: Brain, spinal cord, nerves. Identify major brain regions.

Musculoskeletal System: Bones, muscles, and skeletal structure. Observe how muscles attach to bones and facilitate movement.

Reproductive System: Ovaries (female) or testes (male). Understand their role in reproduction.

A thorough understanding of these systems will transform your dissection from a mere procedure into a journey of discovery.

Chapter 2: Dissection Tools and Techniques: Safe and Effective Handling

Familiarize yourself with the tools you'll be using during the dissection. Common tools include:

Scalpel: Used for making precise incisions. Handle with extreme care.

Scissors: Used for cutting and separating tissues. Forceps: Used for holding and manipulating tissues.

Dissecting pins: Used to secure the specimen to the dissecting tray.

Probe: Used to explore and identify structures.

Dissecting tray: Provides a stable surface for the dissection.

Mastering proper dissection techniques is essential for safety and accuracy. Learn to make clean, precise incisions to avoid damaging delicate structures. Use forceps gently to manipulate tissues. Always work methodically and systematically, identifying each structure as you proceed. Practice makes perfect, so if possible, practice your cutting and manipulation techniques before working on the actual frog.

Chapter 3: Safety Precautions and Ethical Considerations: Minimizing Risk and Respecting Life

Safety is paramount during a dissection. Always wear safety goggles to protect your eyes from splashes and accidental cuts. Use caution when handling sharp instruments. Dispose of used materials properly according to your instructor's guidelines. Know the location of the nearest first-aid kit and be aware of emergency procedures.

Ethical considerations are also critical. Remember that the frog was once a living creature. Treat it with respect throughout the dissection process. Avoid unnecessary damage or rough handling. Follow your instructor's guidelines for the ethical and humane treatment of the specimen. The dissection should be a learning experience, not an act of cruelty.

Chapter 4: Pre-Lab Questions and Activities: Preparing for a Successful Dissection

Before beginning the dissection, your instructor may provide you with pre-lab questions to answer.

These questions will test your understanding of frog anatomy, dissection techniques, and safety protocols. Completing these questions is a vital step in preparing for the practical aspects of the dissection. Additionally, reviewing relevant diagrams and reading assigned materials will help you better understand the procedure and what to expect. Some pre-lab activities might involve labeling anatomical diagrams or creating a flowchart of the digestive system.

Chapter 5: Data Collection and Observation: Recording Findings Accurately

Accurate data collection is essential for a successful dissection. Use a dissecting microscope if available to observe smaller structures. Take detailed notes of your observations, including the location, size, color, and texture of each organ. Draw labeled diagrams of the frog's internal anatomy to further your understanding. If working in a group, ensure that everyone contributes to the data collection and observation process. High-quality data is the foundation for meaningful interpretations and conclusions.

Chapter 6: Post-Lab Cleanup and Disposal: Proper Waste Management

After the dissection, clean your workspace thoroughly. Dispose of all used materials according to your instructor's guidelines. This might involve placing used tissues and organs in designated containers and properly sterilizing instruments. Ensure that your workspace is clean and free of any hazardous materials before leaving the lab. Proper waste disposal is essential to maintain a safe and hygienic laboratory environment.

Chapter 7: Analyzing Your Results: Interpreting Observations and Drawing Conclusions

Once the dissection is complete, analyze your observations and draw conclusions. Compare your findings to your pre-lab knowledge and diagrams. Identify any discrepancies or unexpected findings. Discuss your observations with your lab partners and instructor. Reflect on the learning process and consider what you have learned about frog anatomy and biological systems. Drawing conclusions and writing a lab report based on your observations will complete your dissection experience.

Conclusion: Reflecting on the Learning Experience

The frog dissection pre-lab is a crucial step in preparing for a successful and insightful dissection experience. Thorough preparation helps ensure safety, efficiency, and a deeper understanding of frog anatomy and biological principles. Remember that responsible handling of the specimen and appropriate waste disposal are vital components of ethical and responsible scientific practice. Reflect on the skills you've developed and the knowledge you've gained - this experience is a foundation for future scientific endeavors.

FAOs:

1. What if I'm uncomfortable with dissection? Speak to your instructor; alternatives may be available.

- 2. Are there any religious or ethical objections to frog dissection? Discuss any concerns with your instructor; some schools offer alternatives.
- 3. What is the best way to preserve a dissected frog? Follow your instructor's instructions; generally, they will be disposed of properly.
- 4. What are the most common mistakes made during frog dissection? Rushing, improper use of tools, and lack of understanding of anatomy are common mistakes.
- 5. How can I improve my dissection skills? Practice careful cutting and handling, and study anatomical diagrams beforehand.
- 6. What safety equipment is absolutely necessary during frog dissection? Safety goggles are essential; gloves are also recommended.
- 7. Can I take pictures or videos during the dissection? Check with your instructor; some institutions may have restrictions.
- 8. What should I include in my post-lab report? Include your observations, drawings, and conclusions.
- 9. Where can I find more information about frog anatomy? Refer to biology textbooks, online resources, and anatomical atlases.

Related Articles:

- 1. Frog Anatomy: A Detailed Guide: A comprehensive overview of the external and internal structures of a frog.
- 2. Dissecting Tools and Techniques: A Step-by-Step Guide: Detailed instructions on using dissecting tools safely and effectively.
- 3. Safety Protocols in Biology Labs: A review of all the safety measures necessary in a biology lab.
- 4. Ethical Considerations in Animal Dissection: A discussion of the ethical implications of using animals in scientific research.
- 5. Writing a Successful Biology Lab Report: Guidelines for writing a comprehensive and informative lab report.
- 6. The Frog Circulatory System: A Closer Look: A focused study of the frog's circulatory system.
- 7. The Frog Digestive System: Function and Anatomy: A detailed analysis of the frog's digestive processes.
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frog dissection pre lab: Introduction to Cell and Tissue Culture Jennie P. Mather, Penelope E. Roberts, 2007-08-20 It is a pleasure to contribute the foreword to Introduction to Cell and Tissue Culture: The ory and Techniques by Mather and Roberts. Despite the occasional appearance of thought ful works devoted to elementary or advanced cell culture methodology, a place remains for a comprehensive and definitive volume that can be used to advantage by both the novice and the expert in the field. In this book, Mather and Roberts present the relevant method ology within a conceptual framework of cell biology, genetics, nutrition, endocrinology, and physiology that renders technical cell culture information in a comprehensive, logical for mat. This allows topics to be presented with an emphasis on troubleshooting problems from a basis of understanding the underlying theory. The material is presented in a way that is adaptable to student use in formal courses; it also should be functional when used on a daily basis by professional cell culturists in a-

demia and industry. The volume includes references to relevant Internet sites and other use ful sources of information. In addition to the fundamentals, attention is also given to mod ern applications and approaches to cell culture derivation, medium formulation, culture scale-up, and biotechnology, presented by scientists who are pioneers in these areas. With this volume, it should be possible to establish and maintain a cell culture laboratory devot ed to any of the many disciplines to which cell culture methodology is applicable.

frog dissection pre lab: Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, Committee for the Update of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 2011-01-27 A respected resource for decades, the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals has been updated by a committee of experts, taking into consideration input from the scientific and laboratory animal communities and the public at large. The Guide incorporates new scientific information on common laboratory animals, including aquatic species, and includes extensive references. It is organized around major components of animal use: Key concepts of animal care and use. The Guide sets the framework for the humane care and use of laboratory animals. Animal care and use program. The Guide discusses the concept of a broad Program of Animal Care and Use, including roles and responsibilities of the Institutional Official, Attending Veterinarian and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Animal environment, husbandry, and management. A chapter on this topic is now divided into sections on terrestrial and aquatic animals and provides recommendations for housing and environment, husbandry, behavioral and population management, and more. Veterinary care. The Guide discusses veterinary care and the responsibilities of the Attending Veterinarian. It includes recommendations on animal procurement and transportation, preventive medicine (including animal biosecurity), and clinical care and management. The Guide addresses distress and pain recognition and relief, and issues surrounding euthanasia. Physical plant. The Guide identifies design issues, providing construction guidelines for functional areas; considerations such as drainage, vibration and noise control, and environmental monitoring; and specialized facilities for animal housing and research needs. The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals provides a framework for the judgments required in the management of animal facilities. This updated and expanded resource of proven value will be important to scientists and researchers, veterinarians, animal care personnel, facilities managers, institutional administrators, policy makers involved in research issues, and animal welfare advocates.

frog dissection pre lab: The Conservation Biology of Tortoises IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group, 1989

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frog dissection pre lab: Handbook of Cardiac Anatomy, Physiology, and Devices Paul A. Iaizzo, 2015-11-13 This book covers the latest information on the anatomic features, underlying physiologic mechanisms, and treatments for diseases of the heart. Key chapters address animal

models for cardiac research, cardiac mapping systems, heart-valve disease and genomics-based tools and technology. Once again, a companion of supplementary videos offer unique insights into the working heart that enhance the understanding of key points within the text. Comprehensive and state-of-the art, the Handbook of Cardiac Anatomy, Physiology and Devices, Third Edition provides clinicians and biomedical engineers alike with the authoritative information and background they need to work on and implement tomorrow's generation of life-saving cardiac devices.

frog dissection pre lab: Study and Master Life Sciences Grade 11 CAPS Study Guide
Gonasagaren S. Pillay, Prithum Preethlall, Bridget Farham, Annemarie Gebhardt, 2014-08-21
frog dissection pre lab: Dissection of the Frog Warren Walker, University Warren F Walker,
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frog dissection pre lab: Encanto: A Tale of Three Sisters Disney Books, 2022-02-15 frog dissection pre lab: Guide to Research Techniques in Neuroscience Matt Carter, Rachel Essner, Nitsan Goldstein, Manasi Iyer, 2022-03-26 Modern neuroscience research is inherently multidisciplinary, with a wide variety of cutting edge new techniques to explore multiple levels of investigation. This Third Edition of Guide to Research Techniques in Neuroscience provides a comprehensive overview of classical and cutting edge methods including their utility, limitations, and how data are presented in the literature. This book can be used as an introduction to neuroscience techniques for anyone new to the field or as a reference for any neuroscientist while reading papers or attending talks. - Nearly 200 updated full-color illustrations to clearly convey the theory and practice of neuroscience methods - Expands on techniques from previous editions and covers many new techniques including in vivo calcium imaging, fiber photometry, RNA-Seg, brain spheroids, CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing, and more - Clear, straightforward explanations of each technique for anyone new to the field - A broad scope of methods, from noninvasive brain imaging in human subjects, to electrophysiology in animal models, to recombinant DNA technology in test tubes, to transfection of neurons in cell culture - Detailed recommendations on where to find protocols and other resources for specific techniques - Walk-through boxes that guide readers through experiments step-by-step

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discussed as they will shape the future of the pharmacology and, accordingly, medical therapy. **frog dissection pre lab:** *Why Dissection?* Lynette A. Hart, Mary W. Wood, Benjamin L. Hart, 2008-02-28 Why do students continue to dissect animals in biology classes? This book explores the background to current practice regarding dissection in the classroom and guides students, teachers and parents through the various options.

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