Integration Tour and Grade Sync Overview
McGraw-Hill Campus builds a digital bridge between your school’s Desire2Learn system and McGraw-Hill’s content and assessment tools.
Users login with their D2L credentials and are given the proper role, user rights and course affiliation in their paired Connect section.
Assignment information and student results are shared by instructors from Connect and recorded in the D2L course gradebook.
Instructors may click the McGraw-Hill Campus link on the D2L course homepage or in the content browser for single sign-on access to a wealth of teaching and learning resources.
Did you know that as an instructor you have full access to McGraw-Hill content and tools, including a presentation center, computerized test bank, and online test creation?

My Courses

BIOLOGY 101

Biology: The Dynamic Science 1e
Russell
2007 © Cengage Learning
ISBN-10: 0534249663

Additional Relevant Educational Materials

CONCEPTS IN BIOLOGY 14e
ENGER
ISBN-10: 0073403466

View online resources   Try Connect

Even if they have not adopted a McGraw-Hill text for their course, instructors still have complimentary access to our full library of eBooks and their online resource centers from which to share content with their students.
If the instructor has adopted a McGraw-Hill text for their course, they may click ‘View online resources’ to access the online learning center specific to the textbook in use.
Here instructors may access a variety of teaching and learning materials for use in their course, including test banks, presentation materials, virtual labs and many more using Resources from Mader: Essentials of Biology, 5e.
Click 'Launch eBook' on the cover image to access a full, complimentary electronic version of the McGraw-Hill textbook.
Many organisms depend on behavior to regulate their internal environment. A chilly lizard may raise its internal temperature by basking in the sun on a hot rock. When it starts to overheat, it seeks its cool shade. Other organisms have control mechanisms that do not require any conscious activity. When a student is so engrossed in her textbook that she forgets to eat lunch, her liver releases stored sugar to keep the blood sugar level within normal limits. Hormones regulate sugar storage and release, but in other instances the nervous system is involved in maintaining homeostasis.

Living Things Respond
Living things lost energy and matter by interacting with their surroundings. Even unicellular organisms respond to their environment. The beating of microscopic hairs or the snapping of whip-like tails moves them toward or away from light or chemicals. Multicellular organisms can manage more complex responses. A monarch butterfly can sense the approach of fall and begin its flight south, where resources are still abundant. A vulture can smell a meal a mile away, and soar toward dinner.

The ability to respond often results in movement. The leaves of a plant turn toward the sun, and animals dart toward safety. Appropriate responses help ensure survival of the organism and allow it to carry on its daily activities. Altogether, we call these activities the behavior of the organism.

Living Things Reproduce and Develop
Life comes only from life. Every type of living thing can reproduce, or make another organism like itself. Bacteria and other types of unicellular organisms simply split in two. In multicellular organisms, the reproductive process usually begins with the pairing of a sperm from one parent and an egg from the other parent. The union of sperm and egg, followed by many cell divisions, results in an immature individual, which grows and develops through various stages to become an adult.

A child develops into a whale or a yellow daffodil or a human being because of the specific set of genes inherited from its parents (Fig. 4.3). In all organisms, the genes are made of long DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), but even so the genes are different between species and in comparisons are the basis of phylogeny. Although an organism's makeup is unique, it consists of DNA from both parents. The genetic information of a child is made up of information from one parent. DNA provides the blueprint or instructions for the organization and the different organs of the organism. All cells in a multicellular organism carry the same set of genes, but only certain ones are turned on in each type of specialized cell.
Click Customize for single sign-on access to McGraw-Hill Create to tailor course content for students specific to course teaching and learning objectives.
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Darwin and Evolution

Evolution Accounts for Diversity

What do the many breeds of dogs, the honeycreepers of Hawaii, and a child’s antibiotic-resistant ear infection have in common? Evolution! Without evolution—change in a line of descent over time—we wouldn’t see such a great variety of living things about us. But aside from its many benefits, evolution also sometimes causes problems for humans.

Some bacteria have evolved to the point that they are resistant to the antibiotics once successfully used to cure the diseases they cause. For example, antibiotics originally cured bacterial ear infections within a few days. Unseen, however, were the one or two bacteria with just the right mutation to resist a particular drug. All the descendants of these bacteria were also resistant, causing the antibiotic to be useless as a cure for this type of ear infection. The antibiotic is considered the selective agent because it allowed the resistant bacteria to flourish while killing their relatives.

What was the selective agent for the many breeds of dogs available as pets today? It likely began with a dog that was faster or stronger or able to track prey better than its neighbors. The selective pressure for those features made that animal more valuable to its group, and its offspring were more likely to survive and reproduce.
The Connect button provides instructors and students one-click access to our best in class online assessment and assignment tool, without having to remember additional usernames and passwords or URLs.
The Connect section homepage provides an easy to use interface for assigning a variety of interactive, customizable assessments and learning tools.
LearnSmart’s super-adaptive technology is proven effective to improve students performance up to one full letter grade
Ionic bonds
Label the following diagram with the appropriate terms to describe how ionic bonding works.

All Connect questions are mapped to learning objectives and are presented in a variety of interactive formats to engage students.
gradebook sync list

Send this section's assignment scores to your school gradebook to complete your records and for your students to view. Check your roster to see which students are ready to sync!

show: Gradebook Sync

<table>
<thead>
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Any scored assignments that generate Connect gradebook entries may be synced to the Desire2Learn gradebook
Instructors may easily confirm which scores they have previously synced and if new submissions are ready to be sent to their D2L gradebook.
Instructors simply check the box for the assignment(s) they wish to sync and select which attempt score type they would like to send to Desire2Learn.
A message will appear confirming the selection(s)
A new gradebook item will be created in the D2L gradebook the first time the item is synced from Connect. The item name and possible points will be the same as the Connect assignment, and students’ scores will be populated according to the attempt type selected.