

With ONE copy of this book, and almost no additional work, teachers help their students develop strong **outlining skills**.

How? The book's very brief lessons present material in a concise, approachable format (as shown in the sample below). Occasionally, the teacher simply photocopies a class set of a lesson, assigns students to outline at least a portion of it, and then provides them with a good outline for comparison.

Free digital (hand-written) outlines of all 72 lessons are provided.

So, why teach outlining? -----

Because brains love patterns. Once students are able to convert paragraphs . . .

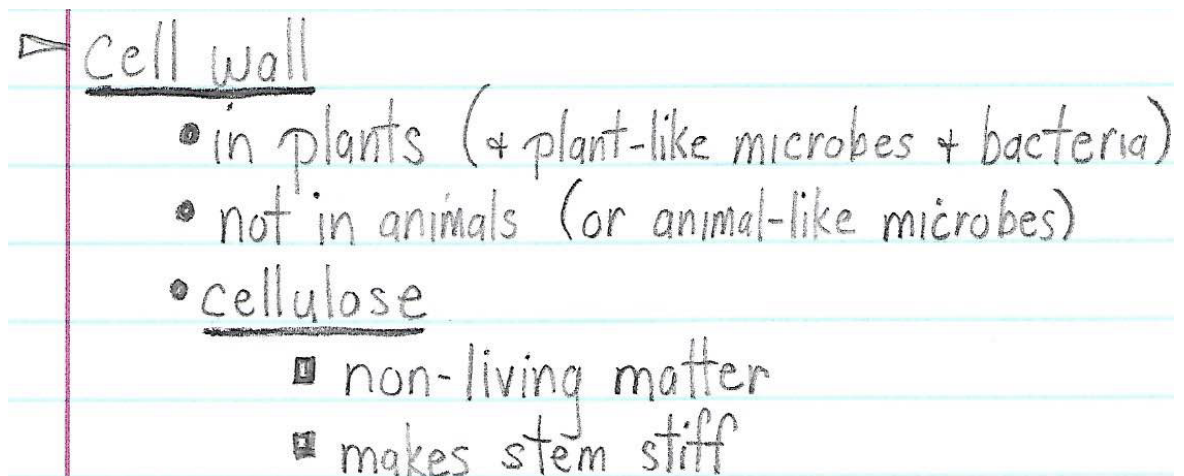
The Work of a Cell

How do you know if a cell is from an animal or a plant? The answer: Look for the special parts found only in plant cells. Around its cell membrane, a plant cell has a **cell wall**. So do plant-like microbes, such as algae. In addition, bacteria have cell walls.

Animal cells, on the other hand, have no cell walls. Neither do animal-like microbes, such as the amoeba.

In plants, the cell wall is made of non-living matter called **cellulose** (SEL-yuh-lohs). This is what makes a plant's stem stiff.

... into a pattern ...



... their brains learn more effectively.

[Plus, by covering subtopics, students can efficiently self-quiz.]

Outlining was key to my success as a student. Hence, for decades, I used the method described above to help my own students. In 2020, I revised the original version of the textbook and updated the 72 outlines.

Please see lifesciencetextbook.com for sample lessons and outlines.

Questions? Contact me at 502-523-4257 or KWilhelmi@aol.com

"I attribute much of my success in both my undergrad and post grad programs to learning the basics of a concise outline! It's an invaluable and transferable skill that all should know!" - Amber (former student)