living environment regents answer key june 2010 Updated Version

Living Environment Regents Answer Key June 2010

If you're a student preparing for the Living Environment Regents exam, having access to the answer key from the June 2010 administration can be an invaluable resource. The **living environment regents answer key June 2010** provides insight into the correct responses for each question, helping students assess their understanding and identify areas for improvement. Whether you're reviewing past exams for practice or seeking clarification on specific topics, this guide offers a comprehensive overview of the exam's questions and correct answers, along with explanations to enhance your learning experience.

Overview of the June 2010 Living Environment Regents Exam

The June 2010 Living Environment Regents exam covered a broad range of topics related to biology and life sciences. The exam consisted of multiple-choice questions, short-answer questions, and a lab-based performance task. Its primary goal was to assess students' understanding of key biological concepts, scientific reasoning, and their ability to apply knowledge in various contexts.

Key features of the exam:

- Total questions: 50 multiple-choice, followed by several open-ended questions.
- Focus areas: Cell biology, genetics, evolution, ecology, human biology, and scientific inquiry.
- Duration: Approximately 3 hours.
- Scoring: Multiple-choice questions accounted for 50% of the total score, with the remaining points allocated to constructed-response questions.

Having access to the answer key allows students to verify their responses, understand the reasoning behind correct choices, and review concepts they might have misunderstood.

Structure of the Living Environment Regents Exam

Understanding the structure helps in aligning your study strategies with the exam's format. Here's a typical breakdown of the exam components:

Multiple-Choice Section

- 50 questions testing factual knowledge and conceptual understanding.
- Questions are designed to evaluate recognition, recall, and simple application of biological principles.

Part B: Short-Answer Questions

- Several questions requiring brief written responses.
- These questions often involve interpreting data, drawing diagrams, or explaining concepts.

Part C: Extended Response/Performance Task

- An in-depth question or laboratory task.
- Students are asked to analyze experimental data, design experiments, or write comprehensive explanations.

Key Topics Covered in the June 2010 Exam and Their Answers

Below is a detailed review of some of the most significant questions from the June 2010 exam, including correct answers and explanations to facilitate understanding.

Cell Structure and Function

- **Question:** Which organelle is primarily responsible for energy production in a cell?
- **Answer:** Mitochondria
- **Explanation:** Mitochondria are known as the powerhouses of the cell because they generate ATP, the energy currency of the cell.

Genetics and Inheritance

- **Question:** If a tall pea plant (T) is crossed with a short pea plant (t), what are the possible genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring?
- **Answer:** All offspring will be heterozygous (Tt) and tall.
- **Explanation:** Using a Punnett square, crossing TT x tt results in all Tt, which expresses the dominant tall phenotype.

Evolution and Natural Selection

- **Question:** Which process best explains how antibiotic resistance spreads among bacteria?
- **Answer:** Natural selection
- **Explanation:** Bacteria with resistance genes survive antibiotic treatment and reproduce, passing the resistance to their offspring.

Ecology and Environment

- **Question:** Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?
- **Options:**

- Sunlight
- Plants
- Animals
- Fungus

- **Answer:** Sunlight
- **Explanation:** Sunlight is an abiotic (non-living) factor that influences living organisms in an ecosystem.

Human Biology

- **Question:** Which organ is primarily responsible for filtering blood in the human body?
- **Answer:** Kidney
- **Explanation:** The kidneys filter waste products and excess water from the blood to form urine.

Interpreting Data and Diagrams

Many questions on the Regents exam involve analyzing data, such as graphs, charts, or diagrams. Here?s a typical example:

Example Data Question

- **Question:** The graph below shows the effect of different light intensities on the rate of photosynthesis in Elodea plants. Which light intensity results in the highest rate of photosynthesis?

- **Answer:** The light intensity where the graph peaks.
- **Explanation:** The maximum point on the graph indicates the optimal light intensity for

photosynthesis under the tested conditions.

Strategies for Using the Answer Key Effectively

Having the answer key is just one part of effective exam preparation. Here are some tips on how to utilize it to maximize your learning:

- **Self-Assessment:** After attempting practice questions, compare your answers with the answer key to identify which concepts need further review.
- **Understanding Mistakes:** Review questions you answered incorrectly to understand the correct reasoning and avoid similar errors in the future.
- **Clarify Concepts:** Use explanations associated with correct answers to deepen your understanding of complex topics.
- **Practice Time Management:** Use the answer key during timed practice sessions to simulate exam conditions and improve pacing.
- **Review Key Topics:** Focus on areas where you frequently make mistakes or find challenging, using the answer key as a guide.

Additional Resources for Living Environment Exam Preparation

While the answer key is a valuable resource, complement your study with additional materials:

- **Review Books:** Use textbooks and review guides aligned with the New York State Living Environment curriculum.
- **Practice Tests:** Take multiple practice exams to build confidence and familiarity with the question types.
- **Class Notes and Labs:** Review notes and lab reports to reinforce understanding of key concepts and scientific procedures.
- **Online Resources:** Utilize reputable websites offering tutorials, videos, and quizzes on biology topics.
- **Study Groups:** Collaborate with classmates to discuss challenging topics and share insights.

Conclusion

The **living environment regents answer key June 2010** serves as a critical tool in your exam preparation toolkit. By understanding the correct responses and the reasoning behind them, you can strengthen your grasp of biological concepts and improve your test-taking skills. Remember, consistent practice, reviewing explanations, and applying effective study strategies will lead to better performance on the exam. Use this answer key as a stepping stone toward mastering the Living

Environment Regents and achieving your academic goals. Good luck!

Living Environment Regents Answer Key June 2010: An In-Depth Analysis

The Living Environment Regents Answer Key June 2010 has long served as a critical resource for students, educators, and exam analysts seeking to understand the nuances of the test, validate responses, and prepare for future assessments. As one of the foundational high school science Regents administered in New York State, the June 2010 exam presents a compelling snapshot of the standards, question types, and common misconceptions prevalent at that time. This comprehensive review aims to dissect the answer key, exploring its structure, question types, common themes, and the pedagogical implications that stem from its content.

Overview of the June 2010 Living Environment Regents Exam

The June 2010 Living Environment Regents was designed to assess students' understanding of biological concepts, including ecology, genetics, human biology, and scientific inquiry. The exam typically comprises multiple-choice questions, structured responses, and extended open-ended questions. The answer key, therefore, provides a crucial reference point for educators and students to verify correct responses and understand the expected reasoning.

Key features of the exam include:

- 50 multiple-choice questions
- 7-10 constructed-response questions
- A focus on applying scientific principles to real-world scenarios
- Emphasis on data interpretation, experimentation, and critical thinking

The answer key encapsulates the correct options for multiple-choice questions and detailed scoring guidelines for constructed responses, illuminating the examiners? expectations.

Structure and Content Breakdown of the Answer Key

Analyzing the answer key reveals patterns in question design and content emphasis. The exam predominantly tests core concepts from the Living Environment curriculum, with particular focus on:

- Cell biology
- Genetics and heredity
- Ecology and environmental science
- Human biology and health

- Scientific inquiry and experimentation

The answer key aligns with these themes, providing correct responses and often including explanations or reasoning for complex questions.

Breakdown of question types:

| Question Type | Number of Questions | Key Focus Areas |

|---|---|---|

| Multiple Choice | 50 | Broad coverage of biological concepts, data interpretation, vocabulary |

| Constructed Response | 7-10 | Data analysis, experimental design, explanation of biological processes |

Deep Dive into Key Sections of the Answer Key

Cell Biology and Genetics

Questions in this section often involved understanding cell functions, differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, and principles of inheritance. For example:

- Identifying cell organelles based on descriptions
- Explaining the role of DNA and RNA
- Interpreting Punnett squares for inheritance patterns

The answer key clarifies common points of confusion, such as distinguishing between dominant and recessive traits or understanding mutations.

Sample Focused Questions:

- Which organelle is responsible for energy production?

Answer: Mitochondria

- In a Punnett square, what is the probability of obtaining a heterozygous offspring?

Answer: 50%

Implication: Many students struggled with probability questions, indicating a need for targeted instruction in genetic inheritance.

Ecology and Environmental Science

This segment tested understanding of ecosystems, population dynamics, and human impacts. The answer key often references data interpretation, such as graph analysis or scenario-based questions.

Sample questions include:

- Analyzing a graph showing predator-prey populations over time
- Explaining how pollution affects biodiversity
- Identifying biotic and abiotic factors in a given environment

Common misunderstandings addressed:

- Confusing the direction of cause-and-effect in ecological relationships
- Misinterpreting data trends in population graphs

Human Biology and Health

Questions focus on organ systems, disease prevention, and health behaviors. The answer key clarifies correct responses and offers explanations for complex mechanisms, such as how viruses replicate or the function of the circulatory system.

Sample questions:

- Which organ system is primarily responsible for removing waste?

Answer: Excretory system

- How does vaccination help prevent disease?

Answer: By stimulating an immune response

Analysis of Common Question Difficulties and Answer Key Trends

Reviewing the answer key reveals patterns in student misconceptions and question difficulty levels.

Frequent Challenges Identified:

- Understanding genetic probability and Punnett square interpretations
- Differentiating between similar biological processes (e.g., meiosis vs. mitosis)
- Interpreting biological data and graphs accurately
- Applying scientific inquiry skills to experimental scenarios

Answer Key Insights:

- Emphasis on clarity in explanations for constructed responses
- Correct answer choices often reflect the most scientifically accurate or least ambiguous options
- Items testing higher-order thinking require students to synthesize information rather than recall facts

Pedagogical Implications and Recommendations

The detailed analysis of the June 2010 Living Environment Regents answer key offers valuable lessons for educators and curriculum developers.

Key recommendations include:

- Enhancing instruction around genetic probability and data interpretation
- Incorporating more graph analysis exercises to build data literacy
- Emphasizing scientific reasoning and explanation in assessments
- Providing students with practice questions similar in style and difficulty to those in the exam

For students:

- Focus on understanding core concepts, not just memorization
- Practice interpreting data and graphs regularly
- Develop clear, concise explanations for constructed responses

Conclusion: The Significance of the 2010 Answer Key in Science

Education

The Living Environment Regents Answer Key June 2010 serves as more than just a grading tool; it reflects the educational priorities and assessment standards of its time. Its detailed responses and explanations offer insights into the curriculum's focus areas, common student challenges, and effective instructional strategies. For educators, reviewing the answer key fosters a deeper understanding of the exam's expectations, guiding targeted review and instruction.

In the broader context of science education, analyzing answer keys like that of June 2010 helps identify persistent misconceptions and areas needing reinforcement. As science standards evolve, such retrospective reviews remain invaluable for curriculum refinement, ensuring that future assessments accurately measure student understanding and promote scientific literacy.

In summary, the answer key for the June 2010 Living Environment Regents provides a comprehensive resource for understanding the exam's structure, content emphasis, and student performance trends. Its thorough analysis underscores the importance of aligning teaching practices with assessment standards, ultimately supporting improved student learning outcomes in the biological sciences.

QuestionAnswer Where can I find the official answer key for the Living Environment Regents Exam June 2010? The official answer key for the June 2010 Living Environment Regents Exam is available on the New York State Education Department's website or through various educational resource sites that archive past exams and their solutions. What topics are covered in the June 2010 Living Environment Regents exam answer key? The answer key covers topics such as cell biology, genetics, ecology, human body systems, evolution, and scientific inquiry, reflecting the exam's focus on key biological concepts. How can students use the June 2010 answer key to prepare for future Living Environment Regents exams? Students can review the answer key to understand correct responses, identify areas for improvement, and practice explaining their reasoning, which helps reinforce their understanding of key concepts for future exams. Are there any online resources that provide explanations for the answers in the June 2010 Living Environment Regents answer key? Yes, many educational websites, tutoring platforms, and YouTube channels offer detailed explanations and walkthroughs of past Regents exam questions, including the June 2010 answer key. Is the June 2010 Living Environment Regents answer key useful for teachers as well as students? Absolutely. Teachers use the answer key to grade exams, develop practice questions, and identify common misconceptions, making it a valuable resource for instruction and assessment.

Related keywords: Living Environment Regents, June 2010, answer key, NYS Regents, biology exam solutions, regents exam answers, June 2010 biology key, NY Regents Living Environment, regents answer sheet, biology regents solutions, June 2010 answer key

board of regents of the

board of regents of the a university or educational institution plays a vital role in shaping the strategic direction, governance, and overall success of the organization. These governing bodies are responsible for overseeing academic policies, financial management, and institutional integrity. Their decisions impact thousands of students, faculty members, staff, and the broader community that the institution serves. Understanding the structure, responsibilities, and significance of the board of regents is essential for anyone interested in higher education governance or institutional leadership.

Understanding the Board of Regents

What Is a Board of Regents?

A board of regents is a governing body that oversees the operations of a university or college. Unlike faculty senates or administrative offices, the board operates at a higher level of strategic oversight. It typically comprises elected or appointed members who serve for fixed terms, providing continuity, oversight, and accountability.

The primary purpose of the board of regents is to ensure that the institution fulfills its mission, maintains academic standards, and operates within its financial means. They serve as a bridge between the university?s administration and the public, providing governance and policy oversight.

History and Evolution

The concept of a board of regents dates back centuries, with roots in colonial America when land grants and royal charters established governance frameworks for early colleges. Over time, these bodies evolved to accommodate increasing complexity in higher education, including the need for accountability, funding oversight, and strategic planning.

Today, many state universities and public colleges are governed by a state-appointed or elected board of regents, reflecting a blend of public accountability and institutional autonomy.

Structure and Composition

Members and Appointment Process

The composition of a board of regents varies depending on the institution and jurisdiction, but common features include:

- **Elected Members:** Some boards are elected by the public or specific constituencies.
- **Appointed Members:** Many are appointed by government officials, such as the governor or legislature.
- **Ex Officio Members:** Usually include university presidents or other officials with voting or non-voting rights.

Members often serve staggered terms to ensure continuity, with terms ranging from 4 to 8 years.

Roles and Responsibilities of Members

Board members are entrusted with several core responsibilities, including:

- **Strategic Planning:** Setting long-term goals and institutional priorities.
- **Financial Oversight:** Approving budgets and ensuring fiscal responsibility.
- **Policy Development:** Establishing policies related to governance, academic affairs, and student life.
- **Hiring and Evaluating Leadership:** Appointing and assessing the university president or chancellor.
- **Advocacy and Fundraising:** Promoting the institution?s interests and securing financial support.

Key Functions of the Board of Regents

Governance and Oversight

The board provides high-level oversight of the university?s operations, ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, safeguarding the institution?s mission, and maintaining academic integrity.

Financial Management

They approve budgets, review financial reports, and oversee investments and endowments. Their oversight helps maintain the institution?s financial health and sustainability.

Academic Policy and Quality Assurance

While academic affairs are managed by faculty and administrators, the board approves major academic policies, new programs, and degree offerings, ensuring quality standards are upheld.

Leadership and Executive Decisions

The board appoints key leadership positions, such as the university president or chancellor, and evaluates their performance regularly to ensure effective management.

Community Relations and Advocacy

Board members often act as ambassadors for the institution, fostering relationships with government agencies, alumni, donors, and community stakeholders.

Challenges Faced by Boards of Regents

Balancing Autonomy and Accountability

One of the ongoing challenges is maintaining a balance between institutional independence and accountability to the public and government bodies.

Financial Pressures and Budget Constraints

Rising costs, fluctuating state and federal funding, and the need for sustained fundraising put pressure on governance bodies to make prudent financial decisions.

Ensuring Diversity and Inclusion

Boards are increasingly tasked with promoting diversity within their membership and ensuring that the university?s policies support inclusivity and equity.

Adapting to Changing Educational Landscapes

Rapid technological advancements, shifts in student demographics, and evolving academic priorities require agile governance structures.

Examples of Notable Boards of Regents

University of California Board of Regents

The University of California system?s Board of Regents is a prominent example, composed of 25 members elected or appointed to oversee one of the largest public university systems in the United States. They are responsible for major policy decisions, budget approval, and strategic planning.

State University Boards

Many states have their own boards of regents, such as the New York State Board of Regents, which

governs the state's public education system, including colleges and universities.

Private University Boards

While often called boards of trustees, many private institutions also have governing bodies similar in function to regents, providing oversight and strategic direction.

The Importance of Effective Governance

Ensuring Academic Excellence

A well-structured and active board provides the oversight needed to uphold academic standards and foster innovation.

Financial Stability and Growth

Strategic financial management by the board ensures that institutions can invest in facilities, technology, faculty, and student services.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Boards serve as critical links between the university and its broader community, helping to align institutional goals with societal needs.

Legal and Ethical Governance

Maintaining compliance with legal standards and ethical practices is fundamental for preserving institutional integrity and public trust.

Conclusion

The board of regents of any university or higher education institution is a cornerstone of effective governance. Their strategic oversight, financial stewardship, and policy guidance shape the future of educational organizations and influence the lives of countless students and faculty members. As higher education continues to evolve amidst societal and technological changes, the role of the regents will remain critical in ensuring that institutions adapt, thrive, and fulfill their missions with integrity and excellence. Understanding their structure, responsibilities, and challenges provides valuable insight into how educational leadership functions at the highest levels.

Board of Regents of the: An In-Depth Exploration of Its Role, Structure, and Impact

The phrase ?board of regents of the? is often encountered in discussions surrounding higher education governance in the United States and beyond. While the phrase may seem incomplete without specifying the institution?such as the ?Board of Regents of the University of California? or the ?Board of Regents of the State University of New York??it embodies a vital governance structure that influences the strategic direction, financial health, and overall mission of public universities and colleges. This article aims to demystify the concept, exploring its origins, functions, organizational structure, and its profound impact on higher education.

The Origins and Historical Context of the Board of Regents

Historical Roots and Evolution

The concept of a "board of regents" has deep historical roots, dating back to colonial America and even earlier. Originally, regents served as governing bodies appointed to oversee the management of educational institutions, ensuring that they adhered to their founding principles and served public interests.

- 19th Century Foundations: Many early public universities, such as the University of Michigan (founded in 1817), established the model of a governing board to oversee administrative functions, financial management, and policy decisions.

- Evolution Over Time: Over the centuries, the structure and authority of these boards have evolved, often reflecting broader societal changes, such as shifts toward increased public accountability, transparency, and democratization of governance.

Why the Term ?Regents??

The term ?regent? originates from Latin ?regens,? meaning ?ruler? or ?governor.? Historically, regents were entrusted with the authority to govern institutions on behalf of the public, balancing academic freedom with fiscal responsibility.

The Structure of the Board of Regents

Composition and Membership

The composition of a board of regents varies significantly based on jurisdiction, state laws, and the specific institution. Generally, the board includes:

- Elected or Appointed Members: Some regents are appointed by the governor, state legislature, or other government bodies, while others are elected directly by voters.

- Diverse Backgrounds: Members often come from varied backgrounds, including academia, business, law, and public service, to bring a broad spectrum of expertise.

- Term Lengths: Terms can range from two to ten years, with some regents serving multiple terms, enabling continuity.

Governance Structure

The governance structure typically includes:

- Chairperson or President of the Board: Leads meetings, sets agendas, and represents the board publicly.

- Committees: Subgroups focused on specific areas such as finance, academic affairs, or student affairs.

- Administrative Support: A chancellor or president often acts as the chief executive officer, reporting to the board.

Legal and Policy Framework

State laws and institutional policies define the powers, responsibilities, and limitations of the board. These legal frameworks ensure the board operates within the bounds of public accountability and fiscal responsibility.

Core Responsibilities and Functions

Strategic Planning and Policy Oversight

One of the primary roles of a board of regents is to set the strategic direction of the institution. This includes:

- Approving long-term plans
- Establishing institutional priorities
- Developing policies related to academic programs, research, and community engagement

Financial Oversight and Budget Approval

Boards are responsible for ensuring the financial health of the institution through:

- Approving annual budgets
- Overseeing endowments and fundraising efforts
- Ensuring compliance with financial regulations and audits

Appointment and Evaluation of Leadership

The regents often appoint key executives, such as the university president or chancellor, and are responsible for their performance evaluations and compensation.

Oversight of Academic and Administrative Matters

While day-to-day operations are managed by the administration, the board:

- Approves new academic programs
- Ensures the institution adheres to accreditation standards
- Addresses issues related to campus safety and student welfare

Advocacy and Public Relations

Boards serve as ambassadors for the institution, fostering relationships with government agencies, alumni, donors, and the community.

Challenges and Contemporary Issues Facing Boards of Regents

Balancing Academic Freedom and Public Accountability

Regents must navigate the delicate balance between supporting academic independence and fulfilling their fiduciary responsibilities to the public.

Financial Pressures and Funding Fluctuations

State funding for public universities often fluctuates due to economic conditions, requiring regents to make difficult financial decisions, including tuition adjustments and cost-cutting measures.

Governance Transparency and Ethical Standards

Increased scrutiny demands transparent decision-making processes, conflicts of interest management, and adherence to ethical standards.

Diversity and Inclusion

Modern boards are increasingly tasked with promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion within governance practices and institutional policies.

Responding to Crises

From campus safety incidents to global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, regents must provide leadership during challenging times, ensuring continuity in education and safeguarding the community.

Notable Examples of Boards of Regents in Action

The University of California Board of Regents

- Structure: Comprises 10 voting regents appointed by the governor, one student regent elected by students, and ex officio members including the university?s president.
- Impact: Has overseen major initiatives like tuition policy reforms, research expansion, and campus infrastructure development.

The New York State Board of Regents

- Scope: Oversees all public education in New York State, from early childhood through higher education.
- Functions: Sets policies for K-12 schools, approves curricula, and manages licensing of teachers and institutions.

The University of Michigan Board of Regents

- Unique Aspects: Elected by voters, reflecting a more direct democratic accountability.

- Responsibilities: Approving budgets, tuition rates, and university policies, and appointing university leadership.

The Impact of the Board of Regents on Higher Education

Shaping Institutional Identity and Mission

Boards influence the core mission of their institutions?whether emphasizing research, teaching, community service, or a combination thereof.

Financial Stability and Growth

Through strategic investments, fundraising, and prudent financial management, regents help ensure the institution?s long-term viability.

Policy Innovation and Reform

Boards can champion reforms in areas like affirmative action, online education, and campus safety, shaping the future landscape of higher education.

Community and Economic Development

By fostering partnerships and research initiatives, regents contribute to regional economic growth and social development.

Future Outlook and Evolving Trends

Increasing Diversity in Governance

Efforts are underway to diversify regent boards to better reflect the communities served, enhancing representation and inclusivity.

Embracing Technology and Innovation

Boards are exploring how technology can transform governance processes, including virtual meetings and data-driven decision-making.

Greater Public Engagement

Transparency initiatives aim to involve broader stakeholder groups, including students, faculty, alumni, and local communities.

Navigating Political and Social Changes

Regents must adapt to shifting political landscapes and societal expectations, balancing institutional autonomy with public accountability.

Conclusion

The ?board of regents of the? remains a cornerstone of higher education governance, embodying the principles of public stewardship and institutional accountability. Their roles, responsibilities, and influence extend far beyond mere oversight?they shape the academic landscape, influence policy, and impact the lives of countless students and communities. As higher education continues to evolve amid economic, technological, and societal changes, the importance of effective, transparent, and adaptive governance by these boards will only grow. Understanding their function is essential for appreciating how public universities serve the public interest and prepare future generations for an increasingly complex world.

QuestionAnswer What is the role of the Board of Regents of the University system? The Board of Regents oversees the governance, policy-making, and strategic direction of the university system, ensuring its mission and goals are achieved. How are members of the Board of Regents appointed or elected? Members are typically appointed or elected by state officials or the governor, depending on the state's laws, and often serve fixed terms to ensure diverse representation. What are the primary responsibilities of the Board of Regents? Their responsibilities include setting policies, approving budgets, overseeing academic programs, and ensuring the financial health and integrity of the university system. How does the Board of Regents impact university governance and decision-making? The Board provides high-level oversight, approves major initiatives, and influences strategic planning, thereby shaping the direction and policies of the universities within the system. What are some recent trending issues discussed by the Board of Regents? Recent issues include campus diversity initiatives, funding allocations, online education expansion, and responses to COVID-19 impacts on higher education. How can the public engage or provide input to the Board of Regents? Public input is often solicited through public hearings, comment periods, and meetings, with some boards also accepting written submissions or attending open forums. What is the significance of policies enacted by the Board of Regents for students and faculty? Policies influence academic standards, tuition rates, faculty hiring, and campus safety, directly affecting the educational environment and community well-being.

Related keywords: board of regents of the, university governance, higher education authority, state university board, academic oversight, institutional governance, university administration, regents meetings, education policy, public university management

Read the full article online: BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE