

**YOSEMITE HIGH SCHOOL**  
**50200 ROAD 427 - OAKHURST, CA 93644**  
**(559) 683-4667**

COURSE TITLE: BIOLOGY 2  
DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE

REQUIREMENT SATISFIED:

High School:	X	Model Curriculum Standards:	X
State College:	X	Frameworks:	
UC Approved:	X		

GRADE LEVEL: 12                      LENGTH OF COURSE: 1 Year                      CREDITS: 10

PREREQUISITE: Successful completion of Biology, Chemistry, and Algebra. College-level reading and writing abilities are required. Deviations from prerequisites require teacher recommendation.

TEXTBOOKS: Biology, Niel Campbell

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Biology 2 covers the same curriculum as IB Biology 1 and is designed for students who want an additional year of biology curriculum but will not be able to complete the 2-year IB Biology course and will not be taking the external examination. This course covers topics normally included in a first year college course for majors in Biology. The course emphasizes the use of laboratory equipment and methods of scientific investigation.

Biology 2 is a brief review of Biology topics and DNA technology; a detailed study of mechanisms of evolution, biological diversity, phylogeny, bacteria, fungi, photosynthesis and respiration; vascular and nonvascular plant and animal anatomy/physiology; ecology; and a laboratory extension project.

Indicators of successful performance are that the student has a genuine interest in the biological sciences and has excellent study skills and the ability to manage an average of 45 minutes of homework/study time each day. Students must be able to readily comprehend scientific processes and abstract concepts. College level reading and writing skills are essential. The ability to work with statistics, semilog graphs, and a good understanding of chemistry are important. This course fulfills the Life Science requirement for graduation and fulfills the UC requirement for Lab Science.

This course does not include an additional grade point.

COURSE OUTLINE/ALIGNMENT TO CALIFORNIA STATE STANDARDS AND EXPECTED SCHOOLWIDE LEARNING RESULTS:

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Standards</u>	<u>ESLRS:</u>
<u>Course Content/Objectives:</u>	<u>Addressed:</u>	
<u>Cells</u>		
a) Cell theory	1 a-j	1,2,3,6
b) Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cell structure	1 a-j, 6a, 10a,b	1,2,3,6
c) Membranes	1a	1,2,3
d) Cell division - mitosis		

COURSE OUTLINE/ALIGNMENT TO CALIFORNIA STATE STANDARDS AND EXPECTED SCHOOLWIDE  
LEARNING RESULTS: (Continued)

<u>Assignment</u> <u>Course Content/Objectives:</u>	<u>Standards</u> <u>Addressed:</u>	<u>ESLRS:</u>
<i>The Chemistry of Life</i>		
a) Elements of life	1h	1,2,3,6
b) Carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins	1h,4d,e,5a	1,2,3,6
c) Enzymes	4e,f	1,2,3,6
d) DNA structure	5 a-e	1,2,3,6
e) DNA replication	4 c-e	1,2,3,6
f) Transcription and translation	4 a-f	1,2,3,6
g) Genetic engineering, DNA fingerprinting, gene therapy	5c,d,e	1,2,3,6
<i>Genetics</i>		
a) Chromosomes, genes, and alleles	4a-d, 5a-d	1,2,3,6
b) Gene mutation	4c-f	1,2,3,6
c) Meiosis	2a-g, 3a-d	1,2,3,6
d) Theoretical genetics	5a-e	
e) Applied genetics	2a-g, 3a-d, 5a-e	1,2,3,6
<i>Ecology</i>		
a) Communities and ecosystems	6a-c,e	1,2,3,6
b) Photosynthesis, respiration, and energy relationships	6d,f 1f,g	1,2,3,6
c) Populations, natural selection and evolution	6g,7a-f,8a-g	1,2,3,6
d) Human impact	6b	1,2,3,6
e) Ecological techniques	6b	1,2,3,6
<i>Human Health and Physiology</i>		
a) Digestion and nutrition	9a,f	1,2,3,6
b) The transport system	9a	1,2,3,6
c) Defense against infectious disease	10a-f	1,2,3,6
d) Gas exchange	9a	1,2,3,6
e) Homeostasis	9b,c,g	1,2,3,6
f) Reproduction	9i	1,2,3,6

Investigations/Practicals

Laboratory Component

- Experimental design/scientific methods
- Proper use of laboratory equipment
- Proper laboratory report format
- Interdisciplinary science project

DISTRICT/STATE CONTENT STANDARDS ADDRESSED:

**Science: Biology/Life Sciences (Grades 9-12):**

**Cell Biology**

- The fundamental life processes of plants and animals depend on a variety of chemical reactions that occur in specialized areas of the organism's cells. As a basis for understanding this concept:
  - Students know cells are enclosed within semipermeable membranes that regulate their interaction with their surroundings.

- b. *Students know enzymes are proteins that catalyze biochemical reactions without altering the reaction equilibrium and the activities of enzymes depend on the temperature, ionic conditions, and the pH of the surroundings.*
- c. *Students know how prokaryotic cells, eukaryotic cells (including those from plants and animals), and viruses differ in complexity and general structure.*
- d. *Students know the central dogma of molecular biology outlines the flow of information from transcription of ribonucleic acid (RNA) in the nucleus to translation of proteins on ribosomes in the cytoplasm.*
- e. *Students know the role of the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus in the secretion of proteins.*
- f. *Students know usable energy is captured from sunlight by chloroplasts and is stored through the synthesis of sugar from carbon dioxide.*
- g. *Students know the role of the mitochondria in making stored chemical-bond energy available to cells by completing the breakdown of glucose to carbon dioxide.*
- h. *Students know most macromolecules (polysaccharides, nucleic acids, proteins, lipids) in cells and organisms are synthesized from a small collection of simple precursors.*
- i. *Students know how chemiosmotic gradients in the mitochondria and chloroplast store energy for ATP production.*
- j\* *Students know how eukaryotic cells are given shape and internal organization by a cytoskeleton or cell wall or both.*

### **Genetics**

- 2. *Mutation and sexual reproduction lead to genetic variation in a population. As a basis for understanding this concept:*
  - a. *Students know meiosis is an early step in sexual reproduction in which the pairs of chromosomes separate and segregate randomly during cell division to produce gametes containing one chromosome of each type.*
  - b. *Students know only certain cells in a multicellular organism undergo meiosis.*
  - c. *Students know how random chromosome segregation explains the probability that a particular allele will be in a gamete.*
  - d. *Students know new combinations of alleles may be generated in a zygote through the fusion of male and female gametes (fertilization).*
  - e. *Students know why approximately half of an individual's DNA sequence comes from each parent.*
  - f. *Students know the role of chromosomes in determining an individual's sex.*



- e. *Students know how exogenous DNA can be inserted into bacterial cells to alter their genetic makeup and support expression of new protein products.*

### **Ecology**

- 6. *Stability in an ecosystem is a balance between competing effects. As a basis for understanding this concept:*
  - a. *Students know biodiversity is the sum total of different kinds of organisms and is affected by alterations of habitats.*
  - b. *Students know how to analyze changes in an ecosystem resulting from changes in climate, human activity, introduction of nonnative species, or changes in population size.*
  - c. *Students know how fluctuations in population size in an ecosystem are determined by the relative rates of birth, immigration, emigration, and death.*
  - d. *Students know how water, carbon, and nitrogen cycle between abiotic resources and organic matter in the ecosystem and how oxygen cycles through photosynthesis and respiration.*
  - e. *Students know a vital part of an ecosystem is the stability of its producers and decomposers.*
  - f. *Students know at each link in a food web some energy is stored in newly made structures but much energy is dissipated into the environment as heat. This dissipation may be represented in an energy pyramid.*
  - g. *Students know how to distinguish between the accommodation of an individual organism to its environment and the gradual adaptation of a lineage of organisms through genetic change.*

### **Evolution**

- 7. *The frequency of an allele in a gene pool of a population depends on many factors and may be stable or unstable over time. As a basis for understanding this concept:*
  - a. *Students know why natural selection acts on the phenotype rather than the genotype of an organism.*
  - b. *Students know why alleles that are lethal in a homozygous individual may be carried in a heterozygote and thus maintained in a gene pool.*
  - c. *Students know new mutations are constantly being generated in a gene pool.*
  - d. *Students know variation within a species increases the likelihood that at least some members of a species will survive under changed environmental conditions.*
  - e. *Students know the conditions for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in a population and why these conditions are not likely to appear in nature.*

- f. *Students know how to solve the Hardy-Weinberg equation to predict the frequency of genotypes in a population, given the frequency of phenotypes.*
8. *Evolution is the result of genetic changes that occur in constantly changing environments. As a basis for understanding this concept:*
- a. *Students know how natural selection determines the differential survival of groups of organisms.*
  - b. *Students know a great diversity of species increases the chance that at least some organisms survive major changes in the environment.*
  - c. *Students know the effects of genetic drift on the diversity of organisms in a population.*
  - d. *Students know reproductive or geographic isolation affects speciation.*
  - e. *Students know how to analyze fossil evidence with regard to biological diversity, episodic speciation, and mass extinction.*
  - f. *Students know how to use comparative embryology, DNA or protein sequence comparisons, and other independent sources of data to create a branching diagram (cladogram) that shows probable evolutionary relationships.*
  - g. *Students know how several independent molecular clocks, calibrated against each other and combined with evidence from the fossil record, can help to estimate how long ago various groups of organisms diverged evolutionarily from one another.*

### ***Physiology***

9. *As a result of the coordinated structures and functions of organ systems, the internal environment of the human body remains relatively stable (homeostatic) despite changes in the outside environment. As a basis for understanding this concept:*
- a. *Students know how the complementary activity of major body systems provides cells with oxygen and nutrients and removes toxic waste products such as carbon dioxide.*
  - b. *Students know how the nervous system mediates communication between different parts of the body and the body's interactions with the environment.*
  - c. *Students know how feedback loops in the nervous and endocrine systems regulate conditions in the body.*
  - d. *Students know the functions of the nervous system and the role of neurons in transmitting electrochemical impulses.*
  - e. *Students know the roles of sensory neurons, interneurons, and motor neurons in sensation, thought, and response.*
  - f. *Students know the individual functions and sites of secretion of digestive enzymes (amylases, proteases, nucleases, lipases), stomach acid, and bile salts.*

- g. Students know the homeostatic role of the kidneys in the removal of nitrogenous wastes and the role of the liver in blood detoxification and glucose balance.*
  - h. Students know the cellular and molecular basis of muscle contraction, including the roles of actin, myosin,  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ , and ATP.*
  - i. Students know how hormones (including digestive, reproductive, osmoregulatory) provide internal feedback mechanisms for homeostasis at the cellular level and in whole organisms.*
- 10. Organisms have a variety of mechanisms to combat disease. As a basis for understanding the human immune response:*
  - a. Students know the role of the skin in providing nonspecific defenses against infection.*
  - b. Students know the role of antibodies in the body's response to infection.*
  - c. Students know how vaccination protects an individual from infectious diseases.*
  - d. Students know there are important differences between bacteria and viruses with respect to their requirements for growth and replication, the body's primary defenses against bacterial and viral infections, and effective treatments of these infections.*
  - e. Students know why an individual with a compromised immune system (for example, a person with AIDS) may be unable to fight off and survive infections by microorganisms that are usually benign.*
  - f. Students know the roles of phagocytes, B-lymphocytes, and T-lymphocytes in the immune system.*

OUTCOMES:

*Students will demonstrate ...*

*Students will demonstrate an ability to ...*

- 1. compare and contrast prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.*
- 2. explain how the structures relate to functions of cell organelles.*
- 3. describe the elements of organic compounds, the monomers that make up carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and nucleic acids.*
- 4. draw and explain DNA structure and the mechanisms to replicate, and transcribe it.*
- 5. compare and contrast transcription and translation.*
- 6. predict the phenotypic and genotypic outcomes of a monohybrid or a dihybrid cross including linked genes, codominance, incomplete dominance, sex linked and lethals.*
- 7. explain how mutations affect protein shape and function.*
- 8. compare and contrast photosynthesis and respiration.*
- 9. explain how natural selection affects evolution and population dynamics.*
- 10. explain how the major organ systems of the body work together to maintain homeostasis, growth and development.*

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

Students will learn through lectures, class projects, hands on labs, reading, debating, classroom discussions that include but are not limited to philosophical chairs, Socratic seminars, and videos.

ASSESSMENT:

Students will be assessed through labs write ups, completion of IB syllabus questions, examinations, participation in class discussions and class projects.