

AP Biology Syllabus ~ 2016-2017

Instructor's Information

Course: Advance Placement Biology

Instructor: Mr. Peter Oesen, Ed.S.

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Web Site: <http://www.onsourcesystems.com/school/webpage.aspx?id=375354>

Remind App

Please sign up for the "Remind App". This is a great way for me to contact you via txt messaging with important information throughout the year.

Send To: 81010

Message: @9b6862

Text book

Biology AP Edition - Campbell & Reece (9th Edition)

Course Description and Overview

This course is a college level course that follows closely the syllabus recommended by the College Board and prepares students for the Advanced Placement examination in Biology. This course is designed to provide a more in-depth study of the biological sciences for students who have a special interest in Biology or its related fields. It will emphasize comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Ecology, Microbiology, Genetics, Cytology, and Biochemistry. Individual research work and laboratory work will be expected of all students. Students enrolled in Advanced Placement are required to take the College Board Advanced Placement test on **May 8, 2017**.

AP Biology Big Ideas:

- **Big Idea 1:** The process of evolution drives the diversity and unity of life. (approximately 15% of course instructional time)
- **Big Idea 2:** Biological systems utilize free energy and molecular building blocks to grow, to reproduce, and to maintain dynamic homeostasis. (approximately 30% of course instructional time)
- **Big Idea 3:** Living systems store, retrieve, transmit, and respond to information essential to life processes. (approximately 30% of course instructional time)
- **Big Idea 4:** Biological systems interact, and these systems and their interactions possess complex properties. (approximately 25% of course instructional time)

Prerequisites - Successful completion of one year of the following courses: Biology Honors, Chemistry Honors, meet AP selection criteria, **and** mandatory summer assignment.

Required Course Materials

- ✓ three ring binder
- ✓ pens
- ✓ pencils
- ✓ highlighters
- ✓ colored pencils (8 pkg.)
- ✓ calculator (not a scientific calculator – must be a simple calculator)
- ✓ Student Planner or Calendar

Attendance

With the rigorous requirements of the AP Biology curriculum, it is imperative that you try to be present every day. This class will move at a very rapid pace compared to other high school courses you have taken. It will be your responsibility to read while absent and make up missed assignments upon returning. You must take the responsibility to make-up all missed work within one week upon returning to school or zeros will be recorded for the missing assignments.

If you are absent on your lab day, you must stay after school to complete the experiment. If you are absent for an extended time, please make arrangements to pick-up any notes or assignments that were distributed in class. Arrangements can be made by sending Mr. Oesen an email.

Labs: Students are required to complete labs set forth by The College Board Advanced Placement Program. Students are expected to read each lab carefully before coming to the laboratory and are responsible for following all correct laboratory and safety procedures. Due to the large amount of time required for laboratory set-up, it is essential that you are always present on lab days. Within one week of completing the lab, students will turn in lab reports in the format provided by the instructor.

Projects:

1. **Wildflower Collections** allow you to learn and appreciate the flowers native to your area. To become familiar with various flowers, students will identify, collect, dry, and then mount these flowers on herbarium. Identification of wildflowers will be done primarily through the use of online identification sites. Wildflower collections are due the first nine weeks and must be done according to the instructor's "Wildflower Collection" directions. The collection will count as an exam grade.
2. **Abstracts:** Students will read and abstract a current article from a scientific journal. Articles will be provided by your teacher. The abstracts will count as a test grade.

Summer Assignment: The summer assignment is due the first day of the course in the Fall semester (**September 6, 2016**). The content for this assignment consists of free-response questions that are derived from the first five chapters of the textbook. This assignment is designed primarily to familiarize students with the vast diversity of life and how evolution serves as a foundation and unites modern biology. Secondly, this assignment serves as a review of the chemical foundation for which all life is built and an introduction to the level of academic dedication and maturity necessary to be successful in AP Biology.

Facts about the class & Exam:

The A.P. Biology Exam is 50% multiple choice and 50% free response. You will be given ninety minutes to complete 60 multiple choice questions and another 90 minutes to complete the free response answers. Your exam score will be rated as a 1 (poor) – 5 (best). You can receive recognition by more than 90 percent of colleges in the United States & colleges in more than 60 other countries, which grant credit, advanced placement or both on the basis of AP Exam grades. Check out your potential schools policies online at <http://collegesearch.collegeboard.com/apcreditpolicy/index.jsp> The exam is given **Monday, May 8th**. It is the student's responsibility to pay for exam fees, usually around \$85 - \$90 by March or April.

AP Biology is a rigorous course that demands personal responsibility from the student. In order for students to plan effectively, they are provided with due dates for all major projects, labs and tests. They are strongly encouraged to complete nightly readings and study each day's lecture notes on their own time.

Weighted Grades

Grades are calculated on a percentage basis.

Exams, Quizzes, Projects, 50%

Labs and Lab Reports 30%

Homework / Readings 20%

Yearly Grade Calculation

MPI, MP2, MP3, MP4 (22% each MP) = 88%

EI - Final Exam = 12%

Letter Grades will be assigned according to the standardized scale of the District of Hopatcong's grading policy. (See student handbook)

Grade Scale

100 – 90 = A+, A, A- (Superior)

89 – 80 = B+, B, B- (Good)

79 – 70 = C+, C, C- (Average)

69 – 65 = D+, D, D- (Borderline Passing)

64 – 0 = F (Failing)

A Final Note:

Don't be intimidated! **If you want to succeed you will.** Don't get me wrong, it will take some work, but if you trust me & do what you say I will provide you with all of the tools necessary to be successful & this time next year you will be leaving AP Biology & have a whole new perspective on the world around you & even yourself. It is important to remember, though, that I can't do the work for you!

Please feel free to email me if you have questions.

Put this syllabus in your binder for future reference.

Please sign, remove this page from the packet, and return it to your guidance technician.

2016-2017

AP Biology

Hopatcong High School

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

By signing this contract, the parent and the student acknowledge that they have read the preceding syllabus for Mr. Oesen's AP BIOLOGY class and that they *understand* and *agree* to the commitment necessary to be successful in this course.

_____ / Date
printed student name

_____ / _____
signature of student date

_____ / _____
signature of parent or guardian date

Please return ***completed*** STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING to Mr. Oesen to be eligible for enrollment in the AP Biology Course.

AP BIOLOGY SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Part I - Answer all of the following questions completely. Answers should be typed.

Chapter 1 – Exploring Life

1. Diagram the hierarchy of structural levels in biology.
2. Explain how the properties of life emerge from complex organization.
3. Describe seven emergent properties associated with life.
4. Distinguish between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
5. Explain, in your own words, what is meant by “form fits function”.
6. List and distinguish between the three domains of life.
7. Distinguish between the four kingdoms that make up Eukaryotes.
8. Briefly describe how Charles Darwin’s ideas contributed to the conceptual framework of biology.
9. Outline the scientific method.
10. Distinguish between inductive and deductive reasoning.
11. Explain how science and technology are interdependent.



Chapter 2 – The Chemistry of Life

1. Define element and compound.
2. State four elements essential to life that make up 96% of living matter.
3. Describe the structure of an atom.
4. Define and distinguish among atomic number, mass number, atomic weight and valence electron.
5. Explain why radioisotopes are important to biologists.
6. Explain the octet rule.
7. Explain why the noble gases are so unreactive.
8. Distinguish among nonpolar covalent, polar covalent and ionic bonds.
9. Describe the formation of a hydrogen bond and explain how it differs from a covalent or ionic bond.
10. Explain why weak bonds are important to living organisms.

Chapter 3 – Water and the Fitness of the Environment

1. Describe the structure and geometry of a water molecule and how hydrogen bonds form between water molecules.
2. List five characteristics of water that are emergent properties resulting from hydrogen bonding.
3. Describe the biological significance of the cohesiveness of water.
4. Explain how water’s high specific heat, high heat of vaporization and expansion upon freezing affect both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.
5. Explain how the polarity of water molecules makes it a versatile solvent.
6. Explain the pH scale.
7. Explain how acids and bases directly or indirectly affect the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution.
8. Explain how buffers work using the bicarbonate buffer system as an example.

Summer Assignment

Part II

“Collect” 40 items from the list of terms below.

When I say “collect”, I mean you should collect that item by finding it and taking a photograph (digital) of that item. You will upload your photographs with corresponding explanations to me via email (poesen@hopatcongschools.org). A Power Point would be preferred for ease of presentation. You do not need to find the exact item on the list!



EXAMPLES:

- If it is an internal part to an organism such as “tendon”, you don’t have to dissect out your little brother’s Achilles tendon and take a picture of it. A photo of his heel, and what the tendon does would suffice, but you must apply the term to the specimen you find and briefly explain in your document how this specimen represents the term.
- If you choose the term “phloem,” you could submit a photograph you have taken of a plant leaf or a plant stem and then explain in your document what phloem is and specifically where phloem is in your specimen.

ORIGINAL PHOTOS ONLY:

You cannot use an image from any publication or the Web. You must have taken the photograph yourself. The best way to prove that is to place an item in all of your photographs that only you could have added each time, something that you might usually have on you like a pen or a coin or a key or your phone, etc.

NATURAL ITEMS ONLY:

Some specimens may be used for more than one item, but all must be from something that you have found in nature. Take a walk around your yard, neighborhood, and town. **DON’T SPEND ANY MONEY!** Research what the term means and in what organisms it can be found... and then go out and find one.

TEAM WORK:

You may work with other students in the class to complete this project, but each student must turn in his or her own project with a unique set of terms chosen. There are 100 choices... probability says there is a very small chance that any two students will have most of the same **40 terms** chosen.

1. acid
2. adaptation of an animal
3. adaptation of a plant
4. altruistic behavior
5. alkaline (base)
6. amino acids
7. amniotic egg
8. analagous structures
9. angiosperm
10. animal that has a segmented body
11. asexual reproduction
12. autotroph
13. Basidiomycete
14. Batesian mimicry
15. bilateral symmetry
16. biological magnification
17. buffer
18. carnivorous plant
19. cartilage
20. Calvin cycle
21. cambium
22. cellular respiration
23. cellulose
24. chitin
25. coenzyme
26. coevolution
27. commensalism
28. connective tissue
29. cuticle layer of a plant
30. detritovore
31. disaccharide
32. dominant vs. recessive phenotype
33. ectotherm
34. endosperm
35. endotherm
36. enzyme
37. epithelial tissue
38. ethylene
39. eukaryote
40. exoskeleton
41. fermentation
42. flower ovary
43. fungi
44. genetic variation within a population
45. genetically modified organism
46. glycogen

47. gymnosperm cone – male or female
48. gymnosperm leaf
49. habitat
50. hermaphrodite
51. heterotroph
52. homeostasis
53. homologous structures
54. hybrid
55. hydrophilic
56. hydrophobic
57. introduced species
58. keystone species
59. Krebs cycle
60. K-strategist
61. lichen
62. lipid used for energy storage
63. littoral zone organism
64. mating behavior (becareful!)
65. methane
66. modified leaf of a plant
67. modified root of a plant
68. modified stem of a plant
69. monosaccharide
70. Müllerian mimicry
71. mutation
72. mutualism
73. mycelium
74. mycorrhizae
75. niche
76. parasitism
77. phloem
78. pollen
79. pollinator
80. polysaccharide
81. population
82. predation
83. prokaryote
84. purebred
85. r-strategist
86. radial symmetry (animal)
87. redox reaction
88. rhizome
89. seed dispersal (animal, wind, water)
90. selective permeability
91. spore
92. succession

93. taxis
94. territorial behavior
95. tropism
96. unicellular organism
97. water adhesion
98. water cohesion
99. vestigial structures
100. xylem