IB Biology		Per 1				3/9-3/13
	Unit/Theme	Objectives	Activities	Homework	Closure/Review	Assessment
M O N	No School	No School	No School	No School	No School	No School
T U E S	5.3 Classification and Biodiversity	• The binomial system of names for species is universal among biologists and has been agreed and developed at a series of congresses. • When species are discovered they are given scientific names using the binomial system. • Taxonomists classify species using a hierarchy of taxa. • All organisms are classified into three domains. • The principal taxa for classifying eukaryotes are kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species. • In a natural classification, the genus and accompanying higher taxa consist of all the species that have evolved from one common ancestral species. • Taxonomists sometimes reclassify groups of species when new evidence shows that a previous taxon contains species that have evolved from different ancestral species. • Natural classifications help in identification of species and allow the prediction of characteristics shared by species within a group.	• Turn in H-W Problems • Notes/Lecture: 3.3 Classification and Biodiversity • Lab: Dichotomous Keys	• Classify one plant and one animal from domain to species • Read 5.4 Cladistics • Print Natural Selection w/Beads Lab • Work on Group 4 Project • Final IA Draft Due to me and to turnitin.com by 11:59 pm Thursday March 12th	• Classification of Plants	• Peppered Moth Simulation
W E D	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class
T H U R S	5.4 Cladistics	• A clade is a group of organisms that have evolved from a common ancestor. • Evidence for which species are part of a clade can be obtained from the base sequences of a gene or the corresponding amino acid sequence of a protein. • Sequence differences accumulate gradually so there is a positive correlation between the number of differences between two species and the time since they diverged from a common ancestor. • Traits can be analogous or homologous. • Cladograms are tree diagrams that show the most probable sequence of divergence in clades. • Evidence from cladistics has shown that classifications of some groups based on structure did not correspond with the evolutionary origins of a group or species. • Skill: Construction of dichotomous keys for use in identifying specimens. • Practice Scientific naming	• Turn in Classification of Organisms HW • Notes/Lecture: 5.4 Cladistics *Demo Gene one in BLAST • Lab: Dichotomous Keys (Due) • Lab: Battling Beetles	• Do BLAST Lab • Print Natural Selection w?Beads Lab • Work on Group 4 Project • Final IA Draft Due to me and to turnitin.com by 11:59 pm Thursday March 12th	• BLAST Lab • Group 4 Project collaboration day	• Battling Beetles Lab • Dichotomous Key Lab
F R I	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class	No Class