

AP Biology
Student Learning Plan
Evolution Unit 9 - 14 Days
Math skill: Hardy Weinberg equilibrium, histograms (art sel lab)

Student Learning Plan for Evolution

Chapters 20, 21, 22, 23, (skipping 23.5 Ch 24 and Ch 25)

Day/Date	Topic/Objectives	Support
Day 1	Introduction Genetic Variation <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the primary source of genetic variation <input type="checkbox"/> What factors in a population increase its ability to respond to changes in the environment? <input type="checkbox"/> Why can some members of a population respond differently to the same environmental factors? <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the range of species in which evolution has occurred	Ch 20.1- 20.4
Day 2	Selection <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why metabolic pathways are conserved in evolution <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the functional unit of evolution <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how natural selection increases reproductive fitness. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how environmental factors can influence traits both directly and indirectly <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the link between environmental stress and speciation	Ch 20.6 – 20.9
Day 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Use the Hardy-Weinberg equations to calculate changes in allele frequency over time. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the conditions necessary to maintain Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium	lab
Day 4	Evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the range of dates that correspond to formation of the earth, life being able to exist on earth and earliest fossils and explain why these dates are significant	Ch 21.1 – 21.3
Day 5	Fossils <input type="checkbox"/> Use phylogenetic trees and cladograms to represent traits that are either derived or lost due to evolution	Ch 21.4 – 21.5

Day 6	Convergence	Ch 21.6- 21.7
Day 7	<p>Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how homeotic genes are involved in developmental patterns and sequences <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how the process of embryonic induction in development results in the correct timing of events. <input type="checkbox"/> Give an example in which an organism's adaptation to local environment reflects a flexible response to the genome. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain what causes variation in rates of speciation <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how reproductive isolation can lead to speciation <input type="checkbox"/> Give specific examples of isolating mechanisms leading to speciation 	Ch 22.1 – 22.2
Day 8	<p>Drift and Radiation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the role of five major extinctions in rates of speciation <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the evolution of heart chambers in animals <input type="checkbox"/> Describe the rate of speciation caused by reproductive isolation 	Ch 22.3 – 22.5
Day 9	<p>Extinction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What types of populations are at the greatest risk for extinction <input type="checkbox"/> Describe how antibiotic resistance can serve as an example of evolution 	Ch 22.6 – 22.7
Day 10	<p>Systemics/Cladistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain why phylogenetic trees and cladograms are described as dynamic 	Ch 23.1 – 23.2
Day 11	<p>Phylogenetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construct phylogenetic trees and cladograms to show relatedness, morphological similarities, and divergence in DNA and protein sequences 	Ch 23.3 – 23.4
Day 12	<input type="checkbox"/> test	