Biology

Biology is the study of living organisms and how these interact with each other and their environments. Biology is really a multidisciplinary subject that is made of many different and interdependent fields. Biology explores how living systems are constructed, as well as how they develop, communicate, interact, reproduce, defend themselves, and shape the biophysical environment around them. Biologists are constantly looking to understand links between different disciplines of biology and in this sense evolution is a unifying concept in biology.

Students who study biology at A level learn the fundamentals of the cell, biochemistry, ecology, physiology and other key elements of subject so that they can go on to study subjects at degree level such as agriculture, biochemistry, biomedical science, genetics, ecology, medicine, dentistry, neurology, physiology and zoology.  Whatever you study, biology at Advanced level will be hard work, but always fascinating, engaging and relevant to you, and above all, this planet.

**Recommended Reads**

*Junk DNA by Nessa Carey*

Our DNA is so much more complex than you probably realize, this book will really deepen your understanding of all the work you will do on Genetics. Available at amazon.co.uk

*The Red Queen by Matt Ridley*

Its all about sex. Or sexual selection at least. This book will really help your understanding of evolution and particularly the fascinating role of sex in evolution. Available at amazon.co.uk

*A Short History of Nearly Everything by Bill Bryson*

A whistle-stop tour through many aspects of history from the Big Bang to now. This is a really accessible read that will re-familiarise you with common concepts and introduce you to some of the more colourful characters from the history of science! Available at amazon.co.uk

*Frankenstein’s cat by Emily Anthes*

Discover how glow in the dark fish are made and more great Biotechnology breakthroughs. Available at amazon.co.uk

**Recommended Movies**

*Gorillas in the Mist (1988)*

An absolute classic that retells the true story of the life and work of Dian Fossey and her work studying and protecting mountain gorillas from poachers and habitat loss. A tear jerker.

*Lorenzo’s Oil (1992)*

Based on a true story. A young child suffers from an autoimmune disease. The parents research and challenge doctors to develop a new cure for his disease.

*Something the Lord Made (2004)*

Professor Snape (the late great Alan Rickman) in a very different role. The film tells the story of the scientists at the cutting edge of early heart surgery as well as issues surrounding racism at the time.

|  |
| --- |
| **DNA and the Genetic Code**In living organisms nucleic acids (DNA and RNA have important roles and functions related to their properties. The sequence of bases in the DNA molecule determines the structure of proteins, including enzymes.The double helix and its four bases store the information that is passed from generation to generation. The sequence of the base pairs adenine, thymine, cytosine and guanine tell ribosomes in the cytoplasm how to construct amino acids into polypeptides and produce every characteristic we see. DNA can mutate leading to diseases including cancer and sometimes anomalies in the genetic code are passed from parents to babies in disease such as cystic fibrosis, or can be developed in unborn foetuses such as Downs Syndrome.Read and make notes from the information on these websites:<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/z36mmp3/revision><http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/dna-and-genetic-code>And take a look at these videos:<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-twisting-tale-of-dna-judith-hauck><http://ed.ted.com/lessons/where-do-genes-come-from-carl-zimmer>**Task**Produce a wall display to put up in your classroom in September. You might make a poster or do this using PowerPoint or similar Your display should use images, keywords and simple explanations to:Define gene, chromosome, DNA and base pairDescribe the structure and function of DNA and RNAExplain how DNA is copied in the bodyOutline some of the problems that occur with DNA replication and what the consequences of this might be. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Evolution**Transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next can ensure continuity of species or lead to variation within a species and possible formation of new species. Reproductive isolation can lead to accumulation of different genetic information in populations potentially leading to formation of new species (speciation). Sequencing projects have read the genomes of organisms ranging from microbes and plants to humans. This allows the sequences of the proteins that derive from the genetic code to be predicted. Gene technologies allow study and alteration of gene function in order to better understand organism function and to design new industrial and medical processes.Read and make notes from the information on these websites:<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/z237hyc/revision/4><http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/evolution>And take a look at these videos:<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-to-sequence-the-human-genome-mark-j-kiel><http://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-race-to-sequence-the-human-genome-tien-nguyen>**Task**Produce a one page revision guide for a Biology student that recaps the key words and concepts in this topic. Your revision guide should:Describe speciationExplain what a genome isGive examples of how this information has already been used to develop new treatments and technologies. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Biodiversity**The variety of life, both past and present, is extensive, but the biochemical basis of life is similar for all living things. Biodiversity refers to the variety and complexity of life and may be considered at different levels. Biodiversity can be measured, for example within a habitat or at the genetic level. Classification is a means of organising the variety of life based on relationships between organisms and is built around the concept of species. Originally classification systems were based on observable features but more recent approaches draw on a wider range of evidence to clarify relationships between organisms. Adaptations of organisms to their environments can be behavioural, physiological and anatomical. Adaptation and selection are major factors in evolution and make a significant contribution to the diversity of living organisms.Read and make notes from the information on these websites:<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/ecological-concepts><http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/classification>And take a look at these videos:<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/why-is-biodiversity-so-important-kim-preshoff><http://ed.ted.com/lessons/can-wildlife-adapt-to-climate-change-erin-eastwood>**Task**Write a persuasive letter to an MP, organisation or pressure group promoting conservation to maintain biodiversity. Your letter should:Define what is meant by species and classificationDescribe how species are classifiedExplain one way scientists can collect data about a habitat, giving an exampleExplain adaptation and how habitat change may pose a threat to niche species |

|  |
| --- |
| **Exchange and Transport**Organisms need to exchange substances selectively with their environment and this takes place at exchange surfaces. Factors such as size or metabolic rate affect the requirements of organisms and this gives rise to adaptations such as specialised exchange surfaces and mass transport systems. Substances are exchanged by passive or active transport across exchange surfaces. The structure of the plasma membrane enables control of the passage of substances into and out of cellsRead and make notes from the information on these websites:<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/gas-exchange><http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/nutrition-and-digestion/revise-it/human-digestive-system>And take a look at these videos:<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/insights-into-cell-membranes-via-dish-detergent-ethan-perlstein><http://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-do-the-lungs-do-emma-bryce>**Task**Create a poster or display to go in your classroom in September. Your poster should either: compare exchange surfaces in mammals and fish or compare exchange surfaces in the lungs and the intestines. You could use a Venn diagram to do this. Your poster should:Describe diffusion, osmosis and active transportExplain why oxygen and glucose need to be absorbed and waste products removedCompare and contrast your chosen focus. |