

International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme Subject Brief

Sciences:

Biology—Higher level

First assessments 2016 – Last assessments 2022

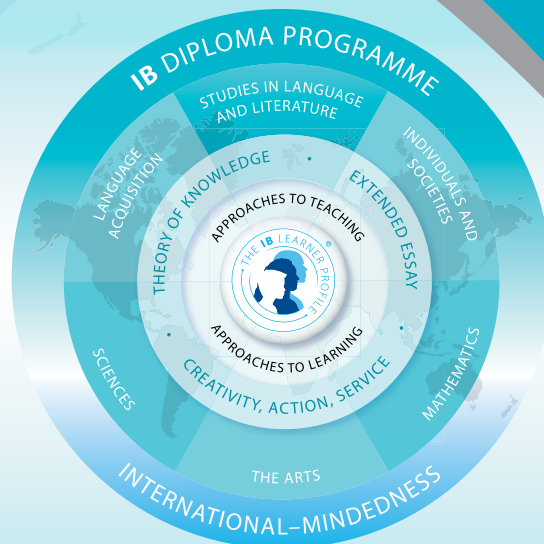
The IB Diploma Programme (DP) is a rigorous, academically challenging and balanced programme of education designed to prepare students aged 16 to 19 for success at university and life beyond. The DP aims to encourage students to be knowledgeable, inquiring, caring and compassionate, and to develop intercultural understanding, open-mindedness and the attitudes necessary to respect and evaluate a range of viewpoints. Approaches to teaching and learning (ATL) within the DP are deliberate strategies, skills and attitudes that permeate the teaching and learning environment. In the DP students develop skills from five ATL categories: thinking, research, social, self-management and communication.

To ensure both breadth and depth of knowledge and understanding, students must choose at least one subject from five groups: 1) their best language, 2) additional language(s), 3) social sciences, 4) experimental sciences, and 5) mathematics. Students may choose either an arts subject from group 6, or a second subject from groups 1 to 5. At least three and not more than four subjects are taken at higher level (240 recommended teaching hours), while the remaining are taken at standard level (150 recommended teaching hours). In addition, three core elements—the extended essay, theory of knowledge and creativity, action, service—are compulsory and central to the philosophy of the programme.

These IB DP subject briefs illustrate four key course components.

- I. Course description and aims
- II. Curriculum model overview

- III. Assessment model
- IV. Sample questions



I. Course description and aims

Biology is the study of life. The vast diversity of species makes biology both an endless source of fascination and a considerable challenge. Biologists attempt to understand the living world at all levels from the micro to the macro using many different approaches and techniques. Biology is still a young science and great progress is expected in the 21st century. This progress is important at a time of growing pressure on the human population and the environment.

By studying biology in the DP students should become aware of how scientists work and communicate with each other. While the scientific method may take on a wide variety of forms, it is the emphasis on a practical approach through experimental work that characterizes the sciences. Teachers provide students with opportunities to design investigations, collect data, develop manipulative skills, analyse results, collaborate with peers and evaluate and communicate their findings.

Through the overarching theme of the nature of science, the aims of the DP biology course are to enable students to:

1. appreciate scientific study and creativity within a global context through stimulating and challenging opportunities
2. acquire a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology
3. apply and use a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology
4. develop an ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize scientific information
5. develop a critical awareness of the need for, and the value of, effective collaboration and communication during scientific activities

6. develop experimental and investigative scientific skills including the use of current technologies
7. develop and apply 21st century communication skills in the study of science
8. become critically aware, as global citizens, of the ethical implications of using science and technology
9. develop an appreciation of the possibilities and limitations of science and technology
10. develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas of knowledge.

II. Curriculum model overview

Component	Recommended teaching hours
Core	95
1. Cell biology	15
2. Molecular biology	21
3. Genetics	15
4. Ecology	12
5. Evolution and biodiversity	12
6. Human physiology	20
Additional higher level	60
7. Nucleic acids	9
8. Metabolism, cell respiration and photosynthesis	14
9. Plant biology	13
10. Genetics and evolution	8
11. Animal physiology	16

Option (Choice of one out of four)	25
A. Neurobiology and behaviour	25
B. Biotechnology and bioinformatics	25
C. Ecology and conservation	25
D. Human physiology	25
Practical scheme of work	60
Prescribed and other practical activities	40
Individual investigation	10
Group 4 project	10

The group 4 project

The group 4 project is a collaborative activity where students from different group 4 subjects, within or between schools, work together. It allows for concepts and perceptions from across disciplines to be shared while appreciating the environmental, social and ethical implications of science and technology. It can be practically or theoretically based and aims to develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas. The emphasis is on interdisciplinary cooperation and the scientific processes

III. Assessment model

It is the intention of this course that students are able to fulfill the following assessment objectives:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:
 - facts, concepts, and terminology
 - methodologies and techniques
 - communicating scientific information.
2. Apply:
 - facts, concepts, and terminology
 - methodologies and techniques
 - methods of communicating scientific information.
3. Formulate, analyse and evaluate:
 - hypotheses, research questions and predictions
 - methodologies and techniques
 - primary and secondary data
 - scientific explanations.
4. Demonstrate the appropriate research, experimental, and personal skills necessary to carry out insightful and ethical investigations.

Assessment at a glance

Type of assessment	Format of assessment	Time (hours)	Weighting of final grade (%)
External		4.5	80
Paper 1	40 multiple-choice questions	1	20
Paper 2	Data-based, short answer and extended response questions	2.25	36
Paper 3	Data-based, short answer and extended response questions	1.25	24
Internal		10	20
Individual investigation	Investigation and write-up of 6 to 12 pages	10	20

IV. Sample questions

- Membrane proteins of mice cells were marked with green and membrane proteins of human cells were marked with red. The cells were fused together. What would be seen after two hours? (Paper 1)
- The species is the basis for naming and classifying organism.
 - o Explain how new species can emerge by
 - directional selection
 - disruptive selection
 - polyploidy.
 - o Outline the advantages to scientists of the binomial system for naming species.
 - o Describe the use of dichotomous keys for the identification of specimens. (Paper 2)
- Brain death is a clinical diagnosis based on the absence of neurological function, with a known irreversible cause of coma.
 - o Explain a named method to assess brain damage.
 - o Distinguish between a reflex arc and other responses by the nervous system.
 - o Describe the events that occur in the nervous system when something very hot is touched. (Paper 3)

About the IB: For over 40 years the IB has built a reputation for high-quality, challenging programmes of education that develop internationally minded young people who are well prepared for the challenges of life in the 21st century and able to contribute to creating a better, more peaceful world.

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International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme Subject Brief

Sciences:

Biology—Standard level

First assessments 2016 – Last assessments 2022

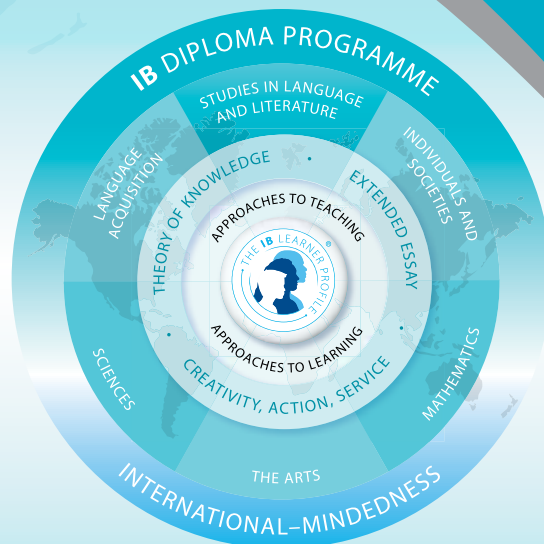
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Assessment at a glance

Type of assessment	Format of assessment	Time (hours)	Weighting of final grade (%)
External		3	80
Paper 1	30 multiple-choice questions	0.75	20
Paper 2	Data-based, short answer and extended response questions	1.25	40
Paper 3	Data-based, short answer and extended response questions	1	20
Internal		10	20
Individual investigation	Investigation and write-up of 6 to 12 pages	10	20

IV. Sample questions

- Cyclins were discovered by Timothy R. Hunt in 1982 while studying sea urchins. What is a function of cyclins? (Paper 1)
- Antibiotics can be used to treat bacterial infections in human tissues because of differences in cell structure between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
 - o Distinguish between the structure of prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
 - o Evaluate the drug tests that Florey and Chain carried out on penicillin.
 - o Explain the reasons for the ineffectiveness of antibiotics in the treatment of viral diseases. (Paper 2)
- The company BASF produces a genetically modified potato called Amflora. Outline the purpose of modifying the potato. (Paper 3)

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