

## **Dubai International Private School (Al-Quoz)**

DIPS, in partnership with parents and community, strives to ensure all students are digitally literate, lifelong learners, productive citizens and nurture their well-being in an inclusive learning environment.



"Empowering Minds, Inspiring Hearts, Shaping the Future" "تمكين العقول، إلهام القلوب، تشكيل المستقبل"

## **Science Department**

Semester: 1 2025 – 2026

Grade Level		Grade 12	Subject: AP Biology		
Teacher(s) Name		Halima Issa			
Textbook		McGraw hill AP biology 14th edition			
Week #		Dates	Lesson Title / Pages	CCSS / NGSS Code / MOE	
1	Aug.25 <sup>th</sup>	Aug.29 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Introduction to AP Biology Framework</li> <li>AP Science Skills</li> <li>Overview</li> </ul>	BIG IDEA 2 -3 and 4  SY1-Living systems are organized in a hierarchy of structural levels that interact	
2	Sept. 1st	Sept. 5 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Diagnostic Test</li> <li>1.1 Structure of Water and Hydrogen Bonding</li> <li>1.2 Elements of Life</li> <li>1.3 Introduction of Biological Macromolecules.</li> </ul>	BIG IDEA 2 -3 and 4  SY1-Living systems are organized in a hierarchy of structural levels that interact	
3	Sept.8 <sup>th</sup>	Sept.12 <sup>th</sup>	Properties of Biological Macromolecules      Structure and Function of Biological Macromolecules	BIG IDEA 2 -3 and 4  SY1-Living systems are organized in a hierarchy of structural levels that interact.  IST-1Heritable information provides for continuity of life	

4	Sept. 15 <sup>th</sup>	Sept.19 <sup>th</sup>	1.6 Nucleic Acids  2.1 Cell Structure: Subcellular Components.  2.2 Cell Structure and Function	Big idea 1-2-3 and 4  SY1-Living systems are organized in a hierarchy of structural levels that interact  ENE-1  The highly complex organization of living systems requires constant input of energy and the exchange of macromolecules
5	Sept.22 <sup>nd</sup>	Sept.26 <sup>th</sup>	2.4: Plasma Membranes 2.5: Membrane Permeability 2.6 Membrane Transport	ENE-2  Cells have membranes that allow them to establish and maintain internal environments that are different from their external environments
6	Sept. 29 <sup>th</sup>	Oct.3 <sup>rd</sup>	2.7: Facilitated Diffusion. 2.8: Tonicity and Osmoregulation	ENE-2  Cells have membranes that allow them to establish and maintain internal environments that are different from their external environments
7	Oct.6 <sup>th</sup>	Oct.10 <sup>th</sup>	2.9: Mechanisms of Transport. 2.10: Compartmentalization 2.11: Origins of Cell Compartmentalization	ENE-2  Cells have membranes that allow them to establish and maintain internal environments that are different from their external environments

				EVO-1Evolution is characterized by a change in the genetic make up of a population over time and is supported by multiple lines of evidence.
8	Oct.13 <sup>th</sup>	Oct.17 <sup>th</sup>	3.1 Enzyme Structure. 3.2 Enzyme Catalysis 3.3 Environmental Impacts on Enzyme Function	ENE-1 the highly complex organization of living systems requires constant input of energy and the exchange of macromolecules
9	Oct.20 <sup>th</sup>	Oct.24 <sup>th</sup> Oct 24 End of Quarter 1	3.4: Cellular Energy 3.5 Photosynthesis	ENE-1 the highly complex organization of living systems requires constant input of energy and the exchange of macromolecules
10	Oct.27 <sup>th</sup>	Oct.31 <sup>st</sup>	3.6 Cellular Respiration 3.7 Fitness	ENE-1 the highly complex organization of living systems requires constant input of energy and the exchange of macromolecules  SYI-3 Naturally occurring diversity among and between components within biological systems affects interactions with the environment.
11	Nov.3 <sup>rd</sup>	Nov.7 <sup>th</sup>	4.1: Cell Communication 4.2 Introduction to Signal Transduction 4.3 Signal Transduction	IST-3 Cells communicate by generating, transmitting, receiving and responding to chemical signals.

12	Nov.10 <sup>th</sup>	Nov.14 <sup>th</sup>	4.4 Changes in Signal Transduction Pathways 4.5 Feedback	IST-3 Cells communicate by generating, transmitting, receiving and responding to chemical signals.  ENE-3 Timing and coordination of biological mechanisms involved in growth, reproduction, and homeostasis depend on organisms responding to environmental cues.
13	Nov.17 <sup>th</sup>	Nov.21 <sup>st</sup>	4.6: Cell Cycle 4.7: Regulation of Cell Cycle	IST-1  Heritable information provides for continuity of life.
14	Nov. 24 <sup>th</sup>	Nov.28 <sup>th</sup>	5.1: Meiosis 5.2-Meiosis and genetic diversity	IST-1 Heritable information provides for continuity of life
15	Dec.1st	Dec.5 <sup>th</sup>	5.1: Meiosis 5.2-Meiosis and genetic diversity	IST-1 Heritable information provides for continuity of life
16	Jan 5 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 9 <sup>th</sup>	5.3 Mendelian genetics 5.4 Non-Mendelian genetics	EVO-2 Organisms are linked by lines of descent from common ancestry. IST-1 Heritable information provides for continuity of life

17	Jan 12 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 16 <sup>th</sup>	5.4 Non-Mendelian Genetics	IST-1 Heritable information provides for continuity of life
			5.5 Environmental effects on phenotype 5.6 chromosomal inheritance	SYI-3  Naturally occurring diversity among and between components within biological systems affects interactions with the environment.
18	Jan 19 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 23 <sup>rd</sup>	6.1 DNA and RNA Structure 6.2 Replication 6.3 Transcription and RNA Processing	IST-1 Heritable information provides for continuity of life
19	Jan 26 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 30 <sup>th</sup>	Semester 1 Exams: Jan 22 <sup>nd</sup> to Jan 30 <sup>th</sup>	
Winter Break for Students: Dec 8 to Jan 4				