



<b>Enseignement secondaire</b>	
<b>Classes internationales</b>	
<b>Régime anglophone</b>	
<b>Biologie HL</b>	
<b>Programme</b>	
<b>2IB et 1IB</b>	

<b>Leçons hebdomadaires : 5 (+1h TP en 2I)</b>
<b>Langue véhiculaire : anglais</b>
<b>Nombre minimal de devoirs par semestre : 3</b>

Theme	Level of organization			
	1. Molecules	2. Cells	3. Organisms	4. Ecosystems
<b>A</b> <b>Unity and diversity</b>	Common ancestry has given living organisms many shared features while evolution has resulted in the rich biodiversity of life on Earth.			
	<b>A1.1</b> Water <b>A1.2</b> Nucleic acids	<b>A2.1</b> Origins of cells <i>[HL only]</i> <b>A2.2</b> Cell structure <b>A2.3</b> Viruses <i>[HL only]</i>	<b>A3.1</b> Diversity of organisms <b>A3.2</b> Classification and cladistics <i>[HL only]</i>	<b>A4.1</b> Evolution and speciation <b>A4.2</b> Conservation of biodiversity
<b>B</b> <b>Form and function</b>	Adaptations are forms that correspond to function. These adaptations persist from generation to generation because they increase the chances of survival.			
	<b>B1.1</b> Carbohydrates and lipids <b>B1.2</b> Proteins	<b>B2.1</b> Membranes and membrane transport <b>B2.2</b> Organelles and compartmentalization <b>B2.3</b> Cell specialization	<b>B3.1</b> Gas exchange <b>B3.2</b> Transport <b>B3.3</b> Muscle and motility <i>[HL only]</i>	<b>B4.1</b> Adaptation to environment <b>B4.2</b> Ecological niches
<b>C</b> <b>Interaction and interdependence</b>	Systems are based on interactions, interdependence and integration of components. Systems result in emergence of new properties at each level of biological organization.			
	<b>C1.1</b> Enzymes and metabolism <b>C1.2</b> Cell respiration <b>C1.3</b> Photosynthesis	<b>C2.1</b> Chemical signalling <i>[HL only]</i> <b>C2.2</b> Neural signalling	<b>C3.1</b> Integration of body systems <b>C3.2</b> Defence against disease	<b>C4.1</b> Populations and communities <b>C4.2</b> Transfers of energy and matter
<b>D</b> <b>Continuity and change</b>	Living things have mechanisms for maintaining equilibrium and for bringing about transformation. Environmental change is a driver of evolution by natural selection.			
	<b>D1.1</b> DNA replication <b>D1.2</b> Protein synthesis <b>D1.3</b> Mutation and gene editing	<b>D2.1</b> Cell and nuclear division <b>D2.2</b> Gene expression <i>[HL only]</i> <b>D2.3</b> Water potential	<b>D3.1</b> Reproduction <b>D3.2</b> Inheritance <b>D3.3</b> Homeostasis	<b>D4.1</b> Natural selection <b>D4.2</b> Stability and change <b>D4.3</b> Climate change