



Blended Learning for AP*
Biology
National NSTA Convention
Los Angeles

Presented by
Meg Griffith

What is Blended Learning?

Content via technology and feedback via instructor.

“Of mixed method courses that *added instruction* during application of content to traditional courses, 77% reported improved learning outcomes.”

–Margulieux et al, 2015

Why Blend?

Higher level of student engagement in the classroom.

“Successful blended courses have higher rates of student-to-student and instructor-to-student interactions.”

— Aycock et al, 2002

How?

Prepare students with relevant background knowledge

FLINNTMPREP

Provide feedback and formative learning

POGILTM

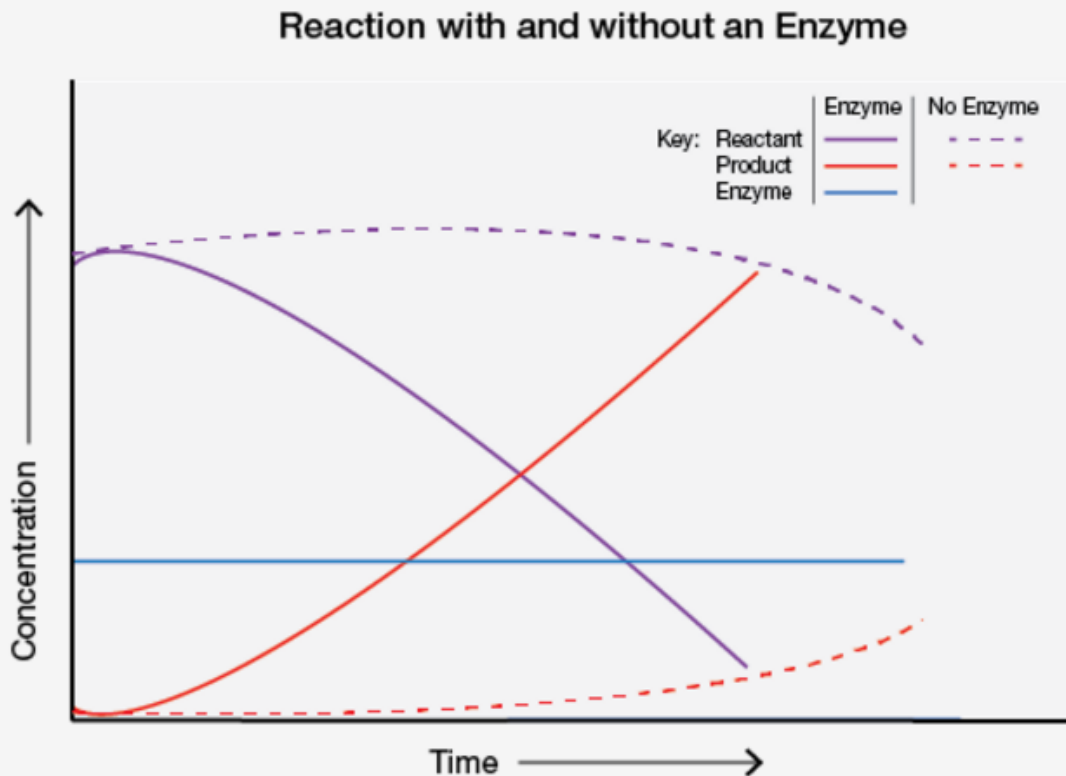
FLINN*PREP*TM

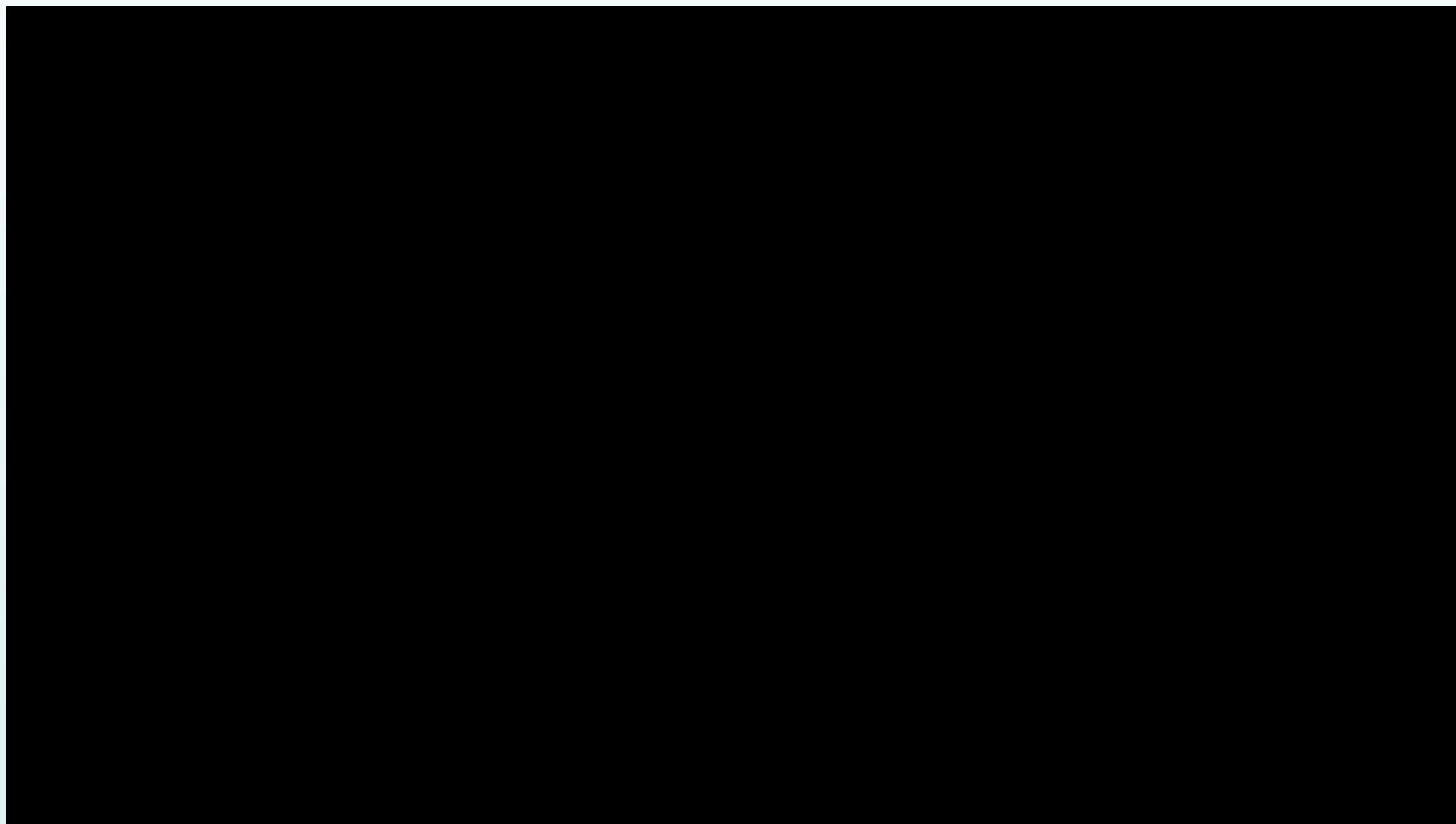
Interactive web-based content to engage students in review and practice, freeing up valuable classroom time.

Assign before lab to build background

Enzyme Structure and Function

Enzymes are proteins that are important to the survival of all organisms. They are biological catalysts that decrease the energy required for a spontaneous reaction to occur. Enzymes are necessary for both breaking down polymers into monomers and assembling polymers from monomers. Watch the video to see how enzymes work.





After reviewing content, introduce an inquiry-based lab activity or demonstration activity.



Lactose Intolerance Lab Activity

Materials: 1 sucrose packet, 3 cups, lactose powder added to 2 of the cups, $\frac{1}{2}$ lactase tablet, 1 packet of yeast, 3 test tubes with caps, very warm water

- Smash $\frac{1}{2}$ lactase tablet inside the bag then add to one cup with lactose.
- Empty sucrose packet into the empty cup.
- Add yeast – about $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp – to each cup and mix.
- Fill three test tubes, $\frac{2}{3}$ full with warm water.
- Add contents of each cup to each test tube.
- Screw on each cap and shake each test tube to dissolve yeast and sugar.
- Remove the caps.
- Place balloon over each test tube.

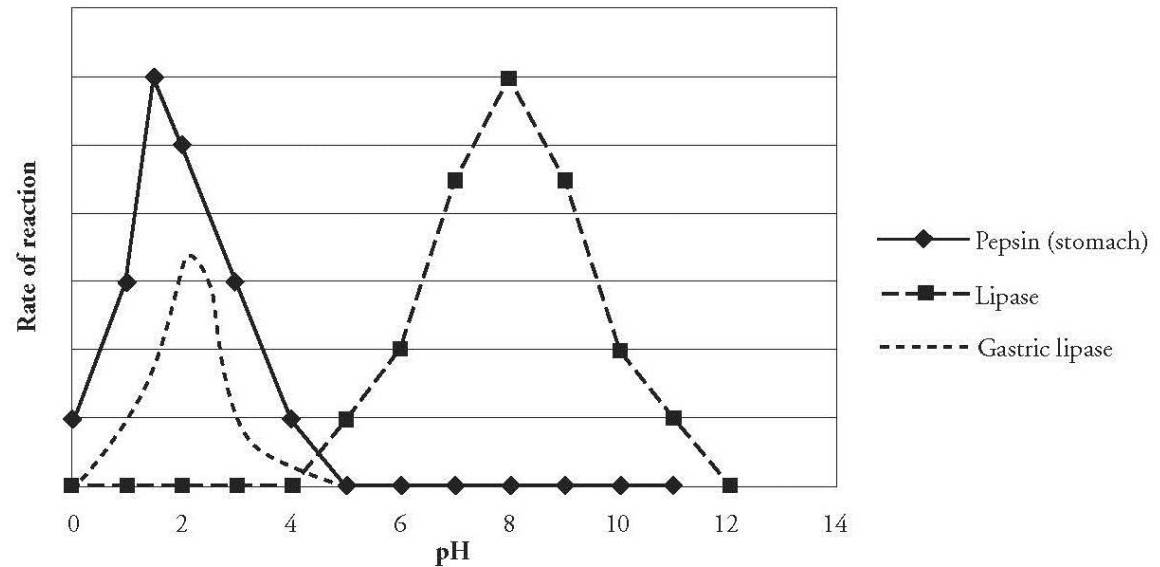
While the lab proceeds, let's look at using
POGIL to build understanding



- Process Oriented Guided-Inquiry Learning
- Uses models to build understanding
- POGIL Enzymes and Cellular Regulation



Effect of pH on Enzyme Activity



1. Name the two enzymes illustrated in Model 1.

Pepsin and lipase.

2. Consider the information provided in the *Why?* box and in Model 1 about these proteins.

- a. In which body organ is pepsin active?

The stomach.

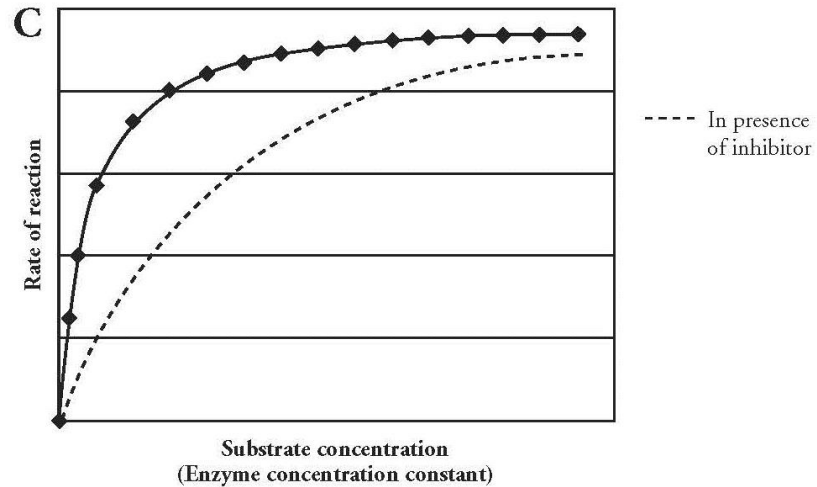
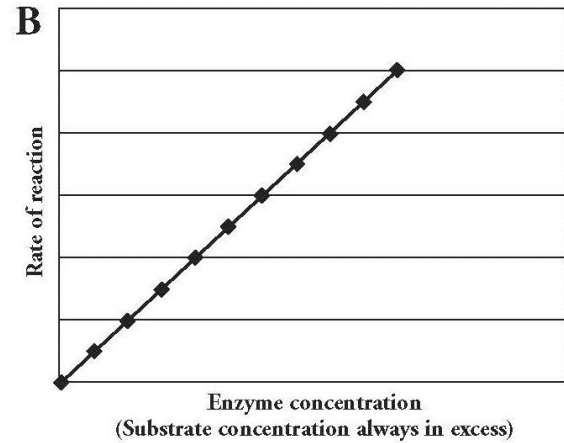
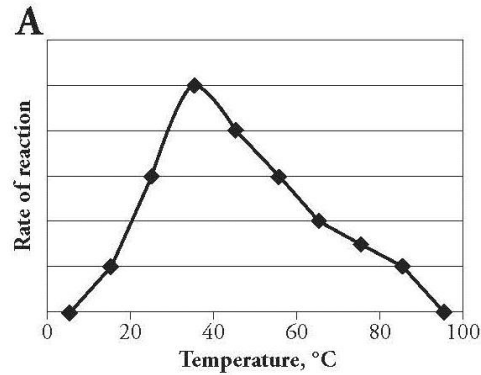
- b. In which body organ is pancreatic lipase active?

The small intestine.

Apply content from FlinnPREP and engage in active student-to-student learning

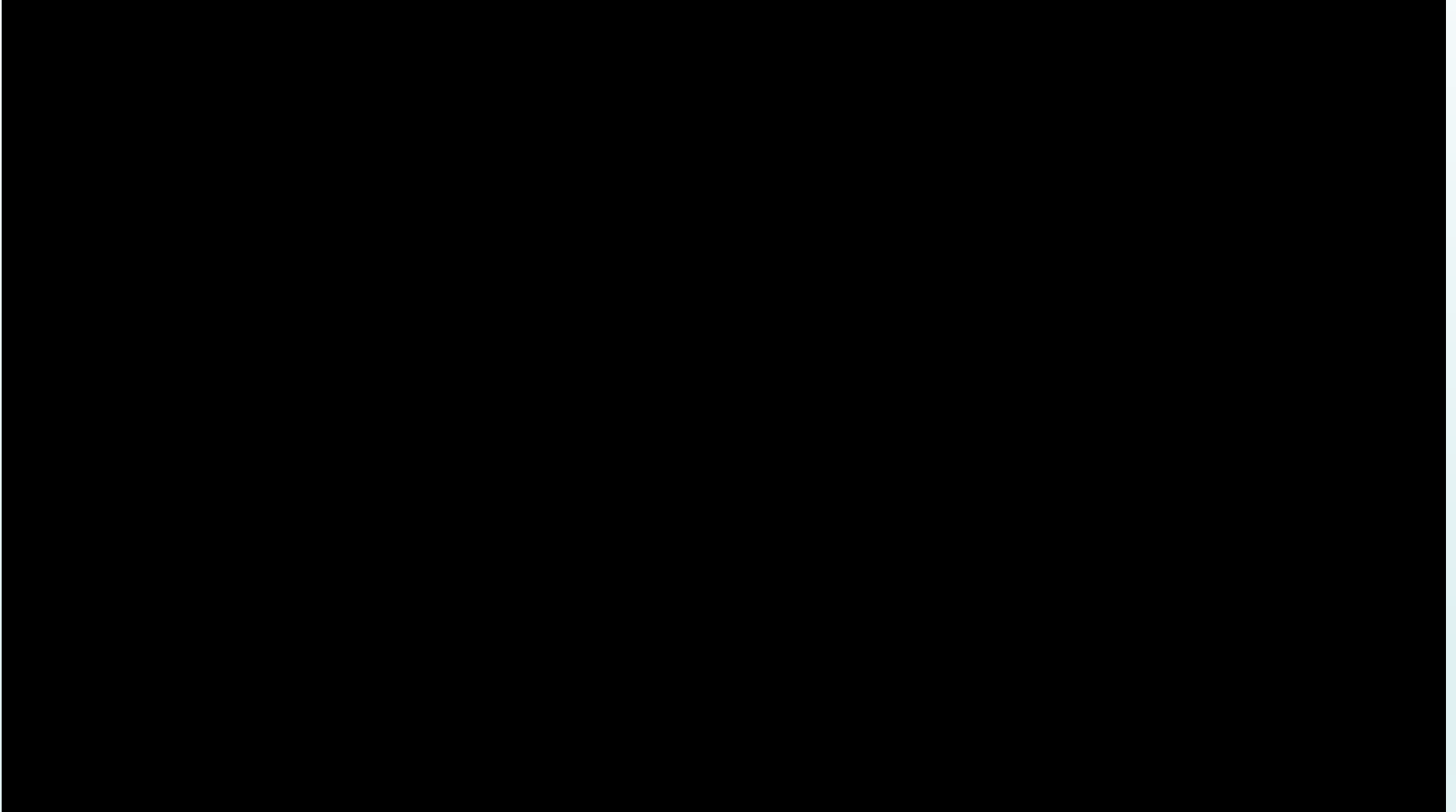


Model 2 – Amylase Rate of Reaction



Apply POGIL concepts to Inquiry Labs

Why Choose **FLINN***PREP*[™]?



FLINNPREP™ helps teachers personalize learning and empowers students with anytime, anywhere access to...

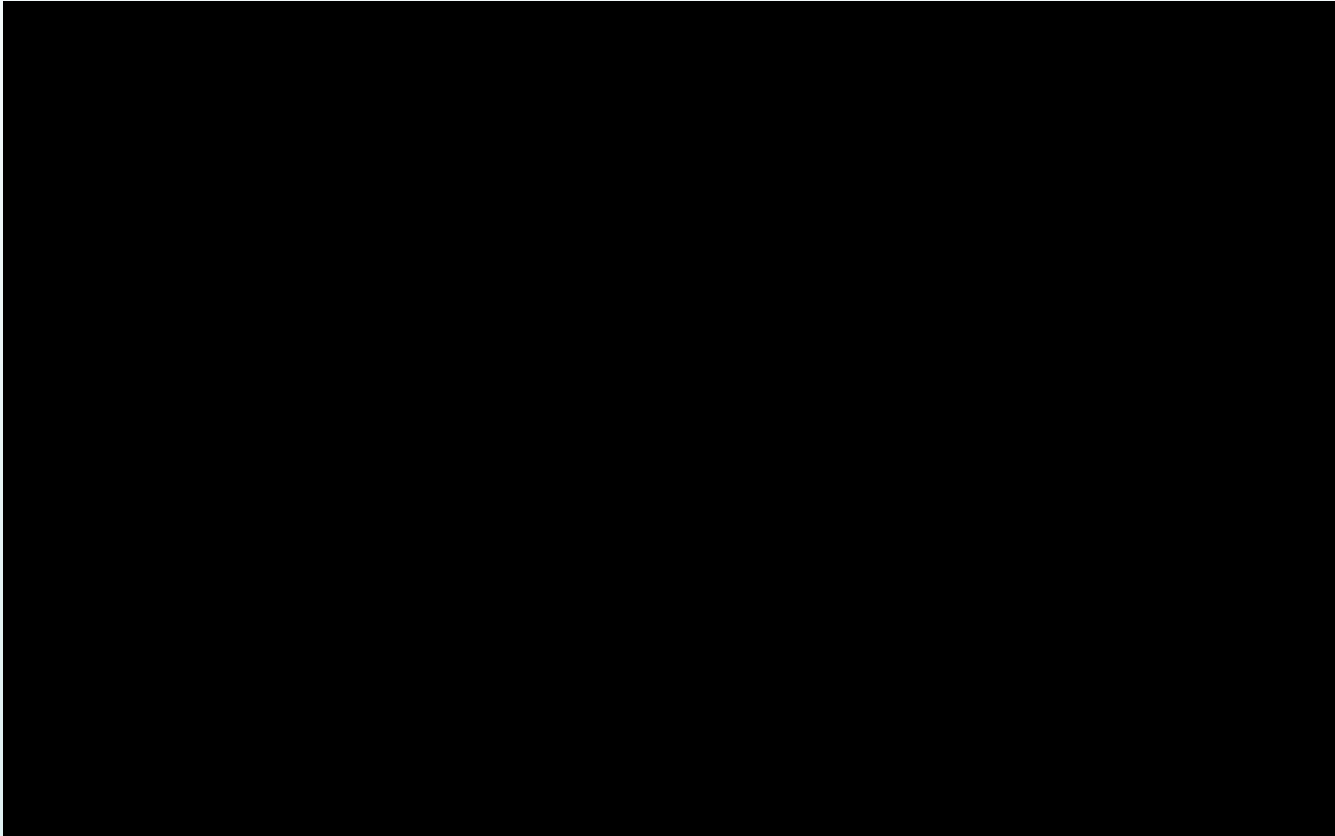
Full Length
Practice Exams





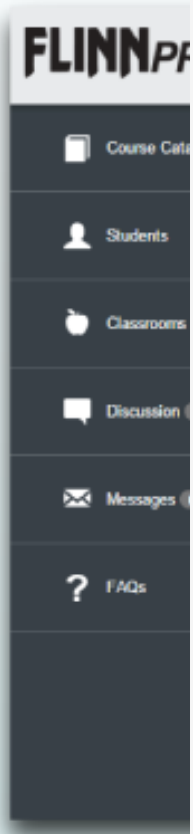
Interactive Learning

Reteach Videos





Progress Monitoring



Because the environments of the stomach and small intestine are different, pepsin and lipase are most active in different conditions. The stomach, with a pH of 2, is highly acidic and contains a mixture of fat, carbohydrates, protein and hydrochloric acid. Pepsin activity is greatest at a pH of 2 because the high concentration of positive ions make pepsin the proper shape to bind proteins. The pH of the small intestine is slightly basic and lipids are broken down most efficiently at a pH of 8 because lipase is most able to bind to fatty acids at that pH.

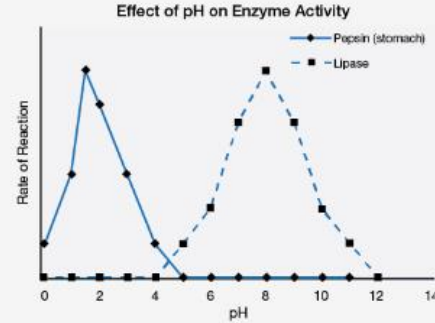
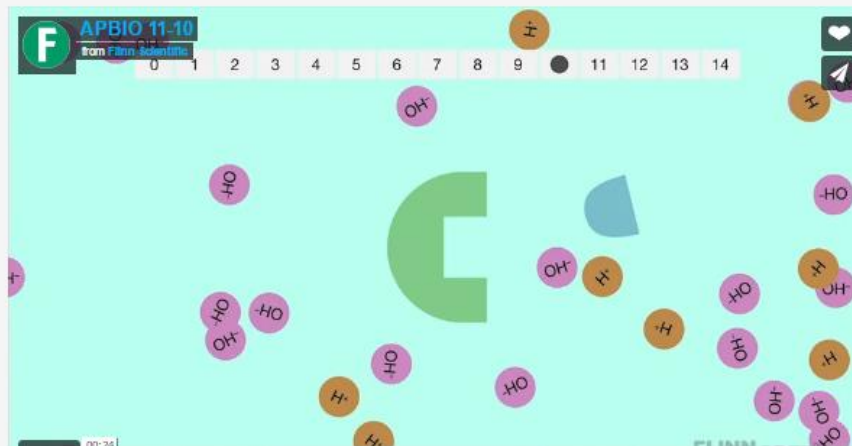


Figure 14.



Free teacher account to access all the content.



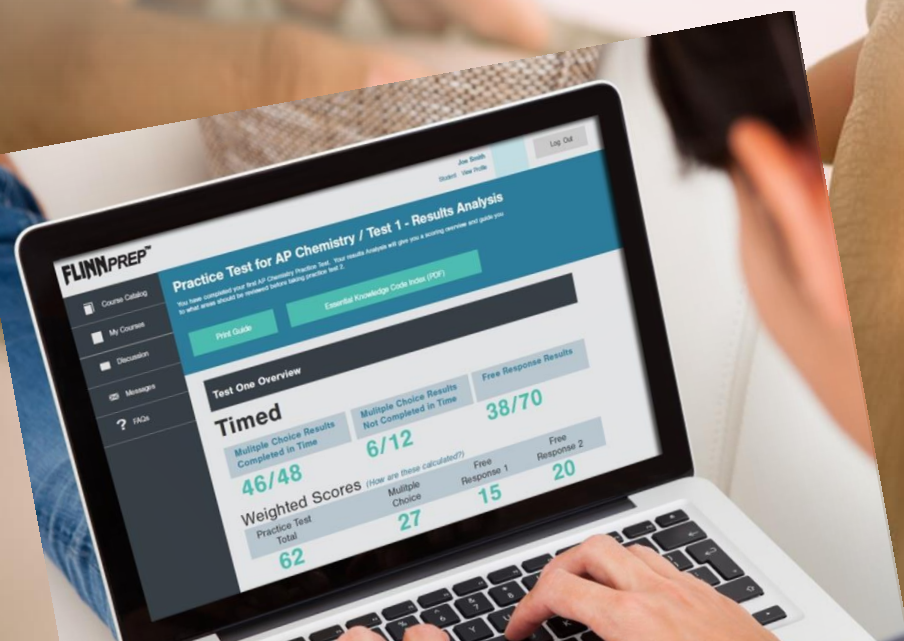
Year-Round Learning



- Review foundational topics during summer or before unit content.
- Supplemental AP* level content optimized for blended classrooms.

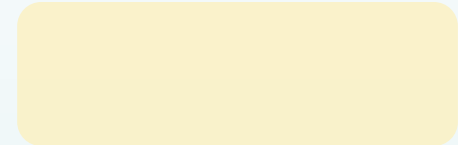
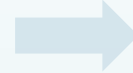
Students need more practice with the types of questions on the AP level tests

We designed 2 full-length practice tests that replicate the AP Exam

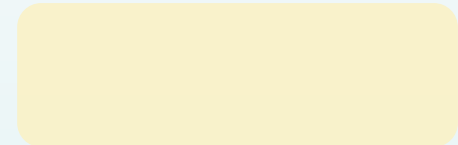
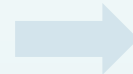


Drag and Drop

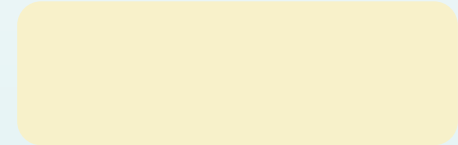
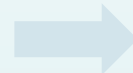
Chromosomes line up by homologous pairs



Each pair of homologous chromosomes separates towards its respective pole



Homologous chromosomes pair and exchange segments of DNA



Prophase I

Metaphase I

Anaphase I

Cytokinesis I

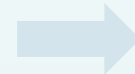
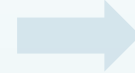
Drag and Drop

Chromosomes line up by homologous pairs

Each pair of homologous chromosomes separates towards its respective pole

Homologous chromosomes pair and exchange segments of DNA

Metaphase I



Cytokinesis I



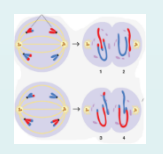
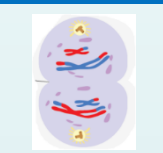
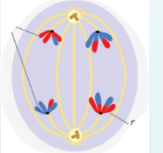
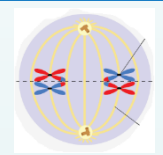
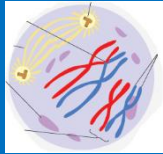
Anaphase I



Prophase I

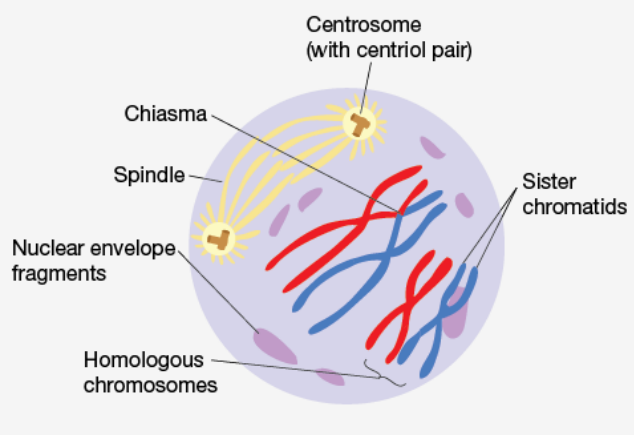


Click-through explanation



Click each thumbnail to know the stages of Meiosis.

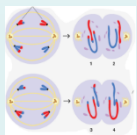
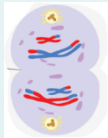
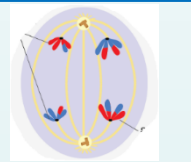
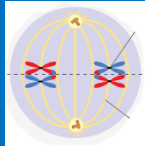
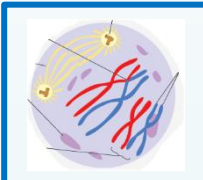
Prophase I



The diagram illustrates the cellular changes during Prophase I. Two centrosomes, each containing a pair of centrioles, are positioned at opposite poles of the cell. Spindle fibers are shown extending from these centrosomes. The nuclear envelope is breaking down into fragments. Homologous chromosomes, one red and one blue, are pairing up. Sister chromatids are visible as the two strands of each chromosome. A chiasma is shown as the point where two non-sister chromatids cross over and exchange genetic material.

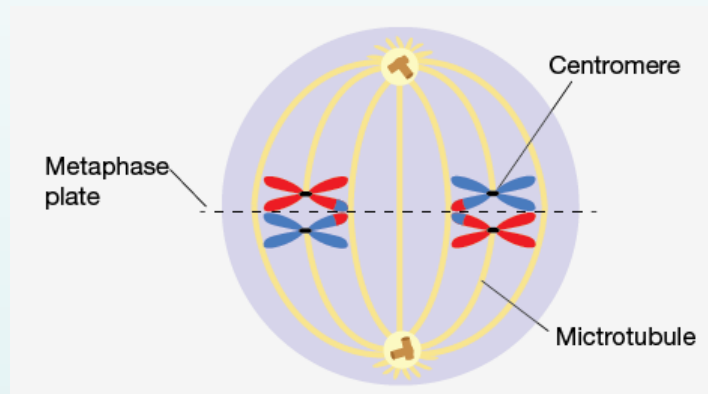
Homologous chromosomes pair and exchange segments of DNA. Paired homologs become physically attached to each other by a protein structure called the synaptonemal complex. This state is known as synapsis. Crossing over is the exchange of corresponding segments of DNA between nonsister chromatids. The site of the crossover is known as the chiasma.

Click-through explanation

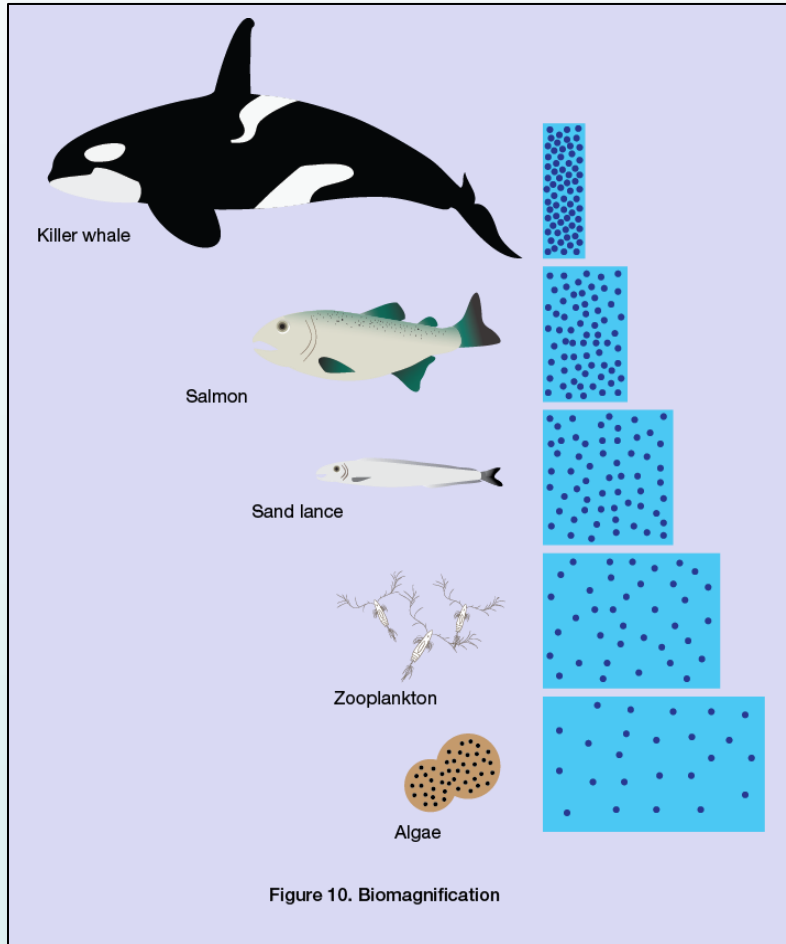


Click each thumbnail to know the stages of Meiosis.

Metaphase I



Chromosomes line up by homologous pairs on the metaphase plate.



Foundational Content

- Fundamentals of Biology
- Cell Structure and Function
- Genetics
- Evolution
- Ecology

Advanced Content

- Biochemistry
- Energy and Metabolism
- Organismal Regulation
- Gene Reg and Cell Communication
- Immune Response

Lactose Intolerance Lab Activity

- Model organism (SP 1)
 - Yeast
- Connecting Big Ideas
 - Enzymes (BI 4)
 - Respiration (BI 2)
- Introduction to inquiry
 - Sugar metabolism
 - Yeast evolution



Lactose Intolerance Lab Activity

- Interactions between molecules affect structure and Function (EK 4.B.1)
- Change in function of an enzyme can be interpreted from data. (EK 4.B.1.d, LO 4.17)
- Growth, reproduction, and maintenance of the organization of living systems requires free energy and *matter*. (EU 2.A.)
 - The type of matter matters!

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