

## Syllabus links

The Study Day is designed for the Stage 6 Biology Module 3 (**Biological Diversity**)

The table shows which content descriptors are addressed at each session.

**Key:**

**RBG** – Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney

**Zoo** – Taronga Zoo

**AM** – Australian Museum

	<i>Students:</i>
<p><b>1. Effects of the environment on organisms</b></p> <p><b>Inquiry Question:</b> How do environmental pressures promote a change in species diversity and abundance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predict the effects of selection pressures on organisms in ecosystems (ACSBL026, ACSBL090), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biotic factors</li> <li>- Abiotic factors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Investigate changes in a population of organisms due to selection pressure over time, for example (ACSBL002, ACSBL094): 🔄 ⚙️ 📺 📖 📱</li> <li>- Cane toads in Australia</li> <li>- Prickly pear distribution in Australia</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Prior knowledge</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RBG, Zoo</b></p>
<p><b>2. Adaptations</b></p> <p><b>Inquiry Question:</b> How do adaptations increase the organism's ability to survive?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct practical investigations, individually or in teams, or use secondary sources to examine the adaptations of organisms that increase their ability to survive in their environment, including: 🔄 📺 ⚙️</li> <li>- structural adaptations</li> <li>- physiological adaptations</li> <li>- behavioural adaptations</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RBG, Zoo, AM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate, through secondary sources, the observations and collection of data that were obtained by Charles Darwin to support the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, for example: 📺 📖</li> <li>- Finches of the Galapagos islands</li> <li>- Australian flora and fauna</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RBG, Zoo, AM</b></p>

<p><b>3. Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection</b></p> <p><b>Inquiry Question:</b> What is the relationship between evolution and biodiversity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain biological diversity in terms of the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection by examining the changes in and diversification of life since it first appeared on the Earth (ACSBL088) <b>AM</b></li> <li>• Analyse how an accumulation of microevolutionary changes can drive evolutionary changes and speciation over time, for example: (ACSBL034, ACSBL093) ✚ 🧬 📖 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evolution of the horse</li> <li>- Evolution of the platypus</li> </ul> <b>Zoo, AM</b></li> <li>• Explain using examples, how Darwin and Wallace’s Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection accounts for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- convergent evolution</li> <li>- divergent evolution</li> </ul> <b>RBG, Zoo, AM</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Evolution – the Evidence</b></p> <p><b>Inquiry Question:</b> What is the evidence that supports the Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate, using secondary sources, evidence in support of Darwin and Wallace’s Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection, including but not limited to: 📖 📖 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- biochemical evidence, comparative anatomy, comparative embryology and biogeography (ACSBL089) 📖 📖</li> </ul> <b>AM</b></li> </ul>