

# Ward's Digital Slides: Advanced Placement Biology Sets

## Image Listing Included:

### AP BIO Big Idea:

### Enduring Understandings:

1. The process of evolution drives the diversity and unity of life.

1A

1B. Organisms are linked by lines of descent from common ancestry.

### Description (group or slide):

Up to 8 kingdoms/domains are represented (Bacteria, Archaeobacteria, Archaeozoans, Protists, Chromista, Plants, Fungi, and Animals). These display characteristics of their classifications.

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 900152 | Bacteria mixed smear                   |
| 900526 | Mixed Archaeobacteria                  |
| 910501 | Volvox-Sexual Stage                    |
| 910560 | Mixed Green Algae                      |
| 911202 | Ectocarpus/Chromista                   |
| 912501 | Budding yeast/Fungi                    |
| 918125 | Arabidopsis wm                         |
| 920005 | Mixed protist/protista                 |
| 923013 | Amphioxus                              |
| 923133 | Is zebrafish female                    |
| 924233 | Giardia lamblia-Trophozoites/Archaezoa |

### Enduring Understandings:

1c. Life continues to evolve within a changing environment.

### Description (group or slide):

Examples of the main plant structures (root, stem, leaf, seed) of three monocot plants display adaptations to the amount of environmental water at the cellular level.

|        |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 917122 | Elodea stem tip          |
| 917128 | Elodea-Submerged Leaf    |
| 917415 | Yucca root               |
| 917418 | Yucca stem               |
| 917421 | Yucca leaf               |
| 917424 | Yucca seed               |
| 917444 | Zea, Mature Root/monocot |
| 917448 | Zea Stem/monocot         |
| 917454 | Corn leaf/monocot        |
| 917456 | Corn kernel/monocot      |

### Enduring Understandings:

1d

### AP BIO Big Idea:

2. Biological systems utilize energy and molecular building blocks to grow, to reproduce, and to maintain homeostasis.

### Enduring Understandings:

2a

2b. Growth, reproduction, and homeostasis require that cells create and maintain internal environments that are different from their external environments. Cellular structure and organelles that maintain cellular homeostasis are well displayed in the cells from this group of slides. General bacteria, animal and plant cells can be compared and contrasted and lead to discussions of energy cycling and the organelles required in the different cell types.

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 902042 | Escherichia coli/bacteria                              |
| 932200 | Generalized Animal Cell                                |
| 932134 | Generalized Plant Cell                                 |
| 917126 | Chloroplasts   |
| 920411 | Paramecium caudatum/cilia                              |
| 923664 | Frog, Skeletal Muscle actin and myosin                 |
| 932210 | Centrioles   |
| 932215 | Mitochondria   |
| 932221 | Golgi Apparatus  |
| 932230 | Nissl Bodies/RNA                                       |
| 932238 | Phagocytosis   |
| 933021 | Intercellular Bridges                                  |
| 935505 | Rat Sperm/flagella                                     |
| 936003 | Cheek cells  |
| 973679 | Anti-Neurofilament (cytoskeleton), Spinal Cord/Protein |

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**Enduring Understandings:**

2c

2d. Growth and homeostasis of a biological system are influenced by changes in the system's environment

**Description (group or slide):**

Cells display subcellular specializations as well as cellular organizations that are related to their functions in maintaining both cellular homeostasis and in the organism as a whole (including water levels and nutrition/energy). This collection contains examples of plant cells specialized for particular functions as well as specialized animal cells of the digestive system.

|        |                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| 917040 | Allium Mitosis                   |
| 917206 | Lilium Leaf Epidermis            |
| 917450 | Zea ls stem/monocot              |
| 917833 | Coleus Stem Tip                  |
| 917882 | Dianthus leaf                    |
| 917914 | Helianthus stem                  |
| 918090 | Plasmodesmata                    |
| 918307 | Tilia 2-Year Old Stem            |
| 931152 | Sclerids in Pear                 |
| 931158 | Idioblasts                       |
| 931210 | Trichomes                        |
| 931212 | Starch Grains/parenchyma         |
| 931214 | Wood Fibers                      |
| 931218 | Casparian Strip                  |
| 931220 | Collenchyma                      |
| 931226 | Sclerenchyma in a Stem           |
| 931228 | Sieve Plates                     |
| 931230 | Tracheids in Herbaceous Stem     |
| 920632 | Hydra-General Structure          |
| 920630 | Hydra Plain                      |
| 921800 | Earthworm Intestinal Region      |
| 923811 | Bird intestine                   |
| 923812 | Bird crop gizzard                |
| 934523 | Mamal digestive system composite |
| 934501 | Cow rumen                        |
| 934502 | Cow reticulum                    |
| 934503 | Cow Omasum                       |
| 934504 | Cow abomasum                     |

**Enduring Understandings:**

2e

**AP BIO Big Idea:**

3. Living systems store, retrieve, transmit, and respond to information essential to life processes.

**Enduring Understandings:**

3a. Heritable information provides for continuity of life

**Description (group or slide):**

DNA is visible as chromosomes in many of these slides that display cells undergoing either mitosis or meiosis. Stages of mitosis are displayed in both plant and animal cells. Particular stages of meiosis can be visualized in the formation of mature pollen in the lily. Condensed chromatin of chromosomes can be seen in from human cells as well as the polytene chromosomes of drosophila whose banding patterns suggest the organization of genes in the chromosomes.

|        |                                    |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| 917044 | Plant Mitosis-Polar View           |
| 917210 | Lilium Flower Bud                  |
| 917212 | Lily sporogenous                   |
| 917213 | Lily synizesis                     |
| 917214 | Lily anther early prophase         |
| 917216 | Lily anther late pro               |
| 917217 | Lily anther first meiotic          |
| 917218 | Lily anther second meiotic         |
| 917219 | Lily anther pollen tetrads         |
| 917220 | Lily mature anther                 |
| 917221 | Lilium Anther-1-Celled Microspores |

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|        |                              |
|--------|------------------------------|
| 932240 | Fish Blasto-disc/DNA         |
| 935441 | Meiosis                      |
| 938015 | Drosophila Chromosomes       |
| 938101 | Chromosomes-Human Male 46 XY |
| 938110 | Barr Bodies                  |

**Enduring Understandings:** 3b  
3c. Transfer of genetic information may produce variation.

**Description (group or slide):** Different organisms have adopted different strategies to generate genetic variation. A variety of life cycles and methods of sexual reproduction are represented in this group of slides.

|        |                                |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| 912471 | Penicillium sp.                |
| 913211 | Mushroom Anatomy-Coprinus      |
| 914818 | Equisetum Mature Strobilus     |
| 914862 | Fern Prothallium-Monoecious    |
| 916503 | Pinus strobus 5-needle Type    |
| 916544 | Pine Ovule, Mature Archegonium |
| 917002 | Mixed Pollen (20 types)        |
| 918056 | Tobacco Flower                 |
| 920568 | Leucosolenia (Sponge)          |
| 920651 | Hydra Adult With Bud           |
| 920730 | Obelia Hydroids                |
| 920779 | Jellyfish Medusa               |
| 920820 | Planaria Plain                 |

**Enduring Understandings:** 3d  
3e

**AP BIO Big Idea:** 4. Biological systems interact, and these interactions possess complex properties.

**Enduring Understandings:** 4a. Interactions within biological systems lead to complex properties.

**Description (group or slide):** Symbiotic and parasitic interactions between organisms are displayed in this group of slides. Common interactions with plants are displayed as well as the single celled organisms that live in the gut of termites that enable them to obtain nutrition from wood. The complex life cycle of malaria is displayed along with its different hosts/host tissues.

|        |                                    |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| 919810 | Ectotrophic Mycorrhiza             |
| 913950 | Lichen-Mycobiont                   |
| 924260 | Termite Flagellates                |
| 926521 | Anopheles mosquito/malaria         |
| 924630 | Plasmodium malariae in human blood |
| 924701 | Plasmodium in liver                |
| 924621 | Plasmodium schizonts               |
| 924622 | Plasmodium falciparum-Gametocytes  |

**Enduring Understandings:** 4b  
4c. Variation within biological systems affects interactions with the environment.

**Description (group or slide):** Cells have specialized to perform functions of tissues. This group displays examples from the main tissue types: Epithelium, connective tissue, muscle tissue and nervous tissue.

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 923640 | Frog Blood/connective tissue   |
| 923644 | Pigmented Epithelium   |
| 923664 | Frog, Skeletal Muscle actin and myosin   |
| 923668 | Frog Heart/muscle tissue   |
| 923671 | Frog Artery, Vein, Nerve (epithelium tissue in circulatory system, nerve tissue in nervous system) |
| 933219 | Chondroid Tissue/connective  |
| 933321 | Mouse Tail (all tissue types)  |
| 973679 | Anti-Neurofilament (cytoskeleton), Spinal Cord/ Protein  |

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