

Monday, November 13, 2017

TAKE OUT: pen/pencil, notebook, handouts, colored markers/pencils

AGENDA:

1. Pull sticks for partners
2. Dragon Genetics Lab-match-up genes on chromosomes and create dragon

Warm-Up:

1. Glue in genetic survey onto page 5
2. Glue in My Parents Wrecked My Favorite Genes to page 6
3. Update table of contents
4. Watch video and table talk questions

Homework: Finish Dragon Genetics Lab

Learning Target: I can develop and use a model to describe why asexual reproduction results in offspring with identical genetic information and sexual reproduction results in offspring with genetic variation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MQDXJRPHMQ>

Why do children have features that are common to their parents?

What is passed on from parents to offspring that determines the traits of the offspring?

What is the probability that these parents would have a child with a genetic disorder?

HH x hh H = healthy h = genetic disorder

Tuesday, November 14, 2017

TAKE OUT: pen/pencil, science notebook, handouts, colored pencils/markers, glue

AGENDA:

1. DNA video and PPT with guided notes
2. Build DNA Model in partners
3. Label/color code model

Warm-Up:

1. Glue in DNA notes on pages 6 and 7
2. Update Table of contents
3. Table talk questions

Learning Target: I can develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism usable.

Word of the Week



Deoxyribonucleic Acid

NOUN

<deoxyribonucleic acids>

de·ox·y·ri·bo·nu·cle·ic ac·id

[dee-ok-si-rah-y-boh-noo-klee-ik as-id]

First recorded in 1930-35

Define deoxyribonucleic acid. What are the 3 main parts of DNA?



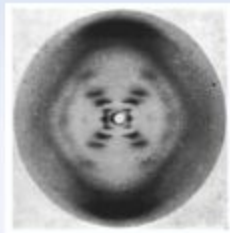
Anything Goes

Double Helix Model!



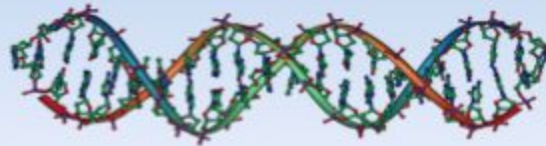
In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick came to the conclusion that DNA molecules exist in a three-dimensional double helix.

An X-Ray diffraction of DNA by Rosalind Franklin helped Watson to come to his conclusion.



Ref 1

DNA was **first identified** in the late 1860s by Friedrich Miescher.



Ref 2: Pencil sketch of DNA by Francis Crick

Why does DNA have a double helix shape?



Wednesday, November 15, 2017

TAKE OUT: pen/pencil, Science notebook, worksheets, glue/tape

AGENDA:

1. Protein Synthesis video and PPT with guided notes
2. Translation and Transcription Hands On Practice

Warm-Up:

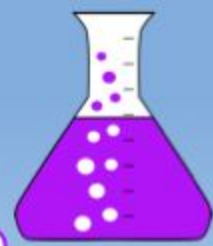
1. Glue in Protein Synthesis notes on pages 8 and 9
2. Update table of contents
3. Table Talk Question

HOMEWORK:

Protein Synthesis Practice Worksheet
Due : tomorrow !

Learning Target: I can develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism usable.

Problem Solving



Pairing Nucleotides



Complete the DNA strand.



Make a complementary RNA strand.



Thursday, November 16, 2017

TAKE OUT: pen/pencil, notes and worksheets, colored pencils/markers

AGENDA:

1. Alien Transcription and Translation Activity

Warm-Up:

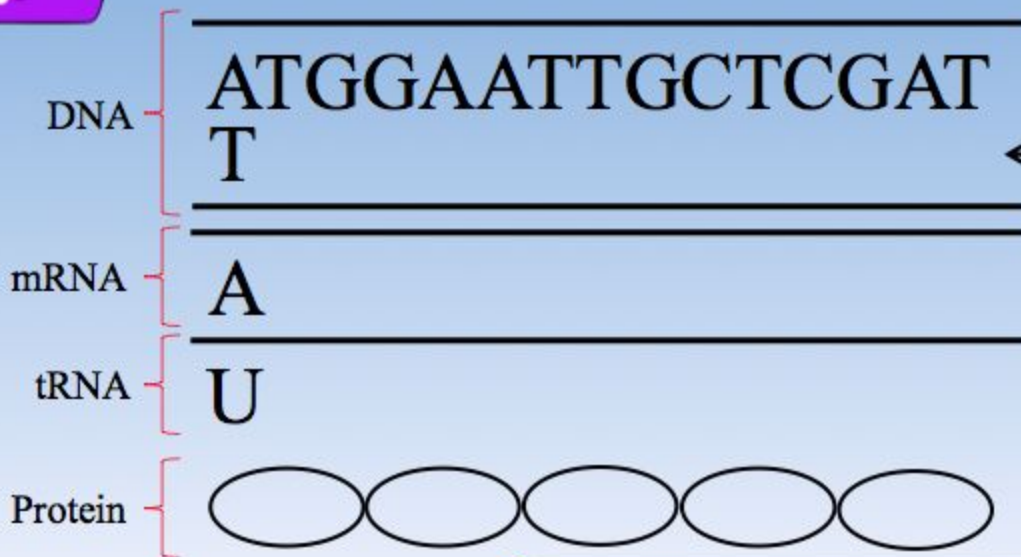
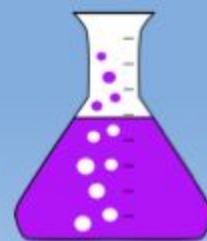
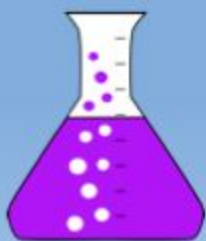
1. Glue in Genetic Basics onto page 10
2. Glue in Offspring lab into page 11
3. Update table of contents
4. Table talk question

HOMEWORK:

Finish Alien Translation Lab Due
:tomorrow

Learning Target: I can develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism usable.

Problem Solving



Transcribe
← mRNA using this
strand

**Finish the above
chart.**



Friday November 17, 2017

TAKE OUT: pen/pencil, webquest packet, chromebook, headphones/earbuds

AGENDA:

I. Protein Synthesis Webquest

Warm-Up:

None- follow the directions on the webquest and answer questions

HOMEWORK:

Finish webquest Due: Monday

Learning Target: I can develop and use a model to describe why structural changes to genes (mutations) located on chromosomes may affect proteins and may result in harmful, beneficial, or neutral effects to the structure and function of the organism usable.