

GENETICS & THE STUDY OF HEREDITY

NGS
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Genetics: The Science of Heredity

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Introduction

If you are new to the idea of using a Science Interactive Notebook in your classroom, stop by my Nitty Gritty Science shop and download my Intro to Science Interactive Notebooks tutorial for FREE! In there you will find tips on how to begin with your students, what materials to have on hand and, most importantly, how it will enhance your students learning through reflection and creativity.

Focused Lessons with Differentiated Instruction

The lessons shared on the following pages cover National Science Standards and meet students' needs. I have given you the notes that I would give my students (Right Side - Input Side of Notebook) so you can understand what I'm having the students focus on when working on their creative assignments (Left Side - Output Side of Notebook). Each lesson focuses on a Question of the Day (QOD) represented in red in the top margin of each "Input" page with the student giving an answer in red on "Output" page.

Left Side - Output

Instructions for each Output Side are included. This includes cut-outs, foldables or master copies where applicable. You may find that students work slowly at first, but once groups are organized and students know what is expected from them, not only will you see more energy focused on the final product, but also you will be shocked at the level of creativity certain students have in certain areas.

Mini-Assessments

Mini quizzes will be given for each section so you may monitor student's level of understanding. For reproduction purposes, there are two quizzes to a page so you can cut in half and save on paper.

Section 1: The Work of Gregor Mendel

Answer: Pea Plants

Update Status

Gregor Mendel

Check it out... you know you've made it when Google pays tribute...

Parents
P₁ generation

Offspring
F₁ generation

Offspring of
F₁ generation
F₂ generation

Question: What plant helped Gregor Mendel discover genes?

THE WORK OF GREGOR MENDEL

Genetics - is the scientific study of heredity.
Heredity - the passing on of characteristics from parents to offspring. These characteristics are called **traits**.

Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, discovered important facts about heredity using **garden peas**.

Garden peas produce male and female sex cells called **gametes**. **Fertilization** occurs when the male and female reproductive cells join forming a **zygote**. The zygote becomes part of a seed.

Mendel used **true-breeding** peas, meaning if they were allowed to **self-pollinate**, they would produce offspring identical to themselves.

Mendel studied seven traits of pea plants, but only studied **ONE** trait at a time - for example to see how height was passed from parent to offspring, Mendel took pollen from a **true-breeding tall pea plant** and **cross-pollinated** a **true-breeding short pea plant**.

Hybrid - offspring of parents that have different forms of a trait. Since only **one** trait was different the offspring is called a **monohybrid**.

Instructions:

Students will have fun with this activity when they have to imagine what Gregor Mendel might have posted to his Facebook page when he crossed his pea plants to show heredity and what he might have written in response to the post about being recognized by Google. Other facts for students to research and fill in include where Mendel worked, where he studied at and where he's from.

For this concept I have included a ready-to-write Facebook status page for Gregor Mendel and a mini-quiz.

MULTIPLE LEARNING STYLES ADDRESSED WITH ORIGINAL ACTIVITIES – NO REPEATS!



Update Status Add Photos/Video

What's on your mind? Friends Post

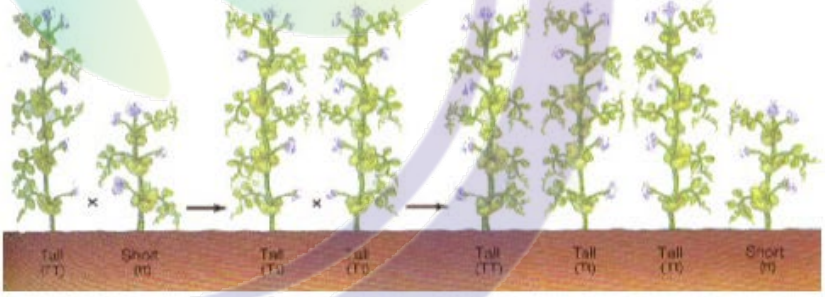


Gregor Mendel

Works at

Studied at

From



You

Check it out Gregory - you know you've made it when Google pays tribute...



Write a reply...

- FAVORITES: News Feed, Messages (48), Events (1), Photos, Browse. FRIENDS: Close Friends, Family (20+). APPS: Games (8), Games Feed (20+), On This Day, Gifts, Links, Music, Notes.

Name _____ Date _____

Quiz: Mendel's Laws of Heredity

Matching

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ____ 1. genes | a. the way an organism looks and behaves |
| ____ 2. alleles | b. when two alleles for a trait are different |
| ____ 3. phenotype | c. this cross is used when studying one trait |
| ____ 4. genotype | d. every organism has two alleles which separate when gametes are produced |
| ____ 5. homozygous | e. different forms of genes |
| ____ 6. heterozygous | f. alleles for trait are the same |
| ____ 7. monohybrid cross | g. cross that involves two traits being studied |
| ____ 8. dihybrid cross | h. genes for different traits are inherited independently of each other |
| ____ 9. Law of Independent Assortment | i. factors that determine traits |
| ____ 10. Law of Segregation | j. the allele combination of an organism |

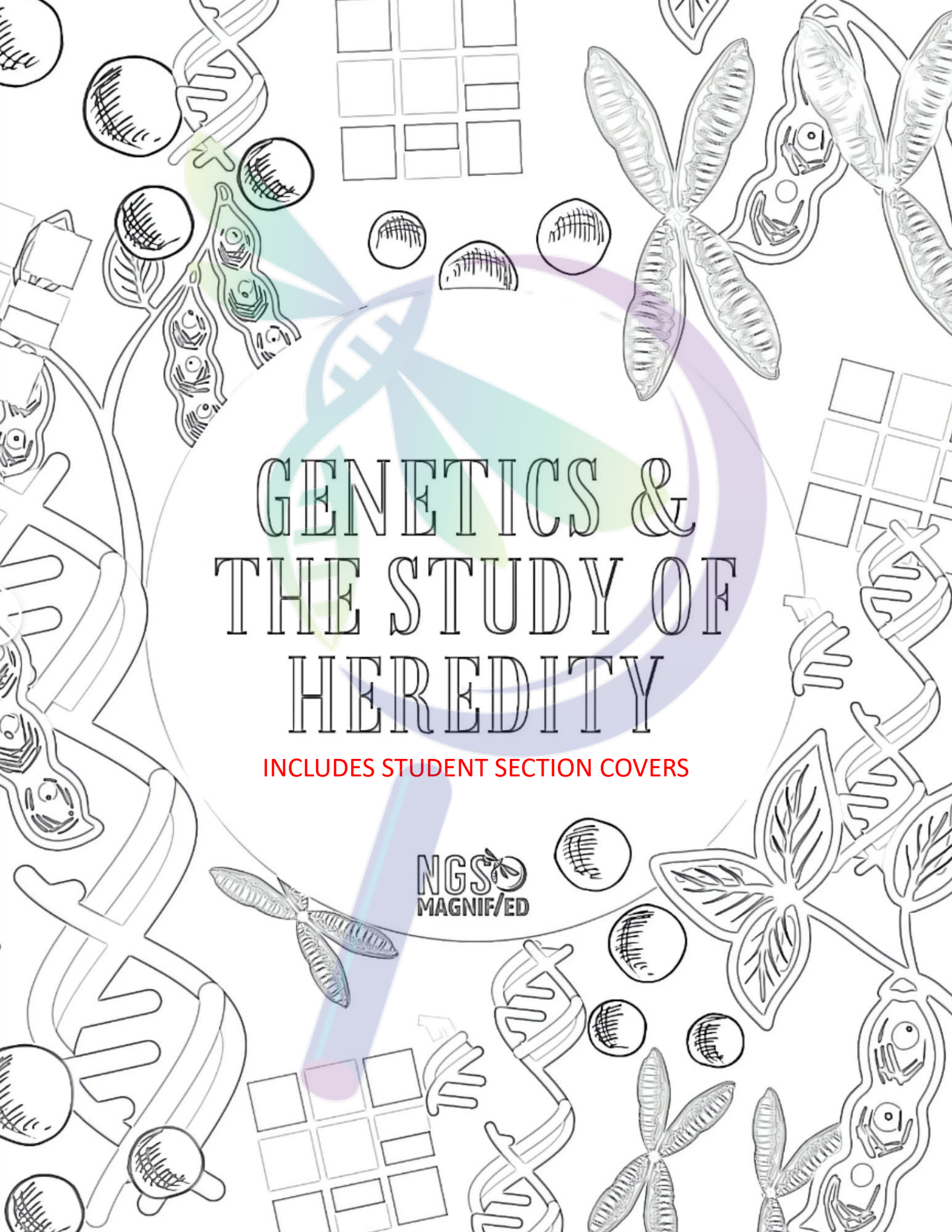
MINI QUIZZES INCLUDED FOR EACH SECTION

Name _____ Date _____

Quiz: Mendel's Laws of Heredity

Matching

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ____ 1. genes | a. the way an organism looks and behaves |
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| ____ 8. dihybrid cross | h. genes for different traits are inherited independently of each other |
| ____ 9. Law of Independent Assortment | i. factors that determine traits |
| ____ 10. Law of Segregation | j. the allele combination of an organism |



GENETICS & THE STUDY OF HEREDITY

INCLUDES STUDENT SECTION COVERS

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Question: What plant helped Gregor Mendel discover genes?

THE WORK OF GREGOR MENDEL

Genetics – the scientific study of heredity

Heredity – the passing on of characteristics from parents to offspring.

These characteristics are called **traits**.

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Mendel studied seven traits of pea plants but only studied **ONE** trait at a time. For example, to see how height was passed from parent to offspring, Mendel took pollen from a true-breeding tall pea plant and cross-pollinated a true-breeding short pea plant.

Hybrid – offspring of parents that have different forms of a trait.

Since only one trait was different, the offspring is called a **monohybrid**.

Parents

Offspring

Offspring of F1 generation

P1 generation

F1 generation

F2 generation



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