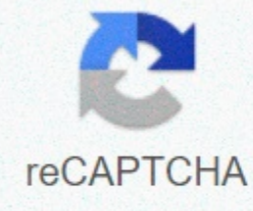




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1 Puzzling Rodowlady 2 Pair-Share Answer to the following questions with your elbow partner: What physical characteristics have you inherited and from whom? What qualities can you inherit? Do a couple share, let the students write in response to their graphic organizer Cold calling people in the class to answer questions aloud. 3 Definition of pedigree – a diagram of family relationships that use symbols to represent people and lines to represent genetic relationships. (genotypes & phenotypes) Example: Sentence - Write a sentence using the word pedigree on the graphic organizer. Use a clear vocabulary protocol to teach the word: Word is pedigree, what is the word everyone? Pedigree is a diagram of family relationships that use symbols to represent people and pledges to represent genetic relationships. What is the definition of all? What is the word of everyone? This is an example of pedigree. Circles represent women, and squares represent males. The horizontal line between a man and a woman symbolizes marriage, and the vertical line represents the offspring. Write a definition of pedigree in your graphics organizer Use the word pedigree in a sentence and write it on your graphics organizer. 4 Genotype Definition - Genotype is a genetic form of cells, or example alleles - AA (homozygous dominant) Aa (heterozygous) aa (homozygous recessive) Non-Example - Freckles Sentence Use a clear vocabulary protocol to teach the word: Word is Genotype, what is the word each? Genotype is the genetic makeup of a cell, or alleles What is the definition of each? What is the word of everyone? These are sample genotypes. Type the genotype definition in the graphics organizer Use the word genotype in the sentence and write it to your graphics organizer. 5 Definition of phenotype – is an observable organism of characteristics, or physical characteristics. Example - Blue Eyes, Freckles, Brown Hair Non-Example - Aa, AA, aa Sentence Use a clear vocabulary protocol to teach the word: Word is phenotype, what is the word each? A phenotype is an organism with observable characteristics, or physical characteristics. What is the definition of all? What is the word of everyone? These are examples of phenotypes. Blue eye, freckles, etc. Save the phenotype definition in the graphics organizer Use the word phenotype in the sentence and write it on your graphics organizer. 6 Pedigree's Read pages 396-397 out of your textbook. Answer the following questions with your elbow partner. What are pedigree charts? What are symbols and what do they mean? In the example pedigo shown on page 397, what are the genotypes of both parents on the left in the second generation? How do you know? Give students time to answer questions and fill out your graphic organizer with a partner. Cold call on students after sufficient time to answer questions share your answer with the class. 7 Autosomal Dominant (AD)Males & females are equally likely that traits do not omit the generation Men can pass on to both sons and daughters The trait is present when the corresponding gene words highlighted in red must be added to the skeletal notes in their artwork. 8 Huntington's Disease Parent 1 = Huntington's Disease Parent 2 = NormalHh (Huntington's) hh Parent 1 = Normal Parent 2 = Normal h hh Explain why Huntington's disease is the dominant autosomal trait. Parent 1 = Huntington's Disease Parent 2 = Huntington's disease H h Hh (Huntington's) 9 Partner Talk Partner 1, tell partner 2 some features of autosomal dominant disorder. 10 Autosomal Recessive (AR)Men & women are equally likely that trait trait often omits generations Only homozygous individuals have a trait Parents who have children with a trait must be heterozygous If a parent has a trait, their offspring who do not have it are heterozygous bearers feature Words highlighted in red must be added to the skeleton notes in their graphic organizer. 11 Parent 1 = Cystic FibrosisParent 1 = Carrier Parent 2 = Normal F f FF Ff (Carrier) Parent 1 = Carrier Parent 2 = Carrier F f FF Ff (Carrier) ff (Cystic Fibrosis) Explain, why cystic fibrosis is an example of autosomal recessive disorder Parent 1 = Cystic fibrosis Parent 2 = Carrier f F Ff (Carrier) ff (Cystic Fibrosis) 12 Partner Talk Partner 2, tell partner 1 what are some features of autosomal recessive disorders. 13 X-linked Dominant (XD)Feature is encoded on the X chromosome All sons of a man, who has a trait will also have a trait The father cannot pass the trait on to their daughter A woman who has a trait may or may not pass the gene for that trait to her son or daughter 14 Coffin-Lowry SyndromeMom = Carrier Dad = Normal X0 X0X (CL Syndrome) XX Y X0Y (CL SYNDROME) XY Mom = Normal Dad = Normal X XX Y XY Causes serious mental problems sometimes associated with growth disorders , heart problems, as well as auditory and visual impairments. 15 Partner Talk Partner 1, tell partner 2 to explain some of the characteristics of the dominant X-link disorder. The 16 X-linked Recessive (XR)feature is encoded for the X chromosome trait more often in men than women if a man has a trait, all his daughters will be heterozygous carriers Sons of female carriers have a 50% chance that men can not pass this trait to their sons Man inherits the trait from his mother, who is the carrier daughters of female carriers have a 50% chance of being a carrier Words underlined in red should be added to the skeletal notes in their graphic design. 17 Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy = Carrier Dad = Normal X0 X0X (Carrier) XX Y X0Y (DMD) XY Mama = Normal Dad = Normal X XX Y XY Mental problems sometimes associated with growth disorders, cardiac dysfunction, as well as auditory and visual disorders. 18 Partner Talk Partner 2, tell partner 1 some features of X-link recessive disorder. 19 Look at question 9-16 on your graphics organizer. In a partner, determine whether the pedigree is an example of ar, AD, XR, or XD. Save responses to your graphics organizer. When partners have the opportunity to work through them, cold-bloodedly bring them to the students and ask them what the pedigree is and why. 20 Alkaptonuria PedigreeCan alkaptonuria seem to be caused by a dominant or recessive allele? What are the genotypes of the following people? George Carla Tom Arlene Michael Recessive Aa aa Ask students to talk about a partner, what do they know is a recessive trait? It can be helpful to make a punnet square for George and Arlene on board. 21 Huntington's disease PedigreeWork by question 18 with an elbow partner. Be prepared to share your answers with class. 22 Candice = Huntington'sAnswers Bob = Aa Barb = aa Charlie = Aa Ethan = aa Candice = Aa Isabelle = aa Choral Response: Ask the class if this is due to a dominant or recessive allele. Cold call on students for each of the genotypes. Choral answer: What is the chance that Candice's children will have Huntington's disease? Candice = Huntington's Parker = Normal A a Aa aa 50% Chance 23 Hemophilia Pedigree Answer questions to question 19 individually. Be prepared to share your class. 24 Responses Edward VII = XY Alice = XhX Queen Victoria = XhX Leopold = XhYBeatrice = XhX Henryk Prussia = XY Choral Response – Ask each person's genotypes. Let the whole class answer for each at the same time. Choral answer – Ask what chance leopold has for a daughter from Hemophilia if she marries a female non-carrier? The whole class corresponds to 0% Leopold = Hemophilia Wife = Non-Carrier Xh Y XHX XY 0% Chance of hemophilia 100% Chance of being a carrier 25 Grouch family Working with a partner, read the Grouch family case study. Answer 20 a and 20 b with your partner. 26 Pedigree of the Grouch Family. Have students check that their pedigree is accurate. If not, make the necessary changes to their graphics organizer. 27 28 The Blue People of Troublesome Creek Basic InformationHemoglobin is a transport protein containing oxygen in red blood cells. Methaemoglobin is a form of hemoglobin that cannot bind oxygen. When excess methaemoglobin is present, the blood becomes abnormally dark and can cause some skin discoloration. Students fill in skeletal notes in their artwork organizer. Highlighted words are those that should be in empty fields. 29 The Blue People of Troublesome CreekRead the Stop paragraphs and write a short summary. Read paragraphs Stop and write Summary. Read the Stop paragraphs and write a brief summary. After all students have finished, invite students to turn to their elbow partner and summarize the story. Cold call on a student to do a brief summary after students have time to summarize with partners. 30 The Blue People of Troublesome CreekAn answer the following questions about reading with a partner on your graphics organizer: What is the name of the disorder described in the article? Describe the group of people affected by this disorder. Is the disorder autosomal or x-linked? Is the disorder recessive or dominant? Where did this population live? Describe the symptoms of the disorder? How was this disorder inherited? Why was the disorder isolated from this population? Give students time to answer questions because Cold partners call the student for each question after they have answered with their partners. 31 Homework: Create your family pedigreeDrap chart the pedigree of your family, including yourself, parents and siblings, your parents. Identify and color the symbols for one of the following characteristics accordingly: Right- or left-handed Freckles Free/attached earllys Widow's tongue roller/non-roller/non-roller

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