## AP Biology Student Learning Plan DNA Unit 8 - 14 Days

| Day 1  ☐ Define the primary source of heritable information ☐ Describe how common DNA is across domains. ☐ Explain, using illustrations the structure of DNA including sugar, phosphate and bases and their arrangement and bonding within the molecule ☐ Describe how base pairing and hydrogen bonding holds the | 1-2    |
|--|--------|
| <ul> <li>□ Describe how common DNA is across domains.</li> <li>□ Explain, using illustrations the structure of DNA including sugar, phosphate and bases and their arrangement and bonding within the molecule</li> </ul>   |        |
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| bonding within the molecule  |        |
|  |        |
| ☐ Describe how base pairing and hydrogen bonding holds the   |        |
|  |        |
| DNA double helix together.   |        |
| ☐ Compare and contrast the structure of purines and  |        |
| pyrimidines  |        |
| ☐ Explain how the structure of DNA differs across domains  |        |
| Day 2 Use data from historical investigations to support the claim 15.1  | 1-15.2 |
| that DNA is the source of heritable information  |        |
| ☐ Explain the experiments of Watson and Crick, Wilkins,  |        |
| Franklin, Avery, MacLeod, McCarty, Hershey and Chase and   |        |
| how they contribute to our knowledge and understanding of  |        |
| DNA structure and function   |        |
| Day 3 Explain, using models, how DNA is copied and transmitted 14.3  | 3      |
| from one generation to the next  |        |
| ☐ Describe how the structure of DNA lends itself to the copying  |        |
| of information before it is passed from one cell to the next   |        |
| (mitosis) or one generation to the next (meiosis)  |        |
| ☐ Describe the enzymes which facilitates the replication of  |        |
| DNA  |        |
| ☐ Describe the purpose of proteins produced during   |        |
| translation  |        |
| ☐ Review the structure and function of proteins in living  |        |
| organisms  |        |
| Day 4  | 6      |
| ☐ Describe the structure and function of mRNA  |        |
| ☐ Describe the structure and function of tRNA  |        |
| ☐ Describe the structure and function of rRNA  |        |
| ☐ Describe the structure and function of RNAi  |        |
| ☐ Explain, using models, how mRNA is transcribed 15.5  | 5      |
| Day 5 Describe the role of RNA polymerase  |        |
| ☐ Describe three post transcriptional modifications that mRNA  |        |
| undergoes before leaving the nucleus   |        |
| ☐ Describe proofreading mechanisms that reduce the rate of   |        |
| mistakes in DNA replication and transcription  |        |

|       | ☐ Describe the role of regulatory sequences such as promoters,  |           |
|-------|---|-----------|
|       | terminators and enhancers in transcription  |           |
|       | <ul> <li>Describe the role of inhibitors a negative control mechanism<br/>in transcription</li> </ul> |           |
|       | ☐ Describe the role of positive control in stimulating gene   |           |
|       | expression  |           |
| Day 6 | ☐ Describe the site of protein synthesis  | 15.7-15.8 |
|       | ☐ Explain, using models, how proteins are transcribed from the mRNA code                              |           |
|       | <ul> <li>Explain why some genes, such as ribosomal genes are always<br/>turned on.</li> </ul>         |           |
| Day 7 | ☐ Identify and explain at least two commonly used techniques  | 17.1-17.6 |
| Day / | that scientists use to manipulate DNA   | 17.1 17.0 |
|       | ☐ Describe one example of how genetic engineering has   | 14.6      |
|       | impacted you personally   | 15.3      |
|       | ☐ Describe how changes in DNA or RNA sequence can result in   | 15.8      |
|       | changes in gene expression  |           |
|       | ☐ Use a visual representation to illustrate how changes in DNA  |           |
|       | nucleotide sequence can result in changes in the polypeptide  |           |
|       | produced  |           |
|       | ☐ Describe possible results at the individual and population  |           |
|       | level when mutations occur.  ☐ Differentiate between heritable and nonheritable mutations.            |           |
|       | ☐ Explain which mutations may be acted upon by natural  |           |
|       | selection   |           |
|       | ☐ Describe what determines whether a given mutation is  |           |
|       | positive, neutral or negative.  |           |
| Day 8 | ☐ Explain why regulation of gene expression is necessary (Why   | 14.4      |
|       | aren't all genes turned on all the time?)   | 15.4      |
|       | ☐ Using models, explain how regulation of gene expression is  | 16.1-16.3 |
|       | controlled in prokaryotic cells   |           |
|       | <ul> <li>Explain why coupling of transcription and translation is</li> </ul>                          |           |
|       | possible in prokaryotes but not eukaryotes  |           |
|       | ☐ Describe inducers and repressors  |           |
|       | ☐ Describe the three main phases of gene expression in  |           |
|       | prokaryotes   |           |
|       | <ul> <li>Describe the expression of genes by the mechanism of induction</li> </ul>                    |           |
|       | ☐ Describe the expression of genes by the mechanism of  |           |
|       | repression  |           |
|       | ☐ Explain the role of the start codon   |           |
|       | ☐ Describe the significance of the codon  |           |
|       | ☐ Use a genetic code chart to translate a nucleotide sequence   |           |
|       | into an amino acid sequence   |           |

|        | Describe the role of tRNA in elongation                       |           |
|--------|---|-----------|
|        | ☐ Explain the role of the stop codon                          |           |
| Day 9  | ☐ Using models, explain how regulation of gene expression     |           |
|        | occurs in eukaryotic cells                                    | 14.5      |
|        | ☐ Explain how regulation of gene expression influences cell   | 16.4-16.7 |
|        | products and functions  |           |
|        | ☐ Describe the role of small regulatory RNAs in gene          |           |
|        | expression  |           |
|        | ☐ Explain why gene regulation is more complex in eukaryotes   |           |
|        | than in prokaryotes   |           |
|        | ☐ Describe the relationship of gene sequence and phenotype    |           |
|        | ☐ Explain how two organisms with similar genomes can have     |           |
|        | different phenotypes based on gene expression                 |           |
|        | ☐ Describe how signal pathways mediate gene expression        |           |
| Day 10 | ☐ Compare and contrast the genome of prokaryotic and          | 28.4      |
|        | eukaryotic organisms  |           |
|        | ☐ List sources of genetic variation in prokaryotes            |           |
|        | ☐ List sources of genetic variation in eukaryotes             |           |
| Day 11 | ☐ Illustrate and describe the structure of a virus            | 27.1-27.2 |
|        | ☐ Describe how viruses carry and transmit genetic information |           |
|        | using a host organism   |           |
| Day 12 | ☐ Explain how retroviruses use reverse transcriptase and      | 27.3-27.5 |
| ,      | integrates into the host genome                               |           |
|        | ☐ Following integration describe how the retrovirus genome is |           |
|        | transcribed and translated                                    |           |
|        | ☐ Describe the positive and negative control mechanisms that  |           |
|        | regulate the expression of genes in viruses                   |           |
| Day 13 | ☐ Review  |           |
| •      |   |           |
| Day 14 | ☐ Test  |           |
| ,      |   |           |
|        |   |           |