

CB3: **Genetics** (Paper 1)

Lesson	Objectives Tracker Sheet	Date covered	I know this well	I need to do more work on this
CB3a Meiosis	B3.3 Explain the role of meiotic cell division, including the production of four daughter cells, each with half the number of chromosomes, and that this results in the formation of genetically different haploid gametes. The stages of meiosis are not required.			
	B3.5 Describe the genome as the entire DNA of an organism and a gene as a section of a DNA molecule that codes for a specific protein			
CB3bi DNA	B3.4 Describe DNA as a polymer made up of: (a) two strands coiled to form a double helix (b) strands linked by a series of complementary base pairs joined together by weak hydrogen bonds.			
CB3bii DNA extraction	B3.6 Investigate how to extract DNA from fruit			
CB3c Alleles	B3.12 Explain why these are differences in the inherited characteristics as a result of alleles.			
	B3.13 Explain the terms: dominant, recessive, homozygous, heterozygous, genotype, phenotype and zygote.			
	B3.14 Explain monohybrid inheritance using genetic diagrams.			
CB3d Inheritance	B3.14 Explain monohybrid inheritance using Punnett squares and family pedigrees.			
	B3.15 Describe how the sex of offspring is determined at fertilisation, using genetic diagrams.			
	B3.16 Calculate and analyse outcomes (using probabilities, ratios and percentages) from monohybrid crosses and pedigree analysis or dominant and recessive traits.			

CB3e Gene mutation	B3.19 State that most phenotypic features are the result of multiple genes rather than single gene inheritance.			
	B3.20 Describe the causes of variation that influence phenotype including: (a) genetic variation – different characteristics as a result of mutation and sexual reproduction.			
	B3.21 Discuss the outcomes of the Human Genome Project and its potential applications within medicine.			
	B3.22 State that there is usually extensive genetic variation within a population of a species and that these arise through mutations			
	B3.23 State that most genetic mutations have no effect on the phenotype, some mutations have a small effect on the phenotype and, rarely, a single mutation will significantly affect the phenotype.			
CB3f Variation	B3.20 Describe the causes of variation that influence phenotype including: (a) genetic variation – different characteristics as a result of mutation and sexual reproduction (b) environmental variation – different characteristics caused by an organism's environment (acquired characteristics)			