

Cornell Guided Notes

Genetics of Disease (Medical Interventions) | 2027-03-11

Name

Period

Date

Lesson

Lesson focus

Pedigree logic

Key words and questions

Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Use pedigree symbols to track an inherited trait and identify carriers across generations.
Big idea: How does a family's health history, drawn as a diagram, reveal the invisible logic of inheritance?

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- allele
- genotype
- phenotype
- pedigree
- SNP
- carrier
- genetic counseling

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions

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Must-know ideas
What should I understand by the end?

- Pedigree conventions: squares are male, circles are female, filled shapes are affected, a horizontal line connects mates.
- If two unaffected parents produce an affected child, the trait is autosomal recessive.
- A carrier has one working and one non-working allele; they do not show the trait but can pass it on.

My notes, examples, and questions

Process notes
What happens during class?

- 0-8: Teach pedigree symbol conventions; practice drawing one mating pair
- 8-25: Map the case family from dataset across three generations
- 25-40: Determine dominant vs. recessive from pattern; write evidence sentence
- 40-55: Circle all obligate carriers; write one-sentence explanation for one
- 55-70: Partner check: verify each other's pedigrees for symbol errors
- 70-80: Submit pedigree and inheritance call to course shell

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

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Steps and evidence What do I do and turn in?

- Draw the standard pedigree symbols: square, circle, and a line for a mating, and label affected versus unaffected.
- Map the family in the shell dataset across three generations using those symbols.
- Decide whether the trait is dominant or recessive and write one line of evidence from the pattern.
- Circle every individual who must be a carrier and explain one of them.
- Submit your pedigree and inheritance call as your daily evidence.

Evidence: Data table - Completed three-generation pedigree with carriers circled, mode of inheritance stated, and one sentence of evidence.

My notes, examples, and questions

Checks for understanding How do I know I got it?

- You'll be able to build a correct three-generation pedigree.
- You'll be able to identify carriers and the mode of inheritance from the pattern.

My notes, examples, and questions

Lab or safety notes What must I handle carefully?

No special lab safety notes today. Follow normal classroom and digital-work expectations.

My notes, examples, and questions

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Summary

Today's lesson focused on Pedigree logic. The main target was: Use pedigree symbols to track an inherited trait and identify carriers across generations. The evidence of learning is Data table: Completed three-generation pedigree with carriers circled, mode of inheritance stated, and one sentence of evidence.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection