

# Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-10-15

Name

Period

Date

Lesson

## Lesson focus

DNA, genes, and protein

## Key words and questions

## Prepared details and student notes

**Essential question**  
**What is today's target?**

Explain DNA structure and the path from gene to protein before the PLTW diagnosis task.  
Big idea: The central dogma (DNA to RNA to protein) is the molecular link between a gene sequence and the physical traits and diseases it produces.

**My notes, examples, and questions**

**Key words**  
**What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?**

- DNA
- chromosome
- gene
- allele
- protein
- transcription
- translation
- mutation

**My notes, examples, and questions**

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## Cornell Notes - Continued

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

- DNA is a double-stranded molecule organized into chromosomes; genes are specific sequences of base pairs that code for a protein.
- Transcription copies a gene from DNA into messenger RNA (mRNA) in the nucleus; translation reads the mRNA codons at the ribosome to assemble a protein from amino acids.
- A point mutation changes one base pair, which may change one codon, which may change one amino acid in the resulting protein, potentially altering or destroying its function.

**My notes, examples, and questions**

**Process notes**  
**What happens during class?**

- 0:00: Warm-up: base-pair matching practice (A-T, G-C); review the antiparallel structure
- 0:10: Teacher-led notes: DNA structure, chromosome, gene; transcription (template strand to mRNA); translation (codon to amino acid)
- 0:30: Practice: transcribe a short 9-base template strand to mRNA, then translate using a codon chart
- 0:45: myPLTW: complete the decoding-a-diagnosis online task on DNA and proteins
- 1:05: Identify the variable you will change in the mutation model Wednesday: which base pair, what change, what codon result
- 1:10: Exit ticket: write the central dogma as a word equation with one-sentence descriptions of each step

**My notes, examples, and questions**

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#### Steps and evidence What do I do and turn in?

- Take notes on DNA structure, chromosomes, and genes.
- Outline transcription and translation as the steps from gene to protein.
- Review how a mutation can change a protein and cause disease.
- Complete the PLTW decoding-a-diagnosis online task on DNA and proteins.
- Identify the variable you will change when modeling a mutation.

Evidence: Pre-lab - Pre-lab mutation plan: the original DNA template sequence (9 bases minimum), the mRNA transcription, the amino acid translation, and the specific base-pair change you plan to introduce Wednesday.

#### My notes, examples, and questions

#### Checks for understanding How do I know I got it?

- I can describe DNA structure and where genes sit.
- I can outline transcription and translation.

#### My notes, examples, and questions

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**Lab or safety notes**  
**What must I handle carefully?**

Supplies:

- DNA-to-protein modeling kit or paper nucleotide cutouts
- Codon (amino acid) chart
- Chromosome and gene diagram
- Colored markers for base pairing
- Lab notebook for the model and mutation trace

**My notes, examples, and questions**

### Summary

Today's lesson focused on DNA, genes, and protein. The main target was: Explain DNA structure and the path from gene to protein before the PLTW diagnosis task. The evidence of learning is Pre-lab: Pre-lab mutation plan: the original DNA template sequence (9 bases minimum), the mRNA transcription, the amino acid translation, and the specific base-pair change you plan to introduce Wednesday.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

**My summary**

### My final question or connection