

## **LESSON PLAN 2**

FRM/FMIPA/062-01 18 February 2012

1. Faculty /Study Program : Mathematics and Science / Biology Education

2. Course / Code : BIC 223

3. Credits : 2

4. Semester and Duration : IV , 100 minutes

5. Basic competence : Describe the pattern of inheritance in Mendelian genetics
 6. Achievement indicator : Students are able to explain Mendels' experiment, Mendel I

and II Law, and analyze the inheritance of different traits

according to Mendels' findings.

7. Topics / Sub-topics : Mendelian Genetics : Mendel postulate and monohybrid,

dihybrid, trihybrid crosses

8. Lecture activity :

Activity	Details of activity	Duration	Method	Media	References
Introduction	<ul> <li>Discussion on why Mendel has become an important figure in genetics</li> <li>A brief explanation on the method used by Mendel in his experiment and the effect it has in the study of genetics</li> </ul>	10 minutes	Discussion and lecture	PPT, boardmarker	Klug et al., 2006. Concepts of Genetics and Brooker.2009.Genetics Analysis and Principles

					<del>                                     </del>
Main Presentation	<ul> <li>Explanation about Mendels' experiment, his postulates, and also on his monohybrid cross</li> <li>Students are asked to analyze the method used by Mendel and use it to solve several problems of monohybrid cross</li> <li>Explanation on dihybrid cross, mendel II law, trihybrid cross, reciprocal cross, and test cross</li> <li>Students are asked to analyze several examples of dihybrid and</li> </ul>	30 minutes  10 minutes  10 minutes	Lecture  Discussion  Lecture	PPT, animasi, boardmarker	Klug et al., 2006. Concepts of Genetics and Brooker.2009.Genetics Analysis and Principles
	trihybrid cross				
Closing	<ul> <li>Studentas are asked tomake a conclusion of the topic and a quiz is given to test students' understanding on the topic</li> </ul>	10 minutes	Discussion		

Follow up	<ul> <li>An assignment is given in relation to this topic (a trihybrid cross)</li> </ul>		

## 9. Evaluation

## Questions:

- 1) In a cross between black and white guinea pigs, all of the F1 were black. In the F2 generation there were ¾ black and ¼ white. Draw a diagram of the cross and write all of the genotype and phenotype in each generation!
- 2) Why is the pea plant (Pisum sativum) a good model organism for Mendels' experiment?

## Answers:

1) Parent: BB x bb (black x white)

F1: Bb (all black)

F2: BB, Bb, bb (3/4 black, 1/4 white)

2) Peas: - easy to grow in Mendels' environment

- Have many offsprings (1 pod, many seeds)

- A short life cycle

- Can be crossed artificially

- Simple genetic analysis

Yogyakarta, February 2012 Lecturer

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