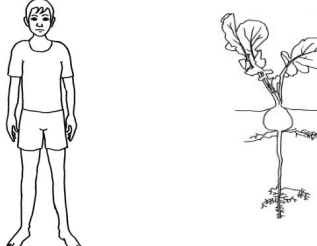
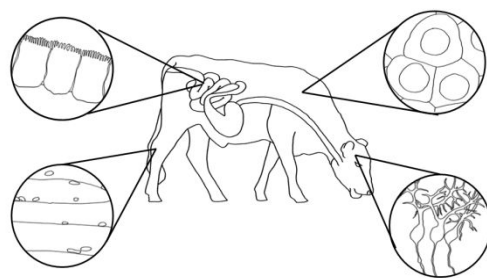
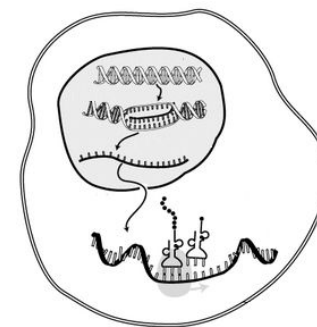


Tracing Genetic Information

	Questions	Rules to Follow (tracing information at a scale)	Evidence We Can Observe (connecting scales)
<p>Organisms</p> 	<p>Tracing Information: What is the observable trait?</p> <p>Connecting scales: How are traits influenced by heredity and environment?</p>	<p>All organisms come from other organisms and inherit their genes from one parent (asexual reproduction) or two parents (sexual reproduction).</p>	<p>An organism's traits depend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA (genes) inside every cell • The influence of the environment
<p>Cells</p> 	<p>Tracing Information: How do cells influence the observable trait?</p> <p>Connecting scales: What is going on inside cells?</p>	<p>All cells come from other cells and inherit one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the parent cell's genes (mitosis) • half of the parent cell's genes (meiosis) • genes from two parent cells (fertilization) 	<p>Differences in organisms depend on differences in the structure and function of their cells.</p> <p>The structure and function of a cell is determined by proteins it makes.</p>
<p>Molecules</p> 	<p>Tracing Information: Where is the DNA coming from?</p> <p>Connecting scales: How is DNA involved in the trait?</p>	<p>All DNA comes from other DNA.</p> <p>DNA replicates before mitosis and meiosis.</p> <p>Mutations can change DNA.</p>	<p>Cells make proteins and other molecules following instructions in their DNA.</p> <p>Scientists can determine the sequence of DNA and measure the amount of different proteins in cells.</p>