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| Module name | **Genetics - a basic course** |
| Module code | B-BT.015B |
| ISCED code | 0511: Biology |
| Study cycle | I and II° |
| Semester | winter semester |
| Responsible for this module  | dr hab. Monika Janczarek (e-mail: mon.jan@poczta.umcs.lublin.pl), tel. (48) 81-537-59-74 |
| Language of instruction | English |
| Website | - |
| Prerequisites | Completed course in biochemistry |
| ECTS | 6.5 |
| ECTS points hour equivalents | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher) Lectures – 30 hours; Laboratory – 45 Total number of hours with an academic teacher 90Number of ECTS points with an academic teacher 3Non-contact hours (students' own work) 105Total number of non-contact hours 105Number of ECTS points for non-contact hours 3.5**Total number of ECTS points for the module = 6.5** |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | Written or oral exam |
| Description | The module covers the knowledge of the basic principles of genetics in prokaryotes and eukaryotes at the level of molecules, cells, and multicellular organisms. Topics include Mendelian and non-Mendelian inheritance, structure and function of DNA, chromosomes, and genomes; DNA replication, recombination and repair; gene expression; mutations and mutagenesis. |
| Reading list | 1. T.A. Brown, Genomes 2. J.E. Krebs, E.S. Goldstein, S.T. Kilpatrick, Lewin. Genes3. Hartwell, Hood, Goldberg, Reynolds, Silver, Veres. Genetics: From Genes to Genomes |
| Educational outcomes | **KNOWLEDGE****-** The Mendelian and non-Mendelian modes of inheritance that govern passage of genetic traits across generations**-** The basic structure, properties and function of DNA, chromosomes, and other genomes as well as how chromosomes are segregated in mitosis and meiosis- The basics of the molecular processes of DNA replication, recombination, transcription, and translation as well as the important characteristics of the genetic code **SKILLS****-** Use this knowledge of inheritance to track alleles through subsequent generations and categorize and predict genotypes and phenotypes**-** draw the stages of mitosis and meiosis and explain how the process of mutation occurs and generates phenotypic diversity**-** draw and name relevant machinery involved in the following processes: DNA replication, transcription, and translation**ATTITUDES**Applying the obtained knowledge to solving various genetic problems by utilizing critical thinking, and data analyzing. |
| Practice | - |

**Information about classes in the cycle**

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| Website | - |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | assessment of labs,  |
| Comments |  |
| Reading list | 1. T.A. Brown, Genomes 2. J.E. Krebs, E.S. Goldstein, S.T. Kilpatrick, Lewin. Genes3. Hartwell, Hood, Goldberg, Reynolds, Silver, Veres. Genetics: From Genes to Genomes |
| Educational outcomes | **KNOWLEDGE**-Basic concepts of classical (including Mendelian genetics) and molecular genetics, genetic mapping, mitosis and meiosis, DNA replication and recombination, gene transcription and regulation of gene expression, connection of genotype and phenotype.**SKILLS**-Understanding the logic and core concepts of classical and molecular genetics, including: prediction of genotypic and phenotypic ratios for complexcrosses; mechanisms of DNA replication, recombination, transcription and gene expression. -Explaining how mutations can alter the outcomes of these processes; **ATTITUDES**Apply this knowledge to solving genetic problems by utilizing critical thinking, data analyzing and predicting experimental results. |
| A list of topics | 1. Mendelian genetics and probability
2. Non-Mendelian genetics
3. Chromosoemes, karyotypes and mitosis
4. Meiosis, ploidy and gametes
5. Human pedigrees
6. Chromosomes –structure and function
7. Linkage, crossing over and gene mapping
8. DNA structure, function and replication
9. Mutations and mutagenesis, analysis of mutants in the context of gene function
10. Gene expression
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| Teaching methods | Experimental work, presentation, discussion |
| Assessment methods | written tests |