

Grade Level: Fifth Grade

Time: 20 minutes

**Brief Description of Lesson:** In this activity, students will learn about DNA and what it consists of by creating their own DNA with the materials given.

SCIENCE	TECHNOLOGY	ENGINEERING	MATHEMATICS
Standard: SC.5.L.14.1: Identify the organs in the human body and describe their functions, including the skin, brain, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, intestines, pancreas, muscles and skeleton, reproductive organs, kidneys, bladder, and sensory organs.	Standard: ISTE: 2.4.b: Collaborate and co-learn with students to discover and use new digital resources and diagnose and troubleshoot technology issues.	Standard: 3-5-ETS1-3 Engineering Design: Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled, and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.	Standard: MA.5.DP.1.2: Interpret numerical data, with whole-number values, represented with tables or line plots by determining the mean, mode, median or range.
Activity: The mentor will first introduce the experiment and ask the students what prior knowledge they may have relating to the human body organs. The instructor will be able to show the students this video to learn more about DNA and why it matters when it comes to the organs.  What is DNA?  Make sure to stop and check for comprehension throughout the video: @42 seconds- What did they compare DNA to? @1:10- What do amino acids form? @1:50- Do proteins have to be in	Activity: Students will be able to use technology to keep track of the data they have acquired, such as the amounts of each material they have used.  They will also record, on a device, their experiments' results to analyze them after the STEM field day visit and share amongst their classmates. Where students can then provide feedback on each other's results.  Supporting Resources/Devices: -A device so that students can record their data	Hook: DNA is the instructions for how to make the body, like the code to a video game or blueprints for a house. If you used a very strong microscope, you would see that DNA looks like a twisting ladder. An important part of your DNA is the Base Pairs. Adenine (A) bonds with Thymine (T), and Cytosine (C) bonds with Guanine (G).  Problem: How would you build your DNA based on the materials given and the bonding of the Base Pairs?  Measurable Goal: Students will determine if they	Activity:  *All candy used is peanut free* As the students make the Edible DNA, they will complete the following worksheet to determine the Mean of the Dots they have been given.  Worksheet 1  The students will be given the necessary materials and perform the following:  • Separate and Sort  1. You'll want to separate your 4 colors of the soft candy into different cups or bowls.  2. Assign each of the colors a specific nucleotide.  • Construct your Base

Base Pairs are bonded:

candy cups or bowls

@4:00- What does DNA create?

Grade Levels: Fourth Grade Time: 20 minutes Brief Description of Lesson: In this activity, students will learn about DNA and what it consists of by creating their own DNA with the materials given. FIU-EOW offers ways to differentiate to provide opportunities for all students to access the curriculum or standards. These are being provided as suggestions. • Adenine (Yellow Dots) and with their buddy before What does RNA create? Thymine (Green Dots) starting this step. 2. Then choose the order Then, they will teach the Cytosine (Orange Dots) vocabulary needed to for your base pairs and and Guanine (Red Dots) lay them out onto your understand the experiment's components and purpose better. workspace in the order \*All candy used is peanut free\* you chose. After this step, students should 3. Start putting your soft clearly understand how each candies on the component affects and its role in toothpicks in sets of the experiment. two, one on each end. 4. Continue doing this **VOCABULARY** DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid): the until you've used all of aenetic information inside the the nucleotides you set body's cells that helps make up in your sequence people who they are. pairs. Assembling your 2D DNA Model **Genes:** are made up of segments 1. Once you have the of DNA and they determine number of desired physical traits, including the color base pairs for your DNA of your eyes and whether your hair is straight or curly. model constructed. you may want to lay Base Pairs: form a code down the them out in the order you're going to be length of the DNA. Adenine (A) bonding with Thymine (T), and attaching them to your Cytosine (C) bonding with "backbone pieces". Guanine (G) Turning your Edible DNA

## Components:

- Twizzlers Candy
- DOTS Candy
- Wooden Toothpicks
- Cups and Bowls

- Model into a 3D Double Helix
  - 1. Then grab both ends of your model and slightly twist them in opposite directions to create YOUR VERY OWN DNA DOUBLE-HELIX!

Differentiation: Differentiation: Differentiation: Differentiation:

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Students will be allowed to record Worksheet with more DNA models Students will be given the When creating the edible DNA, opportunity to view a video their projects and look them over students should be allowed to to reference when comparing before and after it is presented to later. reference an instruction manual their results. the class. Watching the video with pictures and descriptions of before or after individually or This accommodation will elevate each step. Worksheet 1 within a small group will allow the any challenges around having to Worksheet 2 students to pause the video and write down and describe the Worksheet 1 ask clarifying questions in a small outcomes of their projects during group setting. the activity. **DIY Edible DNA**