I. OBJECTIVES	
A. Content Standards	The learner's demonstrate an understanding of the information stored in DNA as being used to make proteins.
B. Performance Standards	
C. Learning Competencies Write the LC code for each	Explain how protein is made using information from DNA S10LT-IIId- 37
D. Learning Objectives	Infer why the structures of DNA enables it to be easily copied.
II. CONTENT	**TRANSCRIPTION**
III. LEARNING RESOURCES	
A. References	
1.Teacher's Guide pages	
2.Learner's Materials pages	273-275
3.Textbook pages	
4.Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR)portal	
B. Other Learning Resources	
IV. PROCEDURES	
A. Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson **(2 mins.)** **elicit**	Describe transcription using how it works from the model you've made the other day. Answer may vary.
B. **Establishing a purpose for the lesson** **(1 min.)** **Engage**	Can you consider these RNA to be workers in the production of proteins? Why? Yes. RNA gets instruction from DNA on how the protein should be assembled.
C. **Presenting examples/ instances of the new lesson** **Explore** **(2-5 mins.)**	How does the information in DNA, which is found in the nucleus, move to the ribosome in the cytoplasm? The mRNA carries the information of the genes in the DNA through the DNA-dependent RNA synthesis or transcription. In eukaryotes, the mRNA moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, where the information is translated into proteins with the help of ribosomes.
D. **Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1** **Explain** **(15 mins.)**	Presentation of the model made. Presentation may vary.
E. **Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills#2** **(10 mins.)**	Does the mRNA model more closely resemble the DNA strand for which it was transcribed? It can be unzipped by RNA polymerase and make corresponding RNA that maybe translated proteins required by the cell. This is important to keep the

	integrity of the DNA as the basis of heredity but at the same time produce the products that are encoded in the genes.
F. Developing mastery **(Leads to Formative Assessment 3)** **(12 mins.)** **Elaborate**	Explain how the structure of DNA enables the molecule to be easily transcribed? Why is this important for genetic information? It can be unzipped by RNA polymerase and make corresponding RNA that maybe translated proteins required by the cell. This is important to keep the integrity of the DNA as the basis of heredity but at the same time produce the products that are encoded in the genes.
G. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living **(3 mins.)**	How is RNA important to the cell? RNA brings the information from the DNA, which is in the nucleus, and brings it to the cytoplasm and serves as a template for protein synthesis.
H. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson **(3 mins)**	How does a mRNA molecule carry information from DNA? The mRNA carries the information of the genes in the DNA through the DNA-dependent RNA synthesis or transcription. In eukaryotes, the mRNA moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, where the information is translated into proteins with the help of ribosomes
I. Evaluating learning **(8 mins)**	Give your inference on why the structures of DNA enables to be easily copied. Answer may vary.
J. Additional activities for application or remediation **(1 min)**	Bring materials needed in the conduct of activity 4.
V. REMARKS	
VI. REFLECTION	
A. No .of learners who earned 80% on the formative assessment	
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation.	
C. Did the remedial lessons work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson.	
D. No .of learners who continue to require remediation	
E. Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?	
F. What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?	
G. What innovation or localized materials did I use/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?	

Prepared by:

Checked by

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Teacher

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School Head

Observed by:

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