**Mutations**

(Get information online for Extra Credit)

**I. Introduction**

 **1. What are mutations?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. Chromosomal mutations result from changes in a single gene.**

 Circle One : True False

**II. Types Of Mutations**

 **1. Mutations that occur at a single point in a DNA sequence are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mutations.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Type** |  **Description** |  **Examples** |
|  | The loss of all or part of a chromosome. | ABC•DEF → AC•DEF |
|  | A segment of a chromosome is repeated. | ABC•DEF → ABBC•DEF |
|  | Part of a chromosome becomes orientedIn the reverse of its usual direction. | ABC•DEF → AED•CBF |
|  | Part of one chromosome breaks off & attaches to another chromosome. | ABC•DEF ABC•IJKL →GH•IJKL GH•DEF |

 **2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mutation involves the insertion or deletion of a nucleotide.**

 **3. Complete the table of chromosomal mutations.**

 **4. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about gene mutations.**

a. Point mutations affect just one nucleotide.

 b. The substitution of one nucleotide for another in the gene never affects the function of

 the protein.

 c. Point mutations that involve the insertion or deletion of a nucleotide change the

 reading frame of the genetic message.

 d. Frame-shift mutations affect every amino acid that follows the point of the mutation.

**III. Genetic Disorders & Meiosis**

 **1. What is polyploidy?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 **2. What is nondisjunction?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **3. Draw illustrations showing the difference between normal meiosis and nondisjunction.**

 *(We will do this in class.)*

 Normal Nondisjunction

 **4. List four examples of nondisjunction.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Diagnosing Genetic Disorders**

 **1. What is an advantage and disadvantage of using amniocentesis to diagnose disorders?**

 Advantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Disadvantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. What is an advantage and disadvantage of using chorionic villi sampling to diagnose**

 **disorders?**

 Advantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Disadvantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **3. What is an advantage and disadvantage of using ultrasound to diagnose disorders?**

 Advantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Disadvantage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_