

The following information applies to all parts.

4. The process of meiosis enables animals that reproduce sexually to produce gametes.

Part A

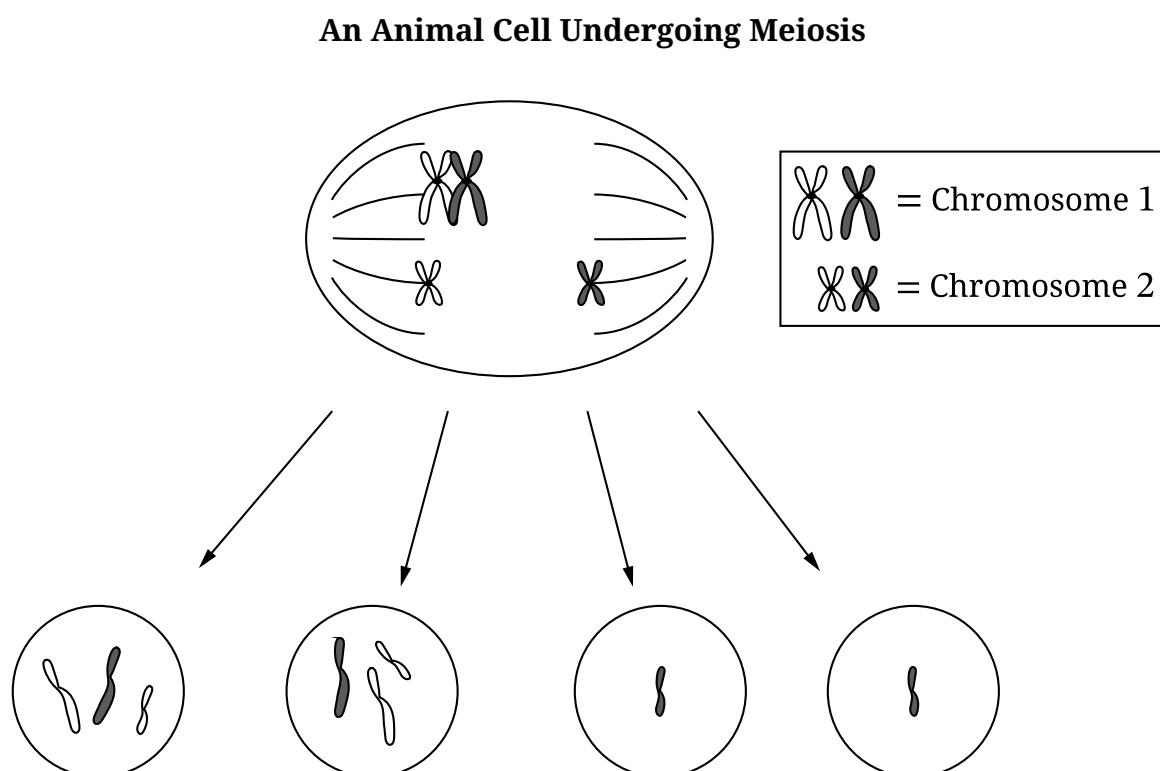
Describe one characteristic of chromosome movement during Meiosis I.

Part B

Explain why chromosomes are more visible when viewed under a microscope during mitosis or meiosis than at any other time in the cell cycle.

Part C

An animal cell with two pairs of homologous chromosomes (a diploid number of four) has undergone meiosis to produce four gametes, and an error occurred at one step, as shown in the figure. One set of chromosomes is represented in white, and the other set is represented in gray.



Assume that each gamete produced by the cell shown in the figure is fertilized by a gamete with a complete haploid set of chromosomes. Also assume gene regulation on Chromosome 1 is not affected by the number of copies of Chromosome 1 in the four resulting viable zygotes. **Predict** the difference in mRNA production from genes on Chromosome 1 among the four possible zygotes.

Part D

Triploidy describes a condition in which an organism has three complete sets of chromosomes in each cell. Provide reasoning to **justify** the claim that most organisms with triploidy cannot produce gametes with the chromosome number typical of the species.

1. Crossing over in meiosis I is required for homologous chromosomes to properly align during metaphase and segregate during the first cell division.

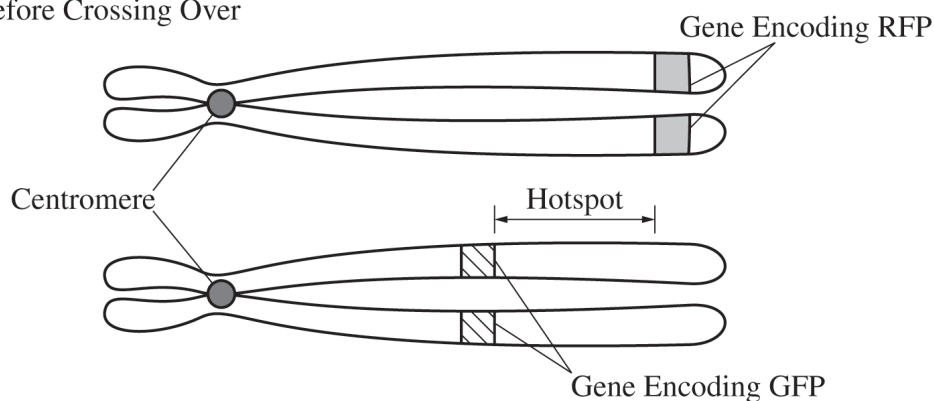
(a)

- (i) **Describe** the function of S phase of interphase.

Some regions of a chromosome called hotspots display a higher frequency of crossing over than other regions do. Crossing over is suppressed in chromosomal regions near the centromeres. The centromere region of a duplicated chromosome includes a collection of proteins that form a structure called the kinetochore. Scientists hypothesized that one or more of these kinetochore proteins are responsible for suppressing crossing over around the centromere.

To investigate their hypothesis, scientists modified chromosome 8 in yeast such that, in each cell, one chromosome from the pair of homologous chromosome 8s contained the gene encoding red fluorescent protein (RFP), while the other chromosome from the pair contained the gene encoding green fluorescent protein (GFP). Cells expressing RFP emit (give off) red light, and cells expressing GFP emit green light. Models of the modified chromosome 8 both before and after crossing over are shown in Figure 1.

A. Before Crossing Over



B. After Crossing Over

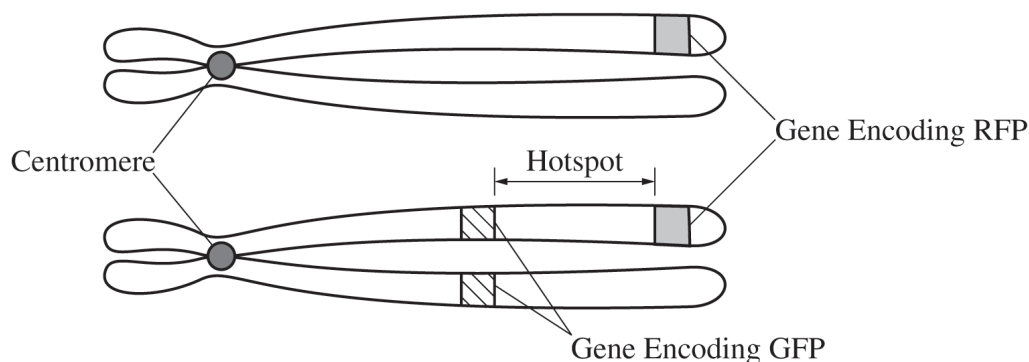


Figure 1. Models of modified chromosome 8 used in the experiment (A) before and (B) after crossing over occurs at the hotspot

- (ii) **Explain** why some haploid cells formed after meiosis in this experiment will have only one fluorescent marker.

The scientists then investigated whether attaching individual kinetochore proteins to a specific DNA sequence present in a known crossing-over hotspot on chromosome 8 affected the frequency of crossing over at this location. In their first experiment, they examined three groups of yeast cells containing the modified chromosome 8. Group 1 contained no kinetochore proteins attached to the hotspot, group 2 contained the kinetochore protein CTF attached to the hotspot, and group 3 contained the kinetochore protein IML attached to the hotspot. For each group, the scientists determined the frequency of crossing over between the RFP and GFP genes. To determine the frequency, the scientists added the number of cells emitting both red and green light to the number of cells that emitted no light and divided by the total number of cells (Figure 2).

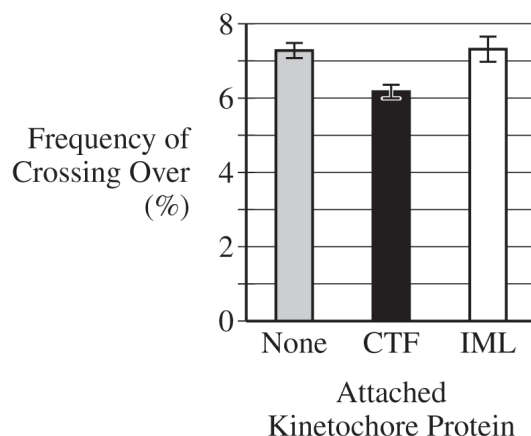


Figure 2. The frequency of crossing over in a hotspot on yeast chromosome 8 for cell groups treated with different kinetochore proteins. Error bars represent $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

- (b)
- Identify** the control group for the scientists' first experiment, shown in Figure 2.
 - In a follow-up experiment, the scientists created a modified version of CTF in which the DNA-binding portion had been removed. They compared the frequency of crossing over in yeast cells in the presence and absence of unmodified CTF with that in yeast cells in the presence and absence of the modified CTF protein (data not shown). In the follow-up experiment, **justify** why the scientists used a modified CTF protein that is unable to bind to DNA as a control.
 - Identify** the independent variable in the follow-up experiment.
- (c) Based on Figure 2, **describe** the effect on the frequency of crossing over when CTF is attached to the chromosome 8 hotspot compared with the effect when IML is attached to the hotspot.
- (d)
- Predict** the effect on the number of copies of chromosome 8 likely to be present in the resulting daughter cells when CTF is attached to the hotspot.
 - Provide reasoning to **justify** your prediction.
 - Explain** how the presence of hotspots (Figure 1) could increase the likelihood that a population will survive in the presence of selective pressures.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

If there are multiple parts to this question, write the part letter with your response.

2. During meiosis, double-strand breaks occur in chromatids. The breaks are either repaired by the exchange of genetic material between homologous nonsister chromatids, which is the process known as crossing over (Figure 1A), or they are simply repaired without any crossing over (Figure 1B). Plant breeders developing new varieties of corn are interested in determining whether, in corn, a correlation exists between the number of meiotic double-strand chromatid breaks and the number of crossovers.

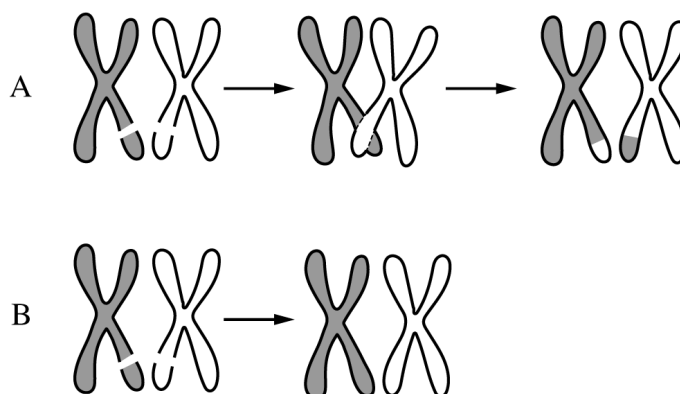


Figure 1. Double-strand breaks in chromatids are repaired with crossing over (A) or without crossing over (B).

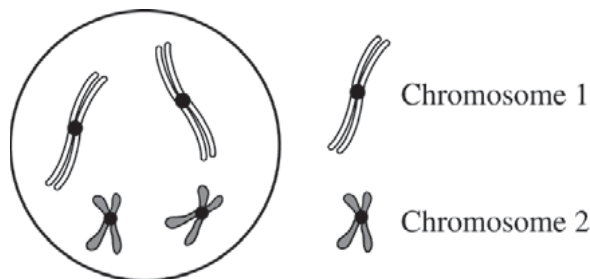
Using specialized staining and microscopy techniques, scientists counted the number of double-strand chromatid breaks and the number of crossovers in the same number of meiotic gamete-forming cells of six inbred strains of corn (Table 1).

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF CHROMATID DOUBLE-STRAND BREAKS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CROSSOVERS IN INBRED STRAINS OF CORN

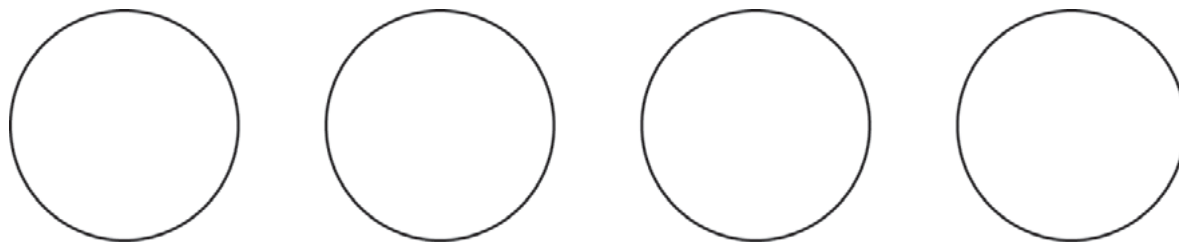
Strain of Corn	Number of Double-Strand Breaks	Average Number of Crossovers ($\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$)
I	710	19.5 ± 0.5
II	650	18.0 ± 0.7
III	600	17.5 ± 1.0
IV	510	16.0 ± 1.0
V	425	14.0 ± 0.5
VI	325	11.0 ± 1.5

- (a) The double-strand breaks occur along the DNA backbone. **Describe** the process by which the breaks occur.
- (b) Using the template in the space provided for your response, **construct** an appropriately labeled graph that represents the data in Table 1 and allows examination of a possible correlation between double-strand breaks and crossovers. Based on the data, **determine** whether corn strains I, II, and III differ in their average number of crossovers.
- (c) Based on the data, **describe** the relationship between the average number of double-strand breaks and the average number of crossovers in the strains of corn analyzed in the experiment.
- (d) Crossing over (Figure 1A) creates physical connections that are required for proper separation of homologous chromosomes during meiosis. A diploid cell with four pairs of homologous chromosomes undergoes meiosis to produce four haploid cells. Crossing over occurs between only three of the pairs. **Predict** the number of chromosomes most likely present in each of the four haploid cells. Provide reasoning to **justify** your prediction. **Explain** how plant breeders can use the information in Table 1 to help develop new varieties of corn.
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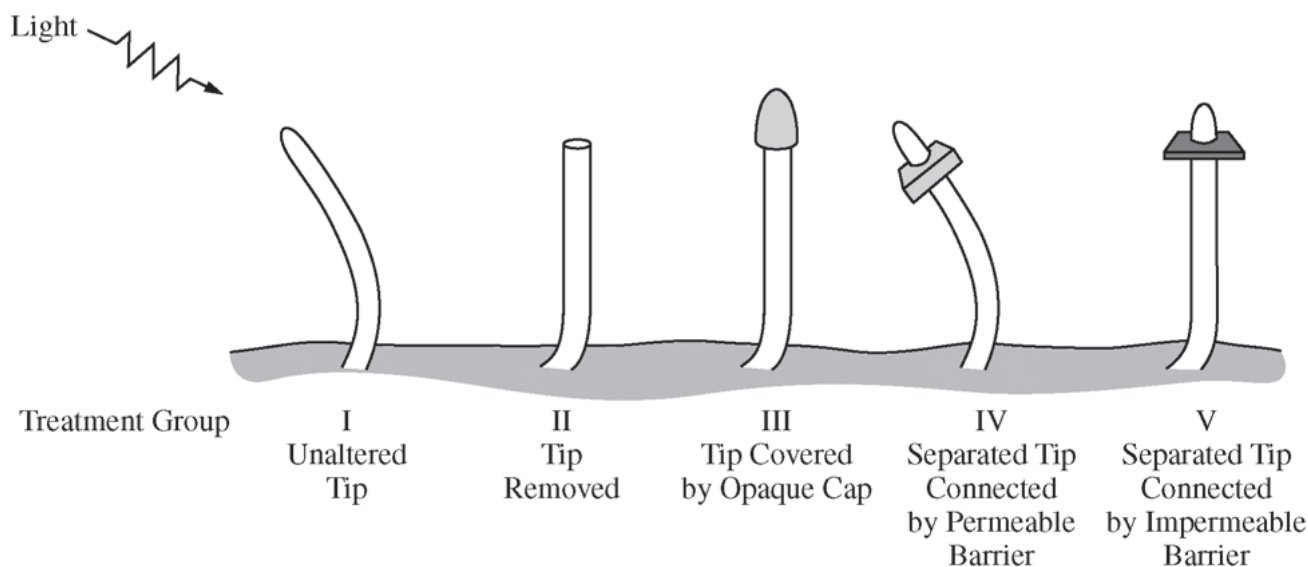
Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.



7. In a certain species of plant, the diploid number of chromosomes is 4 ($2n = 4$). Flower color is controlled by a single gene in which the green allele (G) is dominant to the purple allele (g). Plant height is controlled by a different gene in which the dwarf allele (D) is dominant to the tall allele (d). Individuals of the parental (P) generation with the genotypes $GGDD$ and $ggdd$ were crossed to produce F_1 progeny.
- (a) **Construct** a diagram below to depict the four possible normal products of meiosis that would be produced by the F_1 progeny. Show the chromosomes and the allele(s) they carry. Assume the genes are located on different chromosomes and the gene for flower color is on chromosome 1.
- (b) **Predict** the possible phenotypes and their ratios in the offspring of a testcross between an F_1 individual and a $ggdd$ individual.
- (c) If the two genes were genetically linked, **describe** how the proportions of phenotypes of the resulting offspring would most likely differ from those of the testcross between an F_1 individual and a $ggdd$ individual.



4. Both mitosis and meiosis are forms of cell division that produce daughter cells containing genetic information from the parent cell.
- (a) **Describe** TWO events that are common to both mitosis and meiosis that ensure the resulting daughter cells inherit the appropriate number of chromosomes.
- (b) The genetic composition of daughter cells produced by mitosis differs from that of the daughter cells produced by meiosis. **Describe** TWO features of the cell division processes that lead to these differences.
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8. A research team has genetically engineered a strain of fruit flies to eliminate errors during DNA replication. The team claims that this will eliminate genetic variation in the engineered flies. A second research team claims that eliminating errors during DNA replication will not entirely eliminate genetic variation in the engineered flies.
- (a) **Provide** ONE piece of evidence that would indicate new genetic variation has occurred in the engineered flies.
- (b) **Describe** ONE mechanism that could lead to genetic variation in the engineered strain of flies.
- (c) **Describe** how genetic variation in a population contributes to the process of evolution in the population.

STOP

END OF EXAM