Supplemental Material CBE—Life Sciences Education

Wright et al.

The following file is the Meiosis Assessment that was given to students pre-instruction in a mid-level Cell Biology course.

Correct answers are in red.

How much do you know about Meiosis already?

1. The figure at right represents a diploid precursor germ cell.

How many chi	romosomes are shown?	6		
What is "N"?	3			

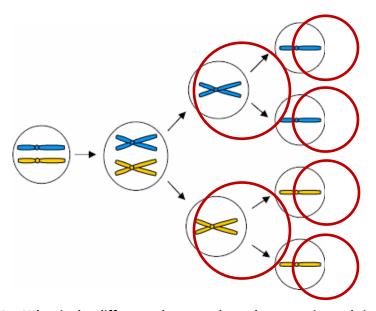


2. The figure at right represents the same cell after DNA replication.

How many chromosomes are shown? _		6	
What is "N"?	3		



3. Circle all haploid cells in the figure of meiosis below.



4. What is the difference between homologous pairs and sister chromatids?

Sister chromatids are identical copies of a single chromosome that has undergone DNA replication. They are joined together at the centromere. Homologous pairs are nearly identical chromosomes at the DNA sequence level but which are derived from different parental sources. Thus they may contain different alleles of the same genes. They are not normally joined together except during crossing over.

5. Where do homologous chromosomes come from?

One member of each homologous pair is inherited from each parent in a diploid organism.

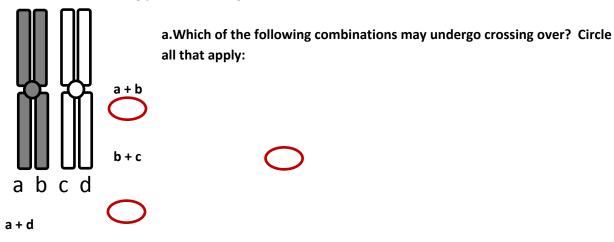
6. How do homologous chromosomes find each other to pair properly?

The nearly identical DNA sequence on homologous pairs allows for complementary base-pairing between homologues.

7. What determines where crossing over occurs?

Stretches of identical (or nearly identical) DNA sequences.

8. Consider the following pair of homologous chromosomes:



b. How many of these crossovers could occur simultaneously? All of them

9. Is crossing over necessary for meiosis? Explain.

Yes, crossing over is necessary for the proper alignment of homologous pairs of chromosomes. If homologous pairs do not align properly they will not segregate properly during cell division.

10. What causes chromosomes to line up in the center of the cell?

Microtubules originating from the centrosomes connect with the kinetochore at the centromere of each chromosome. The balanced tension due to growing and shrinking of the microtubules results in the chromosomes eventually lining up at the center of the cell.

11. How similar are X and Y chromosomes? Why is this important?

While the X and Y chromosomes are non-homologous chromosomes they do share regions of identical DNA sequence (sequence homology). This is important because it allows X and Y to cross-over (pair) during meiosis and then segregate properly (one sex chromosome per gamete).

12. What is the end product of meiosis? What are these cells used for?

The end products are gametes. These cells are haploid and contain one full set of chromosomes. Gametes are used for the later process of fertilization.

Textbook, authors (whole list), publishers, year, level (introductory or mid/upper

(GENES IX GOT OMITTED BECAUSE IT IS IDENTICAL TO LEWIN"S ESSENTIAL GENES)

Textbook	Authors	Publisher	Year	Level
The Living World, 7 th ed.	Johnson	McGraw Hill	2011	Introductory
Biology: Concepts and Connections, 6 th ed.	Campbell, Reece, Taylor, Simon, Dickey	Pearson	2008	Introductory
Scientific American Biology: Biology for a Changing World, 1 st ed.	Shuster, Vigna, Sinha, Tontonoz	W.H. Freeman & Co	2012	Introductory
Biological Sciences, 3 rd ed.	Mader	Pearson	2014	Introductory
Biology, 2 nd ed.	Brooker, Widmaier, Graham and Stiling	McGraw Hill	2010	Introductory
Principles of Life, 1 st ed.	Hillis, Savada, Heller, Price	W.H. Freeman & Co	2011	Introductory
Essential Cell Biology, 3 rd ed.	Alberts, Bray, Hopkin, Johnson, Lewis, Raff, Roberts and Walter	Garland Sciences	2010	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology of the Gene, 6 th ed.	Watson	Pearson	2007	Mid/Upper
Lewin's Essential Genes, 2 nd ed.	Lewin, Krebs, Goldstein, and Kilpatrick	Jones and Bartlett	2009	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology: Genes to Proteins, 4 th ed.	Tropp	Jones and Bartlett	2012	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology of the Cell, 5 th ed.	Alberts and Johnson	Garland Sciences	2007	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology: Principles of Genome Function, 1 st ed.	Craig, Cohen-Fix, Green, Greider, Storz, Wolberger	Oxford University Press	2010	Mid/Upper
Human Molecular Genetics, 4 th ed.	Strachan and Read	Garland Science	2011	Mid/Upper
Essentials of Genetics, 8 th ed.	Klug, Cummings, Spencer and Pallidino	Pearson	2013	Mid/Upper

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The Living World, 7 th edition	Johnson	McGraw Hill	2011	Introductory
Biology, 2 nd edition	Brooker, Windmaier, Graham and Stiling	McGraw Hill	2011	Introductory
Campbell's Biology, 10 th edition	Reese, Urry, Cain, Wasserman, Minorsky and Jackson	Pearson	2013	Introductory
How Life Works, 2 nd edition	Morris, Hall, Knoll, Lue and Michael	W.H. Freeman	2016	Introductory
Biological Science, 6 th edition	Freeman, Quillin, Allison, Black, Podgorski and Taylor	Pearson	2017	Introductory
Principles of Life, 2 nd edition	Hillis, Sadava, Heller and Price	W.H. Freeman	2014	Introductory
Biology, 10 th edition	Solomon, Martin, Martin and Berg	Cengage	2015	Introductory
Lewin's Essential Genes, 2 nd edition	Krebbs, Goldstein and Kilpatrick	Jones and Bartlett	2010	Mid/Upper
Concepts of Genetics, 1 st edition	Brooker	McGraw Hill	2012	Mid/Upper
Essential Cell Biology, 3 rd edition	Alberts, Bray, Hopkin, Johnson, Lewis, Raff, Roberts and Walter	Garland Science	2010	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology: Genes to Proteins, 4 th edition	Тгорр	Jones and Bartlett	2012	Mid/Upper
Molecular Biology: Principles of Genome Function, 1 st edition	Craig, Cohen-Fix, Green, Greider, Storz and Wolberger	Oxford	2010	Mid/Upper
Essentials of Genetics, 8 th edition	Klug, Cummings, Spencer and Pallidino	Pearson	2013	Mid/Upper
Human Molecular Genetics, 4 th edition	Strachan and Read	Garland Science	2011	Mid/Upper
Introduction to Genetics: A Molecular Approach, 1 st ed	Brown	Garland Science	2012	Mid/Upper
Becker's World of the Cell, 9 th edition	Hardin and Bertoni	Pearson	2016	Mid/Upper