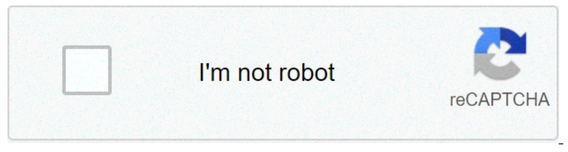

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Quiz review mitosis and meiosis answer sheet

If you're seeing this message, it means we're having trouble loading external resources on our website. If you're behind a web filter, please make sure that the domains *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org are unblocked. March 2-6Day 1Due: Lab 24 PrelabOpener: What is the name of the female part of a flower? What is the male part? Which portion of the female part turns into the fruit?CW: If you have flowers cross-pollinate your Wisconsin Fast Plants with another student's plants using a bee thorax. Follow the directions on the pdf to make a pollinating stick.Paper Answer Sheet: Then draw a bee and flower using a dissecting scope on 2x and label the parts listed on Lab 24 pdf.Create a wet mount of pollen from your flowers. Carefully remove the anther or anthers from your flower and place them on the slide. Then add a drop or two of water and cover with a cover slip. Use a compound light microscope on 400x to take a picture for your answer sheet. Be sure to only use the fine focus on high power.HW: Complete Lab 24 Homework and Watch: Mitosis and Meiosis. Review Sheet (Labs 22 - 24)Day 2Due: Review Sheet on Meiosis & Reproduction (Labs 22 - 24)Opener: What is the purpose for Mitosis? Meiosis? What is the difference in how the chromosomes line up in Metaphase I and Mitosis? Show your teacher the difference between metaphase of mitosis and metaphase I of meiosis using the Reebop chromosomes.CW: Review for quiz on Labs 22-24 Meiosis, Asexual and Sexual ReproductionMake sure that you know what makes a good drawing. Label the pre-drawn flower using only your drawing and then check your answers. Make a Venn Diagram showing the difference and similarities of asexual and sexual reproduction.HW: Study.â€¨1. Be sure to look over the Outline in the Outline Folder on the Portal.â€¨2. Look over the answer keys for prelab, answer sheet, and homework for Lab 22 - 24.â€¨3. The answer key to the review sheet is also in the Answer Key Folder on the Portal. â€¨4. Meiosis and Reproduction powerpoint with Notes is located in the Lectures Folder on the Portal.â€¨5. Know the difference between asexual & sexual reproduction and meiosis & mitosis. Make sure you know the asexual / sexual comparison chart on the review sheet and the mitosis / meiosis comparison chart on the Lab 22 answer sheet and powerpoint. Remember the keys are posted.6. Use the review game posted in the Lectures folder to make sure you know the information.7. Look at the videos and activities in the Web Resources for Labs Folder on the Portal: Review mitosis and meiosis and Flower parts and Asexual vs Sexual reproductionDay 3Opener: What happens in order for pollination to occur?CW: Lab 22-24 quiz on Meiosis and Reproduction.HW: RPS List 7Day 4Due: RPS List 7Opener: Go over RPS List 7 using the Google doc.CW: Start discussion of Human Reproduction (a sexual reproduction case study). Discuss how sperm are made in humans. HW: Study for RPS quizMarch 9-13Day 1Opener: RPS List 7 QuizCW: Discuss how eggs are made in humans and understand the difference between tampons and pads. Discuss how hormones control the menstrual cycle. HW: Complete Male and Female reproduction worksheetDay 2Due: Male and Female reproduction worksheetCW: Organize types of contraception. HW: Human Reproduction Review Sheet Day 3Due: Human Reproduction Review SheetOpener: Go over Review Sheet.CW: STI True False Pretest. Discuss STIs.Demonstrate proper condom use and learn steps on how to put on a condom properly and make a dental dam. Use the cards to determine the proper order of condom use.HW: Study for human reproduction quiz (will not include specifics of meiosis or the differences between asexual and sexual reproduction). Day 4Record's Day March 16-20: Distance LearningDay 1Finish Lab 19 Answer Sheet and submit it to the dropbox. If you need help creating graphs, refer to your Lab 2 pdf.Complete Lab 25 Prelab on DNA Structure and submit it.Day 2Think about what you learned yesterday. Can you name two characteristics of DNA?Watch the introductory video on Lab 25. Right click (two finger tap on a Mac) to open it in a new tab. From the new tab, you'll see the option in the bottom right corner to enlarge to full screen.Print the DNA structure model images and cut them out carefully. If you don't have a color printer, use crayons or markers to shade the images to the correct color.Complete this updated Lab 25 Answer Sheet and submit it. NOTE: You'll need your phone for taking pictures. When the pdf instructs you to 'show your teacher,' you'll need to insert a photograph into the Answer Sheet.Day 3Complete Lab 25 Homework and submit it.Print out the notes pages on DNA structure. Watch the DNA PowerPoint part 1 and take notes. Then watch the introductory video for Lab 26. Both are found under Resources: Videos: DNA Structure and Function folder. Complete the Lab 26 Prelab on How DNA controls the workings of the cell. Can you name the four DNA Bases? Which ones bonds with which?Begin working on Lab 26 Answer Sheet. Be sure to follow the directions in the pdf carefully.Day 4Watch DNA Powerpoint part 2 and take notes on your paper PowerPoint document. The video is found under Resources: Videos: DNA Structure and Function folder. Finish Lab 26 Answer Sheet and drop it off.Watch the video on how to complete the Lab 26 homework. It is found under Resources: Videos: DNA Structure and Function folder. The link on the Lab 26 homework is no longer available. Here is a great video to explain what is happening in transcription and translation. Complete Lab 26 Homework by Monday. If you can't draw your CHNOPS on your computer or iPad, then draw it on paper and take a picture to submit on the homework. March 23-27: Distance LearningDay 1Be sure you've completed and submitted Lab 26 Homework.Watch the DNA PowerPoint part 3 and take notes. Then watch the introductory video for Lab 27.Print the Reebop chromosomes, and the Reebop drawing. If you don't have a color printer, use crayons or markers to shade the images to the correct color. NOTE: If you were mailed copies of the chromosomes, you won't have a copy of the Reebop drawing. Instead, you can look at the drawing and use it to draw your own baby Reebop.Complete Lab 27 Prelab and submit it. Conduct Lab 27 and make your Reebop baby using the printed chromosomes. Enter your data in the Google doc of class data (remember to choose your class tab at the bottom). Build your Reebop by cutting out the Reebop drawing page you printed OR drawing your Reebop using the parts on the drawing page as your model. Take a photo of your Reebop and insert it on this Google doc on the page for YOUR CLASS. Your data and image should be entered by 5pm today - this is 5 points of your Lab 27 Answer Sheet. Lab 27 Answer Sheets are due by the end of Day 2.Complete Lab 27 homework (make sure you complete the gizmo) and submit it.Day 2Day 3Complete Lab 28 answer sheet (this content will not be on your quiz, but should help you review the new vocabulary words)Watch the review video for Labs 25-27 quiz and take notes. Watch Transcription and Translation. Watch an epic video on DNA coiling, replication, and translation: Part 1 and Part 2. Complete this review sheet. Study for the quiz.Be sure to look over the Outline in the Outline Folder on the Portal.Look over the prelab, answer sheet, and homework for Lab 25, 26, and 27. Review the structure of DNA activity as well.The answer key to the review sheet is in the Homework Folder on the Portal. DNA structure and function powerpoint with Notes is located in the Lectures Folder on the Portal.Look at the videos and activities in the Web Resources for Labs Folder on the Portal: Watch this video on transcription and translation.Day 4Before you being the quiz, think about the following: How does DNA make a protein? What is the difference between transcription and translationQuiz on Lab 25-27 DNA structure and function and Reebops. Cell division occurs as a part of the “cell cycle”. Just like your day has a routine from day to night, cells have routines of their own. The cell cycle is generally described as consisting of four main phases: G1, S phase, G2 and mitosis (or meiosis). Cells can also take a break from the grind of the cell cycle, in a state called G0 or senescence (note that some cells are permanently in G0). External growth factors can stimulate cells in G1 or G0 to proceed through the rest of the cycle, an example is Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), which promotes neuron growth. The restriction point is a special “point of no return” in G1 when cells no longer respond to removal of growth factors and will continue to progress to S phase no matter what. There are also internal signals that tell the cell to progress, these proteins are called cyclins and the cyclin that promotes mitosis is called cyclin B. S phase is especially important as this is the point at which the cell’s entire genome is duplicated through the process of semi-conservative DNA replication.The stages of mitosis are interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase, sometimes followed by cytokinesis. “Interphase” is a blanket term which describes all the stages before mitosis, that is: G1, S and G2 phases. The stages of meiosis are interphase, prophase I, metaphase I, anaphase I, telophase I, cytokinesis I, prophase II, metaphase II, anaphase II, telophase II, and finally cytokinesis II. See our detailed explanation below:Another way to understand the progression of mitosis and meiosis is by thinking about what is happeningto the chromosomes, centrosomes, nuclear membrane and cell plasma membrane at each stage of the process. Here we show how to do this for mitosis, why not try to recreate this table for meiosis? Mnemonics are also helpful, for example a useful mnemonic to remember the order of the steps in mitosis is “I Prefer Mating At Teatime” – Chamillionaire.The process of cell division is an intricate dance of molecular machinery that has fascinated researchers for hundreds of years. Advances in microscopy have had a huge impact on the field, from its humble beginnings observing metaphase chromosomes under the light microscope, to more sophisticated technologies today that can ask questions at the molecular level. Research into the cell cycle has also been highly rewarded, with the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine being awarded to Tim Hunt, Paul Nurse and Leland Hartwell for their joint discovery of cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases: the key regulators of the cell cycle [6]. However, despite our progress, many questions still remain.While there is only one way for mitosis to go right, there are many ways for it to go wrong. For example, in early mitosis, if there are incorrect contacts between microtubules and chromosomes, chromosomes can become misaligned, which can lead to incorrect segregation of sister chromatids. In late mitosis, how is the cell certain that the time is right to perform cytokinesis? The chromosome passenger complex (CPC) is a molecular guardian angel that acts at many stages of mitosis to safeguard the fidelity of the process. At the start of mitosis, the CPC localises all over the chromosomes and acts to modify chromatin, during mitosis it moves to the chromosome centromeres to prevent incorrect microtubule attachments and before cytokinesis the CPC finds its way to the central spindle. Therefore, a question of ongoing research is how does the CPC elegantly re-localise throughout mitosis to save the day?•Vader, G., Medema, R. H., & Lens, S. M. (2006). The chromosomal passenger complex: guiding Aurora-B through mitosis. The Journal of cell biology, 173(6), 833-837.•Kabeche, L., Nguyen, H. D., Buisson, R., & Zou, L. (2018). A mitosis-specific and R loop–driven ATR pathway promotes faithful chromosome segregation. Science, 359(6371), 108-114.You might remember from above that it is the protein cohesin that holds together sister chromatids in metaphase of mitosis and metaphase II of meiosis. However, in meiosis I homologous chromosomes must be held together in metaphase I, before these ties are swiftly broken during anaphase I. This feat is performed by a miraculous cellular zipper called the synaptonemal complex (SC). This zipper must be strong enough to hold chromosomes together, but it must also be disassembled equally efficiently, otherwise homologous chromosomes will not accurately segregate in anaphase I, leading to a potentially disastrous genetic inequality in the daughter cells. How exactly this zipper disassembles is a hot topic of research.•Argunhan, B., Tsubouchi, T., & Tsubouchi, H. (2018). Polo is not solo in meiosis. Cell Cycle, 17(3), 273-274.•Gao, J., & Colaiácovo, M. P. (2017). Zipping and unzipping: protein modifications regulating synaptonemal complex dynamics. Trends in Genetics.References1)Bennett, M. D. (1977). The time and duration of meiosis. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B, 277(955), 201-226.2)Jett, J. H. (2015). How long does it take a cell to divide? Cytometry Part A, 87(5), 383-384.3)Brewer, B. J., Chlebowicz-Sledziewska, E., & Fangman, W. L. (1984). Cell cycle phases in the unequal mother/daughter cell cycles of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and cellular biology, 4(11), 2529-2531.4)Clift, D., & Schuh, M. (2013). Restarting life: fertilization and the transition from meiosis to mitosis. Nature reviews Molecular cell biology, 14(9), 549.5)Paweletz, N. (2001). Walther Flemming: pioneer of mitosis research. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2(1), 72.6)Nurse, P. M. (2002). Nobel Lecture: Cyclin dependent kinases and cell cycle control. Bioscience reports, 22(5), 487-499. Return to List of Practice Quizzes

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