

## **Mutations & Change - Summative Assessment**

Name:					Hour	Date:		S	core:	/
<b>Directions</b> : A 3x5 note used. <u>Underline</u> require				notes can		N S D S E	QP			Protein
Background: The EG information needed to protein limits cell division. The EGF p with a letter represents information to answer  EGF Gene (5' → 3')  AAC-AGC-GAT-AGC-	F gene (below) assemble the E sion and is need protein is shown an individual a	provi <i>GF</i> proded for the contract the cont	des tote r <b>t</b> o <del>)</del>	in. This ooth Each cird d. Use th	11000	V N L E W W				
GAA-TGC-CCG-CTG-										(I)
AGC-CAT-GAT-GGC-	Amino Acid	Code		Charge	Hydrophobicity	Amino Acid	Code		Charge	Hydrophobicit
TAT-TGC-CTG-CAT-	Alanine	Ala	Α	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	Leucine	Leu	L	Neutral	Hydrophobic
GAT-GGC-GTG-TGC-	Arginine	Arg	R	Positive	Hydrophilic	Lysine	Lys	K	Positive	Hydrophilic
ATG-TAT-ATT-GAA-	Asparagine	Asn	N	Neutral	Hydrophilic	Methionine	Met	М	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
GCG-CTG-GAT-AAA-	Aspartic acid	Asp	D	Negative	Hydrophilic	Phenylalanir	Phe	F	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
TAT-GCG-TGC-AAC- TGC-GTG-GTG-GGC-	Cysteine	Cys	С	Neutral	Hydrophilic	Proline	Pro	Р	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
TAT-ATT-GGC-GAA-	Glutamine	Glu	Q	Positive	Hydrophilic	Serine	Ser	S	Neutral	Hydrophilic
CGC-TGC-CAG-TAT-	Glutamic acid	Gln	Е	Negative	Hydrophilic	Threonine	Thr	Т	Neutral	Hydrophilic
CGC-GAT-CTG-AAA-	Glycine	Gly	G	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	Tryptophan	Trp	W	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
TGG-TGG-GAA-CTG-	Histidine	His	Н	Positive	Hydrophilic	Tyrosine	Tyr	Υ	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
CGC-TGA	Isoleucine	Ile	I	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	Valine	Val	V	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>
1. How does the Include & under Score    Score   /3   Complete   Accurate   Precise				_		-		of th	ne <i>EGF</i> p	orotein?
Comments:  2. Summarize th	ree properties	of am	nine	o acids tl	nat determine	the shape a	and fu	ncti	on of the	e protein.
Score						•				
Complete Accurate  Precise										
Comments:										, _



**EGF Protein** 

Amino Acid	Code		Charge	Hydrophobicity
Alanine	Ala	Α	Neutral	Hydrophobic
Arginine	Arg	R	Positive	Hydrophilic
Asparagine	Asn	N	Neutral	Hydrophilic
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	Negative	Hydrophilic
Cysteine	Cys	С	Neutral	Hydrophilic
Glutamine	Glu	Q	Positive	Hydrophilic
Glutamic acid	Gln	Ε	Negative	Hydrophilic
Glycine	Gly	G	Neutral	Hydrophobic
Histidine	His	Н	Positive	Hydrophilic
Isoleucine	Ile	I	Neutral	Hydrophobic

Amino Acid	Code		Charge	Hydrophobicity	
Leucine	Leu	L	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	90000
Lysine	Lys	K	Positive	Hydrophilic	H <sub>2</sub> N
Methionine	Met	М	Neutral	Hydrophobic	
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	Neutral	Hydrophobic	
Proline	Pro	Р	Neutral	Hydrophobic	
Serine	Ser	S	Neutral	Hydrophilic	
Threonine	Thr	Т	Neutral	Hydrophilic	
Tryptophan Trp		W	Neutral	Hydrophobic	HOOC
Tyrosine	Tyr	Υ	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	
Valine	Val	٧	Neutral	<u>Hydrophobic</u>	

3. Based on the information in the table, the lighter colored amino acids in EGF protein most likely represent...

- a. Negatively-charged amino acids.
- b. Positively-charged amino acids.
- c. Hydrophilic amino acids.
- d. Hydrophobic amino acids.

4. The amino acids that are connected with black dots represent..



- a. Oppositely-charged amino acids.
- b. Similarly-charged amino acids.
- c. Cysteine amino acids.
- d. Hydrophobic amino acids.

5. If an arginine (R) is replaced by aspartic acid (D), what would happen?

□ Accurate
□ Precise

- . The new amino acid is now found on the outside of the protein.
- b. The new amino acid is now found on the inside of the protein.
- c. The new amino acid will be attracted to positively-charged amino acids.
- d. The new amino acid will be attracted to negatively-charged amino acids.

6. The EGF protein is important for limiting mitosis and for tooth formation. If a mutation in the EGF gene changes the fifth codon (GAA) into TAA, predict how this will change the traits of the affected organism. Defend your prediction with evidence and reasoning. (*Note – GAA codes for glutamine*).

EGF Gene (5' → 3')

AAC-AGC-GAT-AGC-GAA-TGC-CCG-CTG-AGC-CAT-GAT-GC-TG-CAT-GAT-GC-TAT-ATT-GAA-GCG-CTG-GAT-AAA-TAT-GCG-TG-GTG-GC-TAT-ATT-GCG-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-GAA-CGC-TGC-CAG-TAT-CGC-GAT-CTG-AAA-TGG-TGG-GAA-CTG-CGC-TGA

	·
	Comments:
	COMMENTS.
7	Rased on information in the previous question, this mutation is most likely which of the following

7. Based on information in the previous question, this mutation is most likely which of the following:

a. Substitution b. Insertion Frameshift c. Deletion Frameshift d. Chromosomal

8. If this mutation is passed on from parents to offpsring, it can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_

a. Acquired b. Chromosomal c. Hereditary d. Silent

Page Score:	/ 8

WATER	FORD
S	ize (m)

Score	of whales. These whales are grouped as either odontocetes (toothed) or	Odontocetes	monoceros	5.0
/1	mysticetes (toothless). The whales in bold are those over 10 m (33 feet). Which		Globicephala melas	5.7
/1	of the following claims is best supported by this data?		Orcinus	8.0
	a. The <i>odontocetes</i> whales (toothed) are all under 10 m.		orca <b>Physeter</b>	20.
	b. The <i>mysticetes</i> whales (toothless) are all under 10 m.		catodon Balaena	
	c. Most odontocetes whales are under 10 m; all mysticetes are over 10 m.	Mysticetes	mysticetus	17.
	d. There is no correlation between size and whether a whale has teeth.		Megaptera novaeangliae	19.
10.	What explains the relationship between size and whether or not a whale has		Balaenoptera physalus	25.
Score	<b>teeth?</b> Reference the <i>EGF</i> data provided on earlier pages if relevant.		Balaenoptera musculus	30.
/3			musculus	
□ Complete □ Accurate □ Precise				
	Comments:	JACO.	gail but	
11.	All whales descended from a dog-sized mammal called <i>Pakicetus</i> (shown	300	(# )	
Score	here). Summarize how A) mutations and B) natural selection enabled	12		-
/3	the evolution of whales from this four-legged land animal. (Image Source)			
□ Complete □ Accurate				
□ Accurate □ Precise				—
	Comments:			
12.	Whales have changed dramatically over millions of years, but sharks have remained	<b>U</b> 3	U	d
Score	in that same timeframe. Why? Summarize four factors that determine the pace	of evolut	ion.	
/3				
□ Complete □ Accurate				
□ Precise				
	Comments:			
		Score.		/ 10

Waterford Biology Mutations & Change Unit, Summative Assessment

9. The data here compare the size of the four largest species in two different orders



Use this page for ad	ditional writing spac	ce if needed. Indi	cate the question	number you're a	ddressing if you uso	e this space