

Reinforcement and Study Guide

Section 11.3 Genetic Changes

In your textbook, read about mutation: a change in DNA.

Cir	cle the letter of the	choice that best complete	s the stat	ement.	
1.	A mutation is any ma. cell.	istake or change in the b. DNA sequence.	c. ribos	omes.	d. nucleus.
2.	A point mutation is a change ina. several bases in mRNA.c. a single base pair in DNA.		b. several bases in tRNA.d. several base pairs in DNA.		
3.	A mutation in which a . a frame shift mut	n a single base is added or de cation. b. a point mutat		DNA is called translocation.	d. nondisjunction.
4.	Chromosomal muta a. humans.	tions are especially common b. animals.	in c. bacte	ria.	d. plants.
5.	Few chromosome mutations are passed on to the next generation because a. the zygote usually dies. b. the mature organism is sterile. c. the mature organism is often incapable of producing offspring. d. all of the above.				
6.	When part of one cl	hromosome breaks off and is b. insertion.	added to		nosome, the result is a(n) d. deletion.
7.	Many chromosome a. mitosis.	mutations result when chron b. meiosis.		ail to separate pring over.	operly during d. linkage.
8.	The failure of homo a. translocation.	b. disjunction.		erly is called isjunction.	d. deletion.
9.	Mutations that occur at random are called a. spontaneous mutations. c. nonrandom mutations.		b. nonspontaneous mutations.d. environmental mutations.		
10.	An agent that can cause a change in DNA is called a(n) a. zygote. b. inversion. c. mutagen. d. mutation.				
11.	Mutations in body c a. new species. c. sterile offspring.	eells can sometimes result in	b. cance d. hybri		