



University
of Glasgow | Student Learning
Service

The Student Learning Service and the PeerWise Self Directed Learning Assignment

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Biomolecular Sciences

and

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Student Learning Service





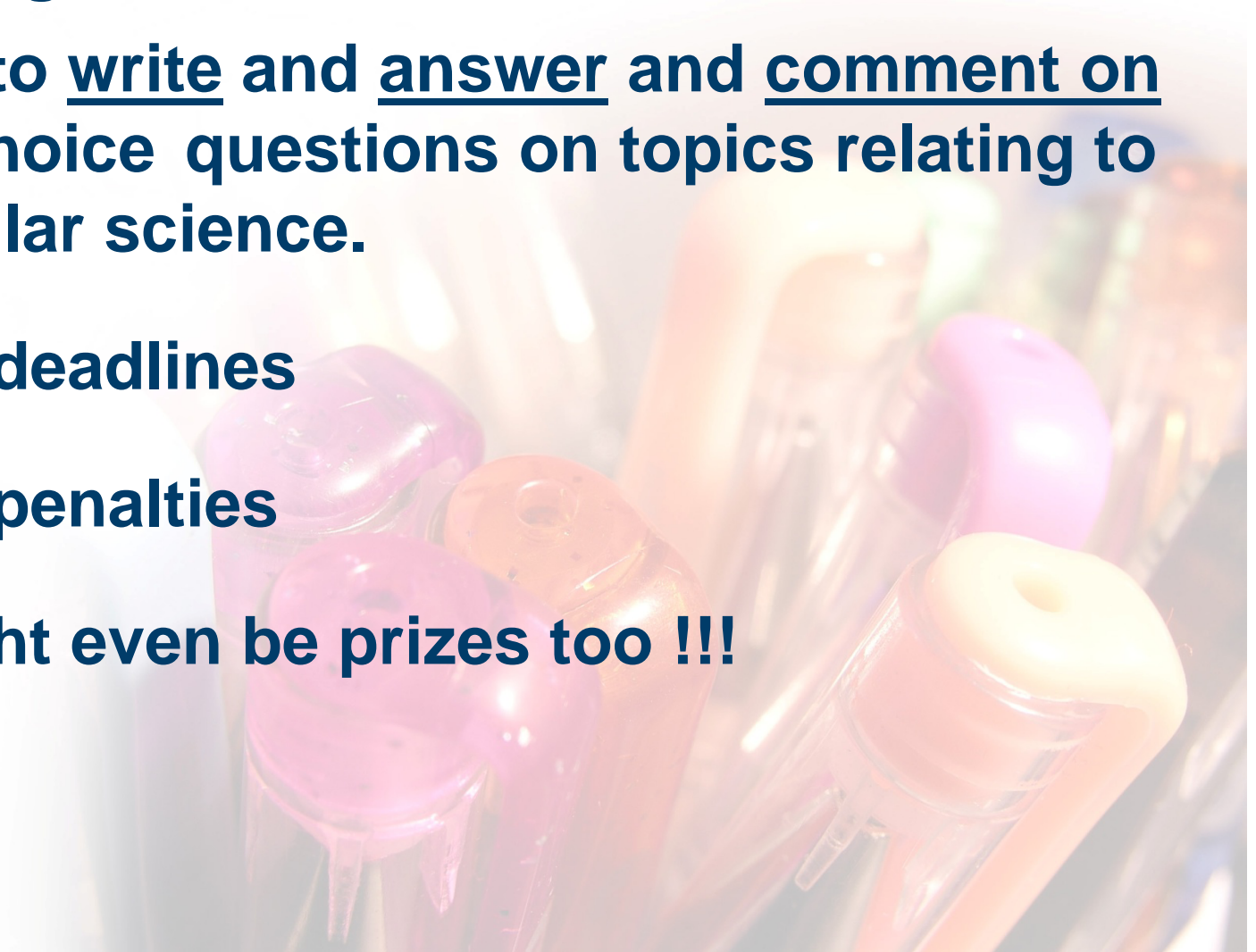
This is your assignment...

You have to write and answer and comment on multiple choice questions on topics relating to biomolecular science.

There are deadlines

There are penalties

There might even be prizes too !!!





Have you ever...

...answered MCQ questions...?

...written MCQs?





Eight questions, and you should be able to get them all right... just think about how MCQs are written

Nora Mogey, Phil Race and Roger Lewis

1. The usual function of a Grunge-prowker is to remove:

- A: Grunges**
- B: Snarts**
- C: Trigs**
- D: Grods**

Nora Mogey, Phil Race and Roger Lewis



Antigrottification occurs...

A: on summer mornings

**B: on summer evenings provided there is no
rain before dusk**

C: on autumn afternoons

D: on winter nights



Lurkies suffer from trangitis because...

A: their prads are always underdeveloped

B: all their brizes are horizontal

C: their curnpieces are usually imperfect

D: none of their dringoes can ever adapt



Non-responsive frattling is usually found in an:

A: Gringle

B: Janket

C: Kloppie

D: Ukerpod



Which are exceptions to the law of lompicality?

A: The miltrip and the nattercup

B: The bifid pantrip

C: The common queeter

D: The flanged ozzer



Which must be present for parbling to take place?

- A: Phlot and runge**
- B: Runge**
- C: Stuke and runge**
- D: Runge and trake**



One common disorder of an overspragged ukerpod is:

- A: Copious vezzling**
- B: Intermittent weggerment**
- C: Non-responsive frattling**
- D: Uneven yurkation**



Which is the correct answer?

A

B

C

D



How do you think you got on?

Swap with your neighbour...





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4. Non-responsive frattling is usually found in an:

- A: Gringle**
- B: Janket**
- C: Kloppie**
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Which is the correct answer?

A

B

C

D

(ABCDABCD)

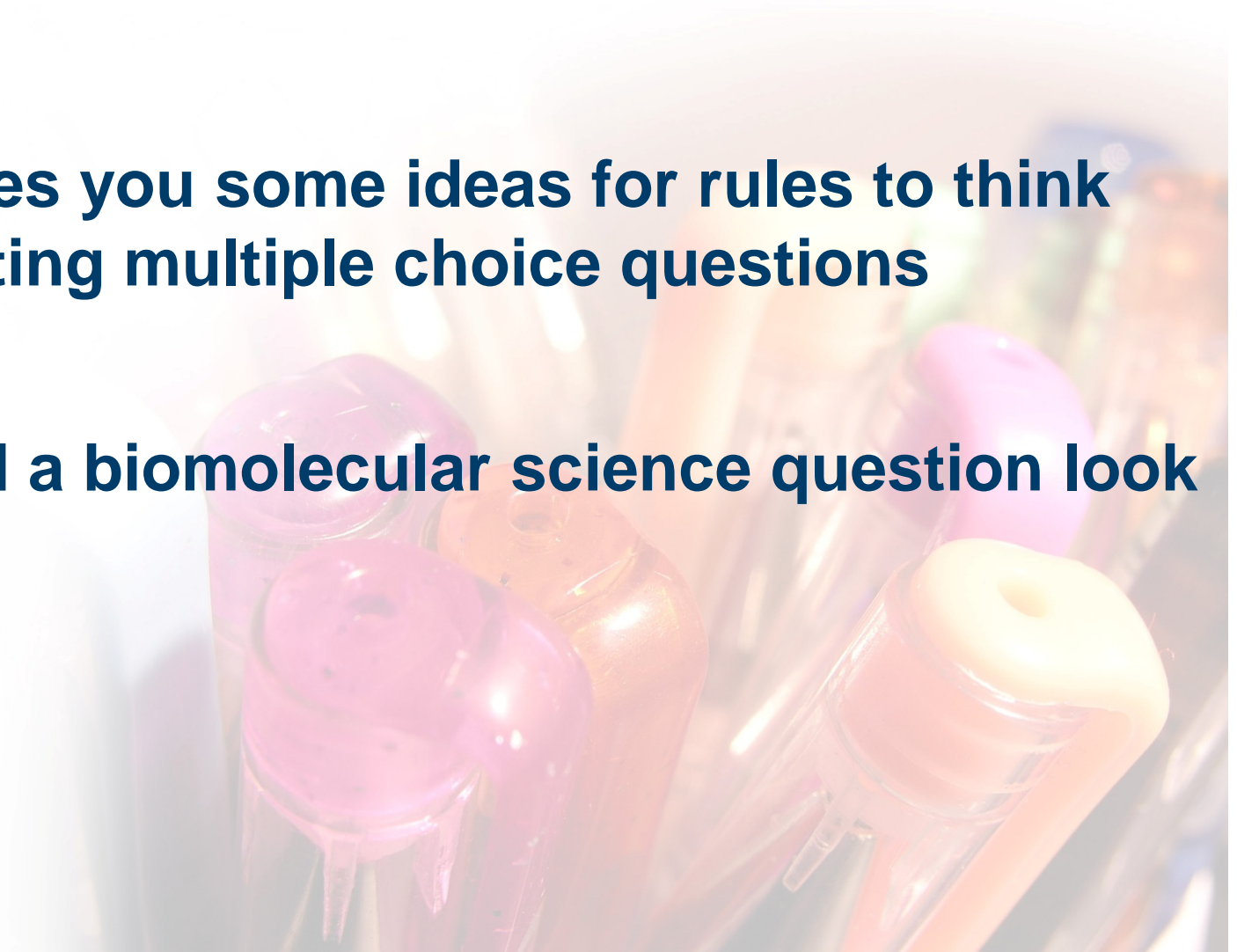


- Don't give a clue in the stem (an, plural)**
- Don't give the answer in another question**
- Don't mix definite responses and qualifications**
- Do make all distractors approx same length**
- Do use A and E**
- Don't use a distractor that is 100% implausible**
- Do be sure the correct answer is unique**



So, the quiz gives you some ideas for rules to think about when writing multiple choice questions

But, what would a biomolecular science question look like...?



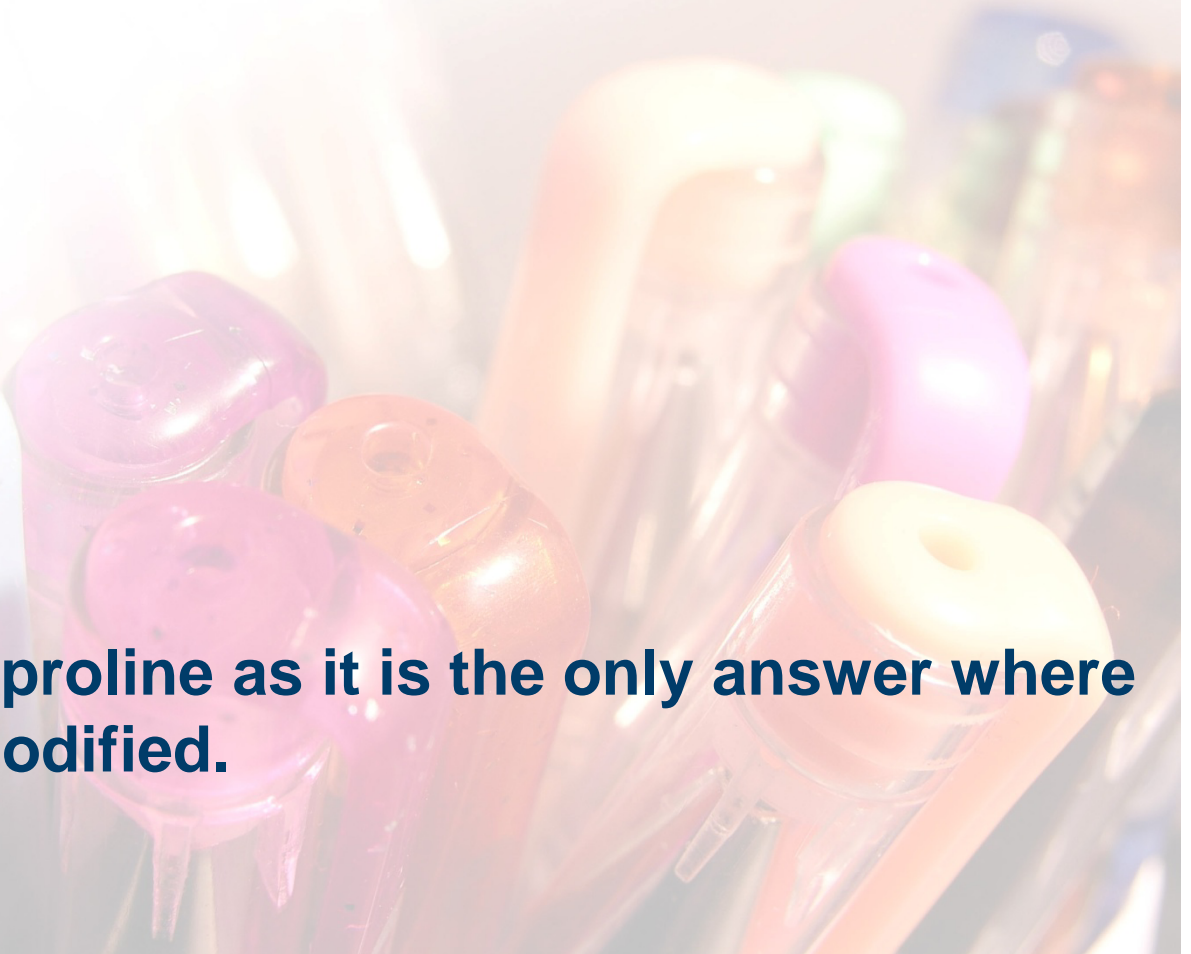


Which amino acid is formed by modification after its parent amino acid has been incorporated into a peptide linkage?

- a) threonine
- b) arginine
- c) histidine
- d) proline
- e) hydroxyproline**

This is a poor question.

You could guess hydroxyproline as it is the only answer where the amino acid name is modified.





In serum protein electrophoresis at pH 7, albumin moves to the anode and immunoglobulin moves to the cathode. Which of the following correctly explains this phenomenon?

- a) Immunoglobulin has more hydrophobic amino acids than albumin
- b) Albumin has more hydrophobic amino acids than immunoglobulin
- c) Albumin is a larger protein than immunoglobulin
- d) Albumin has more basic amino acids than acidic amino acids
- e) Immunoglobulin has more basic amino acids than acidic amino acids**

This question requires you know the feature of proteins that fractionates them during electrophoresis (charge) AND what type of charge would propel a protein to the cathode.

You are required to deduce the answer based on the information provided in the stem and your knowledge of electrophoresis.



What is the reverse complement of DNA sequence 5'-ATTGGCTCT -3'?

- a) 5'-CTCTAACCT -3'
- b) 5'-GCCAATCTC-3'
- c) 5'-TCTCGGTTA- 3'
- d) 5'-AGAGCCAAT -3'**
- e) 5'-TAACCGAGA- 3'

This question is good. Concepts covered: 1) base pairing is A:T and G:C 2) DNA double strand is antiparallel so 5'-3' top strand, 3'-5' bottom strand 3) reverse complement means opposite strand sequence AND the distractors deal with common misconceptions

d) is the correct answer:

the sequence that would base pair with stem sequence

5'-ATTGGCTCT -3'

3'-TAACCGAGA-5' so the answer is: 5'-AGACCAAT-3'

- a) and b) Misconception – A:G pairs and C:T pairs (sequence is 'reverse complement'/'reverse')
- c) Reverse of stem sequence – not complementary
- e) Each base is complement of base in stem sequence BUT would not base pair with it as direction is 5'-3' (not 3'-5')



Bad Questions...

- ...are too simplistic**
- ...don't explore complex subjects**
- ...don't anticipate topics/nuances others find tough**

Bad Distractors...

- ...signal what the answer is (think quiz)**
- ...are too different**
- ...aren't plausible enough**
- ...cannot be explained**



For you as author:

Check your understanding

Highlight confusions

Increases your learning

For someone else as student:

Check their understanding

Explain their confusions

Increases their learning





It's anonymous (you need to create a username)

**You write MCQs based on the course ILOs
and write explanations for the answer and
why the distracters are incorrect
and tag them (why?)**

**Your peers answer them
and comment on them
and rate them for difficulty (easy-hard) and
quality (0 to 5)
and 'follow' you (why?)
and tag your question (why?)**



PeerWise

University of Glasgow

Welcome to PeerWise

PeerWise supports you and your peers in the creation, sharing, evaluation and discussion of assessment questions relevant to your studies.

You design the questions

Creating a question requires you to reflect on what you are learning in a course. Explaining the answer to your question in your own words helps to reinforce your understanding. *If you teach it, you understand it.*

See what everyone thinks

Attempt questions written by your peers, and see how everyone else has answered. Feedback is immediate, you have access to explanations and you can participate in discussions. *See what others think is important.*

Learn from your peers

Search by quality, difficulty and topic to find questions of interest to you. Follow authors who contribute questions that you like, and request help when you need it. *Help your peers, and let them help you.*

PeerWise is simple to use - you can access it anywhere and anytime. **New to PeerWise?** Find out [all you need to know](#).

Welcome to PeerWise for University of Glasgow

Already joined? Welcome back...

username:

password:

login »

[Forgotten your password? Get a new one](#)

Like to join? Please register...

Registration is very simple

http://peerwise.cs.auckland.ac.nz/at/?gla_uk



PeerWise

University of Glasgow


Registration

Welcome to PeerWise! Registration is very simple, and consists of the following 4 steps:


- Step 1: choose a name
- Step 2: choose a password
- Step 3: enter the "Course ID" for the course you would like to join
- Step 4: enter your "Identifier" to join the course

What do I need to know before I start?

Before you start the registration process, you need to know details of the first course that you are going to join. Make sure you know the following **two** things. Your course instructor should have given you this information.

**Course ID**

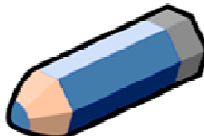
this number identifies the course that you are going to join

**Identifier**

this is the information about you that will help your instructor identify you


I'm ready!

Begin registration >>



5679

Your registration number



Also, register your student email account



What does it look like?

Main Menu

Questions
you've
contributed

Questions
you've
answered

Questions
you've not
answered yet

Questions by
authors you're
following

PeerWise

Biomolecular Sciences 1 (2011-12)

You are logged in as **amanda**. [Logout](#)

[Home](#) | [Main menu](#)

Your questions

[view](#) » You are currently contributing **0** questions
You have deleted **0** of your questions

Answered questions

[view](#) » You have answered **0** questions (of these, **0** have been deleted by the author)
You have written **0** comments about these questions

Unanswered questions

[view](#) » **All questions** There are currently **0** unanswered questions you may answer

[view](#) » **Followed questions** There are **0** unanswered questions by authors you are currently following

[View leaderboards](#) [View my badges](#) [Provide feedback](#)

Your score

1

Questioning: 0
Answering: 0
Rating: 0



Provide the following:

1. Question text (ILO-based)
2. Correct answer (only one!!!)
3. Four plausible distracters
4. Explanations for all answers
5. A tag

Writing questions

The diagram illustrates the steps for writing questions in PeerWise, with arrows pointing from instructions to the corresponding fields in the PeerWise interface:

- Provide the question text** points to the "Question text" field.
- Provide the alternatives** points to the "Alternatives" field, which contains options A, B, C, D, and E.
- Indicate the correct answer** points to the "Correct answer" field, which is marked with a green checkmark next to option B.
- Provide an explanation** points to the "Explanation" field.
- Associate "topics" or "tags"** points to the "Topics" field, which contains a list of topics.

The PeerWise interface shows a question titled "Biochemistry 233 (2010)" with the following content:

Question text: The standard free energy change for the hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and inorganic phosphate (Pi) is -30.5 kJ/mol. Calculate the standard free energy change for the reaction: Glucose + Pi → Glucose-6-phosphate + H₂O.

Alternatives:

- A. -30.5 kJ/mol
- B. -1.5 kJ/mol
- C. -1.5 kJ/mol
- D. -30.5 kJ/mol
- E. -1.5 kJ/mol

Correct answer: B

Explanation: The standard free energy change for the hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and inorganic phosphate (Pi) is -30.5 kJ/mol. This reaction is coupled with the reaction: Glucose + Pi → Glucose-6-phosphate + H₂O. The standard free energy change for this reaction is -1.5 kJ/mol.

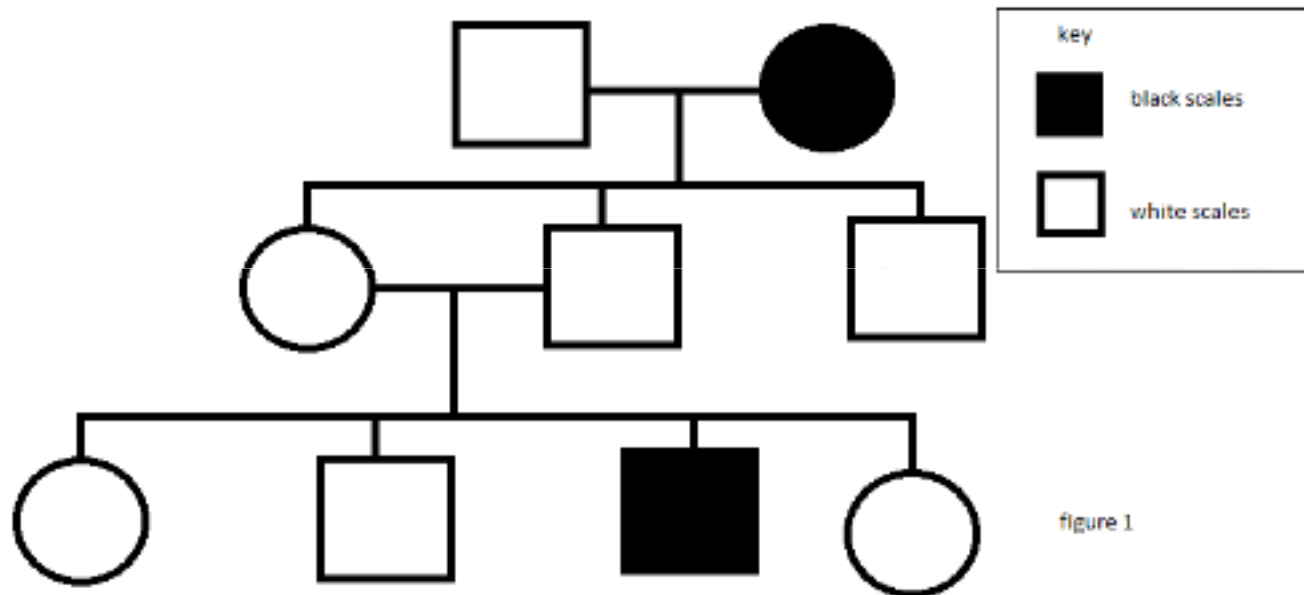
Topics:

- Biochemistry
- Metabolism
- Energy
- ATP
- Glucose
- Glucose-6-phosphate
- Hydrolysis
- Free energy
- Standard free energy change
- Thermodynamics
- Enzymes
- Cellular respiration
- Photosynthesis
- Cellular transport
- Cellular signaling
- Cellular homeostasis
- Cellular growth
- Cellular differentiation
- Cellular death
- Cellular aging
- Cellular senescence
- Cellular regeneration
- Cellular repair
- Cellular maintenance
- Cellular function
- Cellular structure
- Cellular organization
- Cellular development
- Cellular evolution
- Cellular adaptation
- Cellular survival
- Cellular reproduction
- Cellular division
- Cellular growth
- Cellular differentiation
- Cellular death
- Cellular aging
- Cellular senescence
- Cellular regeneration
- Cellular repair
- Cellular maintenance
- Cellular function
- Cellular structure
- Cellular organization
- Cellular development
- Cellular evolution
- Cellular adaptation
- Cellular survival
- Cellular reproduction
- Cellular division



Use diagrams too...

A cross of two homozygous lizards produces a pedigree shown in figure 1 in this black scales are:



NB: max size 50k



Alternatives

You selected **B** when answering this question
The contributor suggests **E** is the correct option

OPTION	ALTERNATIVE	RESPONSES
A	I. homozygous, phenotype cannot fly II. heterozygous, phenotype cannot fly	5 (11.36%)
B	I. heterozygous, phenotype can fly II. heterozygous, phenotype cannot fly	4 (9.09%)
C	I. homozygous, phenotype can fly II. homozygous, phenotype cannot fly	3 (6.82%)
D	I. heterozygous, phenotype can fly II. homozygous, phenotype can fly	3 (6.82%)
E	I. heterozygous, phenotype can fly II. heterozygous, phenotype can fly	29 (65.91%)

Explanation

The following explanation has been provided relating to this question:

Heterozygous refers to any genotype consisting of two different alleles. This will hide any recessive traits in the pair.
Homozygous refers to any genotype consisting of two identical alleles. This will allow a pair of recessive traits to be expressed.

The vestigial wing was coded for by a recessive allele, thus required a homozygous genotype i.e. gg for it to be expressed.



[Request help](#)
[Improve explanation](#)



Difficulty, rating and commenting on questions

Rating:

Is it good enough for the final exam?

Is the explanation enough that someone who got it wrong would understand why?

Things to remember:

1. An easy question can still be excellent
2. Rate fairly
3. Justify poor ratings with comments
4. Comments must be constructive
5. Usual online etiquette applies
6. It's anonymous BUT we can track your contributions

Please rate this question:

Please rate this question as fairly and accurately as you can - your rating will help others to find questions of interest.

Difficulty



Easy Medium Hard

Quality



very poor 0 poor 1 fair 2 good 3 very good 4 excellent 5

Comment



Previous comments There is 1 comment written about this question.

All feedback

WHEN	COMMENT (SCORE BY COMMENT AUTHOR)	AGREE WITH COMMENT	DISAGREE WITH COMMENT
4:52pm, 06 Dec	1923 v easy question	★ ○	✗ ○

<< Prev | 1 | Next >>
(Displaying 1 - 1 of 1)



Report this question.

☐ All questions should assess material relevant to your course, and should not contain any inappropriate or potentially offensive material. If you are concerned about the content of this question, you may report the question to your course administrator.



Follow author?








☐ If you liked this question, you might also like other questions written by the same person. You are not currently "following" this question author - if you would like to, select this option.

Submit rating

Previous comments There are 29 comments written about this question.

All feedback

WHEN	COMMENT (SCORE OF COMMENT AUTHOR)	AGREE WITH COMMENT	DISAGREE WITH COMMENT
8:37pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★★★★★★★★★★</p> <p>316</p> <p>Good queastion, made me think twice wether the head or tail was hydrophilic or hydrophobic.</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
5:24pm, 11 Jan	<p>★★★★★★★★★★★★</p> <p>4660</p> <p>Good question! I always think of the head being hydrophilic as it enjoys getting its hair washed :L, just a wee memory aid there :)</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
8:20pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★★★★</p> <p>5150</p> <p>C and D don't answer the question, don't seem related to 'why' they form bilayers. Do phospholipids do disulfide bonds? Explanation is good for answers A and E, which were great answers to make you doubt- that's good in multi choice.</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
5:42pm, 11 Jan	<p>★★★★★</p> <p>3795</p> <p>Keeping E as the 'phosphate' head like in A would have made me think even more about hydrophobic and hydrophilic, because I wouldn't have been able to make the link between water being attracted to polar. Good question and explanation!</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
7:53pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★</p> <p>2944</p> <p>Good question, made me doubt which one was hydrophobic and which was hydrophilic.</p> <p>Author's reply: that was my intention :P</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
7:58pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★</p> <p>5119</p> <p>Good question, really good test of accurate knowledge.</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
8:54pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★</p> <p>3739</p> <p>Interesting question, agreed that C and D seem most irrelevant</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
10:20pm, 10 Jan	<p>★★★</p> <p>2760</p> <p>Good question to make you think about your answer. I liked the way the question made me think about the structure of a phospholipid! Well done!</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
2:12pm, 11 Jan	<p>★★★</p> <p>4456</p> <p>Good question with having both suggested hydrophilic & hydrophobic.</p>	<p>★○</p>	<p>✗○</p>
	<p>★★★</p>		

4 »	The cell signalling pathway usually involves how many steps?	5:14pm, 28 Feb	54	 NO	0	7:17pm, 03 May	9	easy / medium	1.61
5 »	What is GSH's role in the red blood cell?	4:56pm, 28 Feb	78	 YES	0	3:38pm, 07 Mar	16	easy / medium	2.87
6 »	Which of these molecules needs a transporter?	4:56pm, 28 Feb	94	 YES	0	12:20pm, 07 Mar	14	easy	2.68
7 »	Which enzyme is incorrectly matched to its secretion and function?	4:50pm, 28 Feb	58	 YES	0	4:02pm, 07 Mar	10	easy / medium	2.40
8 »	Haemoglobin is the heme-containing oxygen and iron bindin protein ...	4:29pm, 28 Feb	73	 YES	0	7:20pm, 17 Jun	16	easy / medium	2.49
9 »	Whis of the following IS true about vitamin E?	4:25pm, 28 Feb	63	 YES	0	3:42pm, 07 Mar	9	easy	2.63
10 »	Which of the following is not true for adult ...	3:58pm, 28 Feb	90	 YES	0	8:20pm, 22 Mar	15	easy	2.51

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Topics

There are currently questions on the following topics that you may answer (darker topics are more popular):

"Allosteric Effects" "Amino Acids" "Beta Oxidation" Biostatistics **Blood** "Carnitine Shuttle" "cell biology" "Cell Cycle" "Cell Death" "Cell Division" "Cell membranes" "Cell Signaling" "cell signalling" "Cell Structure" "Cellular Organelles" Cholesterol ChromosomalDisorder Chromosomes "Citrate shuttle" Classification correlation cytogenetics Digestion Disease "Disruption Ox Phos" "DNA replication" "DNA RNA" "Endocrine System" endocrinology "enzyme inhibitors" "Enzyme Kinetics" **Enzymes** "Fatty Acid Breakdown" "Fatty Acid Synthesis" **Genetics** Gluconeogenesis Glycolysis "Glycolysis and GNG" Hemoglobin Heritability Hormones Karyotypes "Ketone Bodies" "lipid bilayer" **Lipids** "lipids metabolism" Lipoproteins Meiosis **Metabolism** Minerals Mitosis "Mode of Inheritance" Myoglobin nitrogen "Nitrogen Metabolism" Nutrition "Ox Phosphorylation" "Peptide Bonds" Phosphofructokinase "Phospholipid bilayer" Plasma "Primary Structure" Prions "Prophase I" "Protein Separation" "Protein Trafficking" **Proteins** Proteomics Receptors "Red Blood Cell" regression "structural proteins" "TCA cycle" Telomeres "Trace Elements" Transcription Translation Translocation Transportation "Urea cycle" Vitamins "X ch inactivation"

Select a topic to see all the questions on that topic only.

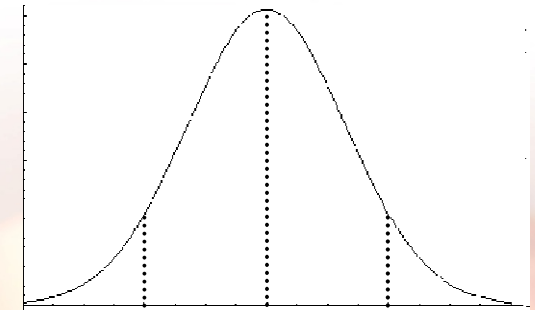
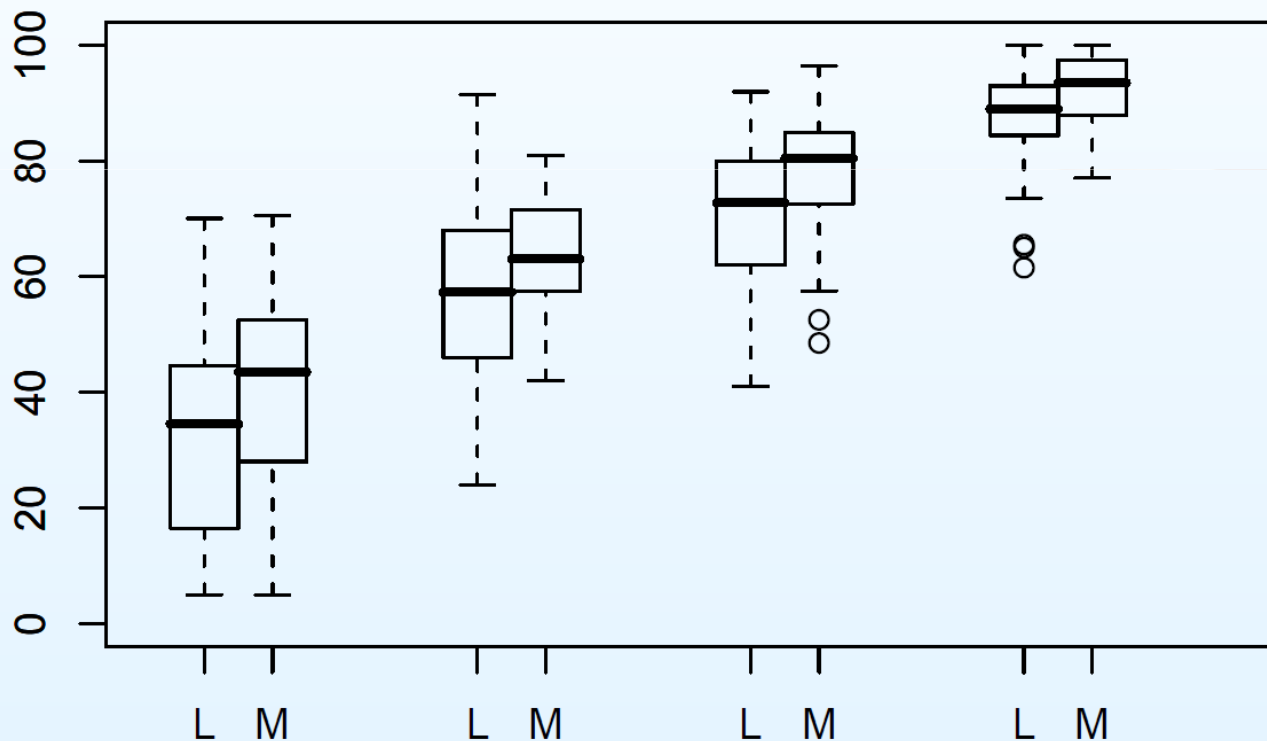
[Show questions on all topics](#)



Participation improves grade:

Exam performance by quartile, LPA v. MPA

LPA = Least PeerWise Active, MPA = Most PeerWise Active





Things you need to know to register:

Address: http://peerwise.cs.auckland.ac.nz/at/?gla_uk

Course ID: 5679

Your identifier: your registration (matriculation)
number



Term One Assignment Deadlines

Mon <u>24th Oct</u> 17:00	Submit 1 good quality question (minimum) cell biology / proteins / enzymes / molecular biology
Mon <u>31st Oct</u> 17:00	Answer 10 questions (minimum)
Mon <u>21st Nov</u> 17:00	Submit 1 good quality question (minimum) Metabolism / biostatistics / genetics
Fri <u>2nd Dec</u> 17:00	Answer 10 questions (minimum)

Minimum requirement: Author two good quality questions
Answer 20 questions



Timely and (hopefully) useful feedback

Deeper understanding (passing exam/better grade)

Kudos (albeit anonymous!!)

Revision

Critical thinking

Deconstructing assessment

The chance to see lots of questions and to see other people's answers to, and comments on them

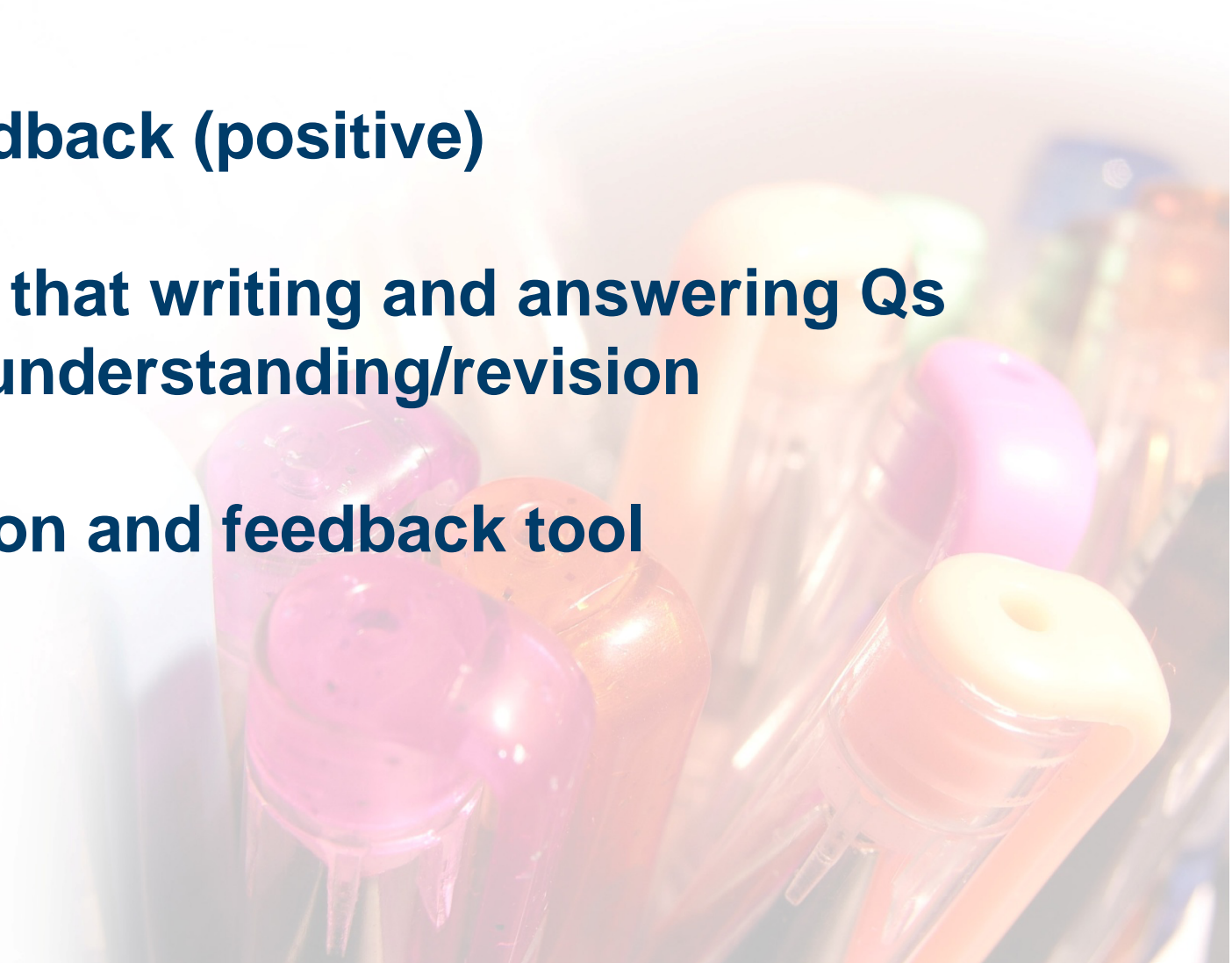
Excellent questions *might* be used in assessments (they were last year)



Student feedback (positive)

**75% agreed that writing and answering Qs
aided their understanding/revision**

Great revision and feedback tool



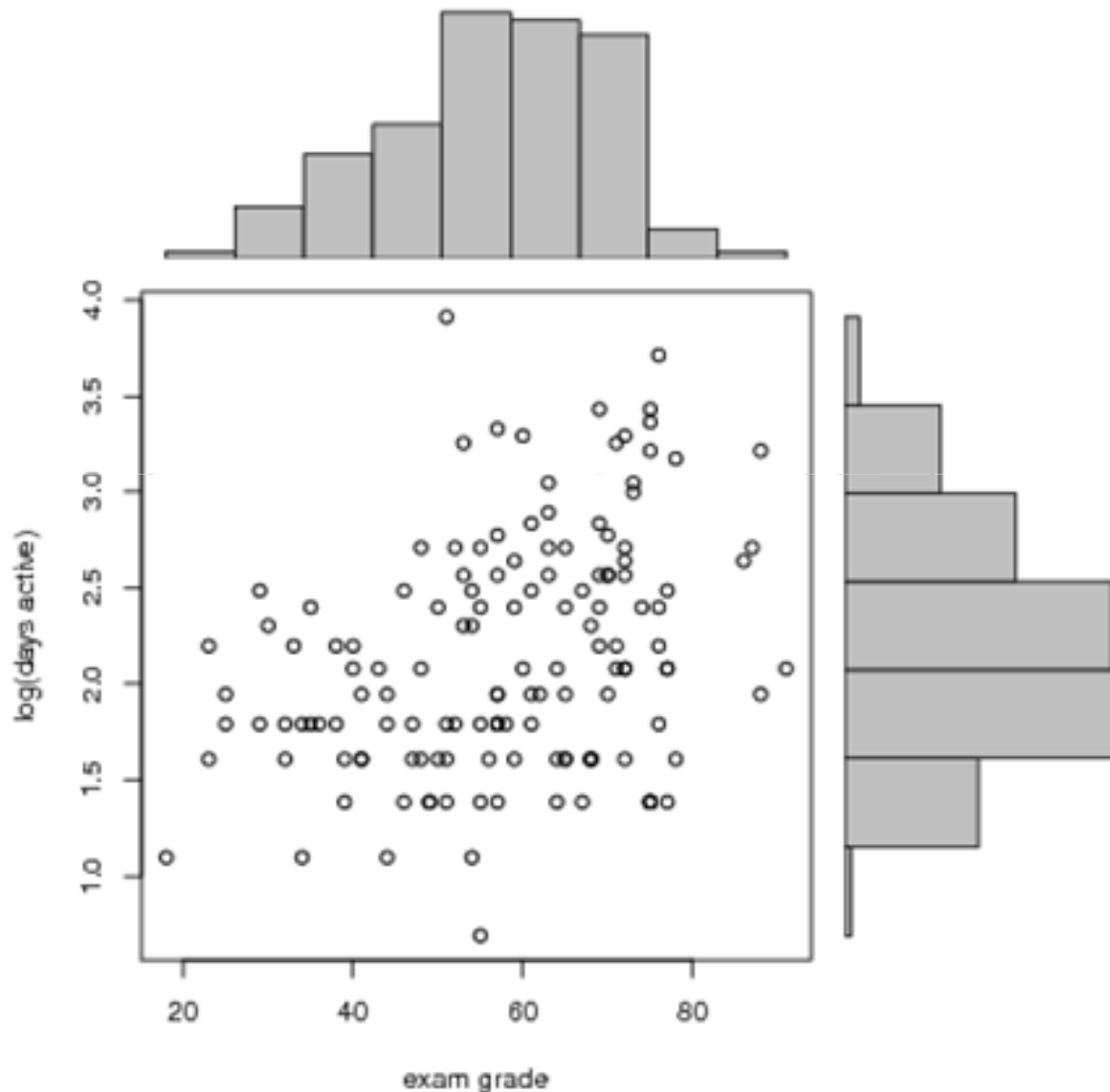


Areas identified by students as 'issues' :

- 1. Accuracy of database - YOUR responsibility**
 - commenting on Qs by all, and editing of Q by author**
- 2. Relevance of some questions - use ILOs**
- 3. 'Unconstructive comments' - provide useful feedback to question author/community & BE NICE**
- 4. Lack of effort by some students - by the class FOR the class so your effort impacts everyone else**



Exam results BMS1 students 10/11



Medium strength relationship between number of PW Qs answered and class exam grade

And between number of days active and grade



Self directed learning assignments :

**4 PeerWise deadlines and 2 Aropa deadlines
each term**

**You will receive up to 5% towards your professional
mark for Biomolecular Science 1:**

**2.5% for meeting ALL PW and Aropa deadlines
in term 1**

**2.5% for meeting ALL PW and Aropa deadlines
in term 2**

**If you miss one, or more than one, deadline in
term 1 your carryover for term 1 will be 0%.**