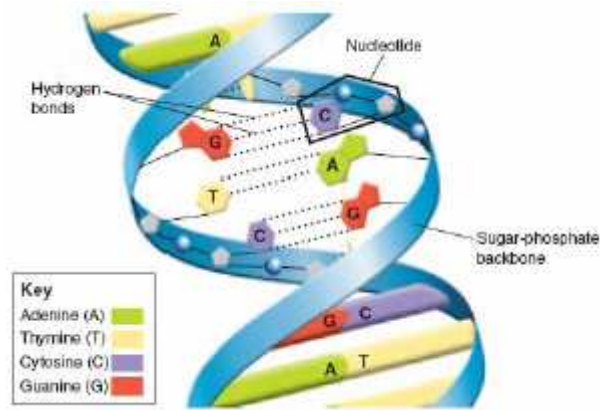


DNA-Protein Test Review

Ch. 12

- 1) Avery's experiments showed
- 2) Be able to name and label parts of this picture



- 3) How are proteins made?
- 4) How is the double helix unwound?
- 5) What are chromosomes made of?
- 6) What are the 4 nitrogenous bases of DNA? How do they pair up?
- 7) What are the 4 nitrogenous bases of RNA? How do they pair up?
- 8) What are the different types of mutations and what do they do?
- 9) What are the parts of a tRNA molecule?
- 10) What are the three types of RNA and what do they do?
- 11) What did Chargaff state?
- 12) What did Griffith observe?
- 13) What did Hershey and Chase conclude?
- 14) What did Rosalind Franklin discover?
- 15) What did Watson and Crick discover?
- 16) What does DNA polymerase do?
- 17) What does RNA polymerase do?

- 18) What happens during replication?
- 19) What happens in transcription?
- 20) What happens in translation?
- 21) What is a codon chart and how is it used?
- 22) What is a codon?
- 23) What is a hox gene?

- 24) What is a mutation?
- 25) What is a nucleotide made of? (3 things)
- 26) What is a promoter?
- 27) What is a purine? What does it look like? Give examples of purines.
- 28) What is a pyrimidine? What does it look like? Give examples of pyrimidines.
- 29) What is an anticodon?
- 30) What is replication?
- 31) What is the complementary DNA strand to 5' – ATTCAGCGA – 3' ?
- 32) What is the complementary RNA strand to 5' – ATTCAGCGA – 3' ?
- 33) What is the lagging strand? What is the leading strand?
- 34) What sugar is in DNA? What sugar is in RNA?
- 35) Where is DNA located in eukaryotes? In prokaryotes?
- 36) Review your textbook, notes, and any classwork done during this unit to be better prepared for the exam!