Name: Score:

18 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 35

What is the shape of DNA?

- ◯ **Double Helix**
- ◯ **Triple Helix**
- ◯ **Single Helix**
- ◯ **Single Strand**

Term 2 of 35

What sugar is found in RNA?

- ◯ **Amino Acids**
- ◯ **Deoxyribose**
- ◯ **Sugar Ribose**
- ◯ **Sugar And Phosphate**

Term 3 of 35

___, not DNA can leave the nucleus through ___ in the nuclear envelope.

- ◯ **Proteins and cell membranes**
- ◯ **DNA and ribosomes**
- ◯ **Lipids and cytoplasm**
- ◯ **RNA and nuclear pores**

Term 4 of 35

What pairs with adenine?

- ◯ **Uracil**
- ◯ **Guanine**
- ◯ **Thymine**
- ◯ **Cytosine**

Term 5 of 35

The two purines in DNA are?

- ◯ **Cytosine and Thymine**
- ◯ **Adenine and Guanine**
- ◯ **Cytosine and Guanine**
- ◯ **Cytosine and Uracil**

Term 6 of 35

How do some cells become brain cells and others become skin cells, when DNA in all cells are the same?

- ◯ **Cellular Enzymes**
- ◯ **The Cell Wall**
- ◯ **Cellular DNA**
- ◯ **Cell Receptor For Virus**

Term 7 of 35

Example of a pentose sugar?

- ribose
- fructose
- glucose
- deoxyribose

Term 8 of 35

Why can't the code be taken directly from DNA?

- To large
- Small enough to fit through pores
- Not job description
- To small

Term 9 of 35

What sugar is found in DNA?

- Glucose
- Ribose
- Fructose
- Deoxyribose

Term 10 of 35

What two scientist established the structure of DNA?

- James Watson and Francis crick
- Charles Darwin and Gregor Mendel
- Isaac Newton and Galileo Galilei
- Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr

Term 11 of 35

Full name of DNA?

- Cellular DNA
- Dihybrid Nuclear Acid
- Ribose Nucleic Acid
- Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

Term 12 of 35

What is it called when DNA is copied to make identical DNA?

- Replication
- Transduction
- Transformation
- Translation

Term 13 of 35

Where are proteins made?

◯ **Endoplasmic Reticulum**

◯ **Nucleus**

◯ **Mitochondria**

◯ **Ribosomes**

Term 14 of 35

What makes the "rungs" of DNA?

◯ **Nitrogen bases**

◯ **Phosphate groups**

◯ **Sugar Ribose**

◯ **Ribosomes**

Term 15 of 35

How many strands of nucleotides does mRNA have?

◯ **Four**

◯ **Five**

◯ **One**

◯ **Two**

Term 16 of 35

What bonds between bases must be broken to copy DNA?

◯ **Hydrogen**

◯ **Sodium**

◯ **Ionic**

◯ **Nitrogen**

Term 17 of 35

What replaces deoxyribose on RNA?

◯ **Nitrogen Bases**

◯ **Amino Acids**

◯ **Sugar Ribose**

◯ **Water**

Term 18 of 35

Proteins are made where in the cell?

◯ **Chloroplasts**

◯ **Endoplasmic Reticulum**

◯ **Ribosomes**

◯ **Mitochondria**

17 Matching questions

Nucleotides are made of What?

Sides of DNA are made of what?

Why is RNA necessary to act as a messenger?

What is the double helix?

____ on chromosomes code for specific ___ in a cell.

DNA can be found in what organelles of the cell?

What is a gene?

what important polymer is located in the nucleus?

Where is DNA also found?

DNA is made of repeating units called?

What are non-coding segments of DNA called?

Why is the DNA molecule referred to as the "blueprint of life"?

How do the bases bond together?

_____ is the instructions for making a cell's ____

The sides of the DNA ladder are composed of what?

Where in the cell are chromosomes located?

The rungs of the DNA ladder are made of what?

A. Sugar and Phosphate

B. Sugar, Phosphate, and Nitrogen base

C. Sugar and phosphate groups

D. Small enough to fit through pores

E. Shape of the DNA

F. Chromosome

G. DNA sequence and Protein

H. Nucleotides

I. 4 nitrogen bases(A,G,T, and C)

J. Chromosomes and chloroplasts

K. Genes and triat

L. Segment of DNA that programs a protein.

M. Nucleus

N. Because this tells the cell what to do like a blueprint tells you how to build something.

O. Adenines with Thymine
Guanines with cytosine

P. Introns

Q. Mitochondria and chloroplast