

Do Now 2A

Name: _____

- In a DNA sample, 15% of the bases are thymine (T). What percentage of the bases in this sample are adenine (A)?
A) 15% B) 30% C) 35% D) 85%
- The genetic code of a DNA molecule is determined by a specific sequence of
A) ATP molecules B) sugar molecules
C) chemical bonds D) molecular bases
- In a portion of a gene, the nitrogenous base sequence is T-C-G-A-A-T. Which nitrogenous base sequence would normally be found bonded to this section of the gene?
A) A-C-G-T-A-A B) A-C-G-U-U-A
C) A-G-C-T-T-A D) U-G-C-A-A-U
- Which molecule is correctly paired with its building blocks?
A) cellulose – polypeptides
B) DNA – nucleotides
C) protein – monosaccharides
D) fat – disaccharides
- In addition to a phosphate group, a DNA nucleotide could contain
A) thymine and deoxyribose
B) uracil and deoxyribose
C) thymine and ribose
D) uracil and ribose
- If a portion of a messenger RNA molecule contains the base sequence A-A-U, the corresponding transfer RNA base sequence is
A) A-A-U B) G-G-T
C) T-T-C D) U-U-A
- Which pair of molecules, when bonded together, would most likely be found in a nucleotide of DNA?
A) ribose and adenine
B) ribose and thymine
C) deoxyribose and guanine
D) deoxyribose and uracil
- Which is the sugar component of a DNA nucleotide?
A) adenine B) deoxyribose
C) glucose D) phosphate



- In the diagram of a polymer above, the repeating subunits are known as
A) amino acids B) polysaccharides
C) nucleotides D) fatty acids
- A characteristic of enzymes that allows them to work effectively with other organic molecules is their
A) specific shape
B) small size
C) concentration of carbon and hydrogen atoms
D) high-energy bonds