Biology Assignment 3:

1. How many strands of mRNA are transcribed from the two "unzipped" strands of DNA?

1

2

3

4

2. What are the three parts of an RNA nucleotide?

Deoxyribose, nitrogen base, and phosphate group

ribose, nitrogen base, and phosphate group

base pair, nucleotide, phosphate group

mRNA, tRNA, rRNA

3. How does base pairing differ in RNA and DNA?

RNA uses thymine, DNA uses uracil

DNA uses thymine, RNA uses Uracil

RNA and DNA have the same base pairing rules.

RNA nucleotides differ in the sugar which is used

4. What is the function of mRNA?

carries the genes code from the DNA to the cytoplasm

carries the amino acid to the ribosome

makes up the ribosome structure

it contains the genetic material which is passed from parent to offspring

5. What is a codon?

a set of three mRNA nucleotides

a set of three DNA nucleotides

a set of three tRNA nucleotides

a set of three blind mice

6. If a sequence of codons on a DNA strand is AAC TAG GGT, what is the corresponding sequence in a strand of mRNA?

TTG, ATC, CCA

UUG, AUC, CCA

AAC TAG GGT

7. In transcription, what occurs after the process of base pairing is completed.

DNA is copied

Two strands of mRNA are produced

mRNA leaves the nucleus and goes to the ribosome

tRNA is produced