**DNA Exit Slip**

Discovery & Structure

Name: Date: Block:

1. What did Griffith observe when he injected into mice a mixture of heat-killed disease causing bacteria and live harmless bacteria?
	1. The disease-causing bacteria changed into harmless bacteria
	2. The mice developed pneumonia
	3. The harmless bacteria died
	4. The mice were unaffected
2. Avery’s experiments showed that bacteria are transformed by…?
	1. RNA
	2. DNA
	3. Proteins
	4. Carbohydrates
3. Using radioactive tracers to determine the interactions of bacteriophages and their host bacteria, Hershey and Chase demonstrated without question that…?
	1. Genes are composed of protein molecules
	2. DNA and proteins are actually the same molecule located in different parts of the cell
	3. Bacteria inject their DNA into the cytoplasm of bacteriophages
	4. DNA is a molecule that stores genetic information for cells
4. What was the conclusion of the Hershey-Chase experiment?
	1. DNA from bacteriophage entered the bacteria
	2. DNA from bacteriophage became bacterial DNA
	3. Protein from the bacteriophage entered the bacteria
	4. Protein from the bacteriophage became bacterial DNA
5. Watson and Crick built models that demonstrated that…?
	1. DNA & RNA have the same structure
	2. DNA is made of two strands that twist into a double helix
	3. Guanine forms hydrogen bonds with adenine
	4. Thymine forms hydrogen bonds with cytosine.
6. What combines with a sugar and phosphate group to form a nucleotide?
	1. Amino acids
	2. Deoxyribose
	3. Glycerol
	4. Nitrogenous base
7. Molecules of DNA are composed of long chains of …?
	1. Amino acids
	2. Fatty acids
	3. Nucleotides
	4. Monosaccharides
8. The figure to the right is a structure of what?
	1. DNA molecule
	2. Amino acid
	3. RNA molecule
	4. Protein
9. Which of the following is a **nucleotide** found in **D**NA?
	1. Ribose + phosphate group + thymine
	2. Ribose + phosphate group + uracil
	3. Deoxyribose + phosphate group + uracil
	4. Deoxyribose + phosphate group + cytosine
10. Because of base pairing in DNA, the percentage of…
	1. Adenine molecules in DNA is about equal to the percentage of guanine molecules
	2. Adenine is about equal to thymine
	3. Purines in DNA is much greater than the percentage of pyrimidines
	4. Cytosine molecules in DNA is much greater than the percentage of guanine molecules.