

Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) What is the outcome of having only the head of the sperm entering the oocyte? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Genetic abnormalities are reduced by one-half.
  - B) Flagella is free to move the fertilized egg to the uterus.
  - C) Paternal lineage is more easily traced.
  - D) Mitochondrial DNA is only of maternal inheritance.
  - E) Genealogy lines become less conclusive.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 2) Which of the following molecules will dissolve readily in water? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) cholesterol
  - B) NaCl
  - C)  $C_6H_{14}$
  - D) fatty acid
  - E) triglyceride

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 3) Which of the following is NOT a phase of mitosis? 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) prophase
  - B) metaphase
  - C) meiosis
  - D) telophase
  - E) anaphase

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

4) What modifications made to mRNA function to prevent its degradation in the cytoplasm by exonucleases? 4) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) exons
- B) promoter regions
- C) protein coat
- D) CAP and poly A tail
- E) introns

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

5) Which microtubular proteins are responsible for the distribution of chromosomes during cell division? 5) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) actin
- B) tubulin
- C) keratin
- D) spindle fibers
- E) myosin

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

6) Ketoacids (a carboxylic acid group attached to a ketone) are often produced during fasting and uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. What potential outcome of this would be of greatest concern? 6) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) weight loss
- B) ketoacidosis
- C) disoriented thinking
- D) acetone breath
- E) burning ketone bodies

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

7) The initiator codon, that originates translation, codes for the amino acid

7) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) leucine.
- B) arginine.
- C) proline.
- D) tyrosine.
- E) methionine.

Answer: E

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

8) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the site of ribosomal RNA production.

8) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) nucleus
- B) cytosol
- C) nucleolus
- D) lysosome
- E) mitochondria

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

9) Hydrolytic reactions are when

9) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) two molecules are joined together by adding a water molecule.
- B) water is removed from the cell.
- C) two molecules are joined together, resulting in the removal of a water molecule.
- D) the bond between two molecules is broken, resulting in the removal of a water molecule.
- E) the bond between two molecules is broken through the splitting of a water molecule, thereby creating two new bonds with the H and OH of that water in its place.

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

10) What junctions are found in epithelial tissue where they prevent paracellular movement of molecules? 10) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) tight junctions
- B) hemidesmosomes
- C) desmosomes
- D) basal lamina
- E) gap junctions

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

11) Which of the following is an example of a fibrous protein? 11) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) collagen
- B) growth hormone
- C) Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> pumps
- D) hemoglobin
- E) insulin

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

12) What two structural characteristics of proteins are formed by hydrogen bonds between the carboxyl O and the amino H of amino acids within the same protein? 12) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) double helix : folded sheets
- B) strength : resilience
- C) flexibility : shear resistance
- D)  $\alpha$ -helices :  $\beta$ -pleated sheets
- E) fibrous : globular

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

13) \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules that form the bilayer of cell membranes and micelles.

13) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Phospholipids
- B) Eicosanoids
- C) Triglycerides
- D) Steroids
- E) Saturated fatty acids

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

14) What is the innermost chamber of a mitochondrion called?

14) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) plasma membrane
- B) nuclear envelope
- C) nuclear pore
- D) matrix
- E) nucleolus

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

15) Which of the following filaments is found in cilia and flagella?

15) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) microfilaments only
- B) intermediate filaments only
- C) microtubules only
- D) microfilaments and microtubules
- E) microfilaments and intermediate filaments

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

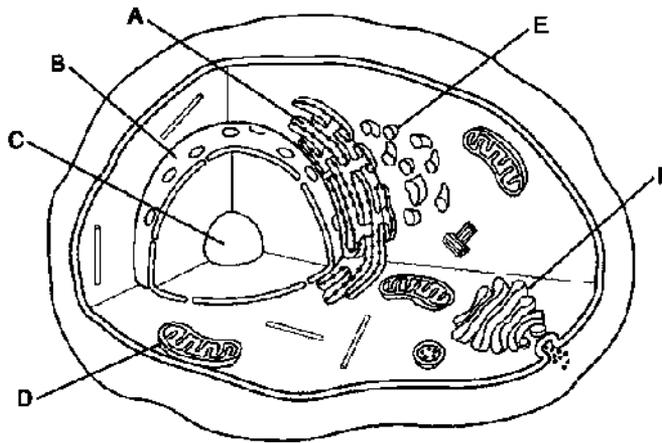


Figure 2.4

- 16) Identify the organelle referred to as "F" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Golgi apparatus—processes and packages peptides, directs them to their ultimate location
  - B) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP
  - C) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA
  - D) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA
  - E) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles

Answer: A

- Explanation: A)  
 B)  
 C)  
 D)  
 E)

- 17) In some cases, signals originating within one cell can diffuse directly to a neighboring cell through 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) cadherins.
  - B) gap junctions.
  - C) tight junctions.
  - D) occludins.
  - E) desmosomes.

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)  
 B)  
 C)  
 D)  
 E)

18) Within the nucleus, chromosomes are coiled around which proteins? 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) chromatids  
B) histamines  
C) introns  
D) histones  
E) proteasomes

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

19) What are the three components of a nucleotide? 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) deoxyribonucleic acid, base pairs, phosphate/sugar backbone  
B) ribonucleic acid, base pairs, phosphate backbone  
C) 5-carbon carbohydrate, phosphate, nitrogenous base  
D) pentose, nitrogenous base, phosphorus  
E) pentose sugar, 5-carbon carbohydrate, phosphate

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

20) \_\_\_\_\_ act(s) as the precursor to steroid molecules, many of which function as hormones. 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Cholesterol  
B) Phospholipids  
C) Saturated fatty acids  
D) Unsaturated fatty acids  
E) Eicosanoids

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

21) When the body needs to make the eicosanoid thromboxane for wound repair, what component of the plasma membrane does it use for their synthesis? 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) fatty acid from phospholipid  
B) glycolipid  
C) transmembrane glycoprotein  
D) ATP  
E) cholesterol

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

22) The enzyme catalase is located where? 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
B) lysosomes  
C) mitochondria  
D) Golgi apparatus  
E) peroxisomes

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

23) Ubiquitin tags proteins for what purpose? 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) for the protein to be secreted by exocytosis  
B) to mark for degradation by proteasomes  
C) for the protein to enter the nucleus and alter transcription  
D) for synthesis to continue on the rough endoplasmic reticulum  
E) to protect from degradation by proteasomes

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

24) According to the law of complementary base pairing, which of the following would be expected in any strand of DNA? 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
A)  $A = G$  and  $C = T$   
B)  $A + G = C + T$   
C)  $A = G$   
D)  $G + C = T + A$   
E)  $A = C$  and  $T = G$

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

25) Components of the electron transport chain are found in what region of a mitochondrion? 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) intermembrane space  
B) cristae  
C) outer membrane  
D) matrix  
E) inner mitochondrial membrane

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

26) All of the following are basic components of proteins EXCEPT

26) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) hydrogen.
- B) oxygen.
- C) nitrogen.
- D) potassium.
- E) carbon.

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

27) Which of the following statements concerning hydrogen bonds is FALSE?

27) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) They are strong attractive forces between hydrogen atoms and negatively charged atoms.
- B) They can form between neighboring molecules.
- C) They are important forces for tertiary structure of proteins.
- D) They can occur within a single molecule.
- E) They are responsible for many of the unique properties of water.

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

28) The most common elements found in biomolecules are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and

28) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) chlorine.
- B) phosphorous.
- C) potassium.
- D) calcium.
- E) oxygen.

Answer: E

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

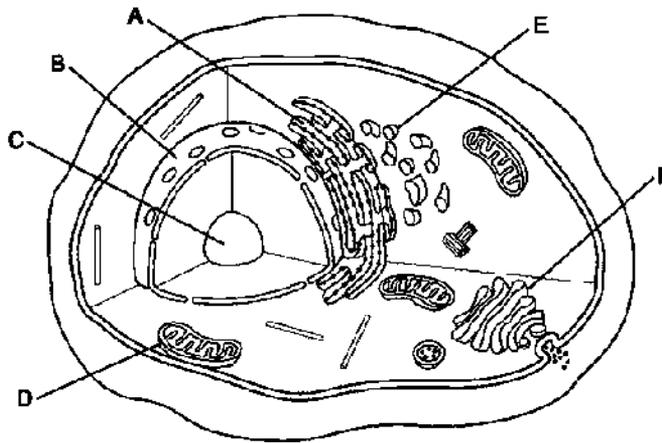


Figure 2.4

29) Identify the organelle referred to as "D" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 29) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP
- B) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles
- C) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA
- D) smooth endoplasmic reticulum—site of lipid synthesis and storage of calcium
- E) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

30) During what phase of the cell cycle is the cell carrying out its normal activity and NOT involved directly in cell division? 30) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) G<sub>0</sub>
- B) G<sub>1</sub>
- C) G<sub>2</sub>
- D) S
- E) mitosis

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

31) What interaction between complementary bases holds the two strands of a DNA molecule together? 31) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) ionic bonds
- B) hydrogen bonds
- C) covalent bonds
- D) van der Waals forces
- E) disulfide bridges

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

32) Which of the following components of the plasma membrane forms ion channels? 32) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) cholesterol
- B) phospholipids
- C) peripheral membrane proteins
- D) transmembrane proteins
- E) transmembrane glycolipids

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

33) What is the level of structure that corresponds to the sequence and number of amino acids in the polypeptide chain? 33) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) quinary

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

34) Okazaki fragments are

34) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) small sections of nonsense code found between genes.
- B) small sections of newly formed DNA, built on the lagging (5' to 3') template strand.
- C) protein fragments released from a proteasome.
- D) small sections of DNA that do not code for protein found within a gene.
- E) sections of newly formed DNA, built on the leading (3' to 5') template strand.

Answer: B

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

35) Which of the following is NOT a property of smooth endoplasmic reticulum?

35) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) In liver cells, it contains detoxifying enzymes.
- B) steroid hormone synthesis
- C) forms transport vesicles to move proteins to the Golgi apparatus
- D) stores steroid hormones
- E) stores calcium

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

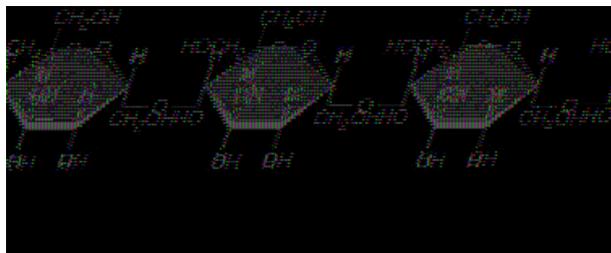


Figure 2.2

36) What type of molecule is shown in Figure 2.2?

36) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) fatty acid
- B) monosaccharide
- C) amino acid
- D) disaccharide
- E) phospholipid

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

- 37) Which of the following is/are found in DNA but not RNA? 37) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) uracil
  - B) ribose
  - C) adenine
  - D) both adenine and thymine
  - E) both thymine and deoxyribose
- Answer: E
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 38) The protein \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for generating force as microtubular proteins in cilia slide past one another. 38) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) dynein                      B) keratin                      C) tubulin                      D) myosin                      E) actin
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 39) \_\_\_\_\_ are modified fatty acids that function in intercellular communication and include prostaglandins and thromboxanes. 39) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Triglycerides
  - B) Saturated fatty acids
  - C) Eicosanoids
  - D) Steroids
  - E) Phospholipids
- Answer: C
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 40) Which of the following is NOT an integral membrane protein? 40) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) actin
  - B) carrier proteins for mediated transport
  - C) channels for ion diffusion across membranes
  - D) occludins
  - E) connexons
- Answer: A
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

41) The initiator codon is composed of the sequence 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) CCG.                      B) CCC.                      C) AAC.                      D) AUG.                      E) UUG.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)

42) What is the correct order for the following list of steps for initiating translation? 42) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Binding of initiator tRNA to mRNA
2. Binding of large ribosomal subunit to mRNA
3. Binding of small ribosomal subunit to mRNA
4. Binding of a 2nd tRNA with its amino acid to the A site
5. Formation of covalent bond between methionine and second amino acid

A) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5              B) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5              C) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5              D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5              E) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)

43) Lipophobic molecules that are to be released by cells are stored in membrane-bound structures called 43) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) the endoplasmic reticulum.
- B) excretory vesicles.
- C) secretory vesicles.
- D) inclusions.
- E) the Golgi apparatus.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)

44) Based upon a sequence of 15 nucleotides in a strand of DNA, what is the maximum amount of amino acids produced? 44) \_\_\_\_\_

A) 3                              B) 5                              C) 50                              D) 7                              E) 2

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)

- 45) An anticodon is 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the code for a particular amino acid.  
B) the strand of DNA used to create mRNA.  
C) the complement to the complement of the gene.  
D) a three-nucleotide series on tRNA that is complementary to the mRNA to which it binds.  
E) the stop signal that does not code for an amino acid.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 46) What happens at the P site of a ribosome? 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) It holds the tRNA with the next amino acid to be added to the polypeptide chain.  
B) It has the binding site for mRNA.  
C) It causes the ribosome to attach to the endoplasmic reticulum.  
D) It contains the enzyme that catalyzes formation of a peptide bond.  
E) It holds the tRNA with the most recent amino acid that has been added to the polypeptide chain.

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 47) \_\_\_\_\_ are membrane-bound organelles that contain enzymes like catalase, which catalyzes the 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
breakdown of  $H_2O_2$  to  $H_2O$  and  $O_2$ .  
A) Vaults  
B) Ribosomes  
C) Peroxisomes  
D) Lysosomes  
E) Mitochondria

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 48) Which of the following molecule types is NOT a polymer? 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) protein      B) RNA      C) fatty acid      D) glycogen      E) DNA

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

49) Aspirin and ibuprofen both block the enzyme cyclooxygenase from changing arachidonic acid, found in the phospholipid bilayer, into what? 49) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) prostaglandins
- B) leukotrienes
- C) sterols
- D) bile salts
- E) surfactant

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

50) During translation, \_\_\_\_\_ is synthesized in the \_\_\_\_\_. 50) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) RNA : cytoplasm
- B) DNA : nucleus
- C) RNA : nucleus
- D) protein : cytoplasm
- E) protein : nucleus

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

51) Which cellular protein is found in tight junctions? 51) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) tubulin
- B) connexons
- C) occludins
- D) dynein
- E) cadherins

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

52) What organelle synthesizes most of the ATP used by cells? 52) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) peroxisomes
- B) lysosomes
- C) mitochondria
- D) ribosomes
- E) Golgi apparatus

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

53) Myosin is composed of what type of molecule?

53) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) intermediate filament
- B) globular protein
- C) microfilament
- D) microtubule
- E) integral protein

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

54) What causes DNA to uncoil during transcription?

54) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) binding of RNA polymerase to the promoter sequence
- B) binding of helicase to the DNA
- C) binding of DNA polymerase to the leader sequence
- D) binding of ubiquitin to the DNA
- E) binding of tRNA to the initiator codon

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

55) What is a glycerol with 3 fatty acids attached?

55) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) saturated fat
- B) triglyceride
- C) glycerolipid
- D) phospholipid
- E) eicosanoid

Answer: B

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

56) Which of the following correctly describes glycogen?

56) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) It helps to protect vital organs from damage.
- B) It forms the regulatory molecules known as enzymes.
- C) It is an important storage polysaccharide found in animal tissues.
- D) It contains the genetic information found in cells.
- E) It serves as a structural component of human cells.

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

57) Each amino acid differs from others only by the 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) characteristic of its R group.  
B) number of peptide bonds in the molecule.  
C) number of central carbon atoms.  
D) size of its amino group.  
E) number of its carboxyl groups.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

58) Alpha-helices and  $\beta$ -pleated sheets are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ structures of a protein. 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) primary  
B) secondary  
C) tertiary  
D) quaternary  
E) quinary

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

59) \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules that are composed of one or more phosphate groups, a 5-carbon sugar, and 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
a nitrogenous base.  
A) Nucleotides  
B) Phospholipids  
C) Lipids  
D) Glycoproteins  
E) Amino acids

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

60) Where does RNA polymerase bind to initiate transcription? 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) hormone response element  
B) initiation factor  
C) promoter sequence  
D) P subunit of the ribosome  
E) leader sequence

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

61) \_\_\_\_\_ are proteins attached to intermediate filaments in regions where cells are exposed to mechanical stresses. 61) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Dyneins      B) Occludins      C) Connexins      D) Cadherins      E) Tubulins

Answer: D

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

62) What level of structure is caused when the hydrogen bonds between the amino hydrogen of one amino acid and the carboxyl oxygen of another amino acid is formed? 62) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) primary  
B) secondary  
C) tertiary  
D) quaternary  
E) quinary

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

63) During transcription, 63) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) DNA is synthesized from DNA in the nucleus.  
B) protein is synthesized from RNA in the nucleus.  
C) protein is synthesized from RNA in the cytoplasm.  
D) RNA is synthesized from DNA in the cytoplasm.  
E) RNA is synthesized from DNA in the nucleus.

Answer: E

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

64) Through what structure in the nucleus can mRNA pass through to get into the cytosol? 64) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) nuclear envelope  
B) nuclear pore  
C) plasma membrane  
D) nucleolus  
E) matrix

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

65) Which of the following is NOT a base in RNA? 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) thymine      B) cytosine      C) uracil      D) guanine      E) adenine

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

66) Intercellular communication can occur through the binding of a chemical released from one cell to a specific \_\_\_\_\_ on another cell. 66) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) clathrin-coated vesicle
- B) organelle
- C) nucleus
- D) phagosome
- E) receptor

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

67) \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules composed of a glycerol and three fatty acids. 67) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Steroids
- B) Eicosanoids
- C) Saturated fatty acids
- D) Triglycerides
- E) Phospholipids

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

68) Which of the following is NOT a function of nucleotides? 68) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) providing most of the energy for cellular processes
- B) providing substrates for the citric acid cycle
- C) providing electrons to the electron transport chain
- D) storing the genetic code
- E) expressing the genetic code

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

69) Which of the following organelles contains its own DNA?

69) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- B) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- C) Golgi apparatus
- D) mitochondria
- E) lysosomes

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

70) A fatty acid that contains three double bonds in its carbon chain is said to be

70) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) monounsaturated.
- B) polysaturated.
- C) hypersaturated.
- D) saturated.
- E) polyunsaturated.

Answer: E

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

71) What two types of molecules make up ribosomes?

71) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) proteins and phospholipids
- B) rRNA and tRNA
- C) mRNA and tRNA
- D) rRNA and proteins
- E) phospholipids and RNA

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

72) Which cytoskeletal proteins provide the structural support for microvilli?

72) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) centrioles
- B) tight junctions
- C) microfilaments
- D) microtubules
- E) intermediate filaments

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

73) Post-transcriptional processing adds a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the 5' end of the mRNA molecule. 73) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cap                      B) intron                      C) poly A tail                      D) exon                      E) poly C tail

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

74) What structure separates the nucleus from the cytosol? 74) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) plasma membrane
- B) nuclear pore
- C) matrix
- D) nuclear envelope
- E) nucleolus

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

75) Certain epithelial cells have a decided polarity where the \_\_\_\_\_ membrane faces the lumen of a hollow tube, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ membrane faces the extracellular fluid. 75) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) apical : basement
- B) apical : basolateral
- C) upper : lower
- D) positively charged : negatively charged
- E) luminal : extracellular

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

76) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the site where lipids, triglycerides, and steroids are synthesized, as well as where calcium is stored within the cell. 76) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- B) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- C) nucleolus
- D) mitochondria
- E) lysosome

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

77) Which of the following is NOT found in plasma membranes?

77) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) phospholipids
- B) carbohydrates
- C) proteins
- D) chromatin
- E) cholesterol

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

78) The junctions created by intermediate filaments which penetrate the membranes between two cells at the site of protein plaques, thereby forming strong linkage between the two cells, are also known as

78) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) hemidesmosomes.
- B) gap junctions.
- C) desmosomes.
- D) basal lamina.
- E) tight junctions.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

79) During what phase of cell division do two new nuclear envelopes begin to redevelop?

79) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) interphase
- B) metaphase
- C) prophase
- D) anaphase
- E) telophase

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

80) Keratin is an example of which type of cytoskeletal protein? 80) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tight junctions  
B) microtubules  
C) centrioles  
D) microfilaments  
E) intermediate filaments

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

81) Where is the leader sequence of preproinsulin removed? 81) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cis face of the Golgi apparatus  
B) secretory vesicles of the Golgi apparatus  
C) lumen of rough endoplasmic reticulum  
D) at the proteasome  
E) surface of rough endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

82) The leader sequence of any protein that has just been translated functions to 82) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) determine the destination of the protein.  
B) end translation of a protein.  
C) keep the protein in the cytosol.  
D) initiate degradation of an incomplete protein.  
E) stimulate translation of a protein.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

83) In Tay-Sachs Disease, which organelle contains the impaired enzymes? 83) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) rough endoplasmic reticulum  
B) Golgi apparatus  
C) centriole  
D) mitochondria  
E) lysosome

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

84) During what phase of the cell cycle does rapid protein synthesis occur as the cell grows to double its size? 84) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) G<sub>0</sub>                      B) G<sub>1</sub>                      C) G<sub>2</sub>                      D) S                      E) mitosis

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

85) The bulk of ATP production is performed where? 85) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
B) lysosomes  
C) mitochondria  
D) Golgi apparatus  
E) peroxisomes

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

86) Which of the following is an example of a pentose sugar? 86) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) sucrose  
B) deoxyribose  
C) fructose  
D) lactose  
E) glucose

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

87) The membrane of the rough endoplasmic reticulum is continuous with what other membrane(s)? 87) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) matrix  
B) plasma membrane  
C) smooth endoplasmic reticulum and nuclear envelope  
D) nucleolus and nuclear pore  
E) Golgi apparatus

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

88) \_\_\_\_\_ are proteins that form channels between cells, allowing ions and small molecules to diffuse directly from one cell to the other. 88) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Tubulins      B) Connexins      C) Cadherins      D) Occludins      E) Dyneins

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

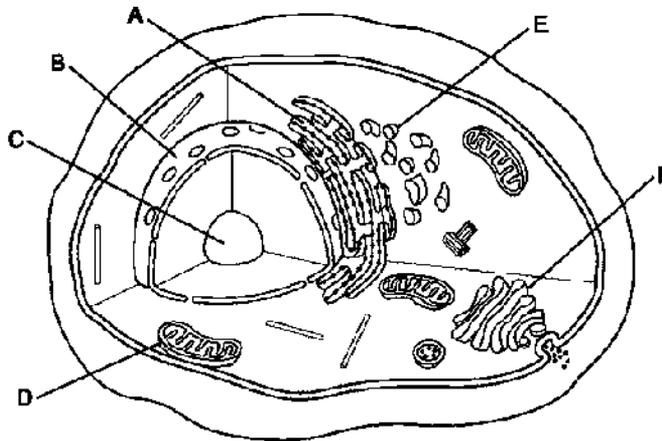


Figure 2.4

89) Identify the organelle referred to as "A" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 89) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA  
B) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP  
C) smooth endoplasmic reticulum—site of lipid synthesis and storage of calcium  
D) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA  
E) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

90) What is the portion of DNA that codes for a particular protein? 90) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) triplet  
B) gene  
C) nucleotide  
D) promoter sequence  
E) codon

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

91) The CAP region of mRNA is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_ of translation. 91) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) propagation  
B) initiation  
C) transcription  
D) termination  
E) accuracy

Answer: B  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

92) An acid is a molecule that acts as a(n) 92) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) hydroxide donor.  
B) proton acceptor.  
C) electron donor.  
D) proton donor.  
E) hydrogen acceptor.

Answer: D  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

93) When proteins are synthesized by ribosomes on the rough endoplasmic reticulum, where does the translation begin? 93) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
B) Golgi apparatus  
C) rough endoplasmic reticulum  
D) nucleus  
E) cytosol

Answer: E  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

94) What is the site where steroids are stored in the cell? 94) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) secretory vesicles  
B) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
C) Golgi apparatus  
D) lysosome  
E) Steroids are lipid and will slide right through membranes; they cannot be stored in the cell.

Answer: E  
Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

95) Which of the following are NOT embedded in the lipid bilayer at all? 95) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) peripheral proteins  
B) connexons  
C) integral proteins  
D) transmembrane proteins  
E) cadherins

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

96) Lipids synthesis is performed where? 96) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
B) lysosomes  
C) mitochondria  
D) Golgi apparatus  
E) peroxisomes

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

97) During replication, which strand of the new DNA is synthesized from the 5' to 3' strand of original DNA? 97) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) lagging strand  
B) beginning strand  
C) ending strand  
D) leading strand  
E) trailing strand

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

98) Which of the following statements about the genetic code is FALSE? 98) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Each codon is specific for only one amino acid.  
B) Each amino acid is coded for by only one codon.  
C) mRNA is read 3 bases at a time and these units are called codons.  
D) There are 3 termination codons that do not code for amino acids.  
E) There is one initiator codon and it codes for an amino acid.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

99) Which cellular protein is found in desmosomes? 99) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cadherins      B) tubulin      C) occludins      D) connexons      E) dynein

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

100) \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules that contain primarily carbons and hydrogens linked together by nonpolar covalent bonds. 100) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Carbohydrates
- B) Nucleotides
- C) Proteins
- D) Lipids
- E) Polysaccharides

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

101) Endocytotic vesicles fuse with what organelle? 101) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- B) lysosomes
- C) mitochondria
- D) Golgi apparatus
- E) peroxisomes

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

102) Which of the following molecules is a disaccharide? 102) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) glycogen      B) galactose      C) lactose      D) glucose      E) fructose

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

103) Proteins tagged with the polypeptide \_\_\_\_\_ are targeted for degradation by a protein complex called a proteasome. 103) \_\_\_\_\_

A) cachectin      B) apoptosisin      C) amyloid      D) ubiquitin      E) degratin

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

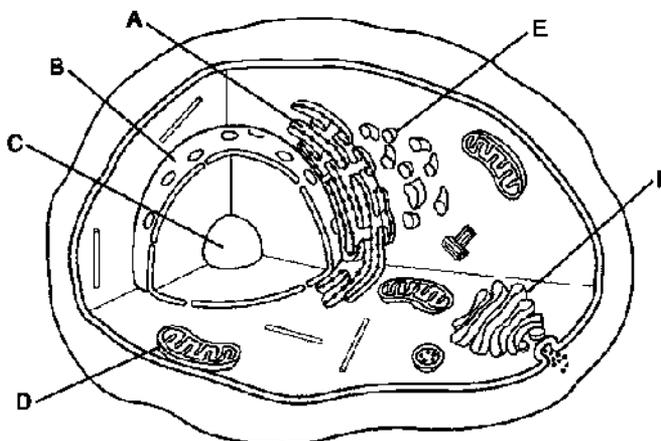


Figure 2.4

104) Identify the organelle referred to as "C" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 104) \_\_\_\_\_

A) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA  
B) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA  
C) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles  
D) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP  
E) smooth endoplasmic reticulum—site of lipid synthesis and storage of calcium

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

105) Which of the following descriptions of a polymer is FALSE? 105) \_\_\_\_\_

A) Glycogen is a polymer of glucose.  
B) ATP is a polymer of phosphates.  
C) Starch is a polymer of glucose.  
D) A protein is a polymer of amino acids.  
E) DNA is a polymer of nucleotides.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

106) What is the proper order of the five phases of mitosis? 106) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) prophase, prometaphase, anaphase, metaphase, telophase  
B) interphase, prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, telophase  
C) prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase  
D) prophase, metaphase, anaphase, protelophase, telophase  
E) prophase, interphase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

107) The process whereby a complementary mRNA is produced from a DNA template is called 107) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) transcytosis.  
B) post-translational modification.  
C) transcription.  
D) transoperon.  
E) translation.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

108) What is the correct level of structure for proteins containing more than one polypeptide chain? 108) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) primary  
B) secondary  
C) tertiary  
D) quaternary  
E) quinary

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

109) Which of the following characteristics concerning ribosomes is FALSE? 109) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) are the site of protein synthesis  
B) contain protein  
C) can be located in the Golgi apparatus  
D) contain ribosomal RNA  
E) can remain free in the cytosol

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 110) The presence of \_\_\_\_\_ chemical groups makes carbohydrates \_\_\_\_\_. 110) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) carboxyl : polar and acidic  
B) hydroxyl : nonpolar  
C) amino : polar  
D) hydroxyl : polar  
E) amino : acidic  
Answer: D  
Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)
- 111) What enzyme catalyzes the reaction whereby nucleotides are added to the polynucleotide chain during replication? 111) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) helicase  
B) histone  
C) RNA polymerase  
D) chromatin  
E) DNA polymerase  
Answer: E  
Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)
- 112) Which of the following is NOT a function of the cytoskeleton? 112) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cellular movement  
B) suspension of organelles  
C) contraction  
D) mechanical support  
E) cellular catabolism  
Answer: E  
Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)
- 113) What is the extensively branched polymer of hexose found in animals? 113) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) starch                    B) rRNA                    C) glycogen                    D) lactose                    E) glucose
- Answer: C  
Explanation: A)  
                  B)  
                  C)  
                  D)  
                  E)

- 114) What is the base sequence of the tRNA molecule that recognizes the complementary mRNA molecule? 114) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) codon
  - B) anticodon
  - C) nonsense
  - D) sense
  - E) initiator codon
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 115) Why are nucleotides (and their polymers) called nucleic acids when they contain nitrogenous bases? 115) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Nitrogenous base is really a misnomer.
  - B) Acids ending in "-ic" are the ionized versions of those molecules ending in "-ate."
  - C) Phosphoric acid groups (becoming phosphates) are much stronger than nitrogen acts as a base.
  - D) Acids always win out over a base.
  - E) There are more acids on the molecule than bases.
- Answer: C
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 116) The \_\_\_\_\_ structure of a protein is formed between residual (R) groups of the amino acid backbone by a number of different chemical interactions, dependent upon the nature of the residual groups interacting. 116) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) primary
  - B) secondary
  - C) tertiary
  - D) quaternary
  - E) quinary
- Answer: C
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 117) What strand of mRNA would be transcribed from the following strand of DNA: 5'AATG? 117) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 5'TTUC      B) 3'UUAC      C) 5'UUGT      D) 3'TTAC      E) 5'GGUA
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

118) What are the tRNA binding sites on the ribosome called? 118) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) T and R sites  
B) nucleotide complement sites  
C) A and P sites  
D) proteogenic sites  
E) translation sites

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

119) Which of the following is NOT a monosaccharide? 119) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) glucose  
B) lactose  
C) fructose  
D) deoxyribose  
E) galactose

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

120) Continuous with the outer portion of the nuclear pore, what membrane-bound structure functions in the synthesis of secretory proteins, integral membrane proteins, or proteins bound for other organelles? 120) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) nucleolus  
B) mitochondria  
C) rough endoplasmic reticulum  
D) lysosome  
E) smooth endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

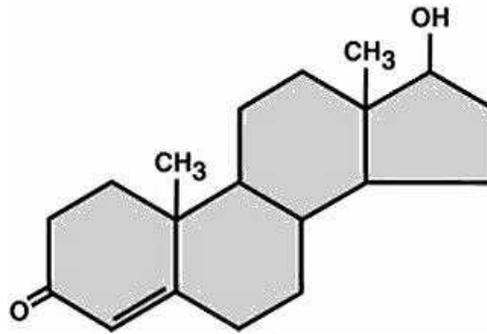


Figure 2.3

121) Based on Figure 2.3, what type of molecule is this?

121) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) phospholipid
- B) steroid
- C) fatty acid
- D) amino acid
- E) nucleotide

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

122) Which of the following processes is NOT a post-translational modification that occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to make proteins functional?

122) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) the cleavage of excess amino acids
- B) the addition of more amino acids
- C) the addition of lipids
- D) the removal of the leader sequence
- E) the addition of carbohydrates

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

123) Post-transcriptional processing adds a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the 3' end of the mRNA molecule.

123) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) exon
- B) cap
- C) poly A tail
- D) intron
- E) poly C tail

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 124) Which of the following descriptions of the function of the organelle is FALSE? 124) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Oxidative phosphorylation occurs in the mitochondria.
  - B) Packaging of secretory products into vesicles occurs in the Golgi apparatus.
  - C) Peptide hormone synthesis occurs in the rough endoplasmic reticulum.
  - D) Calcium is stored in the smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
  - E) Breakdown of phagocytosed bacteria occurs in the peroxisomes.

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 125) Which of the following is NOT a function of the initiation factors associated with translation of protein from mRNA? 125) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) They trigger binding of the small ribosomal subunit to AUG.
  - B) They align the first tRNA with the A site on a ribosome.
  - C) They form a complex with charged tRNA.
  - D) They form a complex with small ribosomal subunits.
  - E) They bind to the cap group at the 5' end.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

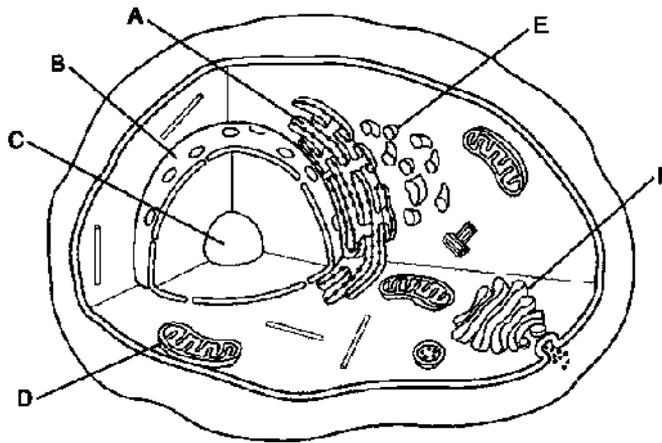


Figure 2.4

- 126) Identify the organelle referred to as "E" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 126) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA
  - B) smooth endoplasmic reticulum—site of lipid synthesis and storage of calcium
  - C) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles
  - D) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA
  - E) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 127) \_\_\_\_\_ are proteins that fuse adjacent cells together to form a nearly impermeable barrier. 127) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Dyneins
  - B) Connexins
  - C) Tubulins
  - D) Cadherins
  - E) Occludins

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 128) Based upon the triplet nature of a codon and the presence of four possible bases, how many possible amino acids might be coded for by mRNA? 128) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 128
  - B) 8
  - C) 64
  - D) 16
  - E) 32

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

129) What spherical structures are involved in the transport of nonpolar molecules through the aqueous environment and are composed of a phospholipid monolayer? 129) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) peroxisomes
- B) micelles
- C) proteasomes
- D) vacuoles
- E) lysosomes

Answer: B

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

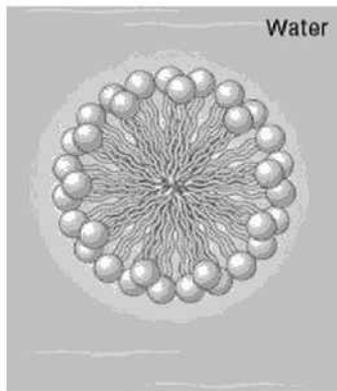


Figure 2.5

130) In Figure 2.5, what is this structure and what type of molecule makes up its composition? 130) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) sperm, composed of haploid DNA and microtubules
- B) cilia, composed of microtubules and dynein
- C) desmosome, composed of cadherins
- D) micelle, composed of phospholipids.
- E) peroxisome, composed of peroxidase enzymes and fatty acids

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

131) The promoter sequence of the gene is recognized by \_\_\_\_\_, which initiates transcription. 131) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) ligase  
B) DNA polymerase  
C) gyrase  
D) helicase  
E) RNA polymerase

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

132) What junctions allow the passage of small molecules and ions from the cytosol of one cell to that of a neighboring cell? 132) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) hemidesmosomes  
B) desmosomes  
C) tight junctions  
D) basal lamina  
E) gap junctions

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

133) What type of integral membrane protein spans the membrane, thereby allowing part of it to face the cytosol and another part to face the extracellular fluid? 133) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) paramembrane protein  
B) glycoprotein  
C) steroid receptor  
D) transmembrane protein  
E) peripheral membrane protein

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

134) \_\_\_\_\_ are molecules whose general structure includes a central carbon with a carboxyl group, an amine group, a hydrogen molecule, and a residual (R) group. 134) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Nucleotides
- B) Carbohydrates
- C) Amino acids
- D) Lipids
- E) Proteins

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

135) Hydrogen bonding between the amino hydrogen of one amino acid and the carboxyl oxygen of another is responsible for which of the following? 135) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) holding the two strands of DNA together by the law of complementary base pairing
- B) twisting the DNA into a helical structure
- C) primary protein structure
- D) secondary protein structure
- E) tertiary protein structure

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

136) During what phase of cell division do chromosomes align along the midline? 136) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) interphase
- B) metaphase
- C) anaphase
- D) prophase
- E) telophase

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

137) The strand of DNA that gets transcribed to mRNA is called the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) exon strand.  
B) promoter sequence.  
C) ribophorin.  
D) intron strand.  
E) template strand.

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

138) The amphipathic property of phospholipids can be described as a \_\_\_\_\_  
A) nonpolar region that dissolves in water and a polar region that face one another.  
B) single polar region that is miscible in aqueous solution.  
C) nonpolar region facing the outside and a polar region facing the inside of a cell.  
D) single nonpolar region that is not miscible in aqueous solution.  
E) polar region that dissolves in water and a nonpolar region that repels water.

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

139) Of the five bases found in nucleic acids, which are purines and which are pyrimidines? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Pyrimidines = cytosine, thymine and uracil : Purines = adenine and guanosine  
B) Pyrimidines = adenine and guanosine: Purines = cytosine, thymine, and uracil  
C) Pyrimidines = cytosine, adenine and guanosine: Purines = thymine, and uracil  
D) Pyrimidines = cytosine and uracil : Purines = adenine, thymine and guanosine  
E) Pyrimidines = thymine and uracil : Purines = cytosine, adenine and guanosine

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

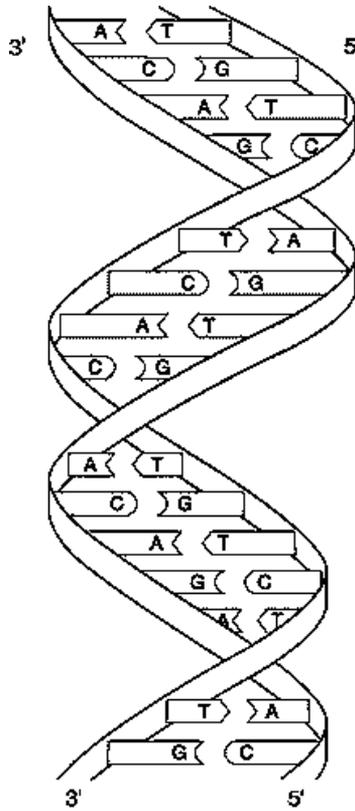


Figure 2.1

140) Which of the following nucleotide sequences accurately reflects the mRNA that would be produced from the double-stranded DNA shown in Figure 2.1? 140) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) 5'ACAGAGTGACAGAAC3'
- B) 3'TGTCTCACTGTCTTG5'
- C) 5'UGUCUCACUGUCUUG3'
- D) 3'ACAGAGUGACAGAAC5'
- E) 3'GTTCTGTCACTCTGT5'

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

141) Formation of peptide bonds occurs by condensation reactions between the \_\_\_\_\_ group of one amino acid and the \_\_\_\_\_ group of another. 141) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) carboxyl : amino acid amino
- B) fatty acid : glycerol
- C) amino acid : amino acid
- D) glucose : glucose

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)

142) Which of the following is NOT an amphipathic molecule? 142) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) glycolipid  
B) glucose  
C) connexon  
D) integral membrane protein  
E) phospholipid

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

143) \_\_\_\_\_ is a polysaccharide found in animal cells, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ is a polysaccharide found in plants that can be degraded by humans. 143) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Glycogen : starch  
B) Galactose : starch  
C) Lactose : starch  
D) Glycogen : cellulose  
E) Galactose : cellulose

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

144) Detoxifying enzymes may be localized in what organelle? 144) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) peroxisomes  
B) Golgi apparatus  
C) rough endoplasmic reticulum  
D) mitochondria  
E) lysosomes

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

145) During what phase of the cell cycle does cellular replication of DNA occur? 145) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) G<sub>0</sub>                      B) G<sub>1</sub>                      C) G<sub>2</sub>                      D) S                      E) mitosis

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 146) Which of the following statements about the genetic code is TRUE? 146) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A single gene contains only those nucleotides that code for a single protein.
  - B) Termination codons do not code for amino acids.
  - C) The tRNA anticodon is complementary to the mRNA codon, and therefore is identical to the gene's DNA triplet.
  - D) A single codon may code for more than one amino acid.
  - E) The promoter sequence is found on the antisense strand of DNA.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 147) Which of the following is an amphipathic molecule? 147) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) integral membrane protein
  - B) triglyceride
  - C) glucose
  - D) glycogen
  - E) peripheral membrane protein

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 148) \_\_\_\_\_ is composed of a nucleotide, where the phosphate is bound to two spots on the ribose sugar. 148) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) mRNA                      B) ADP                      C) DNA                      D) tRNA                      E) cAMP

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 149) What links sister chromatids together? 149) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) histones
  - B) actins
  - C) centromeres
  - D) chromatins
  - E) dyneins

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

150) In the digestive tract, absorption is controlled by mechanisms on the cell's apical membrane surface. What type of physical barriers would be in place to keep these mechanisms from being circumnavigated? 150) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) carrier proteins
- B) microvilli
- C) gap junctions
- D) desmosomes
- E) tight junctions

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

151) What is the level of structure that corresponds to the chemical interactions between R groups within the same polypeptide chain? 151) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) quinary

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

152) Where is the genetic code stored? 152) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) vaults      B) brain      C) cytoplasm      D) heart      E) nucleus

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

153) Which of the following packages proteins into transport vesicles? 153) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- B) lysosomes
- C) mitochondria
- D) Golgi apparatus
- E) peroxisomes

Answer: A

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

154) What organelle contains alcohol dehydrogenase, used in the liver to metabolize alcohol? 154) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) desmosomes  
B) lysosomes  
C) liposomes  
D) proteasomes  
E) peroxisomes

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

155) Which cellular protein is found in gap junctions? 155) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) dynein                      B) connexons                      C) cadherins                      D) tubulin                      E) occludins

Answer: B

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

156) \_\_\_\_\_ are membrane-bound organelles containing enzymes that degrade cellular and extracellular debris. 156) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Ribosomes  
B) Vaults  
C) Peroxisomes  
D) Mitochondria  
E) Lysosomes

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

157) What interaction between the phosphate and the carbohydrate of a nucleotide holds the backbone of a DNA strand together? 157) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) ionic bonds  
B) van der Waals forces  
C) covalent bonds  
D) hydrogen bonds  
E) disulfide bridges

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

158) Which of the following does NOT describe a part of post-transcriptional processing? 158) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) splicing of nucleic acid fragments  
B) removal of the introns from the strand  
C) formation of bonds between a phosphate group and a sugar  
D) addition of a poly A tail at the 3' end  
E) capping of the 5' end

Answer: C

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

159) The codon is 159) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) DNA language coding for a particular amino acid.  
B) the portion of mRNA that is retained after processing.  
C) the genetic code.  
D) mRNA language coding for a particular amino acid.  
E) the triplet of nucleotides found in a gene's sequence.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

160) If guanine makes up 29% of the nucleotides in a sample of DNA, what percentage of the sample would be adenine? 160) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 35                      B) 11                      C) 29                      D) 42                      E) 21

Answer: E

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

161) Which of the following is NOT a possible destination for proteins that are completely synthesized on ribosomes free in the cytosol? 161) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) remains in cytosol  
B) nucleus  
C) mitochondrion  
D) secreted from the cell  
E) peroxisome

Answer: D

Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

- 162) Where inside a cell is glycogen stored? 162) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
  - B) lysosomes
  - C) Golgi apparatus
  - D) cytosol
  - E) mitochondria
- Answer: D
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 163) What is the layer of carbohydrates on the external surface of a cell called? 163) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) desmosome
  - B) inclusion
  - C) glycocalyx
  - D) glycolysis
  - E) glycogen
- Answer: C
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 164) The presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in the plasma membrane can inhibit crystallization. 164) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) phospholipids
  - B) cholesterol
  - C) glycoproteins
  - D) integral membrane proteins
  - E) peripheral membrane proteins
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)
- 165) In eukaryotes, which of the following properties is TRUE for both DNA and RNA? 165) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) involved in translation
  - B) follow the law of complementary base pairing
  - C) contain the bases uracil and thymine
  - D) propagation through semi-conservative replication
  - E) double-stranded
- Answer: B
- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

166) What are masses of glycogen in the cytosol of some cells called?

166) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Heinz bodies
- B) granules
- C) Lewy bodies
- D) stipplings
- E) inclusions

Answer: E

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

167) Which of the following packages proteins into secretory vesicles?

167) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- B) lysosomes
- C) mitochondria
- D) Golgi apparatus
- E) peroxisomes

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

168) What organelle packages and directs proteins to their proper destination?

168) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) lysosomes
- B) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- C) Golgi apparatus
- D) ribosomes
- E) smooth endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
  - E)

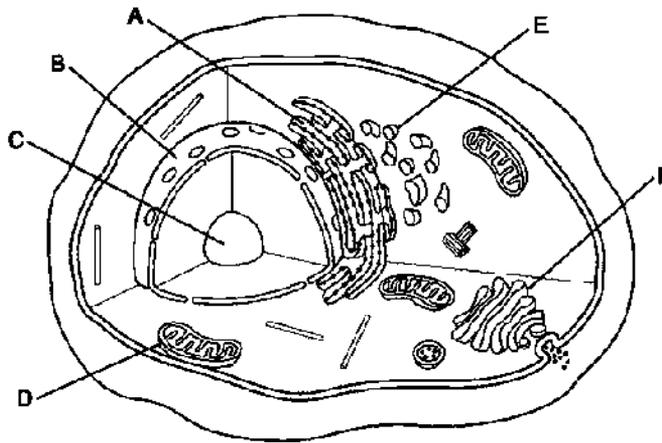


Figure 2.4

- 169) Identify the organelle referred to as "B" in Figure 2.4 and select the function of that organelle. 169) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) nucleus—contains the cell's DNA
  - B) nucleolus—site within the nucleus for the synthesis of rRNA
  - C) rough endoplasmic reticulum—synthesis of proteins to be packaged into vesicles
  - D) mitochondria—production of cellular energy in the form of ATP
  - E) smooth endoplasmic reticulum—site of lipid synthesis and storage of calcium

Answer: A

- Explanation: A)  
B)  
C)  
D)  
E)

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 170) The Golgi apparatus sorts and packages proteins into vesicles targeted for their final destination. 170) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True  False

Explanation:

- 171) Every adenine nucleotide of DNA will be transcribed into a thymine on the mRNA. 171) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True  False

Explanation:

- 172) Proteases break peptide bonds. 172) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True  False

Explanation:

- 173) Cholesterol is the precursor molecule for all steroids in the body. 173) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True  False

Explanation:

- 174) Bonding between Okazaki fragments forms the lagging strand of DNA. 174) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True  False

Explanation:

- 175) The mRNA codon UUU codes for the amino acid phenylalanine. Therefore, no other codon can code for phenylalanine. 175) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 176) The anticodon is complementary to the triplet coding for a particular amino acid. 176) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 177) Vaults direct the development of the mitotic spindle during cell division. 177) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 178) Anabolism describes the breakdown of large molecules to smaller molecules. 178) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 179) Sucrose is a disaccharide composed of a glucose and a lactose molecule. 179) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 180) Cyclic nucleotides form ring structures due to the covalent bonding between an oxygen of the phosphate group and a carbon of the carbohydrate. 180) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 181) Microtubules are dynamic structures in that they may form and disassemble repeatedly in a cell. 181) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 182) The hormone insulin is a peptide hormone consisting of two polypeptides held together by disulfide bridges. 182) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 183) When insulin is first translated by ribosomes, the initial inactive polypeptide that is formed is called preinsulin. 183) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 184) Movement between cells in an epithelium is called transepithelial transport. 184) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: True  False  
Explanation:
- 185) The innermost compartment of a mitochondrion is called the matrix. 185) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:

- 186) Thymine is a pyrimidine. 186) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 187) Disulfide bridges contribute to the tertiary structure of proteins by covalent bonds between the sulfhydryl groups on two cysteine amino acids. 187) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 188) The mitotic spindle forms from the centrosome during cell division. 188) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 189) Glycoproteins have a glycogen molecule covalently bound to a protein. 189) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 190) The semiconservative nature of the replication of DNA means that a new strand is coupled to an old strand. 190) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 191) Each strand of mRNA is translated by one ribosome at a time. 191) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 192) The cytoskeleton suspends the organelles within the cytoplasm. 192) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 193) Helicase catalyzes the unwinding of DNA during transcription. 193) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 194) Inclusions are intracellular stores of glycogen or triglycerides. 194) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 195) Guanine and cytosine are held together by two hydrogen bonds. 195) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:
- 196) The exon is cut from the original mRNA sequence, leaving the intron as the portion of mRNA that leaves the nucleus to be translated into a protein. 196) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True  False  
Explanation:

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 197) The membrane of a cell is an important structure that isolates the cell's cytosol from the external environment. The components of membranes are important determinants of their function. What are the components of a membrane and how do those components function?

Answer: Cell membranes are composed of phospholipids, cholesterol, integral proteins, peripheral proteins, and carbohydrates. Phospholipids are the major constituent of membranes. They are amphipathic molecules with polar (hydrophilic) and nonpolar (hydrophobic) regions. The phospholipids form a bilayer with the hydrophilic region exposed to the outside and inside of the cell, and the nonpolar region associated with itself within the core of the phospholipid bilayer. As a consequence, the membrane is a fluid structure with no strong bonds between its components. Cholesterol can also be present within the membrane, which acts to interfere with hydrophobic interactions lining up the molecules within the membrane, thereby decreasing viscosity and increasing membrane fluidity. Integral membrane proteins are intimately associated with the membrane and cannot be easily removed. Many are transmembrane proteins whose amino acid chain passes through the lipid bilayer multiple times. These transmembrane proteins can function as ion channels and transporters to move ions across the membrane. Other integral membrane proteins are located on the cytosolic or interstitial side of the membrane. Peripheral membrane proteins are more loosely associated with the membranes and, therefore, can be easily removed. Most are located on the cytosolic side of the membrane and can be associated with the cytoskeleton. Carbohydrates are often located on the extracellular side of the membrane and can act as a protective layer (glycocalyx) or be involved in cell recognition.

- 198) Describe the three types of proteins that comprise the cytoskeleton.

Answer: Microfilaments are the smallest of the cytoskeletal proteins. The functions of microfilaments, such as actin, include contraction, amoeboid-like movement of cells, and separation of the cytoplasm during cell division. Other microfilaments provide the structural support for the microvilli of cells within the small intestines and hair cells of the cochlea. Intermediate filaments tend to be stronger and more stable than microfilaments, and include proteins like keratin (located in the skin) and myosin. The largest of the cytoskeletal proteins are microtubules, which are composed of proteins called tubulin. Microtubules form the spindle fibers that are involved in the distribution of chromosomes during cell division. Microtubules are also the primary component of cilia and flagella—hair-like protrusions involved in motility. Cilia are composed of ten pairs of microtubules in a nine pair surrounding one pair configuration, connected by the protein dynein that generates the force necessary to cause the microtubules to slide past one another, thereby moving the cilia. Flagella are similar in structure, except they are longer than cilia.

199) Carbohydrates and lipids are important biomolecules that store energy for the body to use later. Describe the structures and properties of carbohydrates and lipids, including the different forms of these biomolecules that are present within the body.

Answer: Carbohydrates have the general structure of  $C_nH_{2n}O_n$ . They are polar molecules that readily dissolve in water. They are described based on their size as mono-, di-, and polysaccharides. Monosaccharides are simple sugars composed of six carbons, including glucose, fructose, and galactose, or five carbons, as with ribose and deoxyribose. Disaccharides are combinations of simple sugars covalently bound together, as with sucrose (glucose and fructose) and lactose (glucose and galactose). Polysaccharides are formed by many simple sugars bound together covalently, including glycogen and starch. Lipids are a diverse group of molecules primarily containing carbons and hydrogens bound by nonpolar covalent bonds. Some contain oxygen, while others contain phosphate groups that polarize the molecule. Triglycerides are a form of lipid typically referred to as a fat composed of one glycerol with three fatty acids bound to it. Fatty acids are long carbon chain molecules with a carboxyl group at the end. Saturated fatty acids have no double bonds between the carbons, whereas unsaturated fatty acids have at least one (monounsaturated) or more (polyunsaturated) double bonds between carbons on the fatty acid. Triglycerides and fatty acids are both nonpolar and do not readily dissolve in water. Phospholipids are similar to triglycerides except one of the fatty acids attached to glycerol is replaced with a phosphate group. Therefore, the molecule is amphipathic with a polar (phosphate) and nonpolar (fatty acids) region. Eicosanoids are fatty acid derivatives that function in cellular communication. Finally, steroids are produced from the precursor cholesterol and act as hormones to communicate between cells.

200) All of the organelles present within a cell are not bound by membranes. Describe the non-membrane-bound organelles that are found in cells.

Answer: Ribosomes are dense granules composed of rRNA and protein, some of which are associated with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. These structures play an important role in protein synthesis. The ribosomes that are free within the cytosol synthesize proteins that remain in the cytosol, or can enter the mitochondria, the nucleus, or the peroxisome. Proteins synthesized within the rough endoplasmic reticulum will cross the membrane (be secreted) or become associated with membranes, such as a plasma membrane or an organelle. The other non-membranous structures of the cell are vaults. These recently discovered organelles are barrel-shaped and three times larger than ribosomes, but their function is not yet clearly understood. They may be involved in the transport of molecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm. They have received considerable attention of late for their role in the development of resistance to chemotherapies.

201) Describe the structure and function of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

Answer: Nucleotides are composed of one or more phosphate groups, a five-carbon sugar (ribose or deoxyribose), and a nitrogenous base. The nitrogenous bases in nucleotides can be from one of two classes: purines (a double carbon-nitrogen ring for adenine and guanine) or pyrimidines (a single carbon-nitrogen ring for cytosine, thymine, and uracil). Nucleotides can function in the exchange of cellular energy in molecules like adenosine triphosphate (ATP), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD<sup>+</sup>) and flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD). Cyclic nucleotides function as intracellular second messengers, like cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) and cyclic adenine monophosphate (cAMP). Nucleotide polymers function in the storage of genetic information, like deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). The polymeric strands of DNA and RNA are identified by the 3' and 5' end, with the 3' being the carboxyl end (from the carbohydrate) and the 5' end containing the phosphate group. The Law of Complementary Base Pairing ensures that double-stranded DNA will have matching information on both strands. Cytosine is always paired with guanine, whereas adenine is always paired with thymine. In RNA, the thymine is replaced with uracil. DNA stores the genetic code whereas RNA is necessary for expression of the code.

202) In order for tissues to maintain their structure and function, there must be some way for cells to adhere to their neighbors. Describe the adhesion proteins that function in coupling one cell to the next.

Answer: Tight junctions are composed of integral membrane proteins called occludins that fuse neighboring cells, creating an impermeable barrier. Because of this barrier, most polar solutes must pass through the cell itself by transepithelial transport, rather than by moving between cells (paracellular transport). These tight junctions are commonly found between epithelial cells that line hollow organs in order to maintain separation between fluid compartments. The extent to which fluid compartments are separated is determined by the expression of occludin proteins. Desmosomes are strong filamentous junctions that provide the structural support for cell attachment. Proteins called cadherins are involved in creating these connections between cells. Gap junctions are protein channels formed by connexin proteins. Gap junctions allow for communication between neighboring cells. Molecules, some relatively large (cAMP), can diffuse from one cell to the next when these channels are open.

203) List the membranous organelles that are present within the cell and describe their function.

Answer: The endoplasmic reticulum is composed of two structures that are smooth and rough in character. The rough portion contains ribosomes that are involved in the translation of proteins. Those proteins can be secreted from the cell (hormones), incorporated into the cell membrane (receptors and ion channels), or incorporated into lysosomes. The smooth portion of the endoplasmic reticulum is the site of lipid synthesis and the storage of calcium. The Golgi apparatus is closely associated with the endoplasmic reticulum, processing molecules that were synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum and packaging them into vesicles for delivery to their site of action. Mitochondria are structures that contain both an inner and outer membrane. The innermost compartment contains the enzymes of the Krebs cycle. The inner membrane contains the components of the electron transport chain. The lysosome is a membrane-bound vesicle that contains lytic enzymes, which can degrade debris (intra or extracellular). Old organelles can be degraded in this manner. Peroxisomes are vesicles, usually smaller than lysosomes, which contain enzymes that degrade amino acids, alcohols and fatty acids. A byproduct of this degradation is hydrogen peroxide, which is toxic to cells. However, they also contain catalase, an enzyme that degrades hydrogen peroxide.

204) In general, describe the process whereby mRNA that has exited the nucleus is used to synthesize a functional protein.

Answer: mRNA is read in triplets, from the initiator codon (AUG), which codes for the amino acid methionine, to a termination codon. Translation is started by initiation factors that bind to the cap group on the mRNA, while other factors form a complex with small ribosomal subunits and a charged tRNA (containing an amino acid). The tRNA with an anticodon will bind to the codon on the mRNA by the Law of Complementary Base Pairs. The large ribosomal subunit then binds, causing initiation factors to dissociate, thereby aligning the first tRNA with the P site of the ribosome. A second charged tRNA with the appropriate anticodon will attach itself to the A site on the ribosome. An enzyme within the ribosome then catalyzes the formation of a peptide bond between amino acids, and the first tRNA will be released from the amino acid. The ribosome will then move three bases down to the next codon. As the first tRNA leaves the P site, the second tRNA will move from the A to the P site. Then, a new charged tRNA will bind to the A site; the tRNA with the anticodon that matches the mRNA. This process will continue until the termination codon is reached. The leader sequence will determine whether the protein will remain in the cytosol or attach to the endoplasmic reticulum. Post-translational modification is required in order to make the protein functional, and this process can occur anywhere from the rough endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus. The leader sequence must first be cleaved as well as any other excess amino acids that are present on the protein. Thereafter, other molecules can be added to proteins, like carbohydrates (glycoprotein), or lipids (lipoproteins), in order to make the protein functional.

205) Describe the process of gene transcription, including how that process is regulated.

Answer: The section of DNA that contains a gene is identified by the promoter that is upstream from the gene. There is a specific promoter sequence that is recognized by an RNA polymerase causing that enzyme to bind and uncoil the DNA. Free nucleotides align with the sense strand of DNA based upon the Law of Complementary Base Pairing. The RNA polymerase will catalyze the formation of bonds between the free nucleotides, thereby forming a single-stranded mRNA. As it is being synthesized, segments of the mRNA called introns are spliced from the mRNA strand until all that is left are the exons, which are joined together. A cap is added to the 5' end, which is necessary for the initiation of translation. At the same time, many adenine molecules (the poly A tail) are added to the other end (the 3' region) of the mRNA molecule, which along with the CAP, serves to protect the mRNA from degradation once it is in the cytosol. The regulation of mRNA concentration in the cytosol can occur through a number of mechanisms. The mRNA can be bound to a protein, thereby inactivating that mRNA. In addition, both stability and synthesis rates of mRNA are an important determinant of the amount of mRNA coding for a particular protein that is present. This process of transcription can be regulated by DNA binding proteins, whose binding to the promoter region of the gene can either enhance or inhibit binding of the RNA polymerase to the gene, thereby altering expression of the gene.

206) Define and describe the structure of proteins, including the forces that determine the three-dimensional structure of these molecules.

Answer: Proteins are chains of amino acids bound by peptide bonds formed by the condensation reaction of the amine group on one amino acid with the carboxyl group on the other amino acid. The difference between peptides and proteins is the number of amino acids; peptides are composed of fewer than 50 amino acids, whereas proteins have more than 50. Once formed, there are many chemical interactions involved in the creation of this three-dimensional structure that can be described at different levels. Primary structure refers to the sequence of amino acids that comprise a particular peptide or protein. Secondary structure involves the folding of that primary structure, produced by hydrogen bonds between amine groups with the oxygen on the carboxyl group of another amino acid. This forms proteins into  $\alpha$ -helices and  $\beta$ -pleated sheets. Tertiary structure is formed by the interaction between residual groups (R groups) on particular amino acids. Hydrogen bonds can form between polar R groups. Ionic bonds can form between ionized or charged R groups. Van der Waals forces are a temporary intermolecular electrical attraction between the warped electron field of one molecule being slightly more negative, with the warped electron field of another molecule being slightly more positive, whereas covalent bonds can form disulfide bridges between sulfhydryl groups on cysteine residues. Quaternary structure exists only in proteins with more than one polypeptide chain, like hemoglobin, which contains four separate polypeptide chains.

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) E
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) A
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) B
- 18) D
- 19) C
- 20) A
- 21) A
- 22) E
- 23) B
- 24) B
- 25) E
- 26) D
- 27) A
- 28) E
- 29) A
- 30) A
- 31) B
- 32) D
- 33) A
- 34) B
- 35) D
- 36) D
- 37) E
- 38) A
- 39) C
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) E
- 43) C
- 44) B
- 45) D
- 46) E
- 47) C
- 48) C
- 49) A
- 50) D

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 51) C
- 52) C
- 53) A
- 54) A
- 55) B
- 56) C
- 57) A
- 58) B
- 59) A
- 60) C
- 61) D
- 62) B
- 63) E
- 64) B
- 65) A
- 66) E
- 67) D
- 68) B
- 69) D
- 70) E
- 71) D
- 72) C
- 73) A
- 74) D
- 75) B
- 76) A
- 77) D
- 78) C
- 79) E
- 80) E
- 81) C
- 82) A
- 83) E
- 84) C
- 85) C
- 86) B
- 87) C
- 88) B
- 89) E
- 90) B
- 91) B
- 92) D
- 93) E
- 94) E
- 95) A
- 96) C
- 97) A
- 98) B
- 99) A
- 100) D

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 101) B
- 102) C
- 103) D
- 104) A
- 105) B
- 106) C
- 107) C
- 108) D
- 109) C
- 110) D
- 111) E
- 112) E
- 113) C
- 114) B
- 115) C
- 116) C
- 117) B
- 118) C
- 119) B
- 120) C
- 121) B
- 122) B
- 123) C
- 124) E
- 125) B
- 126) B
- 127) E
- 128) C
- 129) B
- 130) D
- 131) E
- 132) E
- 133) D
- 134) C
- 135) D
- 136) B
- 137) E
- 138) E
- 139) A
- 140) C
- 141) A
- 142) B
- 143) A
- 144) A
- 145) D
- 146) B
- 147) A
- 148) E
- 149) C
- 150) E

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 151) C
- 152) E
- 153) A
- 154) E
- 155) B
- 156) E
- 157) C
- 158) C
- 159) D
- 160) E
- 161) D
- 162) D
- 163) C
- 164) B
- 165) B
- 166) E
- 167) D
- 168) C
- 169) A
- 170) TRUE
- 171) FALSE
- 172) TRUE
- 173) TRUE
- 174) TRUE
- 175) FALSE
- 176) TRUE
- 177) FALSE
- 178) FALSE
- 179) FALSE
- 180) FALSE
- 181) TRUE
- 182) TRUE
- 183) FALSE
- 184) FALSE
- 185) TRUE
- 186) TRUE
- 187) TRUE
- 188) FALSE
- 189) FALSE
- 190) TRUE
- 191) FALSE
- 192) TRUE
- 193) TRUE
- 194) TRUE
- 195) FALSE
- 196) FALSE

Answer Key  
Testname: C2

- 197) Cell membranes are composed of phospholipids, cholesterol, integral proteins, peripheral proteins, and carbohydrates. Phospholipids are the major constituent of membranes. They are amphipathic molecules with polar (hydrophilic) and nonpolar (hydrophobic) regions. The phospholipids form a bilayer with the hydrophilic region exposed to the outside and inside of the cell, and the nonpolar region associated with itself within the core of the phospholipid bilayer. As a consequence, the membrane is a fluid structure with no strong bonds between its components. Cholesterol can also be present within the membrane, which acts to interfere with hydrophobic interactions lining up the molecules within the membrane, thereby decreasing viscosity and increasing membrane fluidity. Integral membrane proteins are intimately associated with the membrane and cannot be easily removed. Many are transmembrane proteins whose amino acid chain passes through the lipid bilayer multiple times. These transmembrane proteins can function as ion channels and transporters to move ions across the membrane. Other integral membrane proteins are located on the cytosolic or interstitial side of the membrane. Peripheral membrane proteins are more loosely associated with the membranes and, therefore, can be easily removed. Most are located on the cytosolic side of the membrane and can be associated with the cytoskeleton. Carbohydrates are often located on the extracellular side of the membrane and can act as a protective layer (glycocalyx) or be involved in cell recognition.
- 198) Microfilaments are the smallest of the cytoskeletal proteins. The functions of microfilaments, such as actin, include contraction, amoeboid-like movement of cells, and separation of the cytoplasm during cell division. Other microfilaments provide the structural support for the microvilli of cells within the small intestines and hair cells of the cochlea. Intermediate filaments tend to be stronger and more stable than microfilaments, and include proteins like keratin (located in the skin) and myosin. The largest of the cytoskeletal proteins are microtubules, which are composed of proteins called tubulin. Microtubules form the spindle fibers that are involved in the distribution of chromosomes during cell division. Microtubules are also the primary component of cilia and flagella—hair-like protrusions involved in motility. Cilia are composed of ten pairs of microtubules in a nine pair surrounding one pair configuration, connected by the protein dynein that generates the force necessary to cause the microtubules to slide past one another, thereby moving the cilia. Flagella are similar in structure, except they are longer than cilia.
- 199) Carbohydrates have the general structure of  $C_nH_{2n}O_n$ . They are polar molecules that readily dissolve in water. They are described based on their size as mono-, di-, and polysaccharides. Monosaccharides are simple sugars composed of six carbons, including glucose, fructose, and galactose, or five carbons, as with ribose and deoxyribose. Disaccharides are combinations of simple sugars covalently bound together, as with sucrose (glucose and fructose) and lactose (glucose and galactose). Polysaccharides are formed by many simple sugars bound together covalently, including glycogen and starch.
- Lipids are a diverse group of molecules primarily containing carbons and hydrogens bound by nonpolar covalent bonds. Some contain oxygen, while others contain phosphate groups that polarize the molecule. Triglycerides are a form of lipid typically referred to as a fat composed of one glycerol with three fatty acids bound to it. Fatty acids are long carbon chain molecules with a carboxyl group at the end. Saturated fatty acids have no double bonds between the carbons, whereas unsaturated fatty acids have at least one (monounsaturated) or more (polyunsaturated) double bonds between carbons on the fatty acid. Triglycerides and fatty acids are both nonpolar and do not readily dissolve in water. Phospholipids are similar to triglycerides except one of the fatty acids attached to glycerol is replaced with a phosphate group. Therefore, the molecule is amphipathic with a polar (phosphate) and nonpolar (fatty acids) region. Eicosanoids are fatty acid derivatives that function in cellular communication. Finally, steroids are produced from the precursor cholesterol and act as hormones to communicate between cells.
- 200) Ribosomes are dense granules composed of rRNA and protein, some of which are associated with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. These structures play an important role in protein synthesis. The ribosomes that are free within the cytosol synthesize proteins that remain in the cytosol, or can enter the mitochondria, the nucleus, or the peroxisome. Proteins synthesized within the rough endoplasmic reticulum will cross the membrane (be secreted) or become associated with membranes, such as a plasma membrane or an organelle. The other non-membranous structures of the cell are vaults. These recently discovered organelles are barrel-shaped and three times larger than ribosomes, but their function is not yet clearly understood. They may be involved in the transport of molecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm. They have received considerable attention of late for their role in the development of resistance to chemotherapies.

Answer Key  
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- 201) Nucleotides are composed of one or more phosphate groups, a five-carbon sugar (ribose or deoxyribose), and a nitrogenous base. The nitrogenous bases in nucleotides can be from one of two classes: purines (a double carbon-nitrogen ring for adenine and guanine) or pyrimidines (a single carbon-nitrogen ring for cytosine, thymine, and uracil). Nucleotides can function in the exchange of cellular energy in molecules like adenosine triphosphate (ATP), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD<sup>+</sup>) and flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD). Cyclic nucleotides function as intracellular second messengers, like cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) and cyclic adenine monophosphate (cAMP). Nucleotide polymers function in the storage of genetic information, like deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). The polymeric strands of DNA and RNA are identified by the 3' and 5' end, with the 3' being the carboxyl end (from the carbohydrate) and the 5' end containing the phosphate group. The Law of Complementary Base Pairing ensures that double-stranded DNA will have matching information on both strands. Cytosine is always paired with guanine, whereas adenine is always paired with thymine. In RNA, the thymine is replaced with uracil. DNA stores the genetic code whereas RNA is necessary for expression of the code.
- 202) Tight junctions are composed of integral membrane proteins called occludins that fuse neighboring cells, creating an impermeable barrier. Because of this barrier, most polar solutes must pass through the cell itself by transepithelial transport, rather than by moving between cells (paracellular transport). These tight junctions are commonly found between epithelial cells that line hollow organs in order to maintain separation between fluid compartments. The extent to which fluid compartments are separated is determined by the expression of occludin proteins. Desmosomes are strong filamentous junctions that provide the structural support for cell attachment. Proteins called cadherins are involved in creating these connections between cells. Gap junctions are protein channels formed by connexin proteins. Gap junctions allow for communication between neighboring cells. Molecules, some relatively large (cAMP), can diffuse from one cell to the next when these channels are open.
- 203) The endoplasmic reticulum is composed of two structures that are smooth and rough in character. The rough portion contains ribosomes that are involved in the translation of proteins. Those proteins can be secreted from the cell (hormones), incorporated into the cell membrane (receptors and ion channels), or incorporated into lysosomes. The smooth portion of the endoplasmic reticulum is the site of lipid synthesis and the storage of calcium. The Golgi apparatus is closely associated with the endoplasmic reticulum, processing molecules that were synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum and packaging them into vesicles for delivery to their site of action. Mitochondria are structures that contain both an inner and outer membrane. The innermost compartment contains the enzymes of the Krebs cycle. The inner membrane contains the components of the electron transport chain. The lysosome is a membrane-bound vesicle that contains lytic enzymes, which can degrade debris (intra or extracellular). Old organelles can be degraded in this manner. Peroxisomes are vesicles, usually smaller than lysosomes, which contain enzymes that degrade amino acids, alcohols and fatty acids. A byproduct of this degradation is hydrogen peroxide, which is toxic to cells. However, they also contain catalase, an enzyme that degrades hydrogen peroxide.
- 204) mRNA is read in triplets, from the initiator codon (AUG), which codes for the amino acid methionine, to a termination codon. Translation is started by initiation factors that bind to the cap group on the mRNA, while other factors form a complex with small ribosomal subunits and a charged tRNA (containing an amino acid). The tRNA with an anticodon will bind to the codon on the mRNA by the Law of Complementary Base Pairs. The large ribosomal subunit then binds, causing initiation factors to dissociate, thereby aligning the first tRNA with the P site of the ribosome. A second charged tRNA with the appropriate anticodon will attach itself to the A site on the ribosome. An enzyme within the ribosome then catalyzes the formation of a peptide bond between amino acids, and the first tRNA will be released from the amino acid. The ribosome will then move three bases down to the next codon. As the first tRNA leaves the P site, the second tRNA will move from the A to the P site. Then, a new charged tRNA will bind to the A site; the tRNA with the anticodon that matches the mRNA. This process will continue until the termination codon is reached. The leader sequence will determine whether the protein will remain in the cytosol or attach to the endoplasmic reticulum. Post-translational modification is required in order to make the protein functional, and this process can occur anywhere from the rough endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus. The leader sequence must first be cleaved as well as any other excess amino acids that are present on the protein. Thereafter, other molecules can be added to proteins, like carbohydrates (glycoprotein), or lipids (lipoproteins), in order to make the protein functional.

- 205) The section of DNA that contains a gene is identified by the promoter that is upstream from the gene. There is a specific promoter sequence that is recognized by an RNA polymerase causing that enzyme to bind and uncoil the DNA. Free nucleotides align with the sense strand of DNA based upon the Law of Complementary Base Pairing. The RNA polymerase will catalyze the formation of bonds between the free nucleotides, thereby forming a single-stranded mRNA. As it is being synthesized, segments of the mRNA called introns are spliced from the mRNA strand until all that is left are the exons, which are joined together. A cap is added to the 5' end, which is necessary for the initiation of translation. At the same time, many adenine molecules (the poly A tail) are added to the other end (the 3' region) of the mRNA molecule, which along with the CAP, serves to protect the mRNA from degradation once it is in the cytosol. The regulation of mRNA concentration in the cytosol can occur through a number of mechanisms. The mRNA can be bound to a protein, thereby inactivating that mRNA. In addition, both stability and synthesis rates of mRNA are an important determinant of the amount of mRNA coding for a particular protein that is present. This process of transcription can be regulated by DNA binding proteins, whose binding to the promoter region of the gene can either enhance or inhibit binding of the RNA polymerase to the gene, thereby altering expression of the gene.
- 206) Proteins are chains of amino acids bound by peptide bonds formed by the condensation reaction of the amine group on one amino acid with the carboxyl group on the other amino acid. The difference between peptides and proteins is the number of amino acids; peptides are composed of fewer than 50 amino acids, whereas proteins have more than 50. Once formed, there are many chemical interactions involved in the creation of this three-dimensional structure that can be described at different levels. Primary structure refers to the sequence of amino acids that comprise a particular peptide or protein. Secondary structure involves the folding of that primary structure, produced by hydrogen bonds between amine groups with the oxygen on the carboxyl group of another amino acid. This forms proteins into  $\alpha$ -helices and  $\beta$ -pleated sheets. Tertiary structure is formed by the interaction between residual groups (R groups) on particular amino acids. Hydrogen bonds can form between polar R groups. Ionic bonds can form between ionized or charged R groups. Van der Waals forces are a temporary intermolecular electrical attraction between the warped electron field of one molecule being slightly more negative, with the warped electron field of another molecule being slightly more positive, whereas covalent bonds can form disulfide bridges between sulfhydryl groups on cysteine residues. Quaternary structure exists only in proteins with more than one polypeptide chain, like hemoglobin, which contains four separate polypeptide chains.