Module 2: Quiz

(1) This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Mar 3 at 2:19pm

Quiz Instructions

Overview

This quiz will help you reflect on the important takeaways of this module's content. You have multiple attempts on this quiz prior to the deadline. This quiz is open book and intended to ensure that you are understanding the content of this module.

Instructions

Click the "Take the Quiz" button to begin. After answering all of the questions, please click Submit at the bottom of the page to submit your answers.

How you'll be graded

Each question is worth a certain amount of points, and you'll earn points for each correct response. To review or discuss any questions or answers in this quiz, please connect with your instructor.

Question 1 1 pts

RNA sequencing is technology that we can use to measure the relative amount of transcripts being read of off each gene in the genome of the tissue sample we are trying to study.

○ True
O False
Question 2 1 pts
RNA sequencing data can be used to analysis differential gene expression between two groups of tissue samples.
O True
○ False
Question 3 1 pts
Every cell in every human on this planet has a genome sequence exactly matching to the human reference genome sequence.
O True
○ False
Question 4 1 pts
Sequencers use 4 different radioactive probes to mark each of the 4 bases in DNA from the sequencing library so that their sequence can
be read.
○ True
○ False

Question 5 1 pts
Alignment is an algorithm where the best match is found for a specific nucleotide sequence in the entire human reference genome sequence.
○ True
O False
iii Question 6 1 pts
The number of reads that align to the chromosomal coordinates of a gene can be used as a way of quantifying that gene's expression level.
○ True
○ False
iii Question 7 1 pts
Different releases of the human reference genome differ in sequence and lack of sequence (gaps).
○ True
O False
iii Question 8 1 pts
Tumor cells always have the same number of chromosomes as healthy cells.

○ True
○ False
Question 9 1 pts
Tumor cells from a male patient will contain a Y chromosome.
O True
○ False
iii Question 10 1 pts
XX and XY are the only sex chromosome complements observed in humans.
O True
○ False
Question 11 1 pts
Sex hormones spike at puberty and differences in hormone levels can affect expression of genes that modulate cancer progression.
O True
○ False
iii Question 12 1 pts

Cancer cell lines generated in the lab always have the same chromosomes as the original tumor they came from.
○ True
O False
Question 13 1 pts
A data frame in R is created with the following code inside a larger R script:
dataframe1 <- data.frame (
Name = c("Barbie", "Ken", "Skipper", "Stacie", "Chelsea"),
Age = $c(25, 24, 16, 12, 10)$,
Favorite = c("Fashion", "Tech", "Sports", "Stuffies")
)
The value of dataframe1[2,1] is 25.
True
False ::
iii Question 14 1 pts
Calling
colnames(dataframe1)
will return
"Name","Age","Favorite".

○ True
○ False
Question 15 1 pts
Data in R data frames must be manipulated in RStudio and can not be exported for use in other software.
○ True
○ False
Question 16 1 pts
Calling
<pre>write.csv(dataframe1, file = "dreamhouse_data.csv")</pre>
will write a comma-separated value file in the current working directory even if the path to a file you read in somewhere else in the R script was in a different directory.
○ True
○ False
Question 17 1 pts
If you convert this list to factors
dataframe1\$Favorite

and assign to a variable called
favorites
and call
levels(favorites)
The value of
favorites
will be a list of length 5.
True
Calse False
Question 18 1 pts
The values in
dataframe1\$Name
are of the character data type in R.
True
False
Question 19 1 pts
3.4

and		
6.2		
are of the integer type in R.		
○ True		
○ False		
Question 20 1 pts		
class(dataframe1[1,2])		
given the data frame declared above is character.		
True		
False		
	Not saved	Submit Quiz