* [Delete and Regrade](javascript:assessment.removeAll('content_listContainer',true);)

* Points  [Update and Regrade](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment)

* [Hide Question Details](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment)
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**1. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: RNA in replication: How is RNA involved in DNA replication?**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | How is RNA involved in DNA replication? |
| **Answer** | Selected  An RNA primer must be created to initiate synthesis of DNA in the 5' to 3' direction.  RNA polymerase 1 fills in the gaps between portions of the lagging strand.  RNA detects mismatch errors.  RNA acts as a 5' to 3' exonuclease |

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**2. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: chromosomes: Which of the following is true about ...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Which of the following is true about chromosomes? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Chromosomes consist of chains of double stranded DNA and have protein-coding and non-protein coding regions.  Chromosomes consist of chains of single stranded DNA and have protein-coding and non-protein coding regions.  Chromosomes consist of chains of double stranded DNA and have only protein-coding.  Chromosomes consist of chains of single stranded DNA and have only non-protein coding regions. |

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**3. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: replication: What is the function of single strand...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What is the function of single stranded binding proteins in replication? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Single stranded binding proteins prevent reassociation of DNA strands after dissociation by helicase.  Single stranded binding proteins allow the RNA primase to synthesize the RNA primer.  Single stranded binding proteins bind and unwind DNA at the replication fork.  Single stranded binding proteins repair nicks in the DNA in the 3' to 5' direction. |

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**4. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: replication 1: What does semi-discontinuous replicat...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What does semi-discontinuous replication refer to? |
| **Answer** | Selected  DNA replication that occurs between individual Okazaki fragments on the lagging strand.  DNA replication that occurs between helicases on the leading strand.   DNA replication that occurs between helicases on the leading strand.  DNA replication that occurs between individual Okazaki fragments on the leading strand. |

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**5. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: replication and repair: Which enzyme is necessary to fix brea...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Which enzyme is necessary to fix breaks in the sugar-phosphate DNA backbone in both replication and repair? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Ligase  Helicase  Primase  DNA polymerase III |

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**6. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: DNA repair: At what point in replication does nuc...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | At what point in replication does nucleotide excision repair (NER) occur, and what class of enzymes break the DNA backbone to remove the chunk of nucleotides? |
| **Answer** | Selected  NER occurs post-replication, and endonucleases sever the sugar-phosphate backbone.  NER occurs during replication, and endonucleases sever the sugar-phosphate backbone.  NER occurs during replication, and exonucleases sever the sugar-phosphate backbone.  NER occurs pre-replication, and endonucleases sever the sugar-phosphate backbone. |

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**7. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: DNA synthesis: Why is the lagging DNA strand replica...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Why is the lagging DNA strand replicated discontinously? |
| **Answer** | Selected  DNA can only be synthesized in the 5' to 3' direction, so as the replication fork opens, only one strand is oriented properly for 5' to 3' synthesis.  DNA can only be synthesized in the 3' to 5' direction, so as the replication fork opens, only one strand is oriented properly for 3' to 5' synthesis.  DNA can only be synthesized by one beta clamp at a time, so the lagging strand must wait its turn to use the one beta clamp.  DNA must synthesize the leading strand continuously, so the lagging strand must wait its turn to use the same beta clamp. |

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**8. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: DNA fingerprinting: By what principle does DNA fingerprin...**

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7797186_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | By what principle does DNA fingerprinting work? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Certain regions of an individual's genome will have a distinct pattern of repeated non-coding DNA that can serve as a unique identifier.  Certain regions of an individual's genome will have a distinct pattern of non-repeated protein coding DNA that can serve as a unique identifier.  Certain regions of an individual's genome will have a distinct pattern of mutations of  protein coding DNA that can serve as a unique identifier.  Certain regions of an individual's genome will have a distinct pattern of non-repeated, non-coding DNA that can serve as a unique identifier. |

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### 1. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: Which components are required for tra...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Which components are required for transcription in prokaryotes? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Sigma factor, RNA polymerase, promoter region on DNA  Sigma factor, RNA polymerase, promoter region on RNA  primase, RNA polymerase, promoter region on RNA  RNA primer, RNA polymerase, promoter region on RNA |

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### 2. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: post-transcriptional modifications: In eukaryotes, what post-transcriptio...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | In eukaryotes, what post-transcriptional modifications protect the mRNA? |
| **Answer** | Selected  5' methlyation cap and 3' polyA tail  3' methlyation cap and 5' polyA tail  5' acetylation cap and 3' methylation cap  5' polyC head and 3' polyA tail |

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### 3. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: Exons and introns: How can one distinguish exons from in...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | How can one distinguish exons from introns? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Exons will be in both the pre-mRNA and the mature mRNA  Introns will be in both the pre-mRNA and the mature mRNA  Exons will be in the pre-mRNA but introns will be in the mature mRNA  Exons will be in the DNA but introns will be in the mature mRNA |

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### 4. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: pcr: What does PCR (polymerase chain react...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What does PCR (polymerase chain reaction) NOT require? |
| **Answer** | Selected  RNA  Template DNA  Thermal cycler  Heat-stable DNA polymerase |

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### 5. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: inducible operon: In the inducible operon, what happens...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | In the inducible operon, what happens to the repressor when the inducer is added, and how does the concentration of the repressor change when the inducer is removed? |
| **Answer** | Selected  The repressor is inactivated by the inducer, and the repressor concentration does not change when the inducer is removed.  The repressor is inactivated by the inducer, and the repressor concentration increases when the inducer is removed.  The repressor is inactivated by the inducer, and the repressor concentration decreases when the inducer is removed.  The repressor is activated by the inducer, and the repressor concentration does not change when the inducer is removed. |

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### 6. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: lac operon: What are examples of positive and neg...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What are examples of positive and negative control of the lac operon? |
| **Answer** | Selected  cAMP, which binds to CRP, is an example of positive control, and lactase, which breaks down lactose, is an example of negative control  Lactase, which breaks down lactose, is an example of positive control, and cAMP, which binds to CRP, is an example of negative control.  Glucose, which reduces cAMP, is an example of positive control, and lactase, which breaks down lactose, is an example of positive control.  Lactase, which breaks down lactose, is an example of positive control, and glucose, which reduces cAMP,  is an example of negative control. |

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### 7. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: gene\_expression\_TCA: In the following set of time-series...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | In the following set of time-series gene expression data, for which pair of genes below is one gene expressed biphasically over time, meaning that its expression increases and then decreases relative to baseline, and one gene is expressed at an elevated level at all times after 4 h baseline. |
| **Answer** | Selected  IDH2 and SDH2  IDH1 and IDH2  SDH1 and SDH2  IDH1 and FUM1 |

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### 8. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: gene circuit logic: How can a gene circuit be used to cre...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_7820472_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | How can a gene circuit be used to create a NAND logic output? |
| **Answer** | Selected  A corepressor molecule binds to a repressor to activate it.  A corepressor molecule binds to a repressor to inactivate it.  An inducer binds to a repressor to inactivate it.  Either one of two different transcription factors can bind to the same promoter region. |

   


### 1. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: translation 1: At which site does the first tRN...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | At which site does the first tRNA molecule enter during initiation of translation at the ribosome? |
| **Answer** | Selected  P site  A site  E site  T site |

 

### 2. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: tRNA charging: What does tRNA charging ref...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What does tRNA charging refer to and where on the tRNA does it occur? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Adding a specific amino acid to the 3' end of the tRNA  Adding a specific amino acid to the 5' end of the tRNA  Adding the anticodon to the 3' end of the tRNA  Adding the anticodon to the 5' end of the tRNA |

 

### 3. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: translation start: Which codon signals for the start of ...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Which codon signals for the start of translation and for methionine? |
| **Answer** | Selected  5'-AUG'-3' on the mRNA  3'-AUG'-5' on the mRNA  5'-AUG'-3' on the tRNA  3'-AUG'-5' on the tRNA |

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### 4. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: control gene expression: Which correct chemical modification c...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Which correct chemical modification can affect gene expression without interacting directly with DNA? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Histone protein tails can be acetylated.  RNA polymerase  Binding domain of transcription factors  mRNA on histone protein tails can be methylated |

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### 5. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: histones controlling expression: What is the two stage process by whic...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What is the two stage process by which histones can restrict gene expression? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Histone deacetylation followed by histone methylation.   Histone methylation followed by histone acetylation.  Histone demethylation followed by histone acetylation.  Histone acetylation followed by histone degradation. |

 

### 6. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: degenerate code: Why is the translation of mRNA t...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Why is the translation of mRNA to protein considered a degenerate code ? |
| **Answer** | Selected  More than one codon can code for a single amino acid.  More than one amino acid can code for a single codon.  The process of translation degenerates the mRNA.  The process of translation degenerates the tRNA. |

 

### 7. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: translation2: How does elongation occur, and w...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:**[10](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment" \o "Update Points:)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | How does elongation occur, and what is the chemical energy source that powers multiple steps in translation? |
| **Answer** | Selected  The polypeptide chain held at the P site is transferred and forms a peptide bond with the amino acid held at the A site. GTP  The polypeptide chain held at the P site is transferred and forms a peptide bond with the amino acid held at the A site. ATP  The polypeptide chain held at the E site is transferred and forms a peptide bond with the amino acid held at the P site. GTP  The polypeptide chain held at the E site is transferred and forms a peptide bond with the amino acid held at the P site. ATP |

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### 8. https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/generic_updown.gifMultiple Choice: epigenetic: What are epigenetic modifications and...

[https://mycourses.purdue.edu/images/ci/icons/cmlink_generic.gif](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment#contextMenu)

Points:[**10**](https://mycourses.purdue.edu/webapps/assessment/do/content/assessment?action=MODIFY&course_id=_253931_1&content_id=_8104983_1&assessmentType=Test&method=modifyAssessment)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | What are epigenetic modifications and what is one example? |
| **Answer** | Selected  Epigenetic modifications are heritable but do not change the DNA nucleotide sequence. DNA methylation  Epigenetic modifications are heritable and change the DNA nucleotide sequence. DNA methylation  Epigenetic modifications are heritable and change the DNA nucleotide sequence by histone modification. Histone acetylation  Epigenetic modifications are heritable and change the DNA nucleotide sequence by histone modification. Histone phosphorylation |