

DNA REPLICATION TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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What is DNA replication short answer questions? Correct answer: DNA replication is the process of copying the parent DNA helix into two identical daughter helices. The process is semi-conservative, which means that one parent strand is passed down to each daughter strand.

How DNA is copied answer key? DNA copies itself through the process of replication: The two strands of the double helix unzip, forming replication forks. New bases are added, following the rules of base pairing (A with T and G with C). ? Each new DNA molecule has one original strand and one new strand.

What are the 4 requirements for DNA replication?

What are the 4 steps of DNA replication simple? Still, even in bacteria, with their smaller genomes, DNA replication involves an incredibly sophisticated, highly coordinated series of molecular events. These events are divided into four major stages: initiation, unwinding, primer synthesis, and elongation.

Why does DNA need to replicate? DNA replication is the process by which a double-stranded DNA molecule is copied to produce two identical DNA molecules. Replication is an essential process because, whenever a cell divides, the two new daughter cells must contain the same genetic information, or DNA, as the parent cell.

What is the name of the enzyme that can replicate DNA? The central enzyme involved is DNA polymerase, which catalyzes the joining of deoxyribonucleoside 5'-triphosphates (dNTPs) to form the growing DNA chain.

What sugar is found in DNA? DNA has deoxyribose sugar. The basic building block of DNA, a nucleotide, consists of phosphate ion, a deoxyribose sugar molecule and a nitrogenous base.

What allows DNA to be copied? The discovery of the structure of DNA also revealed the principle that makes this copying possible: because each strand of DNA contains a sequence of nucleotides that is exactly complementary to the nucleotide sequence of its partner strand, each strand can act as a template, or mold, for the synthesis of a new ...

Which enzyme unzips DNA? Helicase is the enzyme that “unzips” a molecule of DNA by breaking the hydrogen bonds between base pairs and unwinding the two strands of the molecule.

What is the basic rule of DNA replication? DNA replication This means that each of the two strands in double-stranded DNA acts as a template to produce two new strands. Replication relies on complementary base pairing, that is the principle explained by Chargaff's rules: adenine (A) always bonds with thymine (T) and cytosine (C) always bonds with guanine (G).

Which enzyme initiates DNA replication? So, let's go to the chart: RNA primase is the enzyme that builds an RNA primer on the parent strand to initiate DNA replication. Once the RNA primer is built, then the next enzyme, DNA polymerase, is free to do its job. DNA polymerase slides into the replication fork and positions itself behind the RNA primer.

What are the 4 enzymes used in DNA replication? There are four main enzymes that facilitate DNA replication: helicase, primase, DNA polymerase, and ligase.

What binds Okazaki fragments? The Okazaki fragments must be attached together into one continuous strand after replication. This is accomplished by the enzyme DNA ligase, which seals the sugar phosphate backbone of the Okazaki fragments. This allows for replication of two, continuous identical daughter strands of DNA.

How is DNA copied? How is DNA replicated? Replication occurs in three major steps: the opening of the double helix and separation of the DNA strands, the

priming of the template strand, and the assembly of the new DNA segment. During separation, the two strands of the DNA double helix uncoil at a specific location called the origin.

What form of DNA is easier to replicate? The form of DNA that is easier to replicate is when it is in the chromatin state.

What is the DNA replication short note? Definition. DNA replication is the process by which the genome's DNA is copied in cells. Before a cell divides, it must first copy (or replicate) its entire genome so that each resulting daughter cell ends up with its own complete genome.

What is DNA replication easy to understand? DNA replication is semiconservative, meaning that each strand in the DNA double helix acts as a template for the synthesis of a new, complementary strand. This process takes us from one starting molecule to two "daughter" molecules, with each newly formed double helix containing one new and one old strand.

What is the short answer for DNA? Deoxyribonucleic acid (abbreviated DNA) is the molecule that carries genetic information for the development and functioning of an organism.

What is DNA replication for kids? The process of copying a DNA molecule to produce two identical DNA molecules is called DNA replication. It has to happen before a cell can divide.

Who is the father of inorganic chemistry? Alfred Werner is known as the father of Inorganic chemistry. He won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in the year 1913.

Who is the best author of inorganic chemistry?

Who is the father of modern inorganic chemistry? Alfred Werner is considered as the father of inorganic chemistry.

Who is the publisher of inorganic chemistry? Inorganic Chemistry Journal - ACS Publications.

Who invented inorganic chemistry? Much of what we know about inorganic chemistry is based largely on the work of and debates between Alfred Werner (1866–1919; Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1913) and Sophus Mads Jørgensen (1837–1914).

Who are the three fathers of chemistry? Several "Fathers of Chemistry" Another popular choice for the title of father of chemistry is Jabir ibn Hayyan, a Persian alchemist living around 800 who applied scientific principles to his studies. Other people sometimes known as the father of modern chemistry are Robert Boyle, Jöns Berzelius, and John Dalton.

Who is the old father of organic chemistry? Friedrich Wöhler is known as the father of organic chemistry. He was a German chemist and was the first person to isolate many numbers of elements. Wohler initially worked mainly on topics of inorganic chemistry and he was the first to obtain Beryllium and Yttrium in their pure form.

Who is the scientist in inorganic chemistry? Modern inorganic chemistry was probably started by the Swiss chemist Alfred Werner.

Who is the hero of organic chemistry? Baldwin, hero of Organic Chemistry, passes away. Baldwin published his most significant work, Baldwin's rules for ring closure reactions, while a member of the MIT Chemistry faculty.

Who is the father of organic father? The British botanist Sir Albert Howard is often referred to as the father of modern organic agriculture. Howard, having worked in India as an agricultural researcher, gained much inspiration from the traditional and sustainable farming practices he encountered there and advocated for their adoption in the West.

Who is the father and mother of chemistry? Marie Anne Pierrette Paulze was a significant contributor to the understanding of chemistry in the late 1700s. Marie Anne married Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, known as the 'Father of Modern Chemistry,' and was his chief collaborator and laboratory assistant.

Who is the father of chemistry in China?

Who is the godfather of organic chemistry? Friedrich Wöhler (German: [ˈføːlɐ]) FRS(For) HonFRSE (31 July 1800 – 23 September 1882) was a German chemist known for his work in both organic and inorganic chemistry, being the first to isolate the chemical elements beryllium and yttrium in pure metallic form.

Who is the chief editor inorganic chemistry?

Is inorganic chemistry harder than organic chemistry? Organic chemistry is generally considered to be more difficult than inorganic chemistry. This is because organic chemistry deals with the properties and reactions of carbon-based compounds, which are much more complex than the inorganic compounds that are studied in inorganic chemistry.

What is the father of inorganic chemistry? The title "father of inorganic chemistry" is often attributed to Alfred Werner, a Swiss chemist who lived in the late 19th and early 20th century. His pioneering work laid the foundation for modern coordination chemistry, which deals with the structure and behavior of metal complexes.

Who is the father of bio inorganic chemistry? Stephen James Lippard (born October 12, 1940) is the Arthur Amos Noyes Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is considered one of the founders of bioinorganic chemistry, studying the interactions of nonliving substances such as metals with biological systems.

Who first discovered organic chemistry? What is the origin of organic chemistry? The term "organic chemistry" was first used in about 1807, when Swedish chemist Jöns Jacob Berzelius introduced it to explain the study of compounds derived from the living resources available in nature.

Who is a king of chemistry? Hence, Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) is known as king of chemicals.

Who was the grandfather of chemistry? The Grandfather of Organic Chemistry: Robert Burns Woodward, PhD.

Who is the guy who invented chemistry? Antoine Lavoisier determined that oxygen was a key substance in combustion, and he gave the element its name. He

developed the modern system of naming chemical substances and has been called the “father of modern chemistry” for his emphasis on careful experimentation.

Who is the papa of chemistry? Antoine Lavoisier is known as the father of chemistry as well as the father of modern chemistry. The terms can be used interchangeably for Antoine Lavoisier.

Who invented old chemistry? Lavoisier has been considered by many scholars to be the "father of chemistry". Chemists continued to discover new compounds in the 1800s. The science also began to develop a more theoretical foundation. John Dalton (1766-1844) put forth his atomic theory in 1807.

Who was the scientist behind organic chemistry? Who Invented Organic Chemistry? Organic Chemistry was first founded as a modern science in the 1800s by Jon Jacob Berzelius. He classified chemical compounds into two groups; organic and inorganic. This separates minerals or non-living matter.

Who is the first father of organic chemistry? Friedrich Wöhler is known as the father of organic chemistry. He was a German chemist and was the first person to isolate many numbers of elements. Wohler initially worked mainly on topics of inorganic chemistry and he was the first to obtain Beryllium and Yttrium in their pure form.

Who is the father of biological chemistry? The branch of science dealing with the study of all the life processes such as control and coordination within a living organism is called Biochemistry. This term was introduced to us by Carl Neuberg, the father of biochemistry in the year 1930.

What did Friedrich Wöhler disprove? The vital force theory stated that organic compounds could not be made in a lab, but needed a mysterious, God-given power that was found only in living organisms. Friedrich Wöhler disproved this Theory in 1828.

Who are the godfathers of chemistry? Along with Lavoisier, Boyle, and Dalton, Berzelius is known as the father of modern chemistry. In 1828 he compiled a table of relative atomic weights, where oxygen was used as a standard, with its weight set at 100, and which included all of the elements known at the time.

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Who is the father of chemistry in China?

Who is the mother of Chem? Marie Anne Paulze Lavoisier: The Mother of Modern Chemistry | The Chemical Educator.

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Who invented urea? German chemist Friedrich Wöhler first synthesized urea from ammonium cyanate in 1828. It was the first generally accepted laboratory synthesis of a naturally occurring organic compound from inorganic materials. Urea is now prepared commercially in vast amounts from liquid ammonia and liquid carbon dioxide.

What was the experiment of Friedrich Wöhler in 1828? Friedrich Wöhler was the first to synthesize an organic compound from an inorganic substance. In 1828, he

synthesized urea by slowly evaporating a water solution of ammonium cyanate, which he had prepared by adding silver cyanate to ammonium chloride.

Who is called God of chemistry? Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier is the father of chemistry?: Lavoisier made numerous significant discoveries to the area of chemistry, including establishing water as a hydrogen-oxygen combination. He discovered sulphur is an element, and diamond is a type of carbon.

Who is a king of chemistry? Hence, Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) is known as king of chemicals.

Who is the queen of chemistry? Benzene (C_6H_6) is sometimes called the Queen of chemicals.

The Best Elevator Pitch Examples, Templates, and Tactics

What is an Elevator Pitch? An elevator pitch is a concise and compelling statement that summarizes your business, product, or idea in a brief and engaging way. It's designed to grab attention and generate interest in just a few minutes.

Why is an Elevator Pitch Important? An effective elevator pitch is crucial because it can:

- Make a strong first impression
- Clearly communicate your value proposition
- Inspire potential investors, customers, or partners
- Create opportunities for further conversations

Template for an Elevator Pitch:

- **Hook:** Start with a captivating statement that piques interest.
- **Problem:** Clearly define the problem or opportunity your solution addresses.
- **Solution:** Briefly present your solution and how it solves the problem.
- **Benefits:** Highlight the key benefits and value it provides.
- **Call to Action:** End with a clear and concise call to action, such as requesting a meeting or scheduling a demonstration.

Tactics for an Effective Elevator Pitch:

- **Keep it Brief:** Aim for 30-60 seconds so that you can deliver your message in the time it takes to ride an elevator.
- **Practice:** Rehearse your pitch multiple times until it becomes natural and engaging.
- **Be Enthusiastic:** Convey your passion and belief in your idea.
- **Use Storytelling:** Engage your audience with a brief and personal story that illustrates your value proposition.
- **Seek Feedback:** Ask others to provide constructive criticism and suggestions to improve your pitch.

Examples of Effective Elevator Pitches:

- **Uber:** "We're transforming transportation by connecting riders with drivers at the touch of a button, making getting a safe and affordable ride easier than ever."
- **Airbnb:** "We're unlocking the power of homes by allowing people to rent out their spaces when they're not using them, creating a new way to travel and earn income."
- **Warby Parker:** "We're disrupting the eyewear industry by offering high-quality prescription glasses at a fair price, without the middleman markup."

Selected Subaltern Studies: A Q&A

What are Subaltern Studies?

Subaltern studies is an interdisciplinary field that examines the history and agency of marginalized groups, known as subalterns. These groups historically lack power and voice in dominant narratives, such as the poor, women, ethnic and racial minorities, and indigenous communities.

Why is Subaltern Studies Important?

Subaltern studies challenges traditional historiography that often overlooks the perspectives and experiences of marginalized groups. By studying subaltern voices,

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researchers aim to provide a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of history and contemporary society.

How do Subaltern Studies Scholars Research their Subjects?

Subaltern studies scholars employ a variety of methods to access and interpret the perspectives of marginalized groups. These methods include oral histories, archival research, ethnographic studies, and participatory action research.

What are some Key Terms in Subaltern Studies?

- **Subaltern:** A person or group that is excluded from or marginalized within society.
- **Hegemony:** The dominance of one group over others, often achieved through ideology.
- **Counter-hegemony:** The resistance of subaltern groups to dominant narratives and power structures.

How have Subaltern Studies Influenced Other Disciplines?

Subaltern studies has had a profound impact on fields such as history, sociology, anthropology, and literary studies. By emphasizing the agency and perspectives of marginalized groups, subaltern studies has challenged traditional assumptions and opened up new avenues for research and understanding.

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