Chapter 13 Study Guide

1. What did Griffith observe during his transformation experiments? What conclusions did he make from these experiments? Why was this significant?
2. What was the independent variable in the Hershey and Chase experiments? Why was the choice of these variables key to proving that DNA was the heritable factor not proteins?
3. What was Erwin Chargaff’s contribution to the discovery of the structure of DNA?
4. Describe how Meselson and Stahl’s experiment was able to prove Crick’s hypothesis that DNA replication followed the semiconservative model.
5. In a species of bacteria, the amount of adenine was determined to be 23.5%. What would be the percent of the other three bases?
6. Identify the key principles that Watson and Crick used to solve the mystery of the structure of the double helix.
7. What is the monomer of DNA? What are the three parts that make up this structure?
8. What type of bonds hold one strand of DNA to the complimentary strand?
9. Compare and contrast replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
10. Distinguish between the function of DNA polymerase I and III in DNA replication.
11. What is the functions of the RNA primers and the Okazaki fragments in DNA replication?
12. Distinguish between the leading and lagging strand. Be very specific in their role during DNA replication and the direction in which the replication occurs.
13. What are telomeres and what is the function of telomerase? What problem does telomerase prevent?