

## Assessment

**Quiz****Section: Replication of DNA**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. DNA is replicated before  
a. crossing-over. c. cell death.  
b. cell division. d. transformation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following happens last in replication?  
a. Two new DNA molecules form.  
b. Two original strands of DNA separate.  
c. A replication fork forms.  
d. DNA polymerase adds nucleotides to each DNA strand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The areas where DNA separates during replication are called  
a. helicases. c. replication forks.  
b. polymerases. d. proofreaders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Replication forks tend to  
a. slow down replication.  
b. increase errors during replication.  
c. speed up replication.  
d. be more plentiful in prokaryotic DNA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. At the end of replication, each new DNA molecule is composed of  
a. two new strands of DNA.  
b. two original strands of DNA.  
c. either two new or two original strands of DNA.  
d. a new and an original strand of DNA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following proofreads the new DNA molecules during replication?  
a. DNA polymerases c. DNA helicases  
b. replication forks d. the original strand of DNA

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. replication forks a. enzymes that open the double helix by breaking hydrogen bonds between nitrogenous bases
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. DNA polymerases b. process of making copies of DNA
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. DNA replication c. prokaryotic DNA has two, while eukaryotic DNA has many
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. DNA helicases d. enzymes that move along each of the DNA strands during replication, adding nucleotides to the exposed bases