

Questions 22-31 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick, "Genetical Implications of the Structure of Deoxyribonucleic Acid." ©1953 by Nature Publishing Group. Watson and Crick deduced the structure of DNA using evidence from Rosalind Franklin and R. G. Gosling's X-ray crystallography diagrams of DNA and from Erwin Chargaff's data on the base composition of DNA.

The chemical formula of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is now well established. The molecule is a very long chain, the backbone of which consists of a regular alternation of sugar and phosphate groups.

To each sugar is attached a nitrogenous base, which can be of four different types. Two of the possible bases—adenine and guanine—are purines, and the other two—thymine and cytosine—are pyrimidines. So far as is known, the sequence of bases along the chain is irregular. The monomer unit, consisting of phosphate, sugar and base, is known as a nucleotide.

The first feature of our structure which is of biological interest is that it consists not of one chain, but of two. These two chains are both coiled around a common fiber axis. It has often been assumed that since there was only one chain in the chemical formula there would only be one in the structural unit. However, the density, taken with the X-ray evidence, suggests very strongly that there are two.

The other biologically important feature is the manner in which the two chains are held together. This is done by hydrogen bonds between the bases. The bases are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other. The important point is that only certain pairs of bases will fit into the structure.

One member of a pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine in order to bridge between the two chains. If a pair consisted of two purines, for example, there would not be room for it.

We believe that the bases will be present almost entirely in their most probable forms. If this is true, the conditions for forming hydrogen bonds are more restrictive, and the only pairs of bases possible are: adenine with thymine, and guanine with cytosine. Adenine, for example, can occur on either chain; but when it does, its partner on the other chain must always be thymine.

The phosphate-sugar backbone of our model is completely regular, but any sequence of the pairs of bases can fit into the structure. It follows that in a

long molecule many different permutations are possible, and it therefore seems likely that the precise sequence of bases is the code which carries the genetical information. If the actual order of the bases on one of the pair of chains were given, one could write down the exact order of the bases on the other one, because of the specific pairing. Thus one chain is, as it were, the complement of the other, and it is this feature which suggests how the deoxyribonucleic acid molecule might duplicate itself.

The table shows, for various organisms, the percentage of each of the four types of nitrogenous bases in that organism's DNA.

Base Composition of DNA				
Organism	Percentage of base in organism's DNA			
	adenine (%)	guanine (%)	cytosine (%)	thymine (%)
Maize	26.8	22.8	23.2	27.2
Octopus	33.2	17.6	17.6	31.6
Chicken	28.0	22.0	21.6	28.4
Rat	28.6	21.4	20.5	28.4
Human	29.3	20.7	20.0	30.0
Grasshopper	29.3	20.5	20.7	29.3
Sea urchin	32.8	17.7	17.3	32.1
Wheat	27.3	22.7	22.8	27.1
Yeast	31.3	18.7	17.1	32.9
<i>E. coli</i>	24.7	26.0	25.7	23.6

Adapted from Manju Bansal, "DNA Structure: Revisiting the Watson-Crick Double Helix." ©2003 by Current Science Association, Bangalore.

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The authors use the word “backbone” in lines 3 and 39 to indicate that

- A) only very long chains of DNA can be taken from an organism with a spinal column.
- B) the main structure of a chain in a DNA molecule is composed of repeating units.
- C) a chain in a DNA molecule consists entirely of phosphate groups or of sugars.
- D) nitrogenous bases form the main structural unit of DNA.

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A student claims that nitrogenous bases pair randomly with one another. Which of the following statements in the passage contradicts the student’s claim?

- A) Lines 5-6 (“To each . . . types”)
- B) Lines 9-10 (“So far . . . irregular”)
- C) Lines 23-25 (“The bases . . . other”)
- D) Lines 27-29 (“One member . . . chains”)

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In the second paragraph (lines 12-19), what do the authors claim to be a feature of biological interest?

- A) The chemical formula of DNA
- B) The common fiber axis
- C) The X-ray evidence
- D) DNA consisting of two chains

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The authors’ main purpose of including the information about X-ray evidence and density is to

- A) establish that DNA is the molecule that carries the genetic information.
- B) present an alternate hypothesis about the composition of a nucleotide.
- C) provide support for the authors’ claim about the number of chains in a molecule of DNA.
- D) confirm the relationship between the density of DNA and the known chemical formula of DNA.

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Based on the passage, the authors’ statement “If a pair consisted of two purines, for example, there would not be room for it” (lines 29-30) implies that a pair

- A) of purines would be larger than the space between a sugar and a phosphate group.
- B) of purines would be larger than a pair consisting of a purine and a pyrimidine.
- C) of pyrimidines would be larger than a pair of purines.
- D) consisting of a purine and a pyrimidine would be larger than a pair of pyrimidines.

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The authors’ use of the words “exact,” “specific,” and “complement” in lines 47-49 in the final paragraph functions mainly to

- A) confirm that the nucleotide sequences are known for most molecules of DNA.
- B) counter the claim that the sequences of bases along a chain can occur in any order.
- C) support the claim that the phosphate-sugar backbone of the authors’ model is completely regular.
- D) emphasize how one chain of DNA may serve as a template to be copied during DNA replication.

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Based on the table and passage, which choice gives the correct percentages of the purines in yeast DNA?

- A) 17.1% and 18.7%
- B) 17.1% and 32.9%
- C) 18.7% and 31.3%
- D) 31.3% and 32.9%

29

Do the data in the table support the authors' proposed pairing of bases in DNA?

- A) Yes, because for each given organism, the percentage of adenine is closest to the percentage of thymine, and the percentage of guanine is closest to the percentage of cytosine.
- B) Yes, because for each given organism, the percentage of adenine is closest to the percentage of guanine, and the percentage of cytosine is closest to the percentage of thymine.
- C) No, because for each given organism, the percentage of adenine is closest to the percentage of thymine, and the percentage of guanine is closest to the percentage of cytosine.
- D) No, because for each given organism, the percentage of adenine is closest to the percentage of guanine, and the percentage of cytosine is closest to the percentage of thymine.

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According to the table, which of the following pairs of base percentages in sea urchin DNA provides evidence in support of the answer to the previous question?

- A) 17.3% and 17.7%
- B) 17.3% and 32.1%
- C) 17.3% and 32.8%
- D) 17.7% and 32.8%

31

Based on the table, is the percentage of adenine in each organism's DNA the same or does it vary, and which statement made by the authors is most consistent with that data?

- A) The same; "Two of . . . pyrimidines" (lines 6-8)
- B) The same; "The important . . . structure" (lines 25-26)
- C) It varies; "Adenine . . . thymine" (lines 36-38)
- D) It varies; "It follows . . . information" (lines 41-45)