

# What is Transcription?

## Worksheet

Transcription is the synthesis of mRNA from a DNA template by RNA polymerase, which reads the template strand 3'5' and builds a complementary RNA strand 5'3', substituting uracil (U) for thymine (T).

## Questions

1. Transcription produces:

- A) a new DNA molecule
- B) an mRNA molecule
- C) a protein
- D) a ribosome

2. Which base pairs with adenine in RNA?

- A) thymine
- B) uracil
- C) guanine
- D) cytosine

3. What removes introns from pre-mRNA?

- A) RNA polymerase
- B) helicase
- C) splicing (spliceosome)
- D) DNA ligase

4. RNA polymerase reads the DNA template strand in which direction?

- A) 5'3'
- B) 3'5'
- C) randomly
- D) both directions at once

5. A DNA template strand reads 3'-TACCGGATT-5'. What mRNA sequence is transcribed?

6. The coding (non-template) strand of a gene reads 5'-ATGGCTAAC-3'. What is the mRNA sequence?

7. A gene's primary transcript (pre-mRNA) is 1,200 nucleotides long. After splicing removes 350 nucleotides of introns, how long is the mature mRNA (before considering the poly-A tail)?

8. Define: What enzyme carries out transcription?

9. Define: What base replaces thymine in RNA?

10. Define: Where does transcription begin?

## Answer Key

1. B) an mRNA molecule - Transcription copies DNA into a complementary mRNA molecule.
2. B) uracil - RNA uses uracil instead of thymine, so it pairs with adenine.
3. C) splicing (spliceosome) - The spliceosome removes introns and joins exons during RNA splicing.
4. B) 3'5' - It reads the template 3'5' while synthesizing the new mRNA 5'3'.
5. RNA polymerase pairs A-U, T-A, C-G, G-C (uracil replaces thymine in RNA). Template 3'-TACCGGATT-5' mRNA 5'-AUGGCCUAA-3'
6. The mRNA has the same sequence as the coding strand, except U replaces T. Coding strand 5'-ATGGCTAAC-3' mRNA 5'-AUGGCUAAC-3'
7. Mature mRNA length = pre-mRNA length - intron length = 1,200 - 350 = 850 nucleotides
8. RNA polymerase, which synthesizes mRNA from a DNA template.
9. Uracil (U) pairs with adenine instead of thymine.
10. At the promoter, a specific DNA sequence where RNA polymerase binds.

### **Bounlu**

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