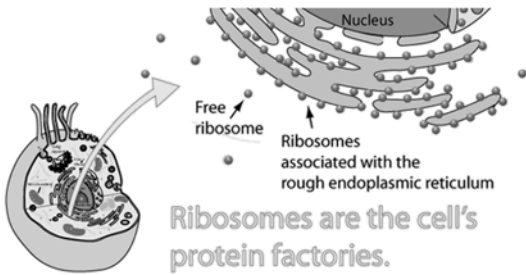


DNA

Vocabulary Review



1 H

2 PROMOTER

3 TRANSCRIPTION

4 MESSENGER

5 HYDROGEN

6 ANTICODON

7 RNA

8 FUNCTION

9 DENATURATION

10 PYRIMIDINE

11 PURINE

12 INITIATION

13 INITIATION

14 NITROGEN

15 COMBINANT

16 RECOMBINANT

17 L

18 TRANSFER

19 URACIL

20 GENES

21 BINARY

22 TRANSGENIC

23 SEMICONSERVATIVE

24 CONSERVATIVE

25 POLYMERASE

26 ELONGATION

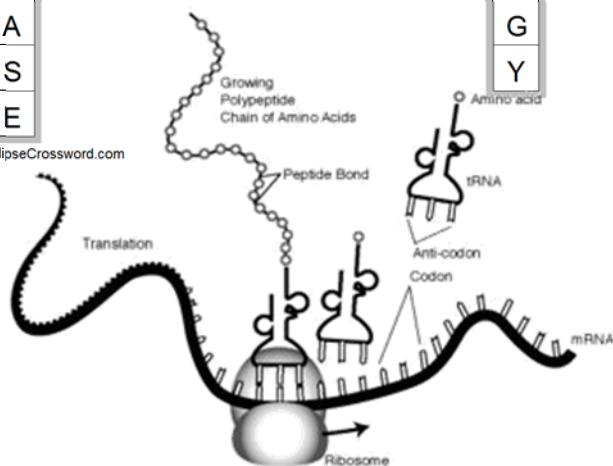
27 NUCLEOTIDE

28 RIBOSOMAL

29 TERMINATION

30 CODON

EclipseCrossword.com



Across

2. **PROMOTER**—Region of DNA that contains special sequence of nucleotides telling RNA polymerase to bind.
4. **MESSENGER**—Type of RNA that is made using DNA as a template and moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasm.
6. **ANTICODON**—Found on tRNA, this allows the molecule to bind with mRNA and drop off a specific amino acid.
7. **RNA**—Short form of "ribonucleic acid"
10. **PYRIMIDINE**—Single ringed nitrogenous bases.
11. **PURINE**—Double ringed nitrogenous bases.
12. **INITIATION**—The first step of translation, requires the start codon (AUG).
16. **RECOMBINANT**—This type of DNA contains DNA from two or more different sources.
19. **URACIL**—In RNA, thymine is replaced by this nitrogenous base.
22. **TRANSGENIC**—Organisms that have had a foreign gene inserted into their DNA are _____ organisms.
23. **SEMICONSERVATIVE**—Describes the fact that DNA is made up of one old, parent strand and one new, daughter strand.
25. **POINT**—Type of mutation that substitutes one base for another.
26. **ELONGATION**—The second step of translation, amino acids are joined together by peptide bonds.
27. **NUCLEOTIDE**—The monomer molecule of DNA and RNA
28. **RIBOSOMAL**—Type of RNA that combines with proteins to become the site of protein synthesis.
29. **TERMINATION**—The final step of translation, requires a stop codon (UAA, UGA or UAG).
30. **CODON**—The triplet codes of the mRNA are also known as this.

Down

1. **HELICASE**—DNA enzyme that unzips the double helix.
3. **TRANSCRIPTION**—Process that occurs in the nucleus where mRNA is made using DNA as a template.
4. **MUTAGEN**—An environmental factor that can cause changes to the base sequence of genes.
5. **HYDROGEN**—Type of bond found between nitrogenous bases.
8. **FRAMESHIFT**—Type of mutation that can involve the insertion or deletion of a base.
9. **DNA**—Short form for "deoxyribonucleic acid"
10. **PENTOSE**—The backbone of DNA and RNA is made up of a phosphate and a _____ sugar.
13. **TRANSLATION**—Process of making proteins from mRNA.
14. **NITROGENOUS**—There are four different _____ bases in DNA.
15. **COMPLEMENTARY**—Matching A-T and C-G is known as _____ base pairing.
17. **LIGASE**—DNA enzyme that seals any breaks in the sugar-phosphate backbone.
18. **TRANSFER**—Type of RNA that brings amino acids to the ribosomes.
20. **GENE**—A segment of DNA found on a chromosome that specifies the amino acid sequence of a protein.
21. **BIOTECHNOLOGY**—Field of _____ uses natural biological systems to create a produce or to achieve a goal desired by humans.
24. **REPLICATION**—The process of duplicating DNA during mitosis or meiosis.
25. **POLYMERASE**—DNA enzyme that fits nucleotides into proper order on a new strand of DNA.