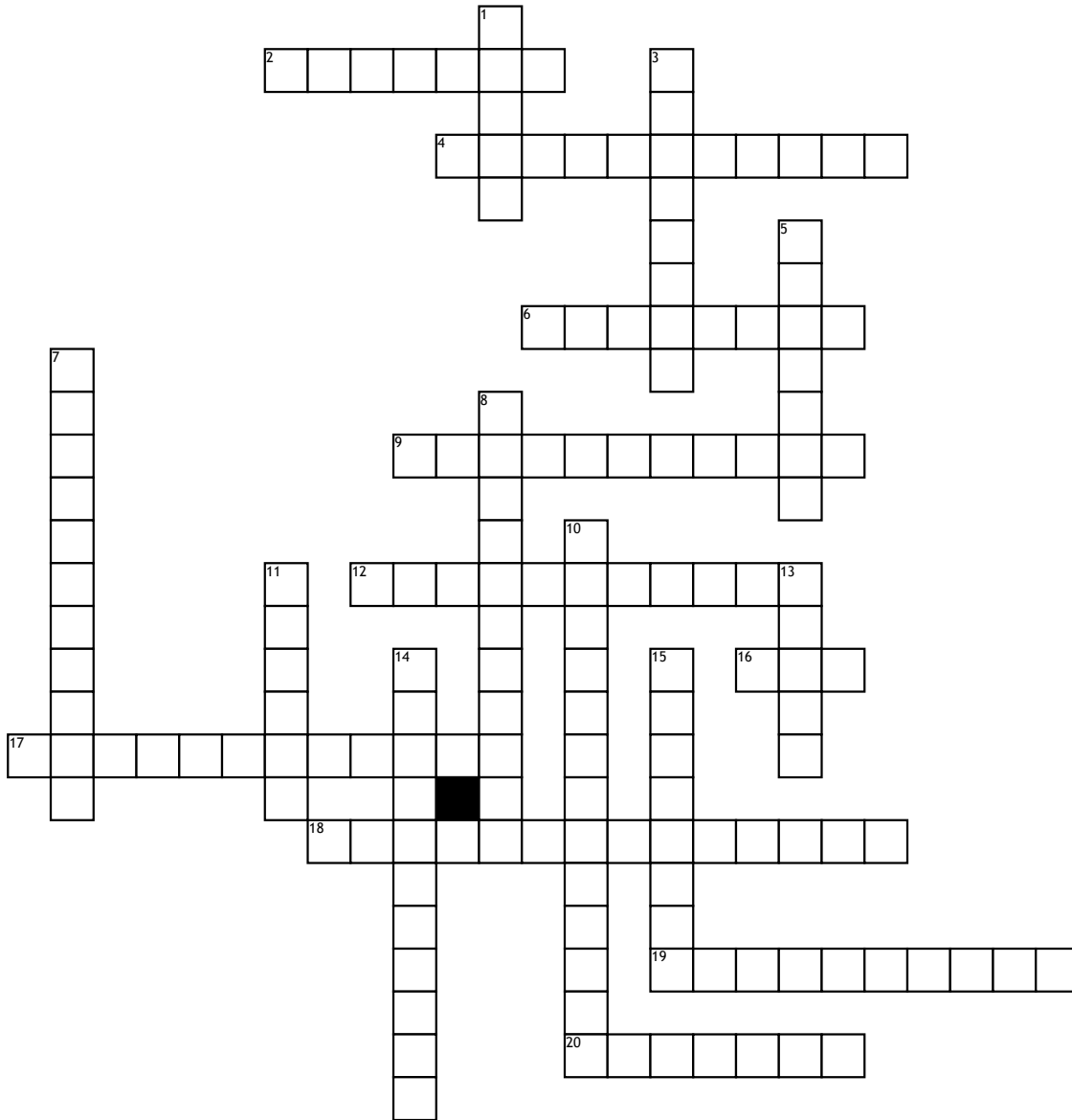


# DNA



## Across

2. a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth.
4. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.
6. plural form of bacterium.
9. the description of the structure of a DNA molecule.
12. Any of the pairs of nucleotides connecting the complementary strands of a molecule of DNA or RNA and consisting of a purine linked to a pyrimidine by hydrogen bonds.
16. deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.
17. a chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms.

18. the genetic alteration of a cell resulting from the direct uptake and incorporation of exogenous genetic material from its surroundings through the cell membrane(s).

19. contain several other types of organelles, which may include mitochondria, chloroplasts, the endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi apparatus, and lysosomes.

20. a substance produced by a living organism that acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.

## Down

1. particles made of protein
3. discovers that bacteria contain a molecule that can transfer genetic information from cell to cell.
5. a type of cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell, as in the production of gametes and plant spores.
7. the action of copying or reproducing something.

8. organic molecules that serve as the monomers, or subunits, of nucleic acids like DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and RNA (ribonucleic acid).

10. a virus that parasitizes a bacterium by infecting it and reproducing inside it.

11. are known as polynucleotides since they are composed of simpler units called nucleotides.

13. a unit of heredity that is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring.

14. can be divided into two domains, Archaea and Bacteria.

15. a compound structure at the end of a chromosome.