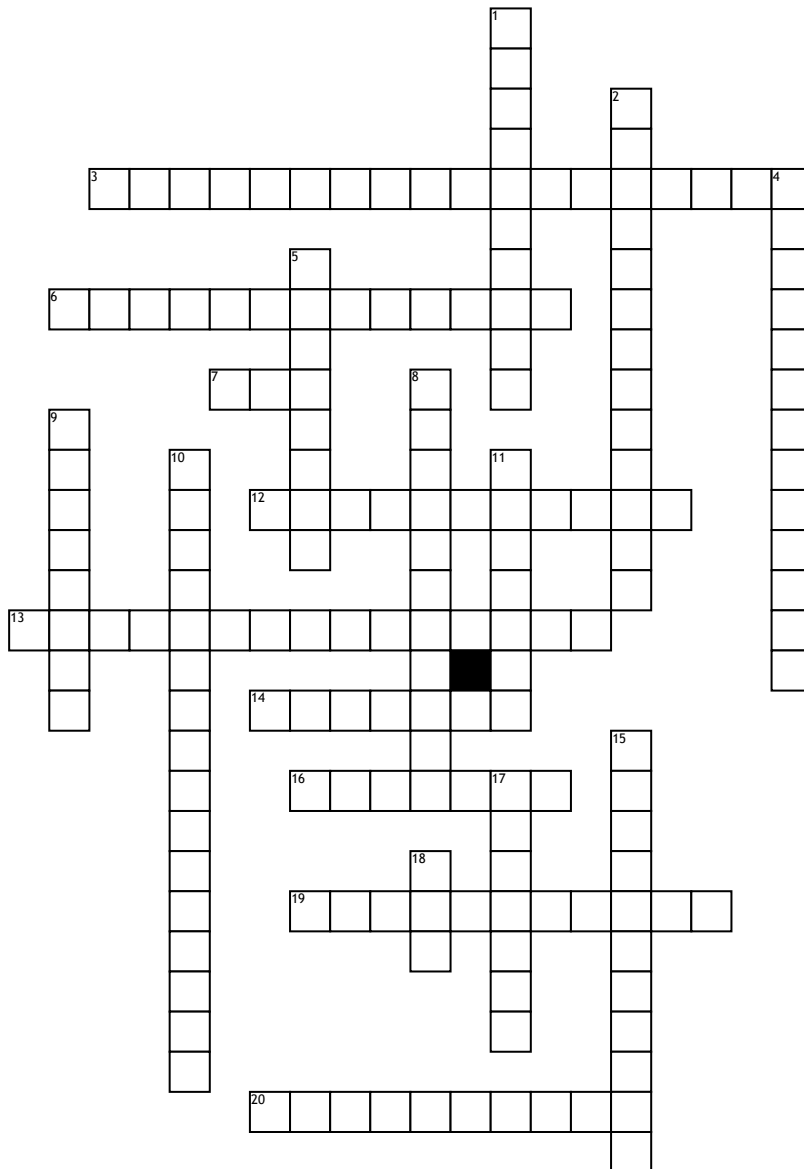


DNA, RNA, and Protein Synthesis!



Across

3. Mutation that involves the insertion or deletion of a nucleotide in the DNA sequence.
6. Gene mutation involving changes in one or a few nucleotides.
7. _____ is a nucleic acid messenger between DNA and ribosomes.
12. Two strands of nucleotides wound about each other; structure of DNA.
13. Process in which cells become specialized in structure and function.
14. One of the four nitrogen bases in DNA; pairs with Thymine in DNA and Uracil in RNA.
16. One of the four nitrogen bases in DNA; pairs with cytosine.

19. Process by which mRNA is decoded and a protein is produced.

20. A building block of DNA, consisting of a five-carbon sugar bonded to a nitrogenous base and a phosphate group.

Down

1. Each _____ is made up of DNA tightly coiled many times.
2. 1st process/step in protein synthesis; creates mRNA.
4. There are 4 _____ in DNA; Thymine, Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine.
5. A change in a gene or chromosome.

8. Copying process by which a cell duplicates its DNA.

9. One of the four nitrogen bases in DNA; pairs with guanine.

10. _____ is the assembly of amino acids (by RNA) into proteins.

11. One of the four nitrogen bases in DNA; pairs with Adenine and is replaced by uracil in the molecule RNA.

15. Cells uniquely suited to perform a particular function; specific.

17. Control center of the cell that contains DNA.

18. _____ is the molecule of heredity meaning it allows information to be passed from generation to generation.