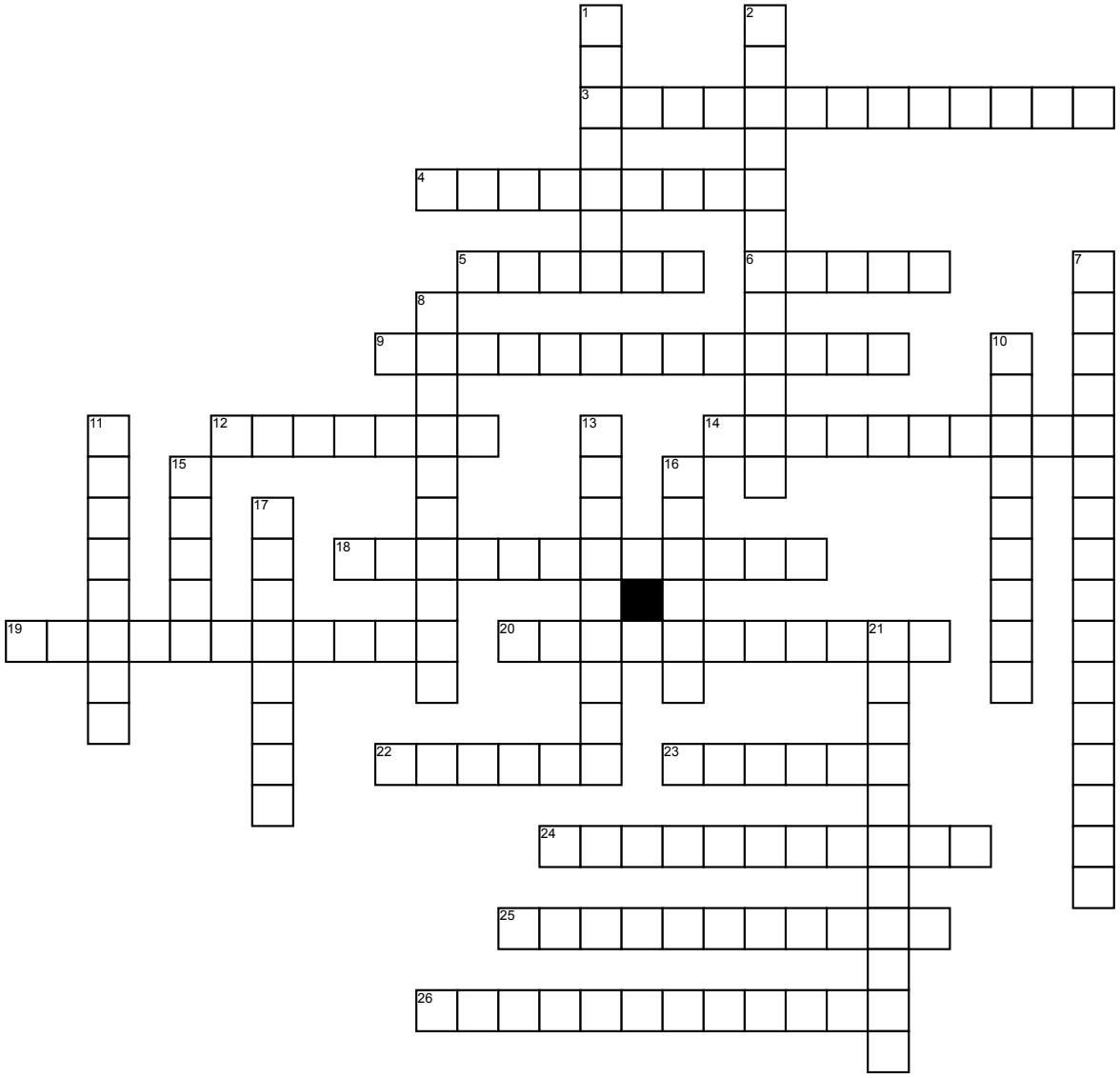
Name: _____ Date: _____

# GENETICS



**Across**

**3.** WHen DNA is copied into a new molecule of RNA
**4.** Observable characteristics or traits
**5.** An american molecular biologist, co-discoverer of the structure of DNA
**6.** Region of DNA that encodes a functional RNA or protein product
**9.** Enzyme responisible for new copies of DNA
**12.** A small DNA molecule within a cell that is separated from chromosomal DNA and can replicate
**14.** Enzyme that is a type of RNA
**18.** A weak bond between two molecules
**19.** When RNA is decoded to form an amino acid sequence
**20.** Transports amino acids from cytoplasm to a ribosome
**22.** Sequence of three nucleotides that together form DNA or RNA
**23.** Bonds to Adenine
**24.** A sugar derived from Ribose by replacing a Hydroxyl group with Hydrogen
**25.** The structure of DNA
**26.** A diagram used to predict an outcome particular cross or breeding experiment

**Down**

**1.** A segment of DNA or RNA that does not code for proteins
**2.** Form of RNA that transfers genetic information from DNA into a ribosome
**7.** The process by which amino acids are connected to form a DNA sequence
**8.** A sequence of three nucleotides forming a unit of genetic coding in a transfer RNA molecule corresponding to a complementary codon
**10.** Facilitates the joining of DNA
**11.** Enzymes that bind and could remodel a nucleic acid
**13.** Any pair of nucleotides connecting complementary strands
**15.** A segment of DNA or RNA that codes for proteins
**16.** Carbohydrate (C5H10O5)
**17.** Changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that can be passed on.
**21.** Forms the basic structure of DNA