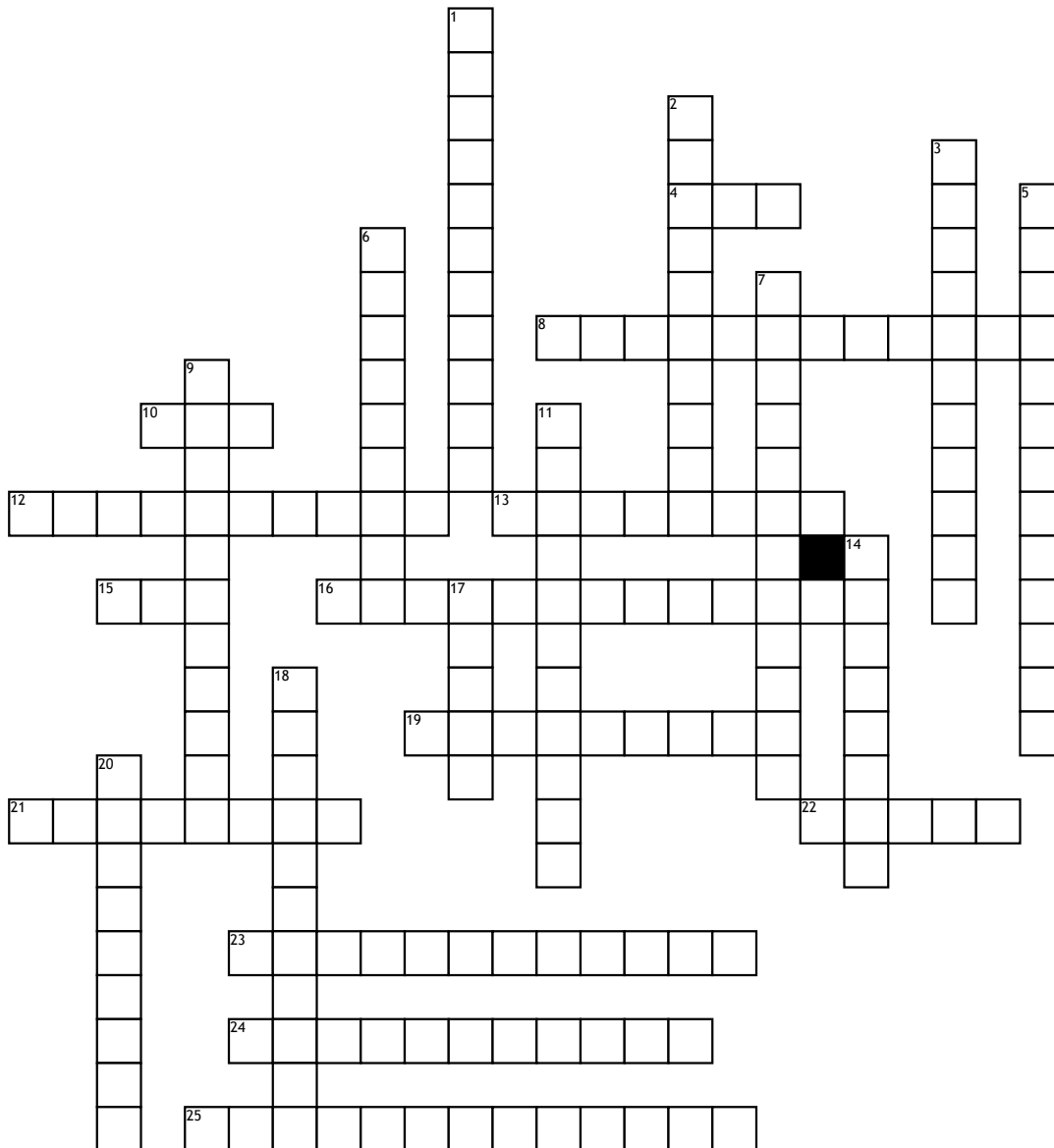


Mutations Review



Across

- 4. the start codon
- 8. one nucleotide replaces another.
- 10. Stop codon
- 12. A, C, G, and T in DNA; A, C, G, and U in RNA
- 13. may be induced by mutagens
- 15. can leave the nucleus
- 16. major enzyme involved in replication
- 19. a chromosomal segment breaks off and flips around backwards
- 21. agents in the environment that can cause a change in DNA

- 22. a three-nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid or signifies a start signal or a stop signal
- 23. the type of RNA that is converted to a protein during translation
- 24. the process that makes a polypeptide
- 25. one piece of chromosome breaks off and reattaches to a nonhomologous chromosome.

Down

- 1. the process of making a copy of DNA
- 2. caused by the insertion or deletion of nucleotides in DNA
- 3. a segment of the chromosome doubles.

- 5. process that involves RNA polymerase
- 6. complementary to an mRNA codon
- 7. component of ribosomes
- 9. the rules that explain how nucleotides interact with each other
- 11. three-dimensional model developed by Watson and Crick
- 14. is the loss of a piece of chromosome due to breakage.
- 17. a mutation in a single nucleotide in DNA
- 18. carries an amino acid from the cytoplasm to a ribosome
- 20. halts translation