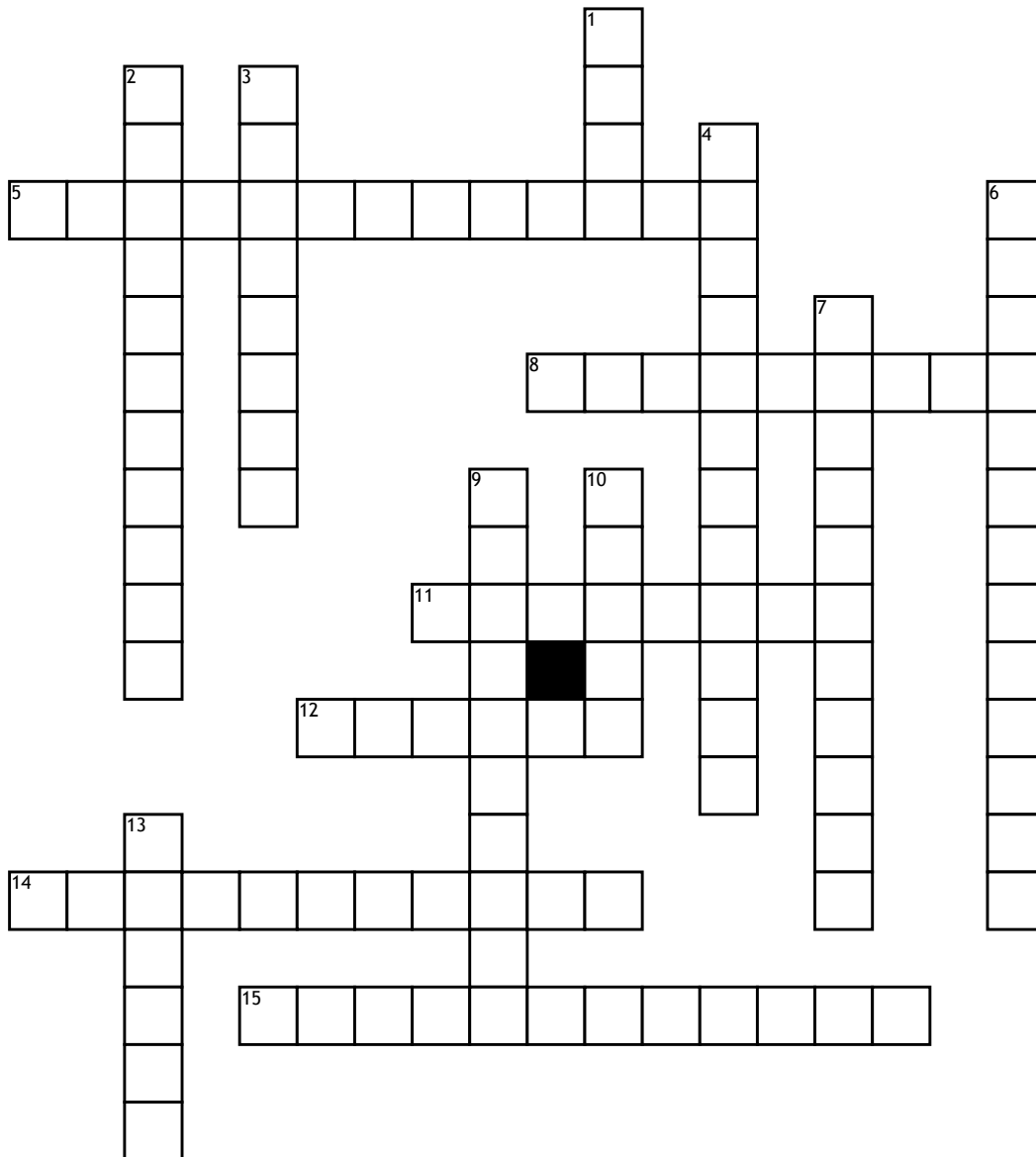


Transcription and Translation



Across

5. The main transcription enzyme, and enzyme that links ribs-nucleotides into a growing RNA chain during transcription.

8. Each tRNA has a(n) _____, a set of three nucleotides that binds to a matching mRNA codon through base pairing. the other end of the tRNA carries the amino acid that's specified by the codon.

11. tRNAs bind to mRNAs inside of a protein-and-RNA in this structure

12. A three-nucleotide sequence of DNA or mRNA that specifies a particular amino acid or termination signal; the basic unit of genetic code.

14. RNA Polymerase will keep transcribing until it gets signals to stop. What is the process of ending transcription called?

15. Proteins along with _____ make up the structure where transcription occurs.

Down

1. In translation, this nucleotide sequence specifies the amino acid sequence.

2. The process where a cell reads information from a molecule called a messenger RNA (mRNA) and uses this information to build a protein.

3. Transcription begins when RNA polymerase binds to a(n) _____ sequence near the beginning of a gene (directly or through helper proteins).

4. Amino acids are held together by _____ to create proteins.

6. The process by which the information in a strand of DNA is copied into a are molecule of messenger RNA (mRNA) .

7. Translation involves "decoding" a messenger RNA (mRNA) and using its information to build a(n) _____ or chain of amino acids.

9. The building blocks or monomers of polypeptides/proteins.

10. A sequence within a primary transcript that remains in the RNA after RNA processing; also refers to the region of DNA from which this sequence was transcribed.

13. a nitrogen base that occurs only in RNA and does not occur in DNA. it takes the place of thymine.