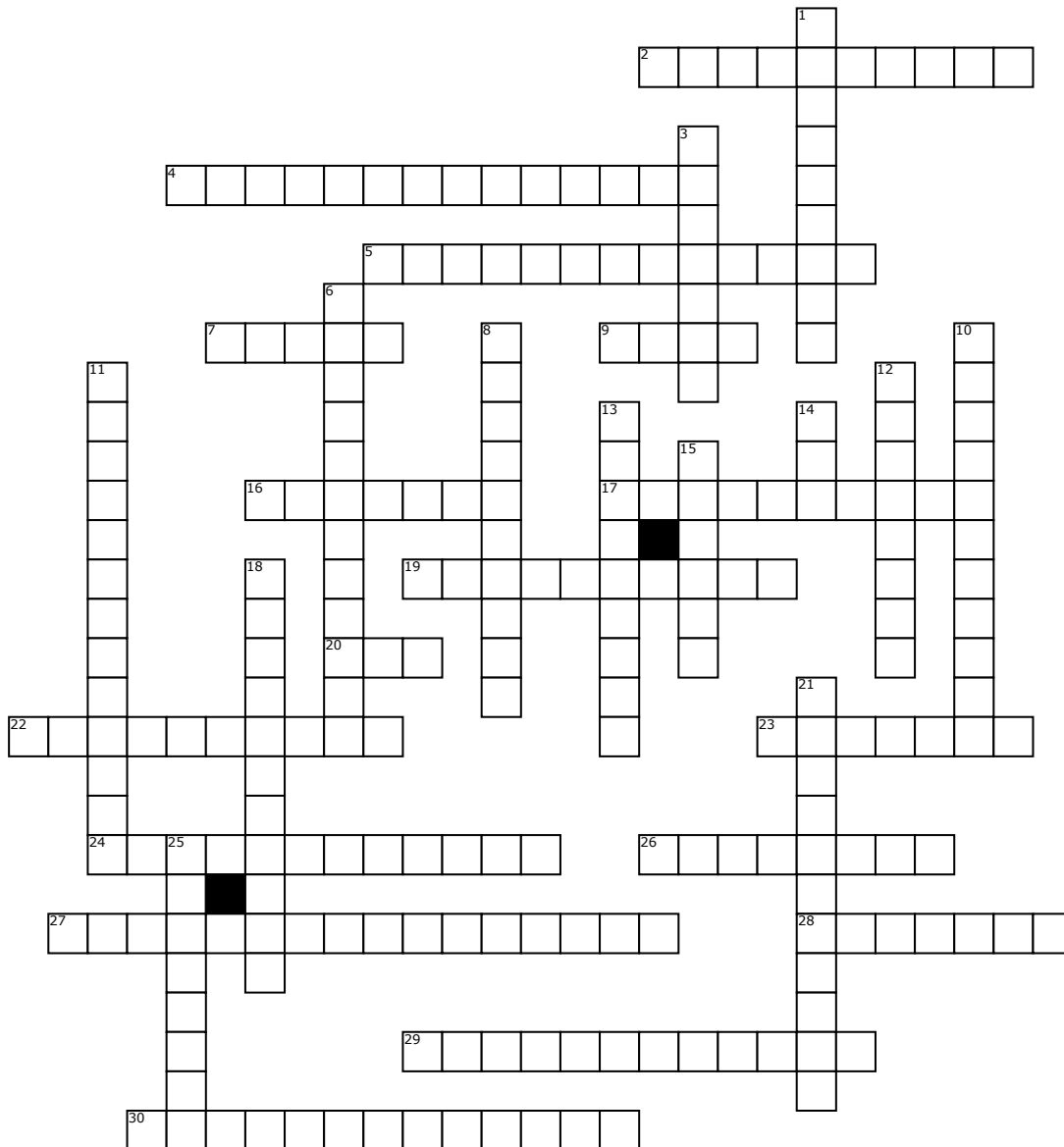


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Molecular Biology



## Across

2. lays down RNA primer for replication  
 4. to copy DNA  
 5. carbon compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; used as short term energy storage  
 7. triplet of mRNA that codes for amino acids for protein synthesis  
 9. messenger RNA, copies the DNA code and moves it to the ribosome  
 16. purine that pairs with thymine  
 17. subunits of proteins; composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen (and sometimes sulphur)  
 19. the sum of all chemical reactions that occur in an organism  
 20. double stranded double helix, ATCG bases, nucleic acid  
 22. the part of metabolism in which larger molecules are broken down into smaller ones

23. double ring; purine; that pairs with cytosine  
 24. chains of subunits called nucleotides; RNA and DNA  
 26. carbon compounds composed of one or more chains of amino acids  
 27. The process of making proteins  
 28. pyrimidine (single ring) that pairs with adenine  
 29. DNA strands run in opposite directions  
 30. made continuously

## Down

1. TATA box, regions that encourage transcription  
 3. non coding regions that are excised  
 6. amino acids are held together by peptide bonds. A strand of amino acids are polypeptides or proteins  
 8. sub unit of nucleic acid (monomer) made of 5 carbon sugar, phosphate, nitrogenous base

10. happens at the ribosome mRNA- Amino acids- proteins

11. Happens in the nucleus, making mRNA from DNA  
 12. unzips DNA helix  
 13. the part of metabolism in which chemical reactions build up larger molecules from smaller ones  
 14. single stranded, AUCG bases, nucleic acid  
 15. broad class of carbon compounds that are insoluble in water; includes fatty acids, triglycerides, steroids, and waxes  
 18. determined by watson and crick; structure of DNA  
 21. subunits of nucleic acids; composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorus  
 25. single ring base, pyrimidine, that pairs with guanine