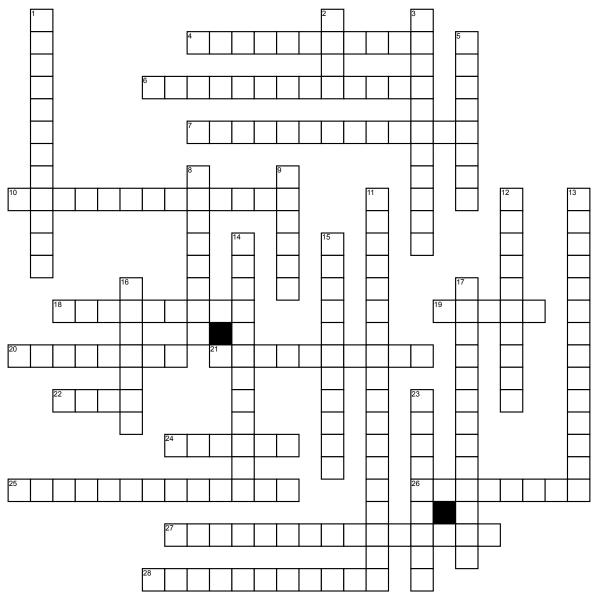
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## Chapter 12 Vocabulary



## **Across**

- **4.** RNA molecule that transfers amino acids to ribosomes
- **6.** Enzyme that "proofreads" new DNA strands
- **7.** Binds to DNA and separates the strands
- **10.** DNA is copied into a complementary sequence in RNA
- **18.** Group of three bases on the tRNA molecule
- **19.** Three-nucleotide sequence on messenger RNA
- **20.** Region of DNA that indicate to an enzyme where to bind to make DNA
- **21.** Condition which an organism have extra chromosomes
- 22. Expressed sequence of DNA
- 24. Group of genes operating together

- 25. Virus that affects bacteria
- 26. Change in DNA sequence
- 27. Cells become specialized in
- **28.** Copying process by which a cell duplicates its DNA

## Down

- 1. RNA molecule that carries copies of instructions for the assembly of amino acid
- **2.** Sequence of DNA that codes for a protein
- 3. Principle that bonds with DNA
- **5.** Series of genes that control organs and tissues
- **8.** Region of chromosome in an operon to which the repressor binds when the operon is off
- 9. Intervening sequence of DNA

- **11.** Mutation that shifts the "reading" frame of the genetic message
- **12.** Monomer of nucleic acid made up of 5-carbon sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogenous base
- **13.** One strain of bacteria is changed by a gene or genes from another strain of bacteria
- **14.** Type of RNA that makes up a major part of ribosomes
- 15. Decoding of a RNA message
- **16.** Globular protein molecule around with DNA is tightly coiled in chromatin
- **17.** Mutation that affects a single nucleotide
- 23. Granular material visible within the nucleus