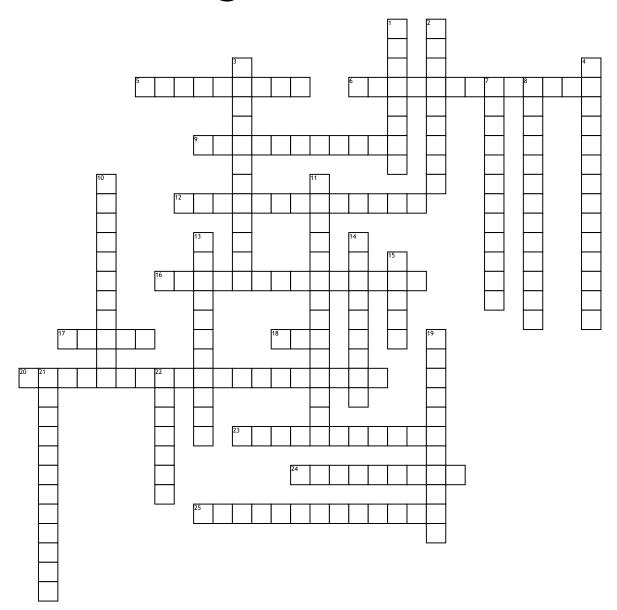
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genetics



Across

- **5.** each TRNA molecule has three unpaired bases
- **6.** An enzyme that joins individual nucleotides to produce a new strand of DNA
- **9.** Before cell divides it duplicates its DNA in a copying process
- 12. Virus that infects bacteria
- **16.** Change harmless bacteria into disease
- 17. Remaining things to form the final mRNA
- **18.** Nucleic acid that consists of a long chain of nucleotides
- 20. Insertions and deletions

- **23.** Molecule that transfers each amino acid to the ribosomes
- **24.** Regions of DNA that have a special base sequence
- **25.** Segments of DNA serve as templates to produce complementary RNA molecules

Down

- 1. chemical or physical agents in the environment
- 2. Tips of eukaryotic chromosomes
- 3. Long chains when joining amino acids join together to make proteins
- **4.** the way DNA RNA and proteins are involved in putting genetic information into action in living cells

- **7.** Carry info from DNA to other parts of the cell
- 8. Enzyme that transcription requires
- **10.** Bases form of language with four letters
- 11. Gene mutations that involve changes in one or a few nucleotides
- **13.** The decoding of mRNA message into a protein
- 14. Mistakes in variations
- 15. Each three-letter word in mRNA
- 19. A & T & G & C nucleotides
- **21.** Sub units that make small organelles
- **22.** Portions that are cut out and discarded