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| 1. Central Dogma | 2. Adenine, Uracil, Cytosine, Guanine | 3. RNA acts like a messenger because it transfers the codes for the DNA because DNA is too big to fit through the nuclear pores. |
| 4. Replication | 5. amino acids | 6. 20 |
| 7. It helps read the message in the RNA to create proteins | 8. a “stop” codon | 9. Francis Crick |
| 10. Methionine | 11. Replication Transcription Translation | 12. Start codon |
| 13. mRNA strand:UGG-AUC-CAA-UUC | 14. Eukaryotic cells | 15. MRNA is read to make proteins |
| 16. anticodons | 17. Ribosomes in the cytoplasm | 18. To store genetic information |
| 19. Protein | 20. Rosalind Franklin | 21. polypeptide |
| 22. Replication and Transcription | 23. Semiconservative  | 24. tRNA and its function is to carry amino acids to the ribosome |
| 25. RNA | 26. 3 nucleotides | 27. Replication |
| 28. Unzip DNA and to bind free floating nucleotides to make mRNA | 29. Gene | 30. Ribonucleic acid |
| 31. Nucleic Acid | 32. RNA polyermase | 33. tRNA |
| 34. Double helix | 35. Transcription | 36. Phosphates and sugars |
| 37. To carry of the message to make a protein | 38. Hydrogen bonds | 39. Ribosome |
| 40. AAU-CGU  | 41. **DNA**  **RNA**2 strands 1 strandDeoxyribose RiboseThymine Uracil | 42. Phosphate + Ribose+ Nitrogen base |
| 43. mRNA, tRNA, rRNA | 44. peptides  | 45. 3 codons |