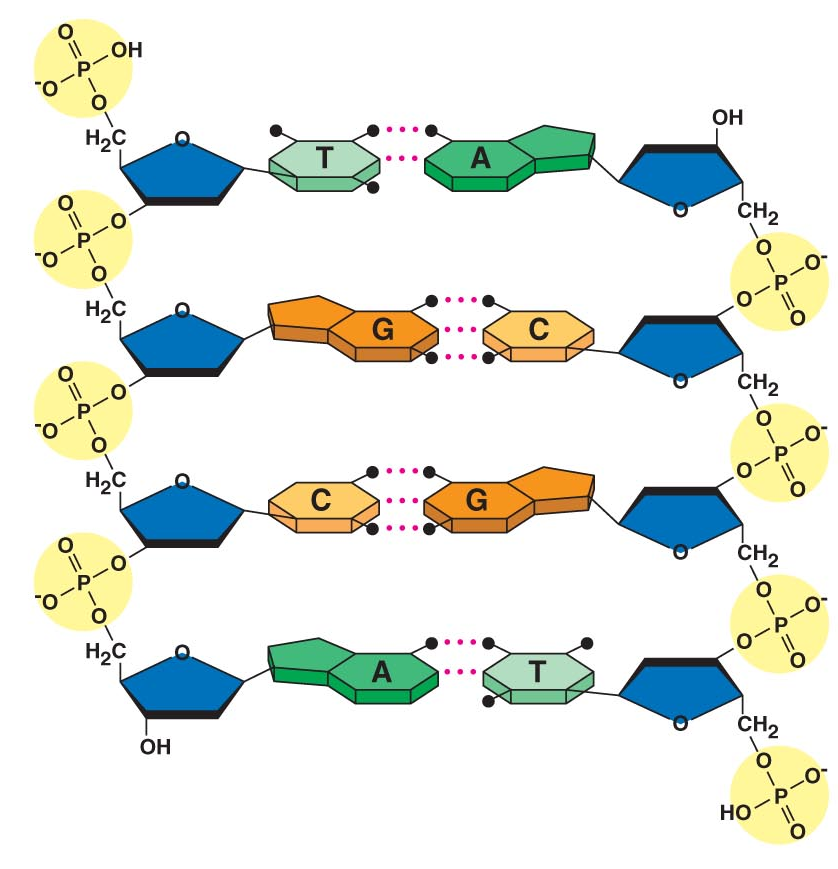
Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Worksheet on DNA, RNA, and Protein Synthesis**

1. The letters “DNA” stand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. DNA is composed of smaller subunits know as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The three parts of a nucleotide are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The four nitrogen bases that are found in DNA are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Two of the nitrogen bases are single ring structures known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These two bases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The other two bases are double ring structures known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These two bases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two scientists that discovered the structure of the DNA molecule.
8. DNA looks like a ladder twisted into a shape known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The two molecules that make up the sides of the ladder or the side portion of a DNA molecule are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The molecules that meet across the middle, forming the steps of the “ladder’” are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Which nitrogen bases always pair with one another?
12. According to Chargaff’s rules, the percentages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are equal to those of thymine and the percentages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are equal to those of guanine in the DNA molecule.
13. The nitrogen bases are held together in the center of the molecule by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. True or False? According to the principle of base pairing, hydrogenbonds could form only between adenine and cytosine.
15. The type of sugar found in DNA is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. If the sequence on the right hand side of the DNA molecule was TAGGCTCA, the complimentary side would have a sequence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Label the parts of the drawing below. Include all of these terms: nucleotide, phosphate, sugar, nitrogen base, hydrogen bond, covalent bond, purine, pyrimidine, hydroxyl group, the 5’ end, the 3’ end, adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine.



1. The process in which DNA builds an exact duplicate of itself is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the primary function of DNA?
3. Why is it so important that the DNA molecule be able to make copies of itself?
4. During replication, the two nucleotide chains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and each chain serves as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a new nucleotide chain. The sites where DNA replication and separation occur are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. During replication, enzymes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ untwist the double helix, separating the two parental strands. The point at which the two chains separate is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Enzymes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ move along the separated strands assembling the new chains of DNA.
7. True or False? The replication of DNA begins at one end of the molecule and proceeds to the other end.
8. True or False? DNA replication occurs simultaneously at many sites along the molecule speeding up the process of replication.
9. When replication is complete, two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ copies of the DNA molecule have been produced and the cell is ready to begin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. True or False? Each DNA molecule resulting from replication has one original strand and one new strand.
11. The process of replication is very accurate. There is about \_\_\_\_\_ error in every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bases. A change in the nucleotide sequence is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These errors may be caused when enzymes fail to “proofread “ properly, or they may be caused by outside sources such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The letters “RNA” stand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. In RNA, adenine always pairs with the nitrogen base known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. List three ways that DNA is different from RNA:

a)

b)

c)

1. There are three kinds of RNA. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carries the information from the nucleus to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reads the message and binds to the specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make the protein. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most abundant form of RNA and makes up ribosomes.
2. The process of making a strand of RNA from a strand of DNA is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the primary enzymes that synthesize RNA copies from DNA. These enzymes bind to specific regions of the DNA molecule called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This marks the beginning of the section of the DNA molecule that will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In eukaryotic cells, the section of DNA being transcribed is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Transcription continues until RNA polymerase reaches the end of the gene, a sequence of nucleotides known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Many RNA molecules from eukaryotic genes have sections called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edited out of them before they become functional. The remaining pieces called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are then spliced together.
5. Proteins are made in the cytoplasm by cellular structures called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Proteins are composed of smaller subunits called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of which there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different kinds. The functionality of the protein depends on its unique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is determined by its amino acid sequence.
7. The sequence of nucleotides in mRNA is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a sequence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A group of 3 nitrogen bases forms a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Each codon is the code for one particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different combinations of nitrogen bases when taken in sequences of three at a time.
10. True or False? All amino acids are specified by only one codon.
11. Below is a chart of characteristics found in either DNA or RNA or both. Use check marks to indicate which are found in DNA and which are found in RNA.

Characteristic Found in DNA Found in RNA

Ribose present

Deoxyribose present

Phosphate present

Adenine present

Thymine present

Uracil present

Guanine present

Cytosine present

Double stranded

Single stranded

Remains in the nucleus

Moves out of the nucleus

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs in the ribosomes in the cytoplasm. The DNA in the nucleus tells the ribosomes which proteins to make and how to make them. In the nucleus, \_\_\_\_\_ transcribes \_\_\_\_\_\_. The RNA is then sent to the cytoplasm in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A combination of three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used as a code for each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This group of three bases is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Each codon calls for one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It takes many amino acids to form a protein. These amino acids are found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are transported to the ribosomes by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The tRNA has a cloverleaf shape. At one end of the tRNA is a sequence of three nucleotides that are complementary to the mRNA; this is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the opposite end of the tRNA is the attachment site for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The amino acids are linked together by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

44. Ribosomes are found in two locations within a cell. They may be floating free in the cytosol or they may be attached to the endoplasmic reticulum. What types of proteins are made by:

a) free ribosomes

b) bound ribosomes

45. The assembly of a polypeptide begins when a ribosome attaches to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on mRNA. This codon is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . This codon attaches to the anticodon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ molecule. The tRNA then brings the amino acid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the ribosome to start the synthesis of the protein. Subsequent amino acids are added one at a time and are bound together by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eventually the ribosome reaches a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ codon, bringing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an end.

46. Below is a list of the mRNA codons for each amino acid.

Alanine: GCU Histidine: CAU Serine: UCU

Arginine: CGU Isoleucine: AUU Threonine: ACU

Asparagine: AAU Leucine: UUA Tryptophan: UGG

Aspartic Acid: GAU Lysine: AAA Tyrosine: UAU

Cysteine: UGU Methionine: AUG Valine: GUU

Glutamic Acid: GAA Phenylalanine: UUU Terminator: UAA

Glycine: GGU Proline: CCC

If the sequence on the DNA molecule calls for a protein with the following DNA codons, (1) what would be the sequence on the mRNA, (2) what would be the sequence on the tRNA, and (3) what would be the amino acid sequence of the protein being made?

DNA TAC TTA CAA ACC ATA ATT

mRNA

tRNA

Amino Acids:

47. What would be the effect if one of the bases were deleted in the very first mRNA codon?

48. What would happen if there was a substitution of one base for another in one of the mRNA codons?

49. Mutations that occur at one single nitrogen base are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mutations. A mutation involving the insertion or deletion of a nucleotide is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mutation.