

1. What is the **mRNA** strand that would be copied from this **DNA** strand?

G G C T A T A T C C T G C G C T A T A C G C T A

2. The m in mRNA stands for _____.

3. What is the function of mRNA? _____

4. Draw a picture of the monomer of RNA, called a _____.

5. In your picture label the following parts – ribose sugar, base, and phosphate group.

6. What are three differences between RNA and DNA?

7. What are the three types of RNA?

8. If the following strand is a **tRNA**, what is the sequence of the DNA strand it copied itself from?

one codes for a _____ that performs a specialized function in the cell. The human genome contains more than _____ genes. A protein is made up of a string of _____.

cription and translation: (**bottom of page-right side**) - How is mRNA (messenger RNA) different from DNA?

How is the protein made?

What is the sequence that tells the ribosome to start making a protein? _____

What are the sequences that tell the ribosome to stop making the protein? _____

How many nucleotides make up a particular _____.

Assignment: **Click here to begin** and make an RNA copy - What is the mRNA sequence you created?

What is the start codon. It is _____.

What are the amino acids you used to create your protein.

What was your stop codon? _____

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/trvit/dna/#>

DNA XX

as the bases on your DNA and RNA strand - they are the same

molecules!

the twenty amino acids that can combine together to form proteins of all kinds. When you digest your food for instance, you are using enzymes that were originally proteins that were assembled from amino acids. Each tRNA has a different amino acid which

At the top of the tRNA are the amino acids. There are many kinds, these are the proteins that are used in life processes. Enzymes that were originally proteins that were assembled from amino acids link together like box cars on a train. Color all the amino acids

37. Each genome contains

4. Transcription

5. Where

6. What is

7. What are

8. Three

9. Click on

10. Find

11. List the

12. What

Go to <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/trvit/dna/#>

Click on