

## Biology I SB2ab Vocabulary – Quiz will be Tuesday 11/6/2012

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A double-ring nitrogenous base found in DNA and RNA that binds to thymine
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A three-nucleotide sequence of DNA or mRNA that specifies a particular amino acid or termination signal; the basic unit of the genetic code.
3. **Cytosine** - A single-ring nitrogenous base found in DNA and RNA that binds with guanine
4. **deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)** - A double-stranded, helical nucleic acid molecule capable of replicating and determining the inherited structure of a cell's proteins.
5. **DNA** \_\_\_\_\_ - An enzyme that catalyzes the elongation of new DNA at a replication fork by the addition of nucleotides to the existing chain.
6. **double helix** - The form of native DNA, referring to its two adjacent polynucleotide strands wound into a spiral shape
7. **Guanine** - A double-ring nitrogenous base found in DNA and RNA that binds with cytosine
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **RNA(mRNA)** - A type of RNA synthesized from DNA, that attaches to ribosomes and specifies the primary structure of proteins.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The building block of a nucleic acids, consisting of a five-carbon sugar covalently bonded to a nitrogenous base and a phosphate group
10. **ribosomal RNA** - (rRNA) The most abundant type of RNA, which together with proteins, forms the structure of ribosomes.
11. **RNA** \_\_\_\_\_ - An enzyme that links together the growing chain of ribonucleotides during transcription.
12. **Thymine**- A single-ring nitrogenous base found in DNA that binds to adenine
13. \_\_\_\_\_ – Making RNA from a DNA template.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ RNA - (tRNA) An RNA molecule that functions as an interpreter between nucleic acid and protein language by picking up specific amino acids and recognizing the appropriate codes (codons) in the mRNA.
15. **Translation** - The synthesis of a protein using the genetic information encoded in an mRNA molecule.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ - A single-ring nitrogenous base found in RNA that binds to adenine