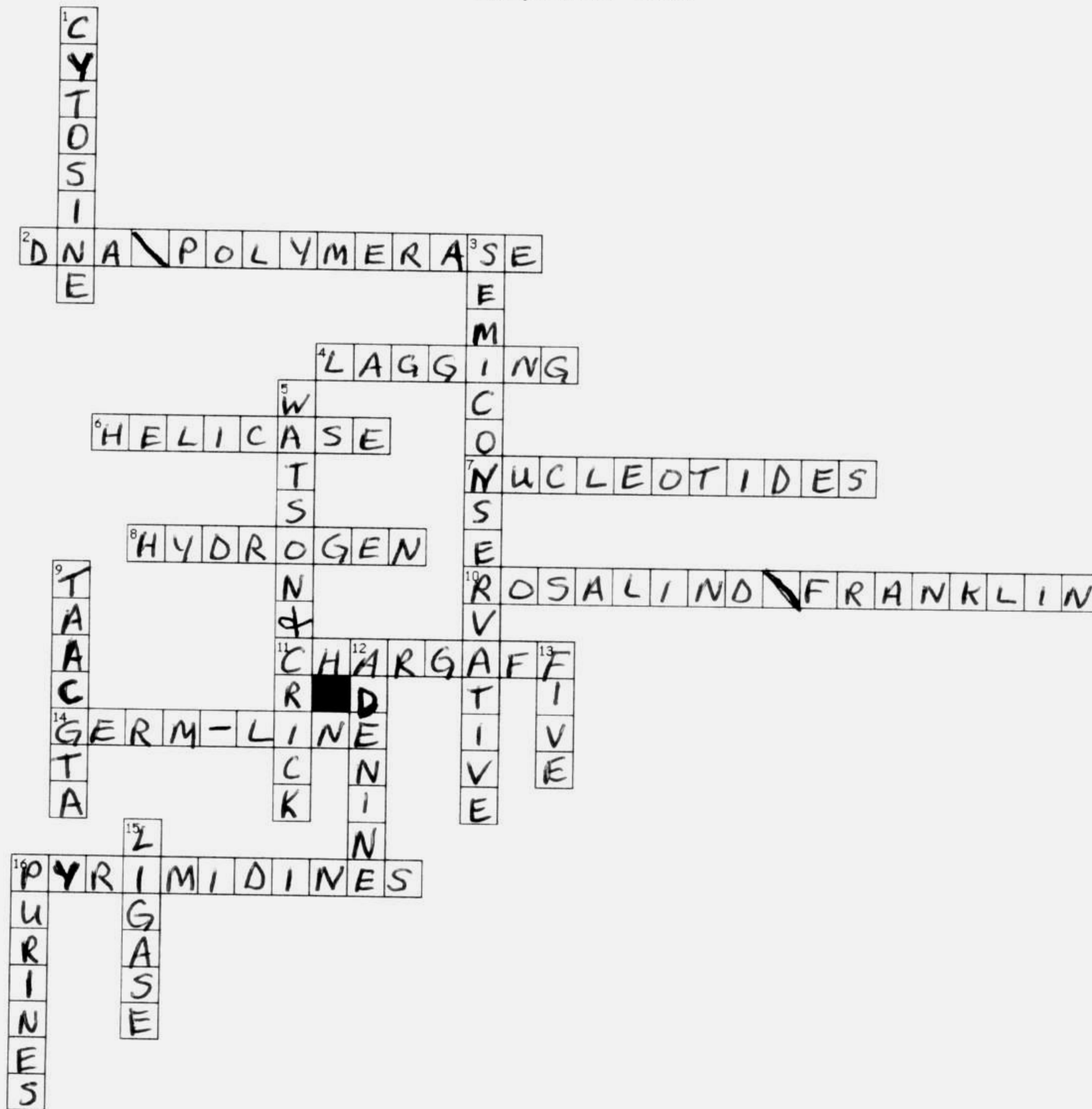


Chapter 11 - DNA



Across

- 2. THIS is the enzyme that adds nucleotides to one another.
- 4. THIS strand ONLY has MANY primers.
- 6. THIS is the enzyme which UNWINDS the DNA BEFORE replication occurs.
- 7. The monomers that make up DNA are called.
- 8. THIS type of bonding occurs between the nitrogenous bases.
- 10. The scientist whose work FIRST suggested that DNA had the shape of a helix was THIS person.
- 11. THIS scientist found that in DNA there was a special relationship between individual bases (where A=T and C=G) that we now refer to as this rule.
- 14. The mutation of THESE types of cells will have the most evolutionary consequence.
- 16. Thymine and Cytosine are THIS type of base, which are smaller.

Down

- 1. THIS always pairs with Guanine
- 3. Meselson and Stahl proved that DNA replicates in THIS manner.
- 5. THESE scientists are CREDITED for deducing the true structure of DNA.
- 9. If one strand of a DNA molecule has the base sequence ATTGCAT, its complementary strand will have THIS sequence.
- 12. THIS always pairs with Thymine
- 13. Deoxyribose has THIS many carbons.
- 15. The enzyme that joins the ends of newly synthesized segments of DNA after the primers have been removed is THIS
- 16. The large nitrogenous bases are THESE