

Name: _____

Discovering DNA

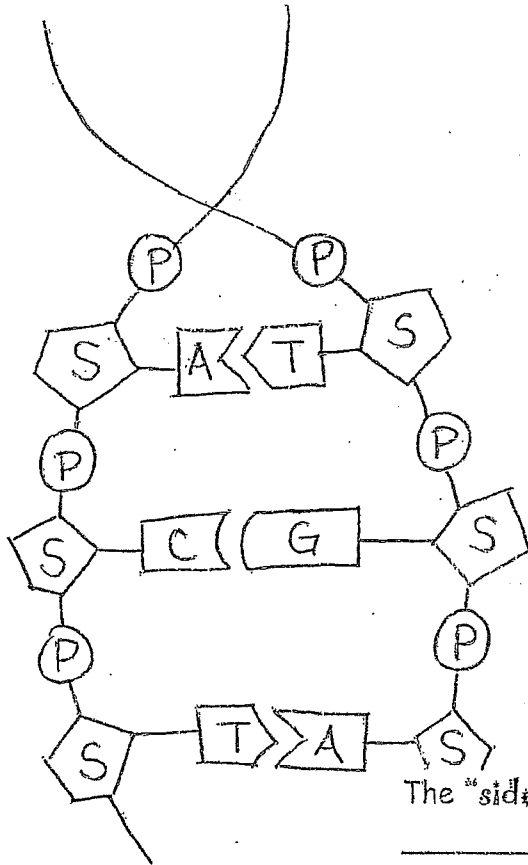
Let's take a closer look at DNA...

Purines: _____

ex: _____

Pyrimidines

ex: _____



It looks like a twisted ladder!

DNA molecule is made up of two _____

A nucleotide is made up of a _____, _____ and _____

The "sides" of the ladder are _____ and _____ molecules.

The "rungs" of the ladder are made up of _____

There are **FOUR** different bases:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Define these...

GENE: _____

GENOME: _____

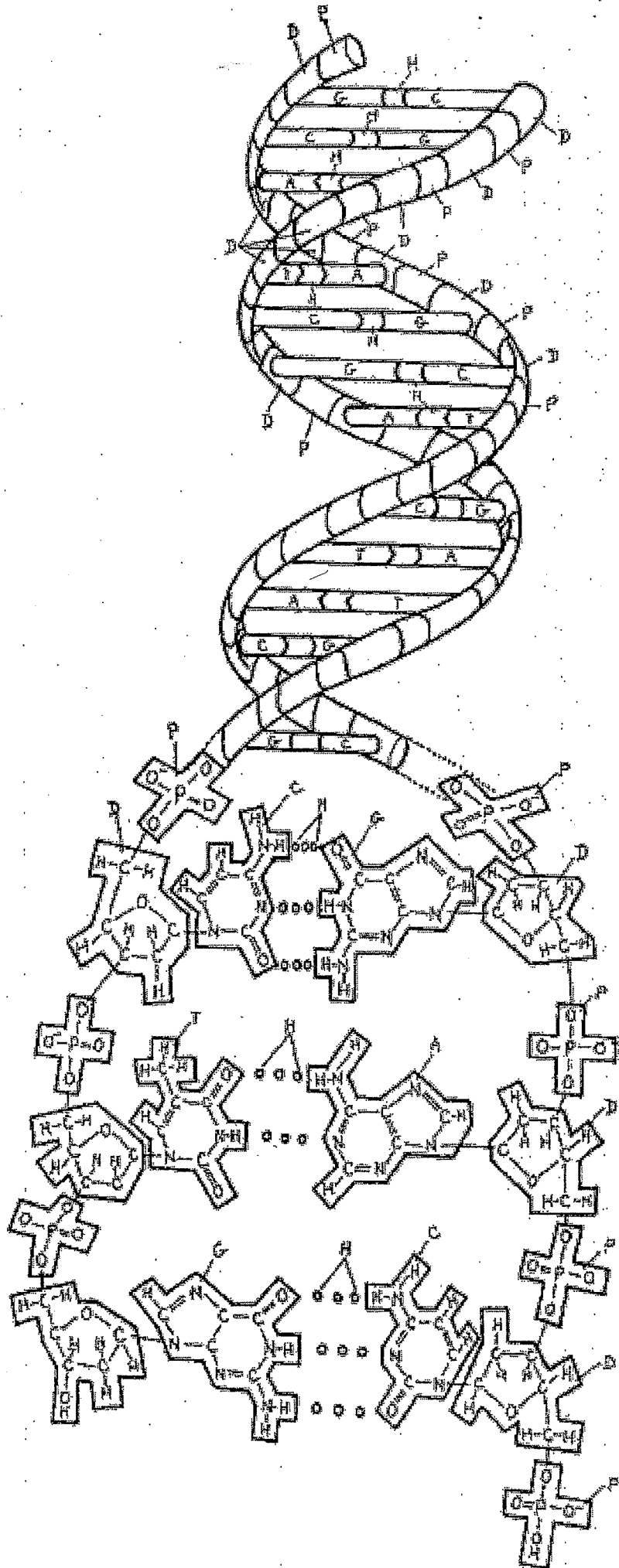
They **ALWAYS** pair together like this:

_____ ↔ _____
 _____ ↔ _____

This is called _____

Key

- DEOXYRIBOSE,
- PHOSPHATE,
- ADENINE,
- THYMINE,
- CYTOSINE,
- GUANINE,
- HYDROGEN BOND,



DNA REPLICATION

o DNA molecule _____

Enzyme:

o New nucleotides _____

Enzyme:

o Backbone of sugar: phosphate _____

Enzyme:

New DNA: _____

Diagram:

Section 12-2 Chromosomes and DNA Replication (pages 295-299)

This section describes how DNA is packaged to form chromosomes. It also tells how the cell duplicates its DNA before cell division.

DNA and Chromosomes (pages 295-296)

1. Circle the letter of the location of DNA in prokaryotic cells.
a. nucleus b. mitochondria c. cytoplasm d. vacuole
2. Is the following sentence true or false? Most prokaryotes contain a single, circular DNA molecule. _____
3. Eukaryotic DNA is generally located in the cell _____ in the form of a number of chromosomes.
4. Is the following sentence true or false? All organisms have the same number of chromosomes. _____
5. Is the following sentence true or false? The *E. coli* chromosome is longer than the diameter of an individual *E. coli* bacterium. _____
6. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about chromosome structure.
 - a. The DNA in eukaryotic cells is very loosely packed.
 - b. Prokaryotic cells contain more DNA than eukaryotic cells.
 - c. A human cell contains more than 1 meter of DNA.
 - d. The DNA of the smallest human chromosome is nearly 10 times as long as many bacterial chromosomes.
7. Eukaryotic chromosomes contain both DNA and protein, packed together to form _____
8. What are histones? _____

9. Why are individual chromosomes visible only during mitosis? _____

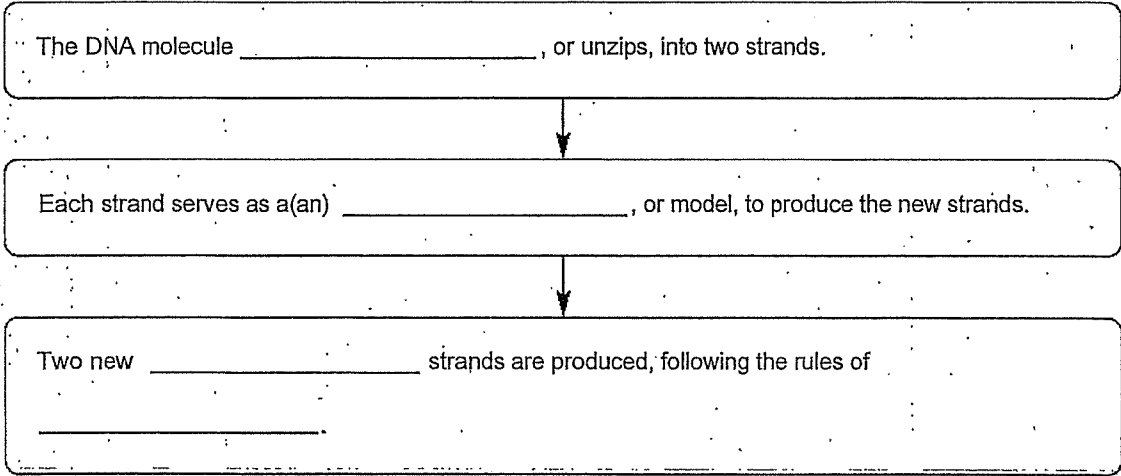
10. Is the following sentence true or false? Changes in chromatin structure and histone-DNA binding are associated with changes in gene activity. _____
11. What do nucleosomes do? _____

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DNA Replication. (pages 297-299)

12. What occurs during the process of replication? _____

13. Complete the flowchart to describe the process of DNA replication.



14. Is the following sentence true or false? In eukaryotic chromosomes, DNA replication begins at a single point in the chromosome and proceeds in two directions.

15. The sites where DNA replication and separation occur are called _____

16. What occurs when a molecule of DNA is “unzipped”? _____

17. What is the complementary strand of bases for a strand with the bases TACGTT?

18. Is the following sentence true or false? Each DNA molecule resulting from replication has one original strand and one new strand. _____

19. List two major roles of DNA polymerase in the process of DNA replication.

a. _____

b. _____

Reading Skill Practice

The illustrations in textbooks can help you better understand a difficult concept. Look at Figure 12-10 on page 297. List in order, beginning with DNA, the levels of organization of eukaryotic DNA to form chromosomes. Do your work on a separate sheet of paper.