

DNA, genes and protein synthesis What is the genome?	DNA, genes and protein synthesis What is a gene?
DNA, genes and protein synthesis Where are genes located in a cell?	DNA, genes and protein synthesis Biology only Describe the structure of DNA.
DNA, genes and protein synthesis Biology only Which bases pair together in DNA?	DNA, genes and protein synthesis Biology only How does RNA differ from DNA?
DNA, genes and protein synthesis Biology only What happens in transcription?	DNA, genes and protein synthesis Biology only What happens in translation?

A section of a molecule of DNA that codes for a specific protein.

The entire DNA of an organism.

Two strands coiled to form a double helix, linked by paired bases: A with T, and C with G.

On chromosomes, which are found in the nucleus.

RNA is single stranded and contains uracil (U) instead of thymine (T).

Adenine (A) with thymine (T), and cytosine (C) with guanine (G).

At a ribosome, tRNA brings amino acids in the order set by the mRNA codons, making a polypeptide.

A copy of a gene is made as a strand of mRNA, in the nucleus.

Codon or anticodon: which is on mRNA and which is on tRNA?

A codon is three bases on mRNA. An anticodon is three complementary bases on tRNA.