Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

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This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

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Printing

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DNA

DNA is known as Deoxyribonucleic Acid. It is what holds all our genetic information about how we look, behave and more in a double-helix strand.

RNA

RNA is known as Ribonucleic Acid. It is a single strand of data that when fused with another it forms DNA into a double helix.

Hydrogen Bond

The bond that puts two pieces of RNA together is called a hydrogen bond. It uses hydrogen to fuse together the bases together to form DNA.

Messenger RNA

A molecule that carries codes from the DNA in the nucleus to sites of protein synthesis. This was first discovered in 1956 by Elliott Volkin and Lazarus Astrachan.

Ribosomal RNA

A molecule that forms part of the organelle called a ribosome, it is sited in the cytoplasm that works with the messenger RNA to decode/transcribe the information carried.

Transfer RNA

Transfer RNA is a molecule that helps protein synthesis by transferring amino acids to the ribosome to create the protein.

Rosalind Franklin

Rosalind Franklin was one of the key scientists during the early 1950s that discovered what DNA looked like, including the infamous double helix shape. She used crystallography to view the DNA strand.

Bases

There are four bases: adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine. They each link up in pairs, and form the building blocks that we know as DNA.

Adenine

Adenine is one of four bases, and is a chemical compound that helps govern the heredity characteristics of all cells in your body. It only links together with thymine.

Thymine

Thymine is one of four bases, and is a chemical compound that helps govern the heredity characteristics of all cells in your body. It only links together with adenine.

Guanine

Guanine is one of four bases, and is a chemical compound that helps govern the heredity characteristics of all cells in your body. It only links together with cytosine.

Cytosine

Cytosine is one of four bases, and is a chemical compound that helps govern the heredity characteristics of all cells in your body. It only links together with guanine.

Nucleotides

A nucleotide is one of the four bases that link together to form DNA. They are Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine and Thymine. For RNA, another component called Uracil is also present.

Uracil

Uracil is a nucleotide that is in place of Thymine on a strand of RNA. When it bonds together using hydrogen, it converts into Thymine.