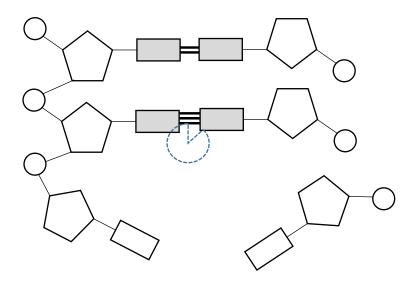
## **DNA REPLICATION (SL)**



1. Draw the missing bonds. Name the type of bond you drew. 2. Label the bases shaded gray. Name the type of bond between them. \_\_\_\_\_\_. 3. Label one circle and one pentagon. Together, they form the \_\_\_\_\_\_backbone. 4. Recall that DNA replication takes place during \_\_\_ phase of the \_\_\_\_\_\_. This in preparation for cell \_\_\_\_\_\_. 5. The steps for replication are simple. Firstly, \_\_\_\_\_\_ enzyme separates DNA into two separate strands by breaking the \_\_\_\_\_\_ bonds between \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ are added to the \_\_\_\_\_ strands by \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme. 6. DNA replication is \_\_\_\_\_\_- because half of each new molecule came from the original molecule. This was discovered by 2 researchers named \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ using isotopes of \_\_\_\_\_. 7. DNA replication can take place artificially in the laboratory. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_ chain \_\_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ small samples of DNA, so that they can be used for purposes such as determining \_\_\_\_\_ and who might have committed a crime. In this process, the DNA is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which breaks the \_\_\_\_\_\_-Then \_\_\_\_\_\_ is used. It does not \_\_\_\_\_ at high \_\_\_\_\_ because this organism evolved by \_\_\_\_\_

vents. The process is repeated as many times as needed.