DNA

DNA is a long molecule consisting of **Deoxyribose**, **Phosphate**, and a **nitrogenous base**. One of each of these components bonded together correctly forms a **nucleotide**. The whole DNA molecule has **two** **strands**, and twists together to form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

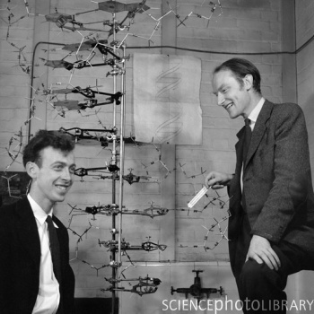
There are \_\_ different nitrogenous bases, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

These are shortened to their respective letters, \_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_, \_\_\_.

The bases form hydrogen bonds between the two strands, which holds the whole structure together. There are very strict rules governing which base bonds with which base:

**Adenine** will always bond with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guanine** will always bind with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**James Watson (left) and Francis Crick**, with their model showing the structure of DNA

With your knowledge of base pairing, correctly work out the complementary strand for the given DNA molecules:

