

Match the artistic strategy used in the project to its literal representation.

Artistic

- F** 1. Complementary colors selected in watercolor pencils

- H** 2. Selecting a color that contains a component of another color (Example: blue-green and blue)

- E** 3. Tearing the illustration paper between the 2 DNA strands

- B** 4. Re-painting the amino acid abbreviation stamp

- J** 5. Viewfinder

- I** 6. Amino acid stamp painted in neutral grey; a color with an “industrial” feel

- C** 7. Sticking the ripped DNA strands onto the first panel of illustration board

- A** 8. Delivery tags

- D** 9. Matching cotton swabs on the tRNA “tool” painted with colors identified in the key and matching them with complementary colors on the mRNA strand

- G** 10. The art project is made on three separate panels

Literal

- A.** mRNA delivers the DNA sequence that has been copied in the nucleus to the ribosome where it will be matched to the corresponding amino acids

- B.** tRNA functions repetitively, bringing more of its designated amino acid to the ribosome

- C.** Annealing of DNA double helix after the mRNA has read the sequence

- D.** Codon triplets on mRNA bond with anticodon triplets on tRNA

- E.** Unzipping of the double helix

- F.** A-T and G-C are complementary nitrogen bases

- G.** Protein synthesis occurs in three phases – unzipping of the DNA strand, transcription and translation

- H.** In mRNA, uracil replaces the nitrogen base thymine that is found in DNA

- I.** Translation results in amino acids that are made by the cell’s molecular machinery. These building blocks of proteins are chemically different than nitrogen bases.

- J.** ribosome