

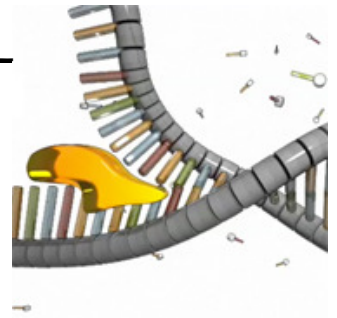
# DNA Replication

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Block \_\_\_\_\_

## What is replication?

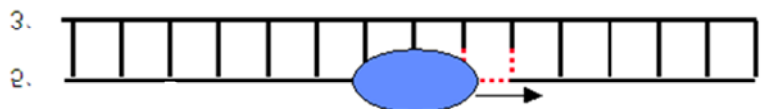
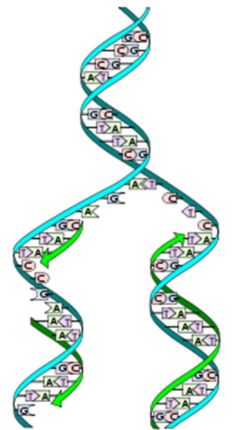
- process by which DNA is \_\_\_\_\_ before a cell divides
- ensures that each cell will have a \_\_\_\_\_

<http://homepage.smc.edu/hgp/images/dna-rep-small.gif>



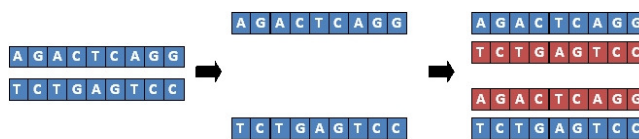
## How does DNA replicate?

- The two strands of the double helix are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ between base pairs are broken
  - the 2 strands of DNA \_\_\_\_\_
  - each "parental" strand of DNA serves as a \_\_\_\_\_ for the formation of a "daughter" strand (which is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of DNA)
- The appropriate complementary \_\_\_\_\_ are inserted.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ bonds to T
  - C bonds to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ bonds are produced to extend the growing chain of DNA.
- The new chains are "\_\_\_\_\_ " by enzymes to ensure that the bases have been inserted correctly.



## ● Result of DNA Replication

- \_\_\_\_\_ DNA molecules that are \_\_\_\_\_ to each other and the original ("parental") strand



Strands separate

A new strand is built for each, using the original strand as a template