

		<p>Key</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Adenine</td> <td></td> <td>Cytosine</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Thymine</td> <td></td> <td>Guanine</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> <p>Phosphate</p> <p>Deoxyribose</p> </div> </div>			Adenine		Cytosine		Thymine		Guanine
	Adenine		Cytosine								
	Thymine		Guanine								

Name _____

Instructions

1. Cut out each of the nucleotides (used the dash lines as a guide) and arrange them on the grid. Remember the **Base-Pair Rule**. (You will have one set left over)
2. In order to match the pairs, one of the nucleotides must be arranged upside down. This is intended. The sides of the DNA double helix are arranged in an **antiparallel** fashion. Think of them like lanes on a highway going different directions.
3. Color each of the nucleotides

Thymine = orange

Adenine = green

Guanine = purple

Cytosine = yellow

Deoxyribose = blue

Phosphate = pink

Questions:

1. Describe the base-pair rule.
2. What three things make up a nucleotide?
3. What does antiparallel mean?