

6.1 DNA and RNA Structure

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks**KEY WORDS** double helix 双螺旋 • complementary base pairing 互补配对 • antiparallel 反平行

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **DNA and RNA structure**.

You must be able to:

- describe the DNA **double helix** 双螺旋 and **complementary base pairing** 互补配对
- pair the bases (A–T, C–G; A–U in RNA)
- compare DNA and RNA structure

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The double helix

DNA is a **double helix** — two strands twisted together, held by hydrogen bonds between paired bases. The strands are **antiparallel** (run in opposite directions).

■ Base pairing

Bases pair specifically: **A–T** and **C–G** in DNA. This complementary pairing lets each strand act as a template to rebuild the other.

■ Reading a complementary strand

Given a strand 5'–ATGC–3', its complement is 3'–TACG–5' (A with T, C with G). In RNA, A pairs with U instead of T.

■ DNA vs RNA

- **DNA** — double-stranded, deoxyribose, bases A/T/C/G.
- **RNA** — single-stranded, ribose, bases A/U/C/G.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Which base pairs with adenine in DNA? [1]

2.2 Write the complementary DNA strand for 5'-AATGCC-3'. [2]

2.3 Which base replaces thymine in RNA? [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In DNA, cytosine pairs with [1]

A	B
C	D

A adenine

B thymine

C guanine

D uracil

3.2 A DNA strand reads 3'-TACGGA-5'.

(a) Write the complementary DNA strand. [2]

(b) Write the RNA sequence transcribed from the original strand. [2]

3.3 Explain how complementary base pairing allows DNA to be copied accurately. [2]