Nucleic acid	Monomer	Polymer
condensation	Complementary	hydrolysis
ATP	Polynucleotide	Nucleotide
Deoxyribose	Ribose	DNA
Purines	Pyrimidines	Organic nitrogenous bases

A large molecule made up of many/repeating similar smaller molecules (monomers) covalently bonded together	A small molecule that is one of the units bonded together to form a polymer	A polymer of NUCLEOTIDES.
A reaction in which a molecule is broken down into smaller molecules by the addition of a water molecule and the breaking of a covalent bond.	Refers to structures that fit together because their shapes and/or charges match up	A type of chemical reaction in which 2 molecules are joined together by means of a covalent bind to form a larger molecule and at the same time a water molecule is released.
The monomer used to form nucleic acids. Made of a pentose sugar, a phosphate group and a nitrogenous base	A polymer consisting of many nucleotide monomers covalently bonded together	A molecule used to store energy temporarily in organisms
Stable polynucleotide molecule that stores genetic information in the form of a sequence of bases. =Deoxyribonucleic acid	The 5-carbon (pentose) sugar found in RNA nucleotides	The 5-carbon sugar in DNA nucleotides
A, T, C, G, U	Thymine, cytosine, and uracil- nitrogenous bases consisting of a single ring structure	Adenine and guanine – nitrogenous bases consisting of a double ring structure

Cytosine (C)	Adenine (A)	Uracil (U)
Thymine (T)	Guanine (G)	Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)
Messenger RNA (mRNA)	Transfer RNA (tRNA)	Semi-conservative replication

A nitrogen containing organic base found in RNA.	A nitrogen containing organic base found in nucleic acids, It pairs with thymine in DNA and uracil in RNA.	A nitrogen containing organic base found in nucleic acids, It pairs with guanine.
RNA found in ribosomes	A nitrogen containing organic base found in nucleic acids, It pairs with cytosine.	A nitrogen containing organic base found in nucleic acids, It pairs with adenine in DNA
The replication of a DNA strand where the two strands unzip and a new strand is assembled according to base pairing rules. The replicated double helix consists of one old strand and one new one	Type of RNA polynucleotide involved in protein synthesis. It transports amino acids to the ribosomes to be added to the growing polypeptide chain.	A type of RNA polynucleotide involved in protein synthesis. Carries the information coding for a polypeptide from the nucleus to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm