Boo young scary stories gataxi

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What is the scariest story in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark movie? The Jangly Man — the contorting ghoul who can snap his limbs on and off — is a scary monster, but the "talking" dog who heralds his arrival down the police station's chimney might be the most effectively spooky part of the story. Once the Jangly Man is in the story, there's no subtly.

What makes a good scary story for kids? Lesson Content At their heart, scary stories share the qualities of any other story, including a main character with a goal and obstacles standing in that person's way. But they have several additional factors: a scary setting, creepy character(s), and a twist or “uh-oh” moment.

Why did they ban Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Critics have called the stories, many of which feature macabre topics such as murder, disfigurement and cannibalism, "sick ... repulsive", and "really disgusting ... not appropriate for children". The nightmarish artwork by Stephen Gammell has also been a subject of criticism.

Is there anything inappropriate in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? In addition to the violent scenes and scary visual images mentioned above, Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark has some scenes that could scare or disturb children aged 8-13 years. For example: A corpse in tattered clothes is looking for her missing toe. Auggie eats from a pot of soup and discovers the missing body part.

Is it OK to tell kids scary stories? Scary stories can show children that it is okay to be afraid and that they can use their brains to solve problems, even when they are frightened or use their natural survival instincts to safely escape from dangerous situations.

How to end a horror story? Horror novels are more flexible than mysteries. They might have a happy or unhappy ending; they might answer all the remaining questions, or they might leave some open to keep the reader mulling things over after the book is closed. Horror stories are particularly well-suited to ambiguous or unresolved endings.

Why do kids like scary stories? So, they turn to escapism, particularly with horror, which allows them to deal with things that they cannot understand. Lindsay Knight of Random House Australia wrote, “Scary stories play an important role in children's emotional education, allowing them to identify and control their darker feelings.”

Why was Charlotte's Web banned? Some school districts aimed to ban the book from schools because they believed the book has unsuitable topics for children to read about. One major complaints was that the story portrayed talking animals that can communicate and act just like humans.

What happens to the kids in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? As the film progresses, three teenagers are declared missing and presumed dead after run-ins with monsters. Tommy (Austin Abrams) is turned into a scarecrow after tormenting the one in his family's field. Auggie (Gabriel Rush) is dragged into the darkness underneath his bed by a monster missing its toe.

What is the controversy with Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark book? According to Marshall.edu, the main reason why the books were banned was the contents were violent. Wikipedia describes Gammell's nightmarish artwork as another contributing factor to parents' objections to books. Gammell's images of disturbing, gruesome, and scary characters were not appropriate for children.

What is the girls name in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? In the movie, teenage protagonist Stella (Zoe Margaret Colletti) steals the haunted notebook of the long-dead Sarah Bellows (Kathleen Pollard) — a young girl who, according to town legend, turned her tortured life into a series of scary stories — from the basement of the Bellows' old mansion on Halloween night.

What happened to Auggie in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Auggie, the protagonist of the story, is kidnapped by a corpse searching for its missing toe, which

is inside a stew that Auggie unknowingly eats. Auggie is then dragged under his bed by the corpse and disappears. After the remaining friends vainly attempt to destroy the storybook, they research Sarah's life.

Is there blood in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? No blood or wounds, just loose monster body parts. A girl draws a bit of blood from her finger. A teen influenced on alcohol slaps his friend and shoves his girlfriend.

Is it normal for a 5 year old to like horror movies? Getting into scary stuff at a young age isn't usually cause for alarm, Scrivner said – young horror fans are braver than most children their age, to be sure, but they're really just exploring the complexities of their world, which is scary enough in real life.

Is it OK for a 12 year old to watch horror movies? Talk with your child Remember that although some children may be perfectly OK with spooky content, others may not enjoy it at all. Children can feel pressured into watching a horror movie if they are with a group of friends. Discuss your family's rules with your child.

Is it OK for a 13 year old to watch American Horror Story? Is American Horror Story ok for 13 year olds? Parents should be aware that American Horror Story is intended to shock viewers, featuring a range of frightening, disturbing, and graphic scenes. These may include strong language, sexual content, drug and alcohol use, and instances of extreme violence.

What are the 3 rules of horror?

How do you get a horror story out of your head? Replace the Horrifying Thought with Something Positive You can find something wholesome, happy, or funny to turn to, such as a video, song, or a happy memory. Choosing something in advance and having it ready to go can help ease anxiety or distress when a traumatic image comes to mind.

What is a tied ending? Such a story ending implies a complete resolution of events. It does not leave any loops unattended. The reader is informed about the fate of all the characters. Both the main and subplots are brought to a decisive conclusiveness.

Why does my 2 year old love Halloween? There are many reasons tots might get attached to these types of images, from having a really great time on Halloween to

getting the sense that spookier books, shows, and games are somehow more grown-up. And finally, toddlers, like all people, can get a taste for being a little scared as a way of processing emotions.

Why am I addicted to scary stories? It seems it is all to do with the chemicals involved when we kick start our sympathetic nervous system in this way. When we get scared, we experience a rush of adrenaline, which in turn releases endorphins and dopamine (see our supernatural blog).

Why am I obsessed with scary stories? According to these researchers, stimulation is one of the driving forces behind the consumption of horror. Exposure to terrifying acts like stories of demonic possession or alien infestation can be stimulating both mentally and physically.

What happens to the kids in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? As the film progresses, three teenagers are declared missing and presumed dead after run-ins with monsters. Tommy (Austin Abrams) is turned into a scarecrow after tormenting the one in his family's field. Auggie (Gabriel Rush) is dragged into the darkness underneath his bed by a monster missing its toe.

How does the movie Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark End? Stella writes the truth about Sarah's life in the papers, keeping her promise. Ramón accepts his enlistment and shares an emotional goodbye with Stella before he leaves for the war. With Ruth recovered, Stella states that she will find a way to rescue Chuck and Auggie.

What is the monster in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark?

Is there Jumpscares in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Parents need to know that Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark is a horror movie based on a popular series of books by Alvin Schwartz from the early 1980s. It's well made and fun for horror fans, but it's too scary and edgy for younger viewers. Expect moments of terror, a little blood, jump scares, and creepy monsters.

What happened to Stella in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? But it's only after she's transported back in time, mistaken for Sarah and dragged down to the basement that she's able to talk to Sarah's ghost. By promising to tell the truth about Sarah's life, Stella finally convinces her to end her rampage of revenge and

everything goes back to normal.

Will there be a Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark 2? Producer Guillermo del Toro and director Andre Ovredal's Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark 2 is in the works. And today, Ovredal teases the sequel will tap even more into illustrator Stephen Gammell's visual world more than the first movie.

What did the pale lady do to Chuck? In the movie, "The Pale Lady" corners Chuck and then absorbs him into her.

What happened to Ramón in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Later on, Ramon willingly goes to be drafted in Vietnam. He says farewell to Stella, who gives him a letter and promises to write to him. He reads it on the bus, and it's a letter from her asking him to come home soon. Stella writes a story in the school paper about the truth over the Bellows family history.

What happened to Sarah in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? A mob hadd purportedly formed in anger, but before they could do anything, Sarah had hanged herself "with her own hair". It was also said that anyone who entered the Bellows house at night and said "Sarah Bellows, tell me a story." would die shortly after.

What happened to Tommy in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? He trips across a rake and uses it to try and stop Harold, but the scarecrow takes it from him and impales Tommy with it. As Tommy tries running away, his body starts to fill up with straw. In the morning, Ramon brings his car to the shop, but he is pressed by Chief Turner (Gil Bellows) over his appearance in town.

Why is Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark banned? According to Marshall.edu, the main reason why the books were banned was the contents were violent. Wikipedia describes Gammell's nightmarish artwork as another contributing factor to parents' objections to books. Gammell's images of disturbing, gruesome, and scary characters were not appropriate for children.

Who is the big white girl in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? The Pale Lady is not a physical creature and thus exists much like a traditional ghost (despite not actually being undead), she can trap her victims within a nightmarish maze where she can track them endlessly and appear at will in multiple places, slowly but surely

blocking any attempts at escape.

What is the fat thing in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? The Pale Lady is an overweight woman with pale white skin and long black hair, the Pale Lady also noticeably has dark grey feet along with black eyes. In the film, she wears a dress that is apparently merged with her skin.

What happened to Auggie in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Stella and Ramón attempt to warn him about the monster in the narrative: a zombie searching for its missing toe, which is inside a stew that Auggie unwittingly eats. Auggie runs into his room and hides, but is attacked by the zombie and disappears after it drags him under his bed.

What is the dog story in Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? The Black Dog is a scary story about a man who constantly hears a black dog running around his home. It appears in Scary Stories 3: More Tales to Chill your Bones. According to Schwartz, the story is based on an experience reported in the French village of Bourg-en-Forêt in the 1920s.

How gory is Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark? Violence & Gore (14) There's no blood, but hay is seen coming out of his mouth and ears. This is shown up close, and onscreen. A man's neck is broken very quickly with barely any sound. A monster's body parts continuously flop around forming a body.

Shaping the Developing World: The West, the South, and the Interplay of History and Culture

Q1: How did Western colonialism influence the developing world?

A: Western colonialism left an enduring imprint on the developing world. European powers imposed political, economic, and cultural systems that transformed societies. They exploited natural resources, disrupted traditional economies, and introduced new forms of government and education. Colonialism also created social hierarchies and divisions that continue to shape many developing countries today.

Q2: What role did the South play in shaping its own development?

A: While Western colonialism was a major force, the South also played an active role in shaping its own development. Indigenous cultures, religions, and political systems provided the foundation for resistance and resilience. Local elites and movements emerged to challenge colonial rule and negotiate their own paths. The South's agency in its own development is crucial for understanding its present-day challenges and opportunities.

Q3: What is the relationship between the West and the South today?

A: The relationship between the West and the South is complex and evolving. While colonialism is no longer direct, power imbalances and inequalities persist. Economic aid, trade, and cultural exchange connect the two hemispheres, but they also create dependencies and tensions. The West's continued influence in the developing world requires critical examination and ongoing dialogue.

Q4: What are the challenges facing the developing world today?

A: Developing countries face a multitude of challenges, including poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and conflict. Historical legacies, weak governance, and limited access to resources hinder their progress. The developing world also faces the impacts of globalization and climate change, which can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

Q5: What is the role of international cooperation in shaping the developing world?

A: International cooperation is essential for addressing global challenges and supporting sustainable development in the developing world. Through aid, trade, and diplomacy, the West and the South can work together to promote human rights, economic growth, and environmental protection. However, international cooperation must be based on principles of equality, respect, and mutual accountability.

What are the principles of operating systems? Operating systems' five core functions are process management, memory management, file system management, device management, and security and access control.

What is a modern operating system? A modern operating system is defined as software that manages a computer's resources, provides a high-level programming environment, and presents users with an interface to interact with the system efficiently.

What are the aims of modern operating system? The key objective of the operating system is to make computers easy to use. It achieves it by efficiently managing hardware resources and providing an interface that's easy to understand. OS makes a user-friendly interface to interact with hardware and software and utilize computers effectively.

Is the central theme of modern operating systems? Uniprogramming is the central theme of modern operating systems. Both batch multiprogramming and time sharing use multiprogramming. An interrupt is a hardware-generated signal to the processor. Swapping is an I/O operation.

What are the 5 principles of computer operation? There are five basic types of computer operations: inputting, processing, outputting, storing and controlling. Computer operations are executed by the five primary functional units that make up a computer system. The units correspond directly to the five types of operations.

What are the four basic operating principles? Final answer: The four basic operating principles of the information processing cycle are input, processing, output, and storage.

What is the modern operating model? It represents the guiding principles of operations: how different parts of a business should work together to deliver value to customers and stakeholders. It also encompasses how an organization functions to meet core business objectives such as efficiency, growth, and adaptability.

What are the 4 main operating systems used today? They also deal with driver updates for devices, that are software parts that allow the OS and physical devices to communicate. Linux, macOS, Windows and mobile OSes such as iOS and Android are all examples of computer operating systems.

What is the basic concept of operating system? An operating system (OS) is the program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program,

manages all of the other application programs in a computer. The application programs make use of the operating system by making requests for services through a defined application program interface (API).

What are the three main goals of operating systems? An operating system has three main functions: (1) manage the computer's resources, such as the central processing unit, memory, disk drives, and printers, (2) establish a user interface, and (3) execute and provide services for applications software.

What is the basic purpose of OS? It manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language. Without an operating system, a computer is useless.

How does a modern computer work in OS? The OS manages input/output operations by providing standardized interfaces for applications to communicate with input/output devices such as keyboards, mice, printers, and displays. It also handles data transfer between these devices and the CPU/memory.

What are 4 examples of modern operating systems?

What are the main characteristics of modern operating system?

What is the importance of an operating system in modern technology? Importance of Operating Systems in Modern Computing Operating Systems play a critical role in various aspects of computing: The operating system distributes resources to programs, including memory, CPUs, and storage devices. This helps to ensure their smooth functioning. It manages the execution of software programs.

What are the core principles of computing? These principles fall into seven categories: computation, communication, coordination, recollection, automation, evaluation and design (see the table at right for examples). Each category is a perspective on computing, a window into the knowledge space of computing. The categories are not mutually exclusive.

What are the 4 principles of computing? The four base principles of computer system design are hierarchical aggregation, levels, virtual machines, and objects. Abstraction, information hiding, and decomposition are complementary aspects of

modularity.

What are the basic principles of computing?

What are the principles of OS? o Designed to support only one user at a time. o Primarily runs on personal computers, laptops, and workstations. o Provides a user-friendly interface for individual users to interact with the system. o Manages resources for a single user's tasks and applications. interacts with the computer at a time.

What are the basic principles of computer operation? These are 1) it accepts data or instructions by way of input, 2) it stores data, 3) it can process data as required by the user, 4) it gives results in the form of output, and 5) it controls all operations inside a computer. We discuss below each of these operations.

What are general operating principles? Operating principles are written statements that describe how group members will interact with each other and those they serve–clients, customers, members. Operating principles translate values and beliefs into concrete actions.

What are the operating principles? “Business operating principles are the rules of the road that enable people to know what's in bounds – and what's out-of-bounds – in their companies and workplaces. Operating principles can serve as guides, helping people make sound decisions, building trust and enabling greater innovation” (Lynch, 2008).

What are the principal functions of the operating system? An operating system (OS) is an interface between the computer hardware and the user, managing software resources and computer hardware. The primary functions of an operating system are process management, memory management, file systems management, device management, and security and privacy.

What are the 4 main operating systems? Linux, macOS, Windows and mobile OSes such as iOS and Android are all examples of computer operating systems.

What are the 5 important key concepts in OS explain? An operating system serves as a link between a computer's software and hardware. Typical examples of operating systems are Windows, Linux, Mac OS, and UNIX. An operating system is

composed of five layers: the kernel, input/output, memory management, file management system, and user interface.

What are some questions about DNA and RNA?

Which answer is correct regarding DNA and RNA? Final answer: The correct statements regarding DNA and RNA are that DNA and RNA contain different sugars, DNA contains thymine, RNA contains uracil, cellular DNA is double-stranded, and some cells use DNA as their genetic material, some cells use RNA.

What is the structure of DNA and RNA answer? DNA is a double-stranded molecule that has a long chain of nucleotides. RNA is a single-stranded molecule which has a shorter chain of nucleotides. DNA replicates on its own, it is self-replicating. RNA does not replicate on its own.

What is the difference between DNA and RNA answer? DNA and RNA have significant structural differences. DNA is double-stranded, forming a double helix, while RNA is usually single-stranded. The sugar in DNA is deoxyribose, whereas RNA contains ribose.

Do DNA and RNA work together? DNA, RNA, and protein are all closely related. DNA contains the information necessary for encoding proteins, although it does not produce proteins directly. RNA carries the information from the DNA and transforms that information into proteins that perform most cellular functions.

How does DNA affect RNA? One of the two strands of the DNA double helix then acts as a template for the synthesis of an RNA molecule. As in DNA replication, the nucleotide sequence of the RNA chain is determined by the complementary base-pairing between incoming nucleotides and the DNA template.

What is DNA and RNA both called? Nucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA), carry genetic information which is read in cells to make the RNA and proteins by which living things function.

What goes first DNA or RNA? In present-day (more...) Evidence that RNA arose before DNA in evolution can be found in the chemical differences between them.

What DNA goes with what RNA? Definition. A unit of two bases in a molecule of DNA or RNA. In DNA, adenine always pairs with thymine (A-T), and guanine always pairs with cytosine (G-C). RNA is the same, except that adenine always pairs with uracil (A-U).

What does RNA have that DNA does not? Definition. Ribonucleic acid (abbreviated RNA) is a nucleic acid present in all living cells that has structural similarities to DNA. Unlike DNA, however, RNA is most often single-stranded. An RNA molecule has a backbone made of alternating phosphate groups and the sugar ribose, rather than the deoxyribose found in DNA ...

What is DNA made of? DNA is made up of four building blocks called nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). The nucleotides attach to each other (A with T, and G with C) to form chemical bonds called base pairs, which connect the two DNA strands.

Why is DNA more stable than RNA? DNA is chemically more stable than RNA. DNA is resistant to alkaline hydrolysis while RNA is not. RNA is susceptible to alkaline hydrolysis because the ribose sugar in RNA has a hydroxyl group at the 2' position, which makes RNA chemically unstable compared to DNA (DNA has hydrogen at the 2' position).

What is the function of DNA and RNA? DNA and RNA perform different functions in humans. DNA is responsible for storing and transferring genetic information while RNA directly codes for amino acids and as acts as a messenger between DNA and ribosomes to make proteins.

What is the main job of RNA? The primary function of RNA is to create proteins via translation. RNA carries genetic information that is translated by ribosomes into various proteins necessary for cellular processes.

Where is RNA found in the cell? RNA is synthesized and stored in the cytoplasm of the cell.

Can DNA turn into RNA? In the simplest sense, expressing a gene means manufacturing its corresponding protein, and this multilayered process has two major steps. In the first step, the information in DNA is transferred to a messenger RNA

(mRNA) molecule by way of a process called transcription.

What is the structural difference between DNA and RNA? DNA is a double-stranded molecule consisting of a long chain of nucleotides. A-form helix. RNA usually is a single-strand helix consisting of shorter chains of nucleotides.

Can both DNA and RNA leave the nucleus? The nucleus does contain nuclear pores, however, DNA cannot exit the nucleus. Messenger RNA (mRNA), on the other hand, can exit the nucleus and enter the cytosol, where it can bind to ribosomes and undergo translation; therefore, statement III is false.

What happens when DNA and RNA combine? By mixing RNA-DNA, the researchers showed that it could have been possible to form a mixed molecule that could work as templates for RNA and DNA. This mixed molecule is also a high-energy system in the sense that it forms unstable duplexes.

What is RNA made of? Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a linear molecule composed of four types of smaller molecules called ribonucleotide bases: adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and uracil (U).

How important is DNA to RNA? DNA provides the code for the cell 's activities, while RNA converts that code into proteins to carry out cellular functions. The sequence of nitrogen bases (A, T, C, G) in DNA is what forms an organism's traits.

What are 5 similarities between DNA and RNA? They are all made of a phosphate group, a sugar molecule, and a nitrogenous base. In both DNA and RNA, the monomers are bonded through phosphodiester bonds between the 3' carbon end of one molecule and the 5' carbon end of the next. In both cases, the backbone is made of a sugar-phosphate backbone.

What sugar is found in RNA? ribose, five-carbon sugar found in RNA (ribonucleic acid), where it alternates with phosphate groups to form the “backbone” of the RNA polymer and binds to nitrogenous bases.

Can you have both DNA and RNA? Answer and Explanation: Yes, humans have both DNA and RNA. DNA makes up the chromosomes within the nuclei of cells.

Why is DNA better than RNA? RNA is known to be catalytic, thus reactive. DNA is less reactive chemically and more stable structurally in comparison to RNA. Hence, DNA is a better genetic material.

Why is RNA important? Among RNA's most important roles is the transcription and delivery of genetic instructions from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where proteins are made. RNA also has catalytic, structural and regulatory roles.

How do you tell if it is DNA or RNA? There are two differences that distinguish DNA from RNA: (a) RNA contains the sugar ribose, while DNA contains the slightly different sugar deoxyribose (a type of ribose that lacks one oxygen atom), and (b) RNA has the nucleobase uracil while DNA contains thymine.

What are some facts about DNA and RNA? There are two differences that distinguish DNA from RNA: (a) RNA contains the sugar ribose, while DNA contains the slightly different sugar deoxyribose (a type of ribose that lacks one oxygen atom), and (b) RNA has the nucleobase uracil while DNA contains thymine.

What are 3 things DNA and RNA have in common? Both the molecules of DNA and RNA are formed of monomers known as nucleotides. Both these molecules possess four nitrogenous bases. Both the molecules of DNA and RNA exhibit a phosphate backbone to which attachment of bases takes place.

Why is DNA and RNA so important? The two main types of nucleic acids are DNA and RNA. Both DNA and RNA are made from nucleotides, each containing a five-carbon sugar backbone, a phosphate group, and a nitrogen base. DNA provides the code for the cell 's activities, while RNA converts that code into proteins to carry out cellular functions.

What are the essential questions of DNA? Essential Questions How is genetic information stored in DNA? How is genetic information passed from one generation to the next? How are the instructions stored in DNA used to make proteins? How do changes in genetic information affect organisms?

What are 5 facts about RNA? RNA performs many functions in an organism, such as coding, decoding, regulating, and expressing genes. About 5% of the weight of a human cell is RNA. Only about 1% of a cell consists of DNA. RNA is found in both

the nucleus and cytoplasm of humans cells.

What functions do DNA and RNA have? DNA and RNA perform different functions in humans. DNA is responsible for storing and transferring genetic information while RNA directly codes for amino acids and as acts as a messenger between DNA and ribosomes to make proteins.

What are 5 interesting facts about DNA?

What does RNA have that DNA does not? Definition. Ribonucleic acid (abbreviated RNA) is a nucleic acid present in all living cells that has structural similarities to DNA. Unlike DNA, however, RNA is most often single-stranded. An RNA molecule has a backbone made of alternating phosphate groups and the sugar ribose, rather than the deoxyribose found in DNA ...

What is found in both DNA and RNA? Final answer: Adenine, guanine, and cytosine are common in both DNA as well RNA.

Why is DNA more stable than RNA? In particular, the deoxyribose in its sugar-phosphate backbone makes chains of DNA chemically more stable than chains of RNA, so that much greater lengths of DNA can be maintained without breakage.

What is RNA made of? Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a molecule that is present in the majority of living organisms and viruses. It is made up of nucleotides, which are ribose sugars attached to nitrogenous bases and phosphate groups. The nitrogenous bases include adenine, guanine, uracil, and cytosine.

What is DNA made of? DNA is made up of four building blocks called nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). The nucleotides attach to each other (A with T, and G with C) to form chemical bonds called base pairs, which connect the two DNA strands.

What enzyme unzips DNA? Helicase is the enzyme that “unzips” a molecule of DNA by breaking the hydrogen bonds between base pairs and unwinding the two strands of the molecule.

How many strands make up RNA? However, unlike DNA, RNA is usually a single-stranded molecule. Also, the sugar in RNA is ribose instead of deoxyribose (ribose

contains one more hydroxyl group on the second carbon), which accounts for the molecule's name.

What are the three main types of RNA? Messenger RNA (mRNA) molecules carry the coding sequences for protein synthesis and are called transcripts; ribosomal RNA (rRNA) molecules form the core of a cell's ribosomes (the structures in which protein synthesis takes place); and transfer RNA (tRNA) molecules carry amino acids to the ribosomes during protein ...

What are the 4 main things in DNA? The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases, and more than 99 percent of those bases are the same in all people.

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