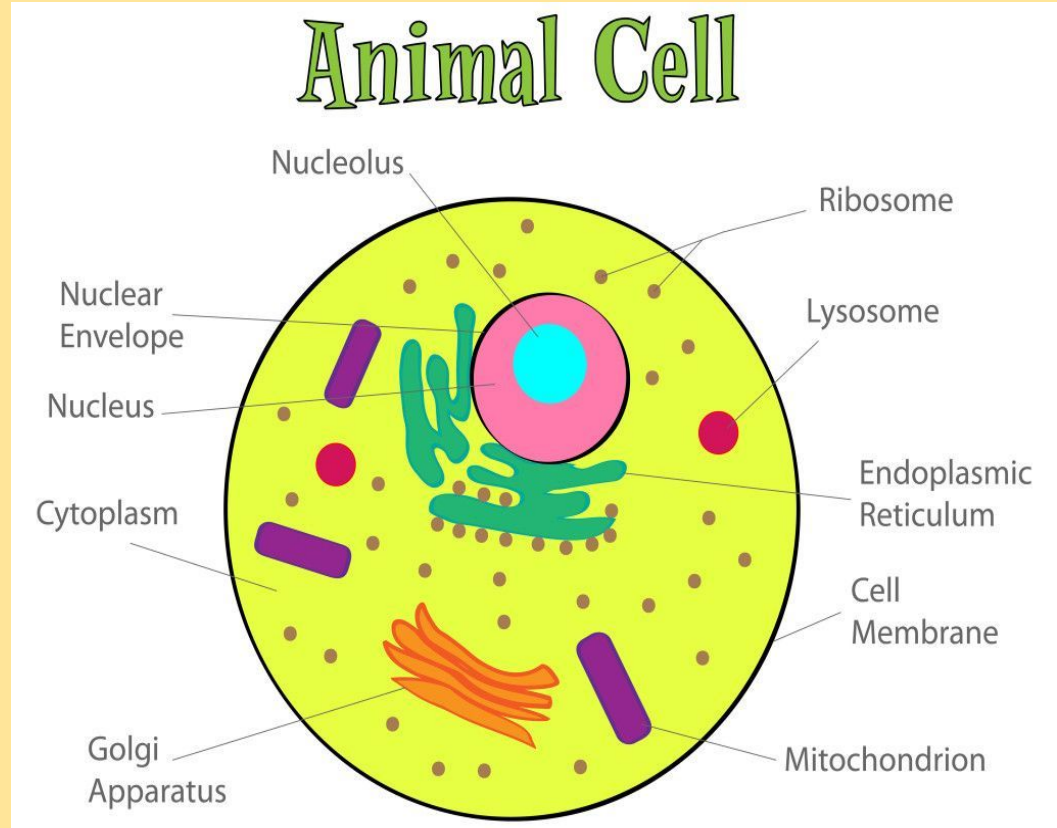


A stylized DNA double helix structure is the central focus, rendered in a vibrant, multi-colored gradient from red on the left to blue on the right. The background is a soft, hazy rainbow gradient. Below the DNA structure, there are vertical paint drips in purple, yellow, green, and blue. The text "DNA: LIFE'S COOK BOOK" is written in a bold, black, hand-drawn font across the middle of the image.

DNA: LIFE'S COOK BOOK

CELLS: THE BUILDING BLOCKS

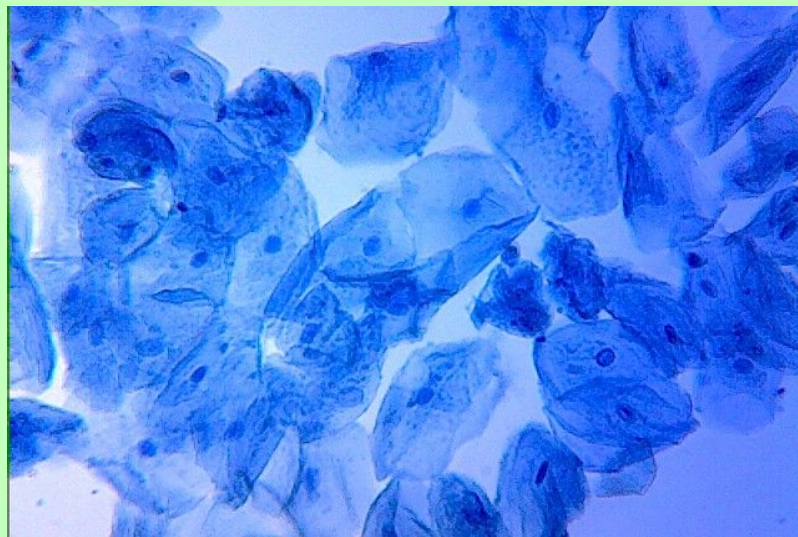
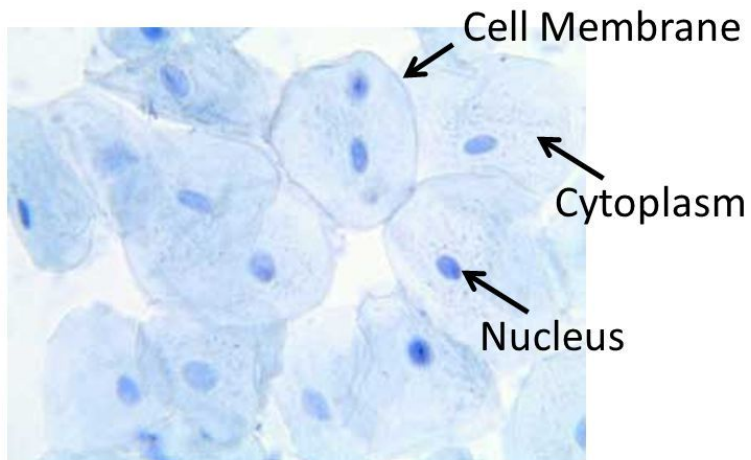
- Humans, animals, and plants are made up of cells
- Specific parts of a cell are called **organelles**.
- Each cell has its own job, just like humans.
- There are over 200 cell types in our body. That means there's 200 different jobs.
- But how does each cell know what job to do?
- Well in each cell, there is an organelle called the **nucleus**, which is like the brain of the cell.
 - The nucleus contains **DNA**



CELLS UNDER A MICROSCOPE

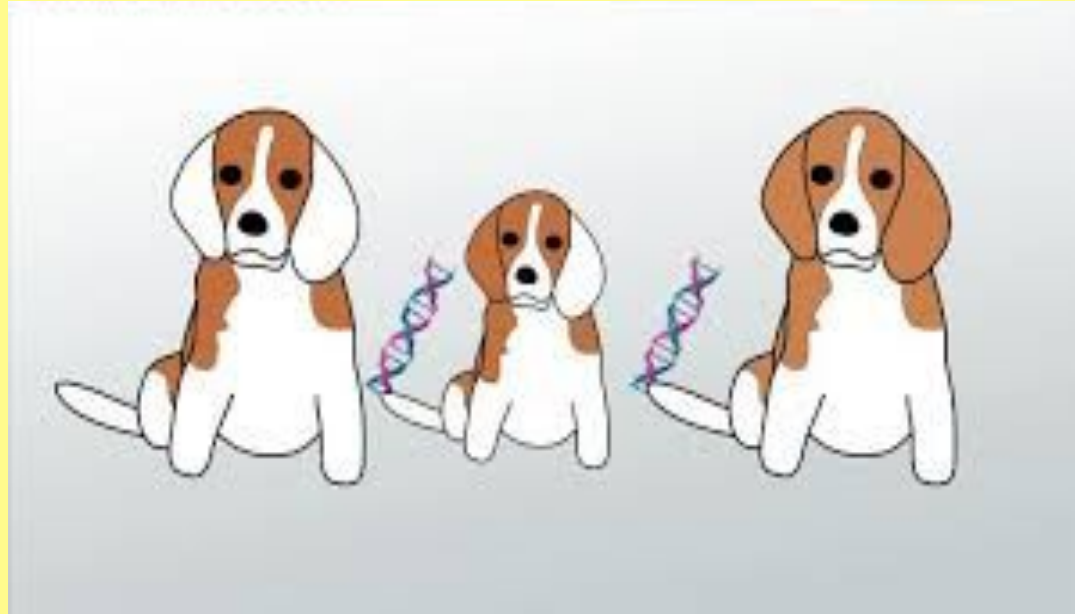
Animal Cells: Cheek Cells

(stained with Methylene blue)



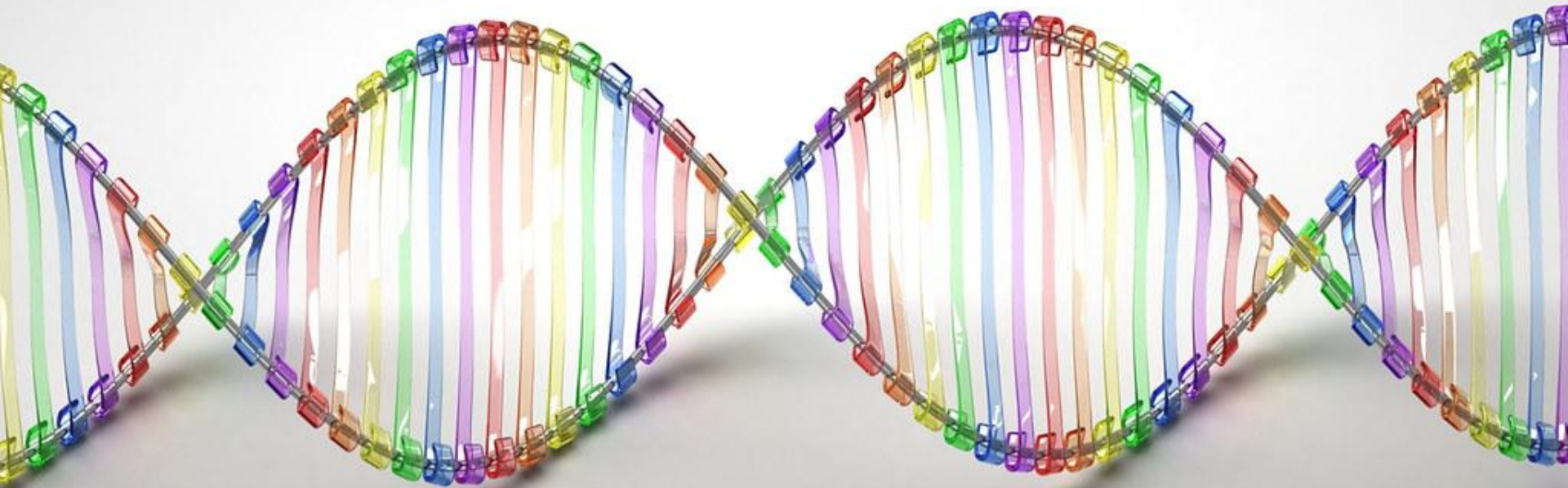
WHAT IS DNA?

- DNA stands for **Deoxyribonucleic acid**
- DNA is the shape of a twisted ladder
 - We call this shape a **double helix**
- Inside DNA there is a list of instructions called **genes**.
- Genes tell a cell what its job is going to be.
- Genes code for all of our traits
 - Hair color, eye color, height, freckles
- DNA is passed from each parent to their child
- Half of a child's genes come from each of their parents



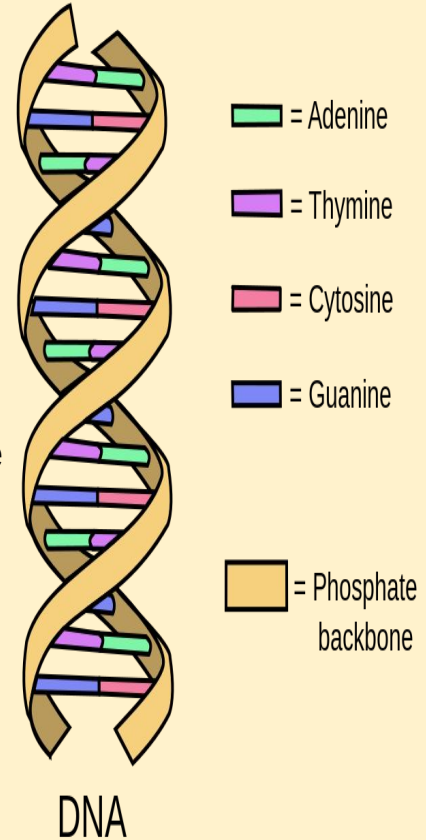
Brainstorm a list of traits that you think you got from your mom and a list of traits you think you got from your dad.

THE DOUBLE HELIX



THE FOUR LETTER ALPHABET

- DNA is written in a special alphabet that is only 4 letters long.
 - **A, T, G, C**
- The letters of the DNA alphabet are called **bases**
- The bases always pair up together.
 - **A** always pairs with **T**
 - **G** always pairs with **C**
- When the two bases pair up together they form **base pairs**
- Depending on how we arrange the letters of the alphabet we can make new words
- If you look at the length of DNA you can read all the letters in a row
 - **ATGCGTGGTCAGTCGATATATGGCCCC**
- The letters make up words that are always three letters long. These words are called **codons**.
- **ATG-CGT-GGT-CAG-TCG-ATA-TAT-GGC-CCC**
 - These words make up sentences that the cell can understand
 - These sentences are called **genes**



A:T G:C = AT GULF COAST!!

