

Questions (think of questions that might be on the exam)

A. The Genetic Code

1. The main function of genes is to _____

2. **Genes** and DNA

i. Gene – section of DNA that contains _____

ii. A gene is made up of a series of _____ in a row
❖ EXAMPLE: ATGACGTAC

3. Order of the Bases

i. Order of bases in a gene forms a _____

❖ Determines what _____ is made

ii. One group of _____ bases (a _____) codes for 1 _____

❖ i.e.) _____ always codes for alanine

B. How Cells Make Proteins

1. Information from a gene is used to produce a _____

2. Protein synthesis = _____

3. Takes place in the _____ in the cytoplasm

4. The Role of RNA

i. Genetic messenger from _____ in nucleus to _____

ii. Different from DNA

a. RNA has _____ strand – DNA has _____

b. RNA has a different _____

c. RNA has (U) _____ instead of thymine (T)

5. Types of RNA

i. Messenger RNA – (_____) copies the coded message from the _____ and carries it to the _____ in the cytoplasm

ii. Transfer RNA – (_____) carries _____ to the ribosome and adds them to the _____

6. Translating the Code

i. First - the DNA molecule must _____ and make _____

ii. Second - _____ leaves the nucleus and enters the _____

iii. Third - the _____ attaches to the _____ and “_____” the code

iv. Fourth - _____ puts the _____ it carries on the _____

Q. How is RNA different from DNA?

Q. What is the function of tRNA?

Q. What are two types of mutations?

C. Mutations

1. **Mutation** – any change in a _____ or _____
2. Can cause the production of the _____ during protein synthesis
3. Results in a change in the _____
4. Types of Mutations
 - i. Changes in a _____ during DNA replication
 - a. Substitution or _____ of bases
 - ii. Chromosomes don't always _____
 - a. Too few or too _____
5. Effects of Mutations
 - i. Source of _____
 - ii. Few mutations are _____ and some are _____

Summary (about 5 sentences):