



Chromosomes, Genes and DNA



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Nucleus

Karyotype

Mutation

MRNA

Multiple alleles

Genetic code

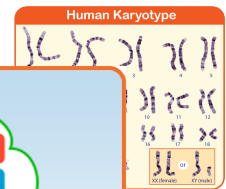
Nucleotide

Nitrogen base

1. _____ - the correspondence between RNA triplets and specific amino acids that are used to form a particular protein

5'	3'				
	U	C	A	G	
U	UUU	UUC	UUA	UUG	Phenylalanine
C	UCU	UCC	UCA	UCG	Serine
A	AUU	AUA	AUG	AUG	Methionine
G	GUU	GUC	GUA	GUG	Valine
	UUU	UUC	UUA	UUG	Phenylalanine
	UCU	UCC	UCA	UCG	Serine
	AUU	AUA	AUG	AUG	Methionine
	GUU	GUC	GUA	GUG	Valine
	UUU	UUC	UUA	UUG	Phenylalanine
	UCU	UCC	UCA	UCG	Serine
	AUU	AUA	AUG	AUG	Methionine
	GUU	GUC	GUA	GUG	Valine
	UUU	UUC	UUA	UUG	Phenylalanine
	UCU	UCC	UCA	UCG	Serine
	AUU	AUA	AUG	AUG	Methionine
	GUU	GUC	GUA	GUG	Valine
	UUU	UUC	UUA	UUG	Phenylalanine
	UCU	UCC	UCA	UCG	Serine
	AUU	AUA	AUG	AUG	Methionine
	GUU	GUC	GUA	GUG	Valine

2. _____ - a picture of the actual chromosomes of the organism, arranged in pairs



3. _____



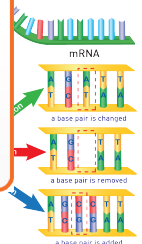
4. _____ proteins

PREVIEW

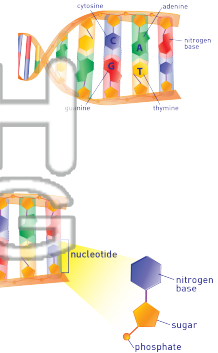
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6. _____ - type of molecule that forms the sequence in a strand of DNA or RNA; adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine, and uracil

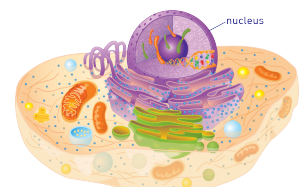
multiple alleles (I^A, I^B, i)



7. _____ - structural unit of DNA that consists of a sugar, phosphate, and nitrogen bases



8. _____ - contains the genetic material (DNA) and serves as the control center of the cell





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Match each of the following terms to its definition:

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Genetic code

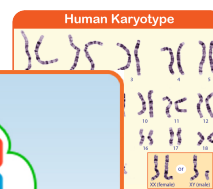
Nucleotide

Nitrogen base

1. **genetic code** - the correspondence between RNA triplets and specific amino acids that are used to form a particular protein

Triplet (RNA)	C	A	G
UUU	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUC	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUU	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUC	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUU	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUC	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUA	Leu	Leu	Leu
UUG	Leu	Leu	Leu

2. **karyotype** - a picture of the actual chromosomes of the organism, arranged in pairs



3. **multi**



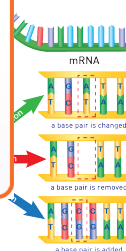
4. **mRNA** proteins

multiple alleles (I^A, I^B, i)

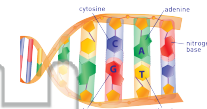
5. **mutat**

PREVIEW

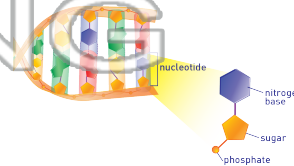
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6. **nitrogen base** - type of molecule that forms the sequence in a strand of DNA or RNA; adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine, and uracil



7. **nucleotide** - structural unit of DNA that consists of a sugar, phosphate, and nitrogen bases



8. **nucleus** - contains the genetic material (DNA) and serves as the control center of the cell

