



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Nitrogen base

Multiple alleles

MRNA

Mitosis

Mitochondrion

Mutation

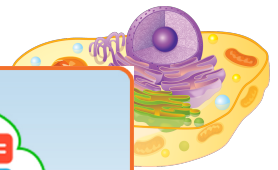
Microscope

Nuclear envelope

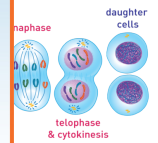
1. _____ - a tool used by scientists to make small things appear larger so that they are easier to observe and study, an instrument that magnifies small objects



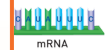
2. _____ - a rod-like organelle that converts the energy in food molecules to cellular energy through the process of cellular respiration



3. _____
developn
producti

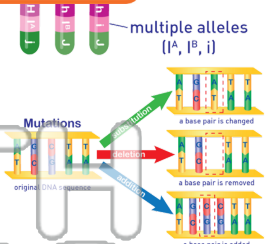


4. _____
proteins

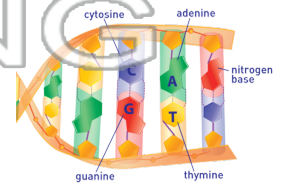


5. _____
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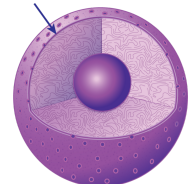
6. _____ - a change that takes place on a gene or a chromosome



7. _____ - type of molecule that forms the sequence in a strand of DNA or RNA; adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine, and uracil; one of the four molecules used in DNA to connect the two halves together



8. _____ - a membrane which surrounds and protects the nucleus





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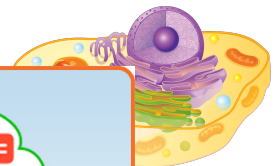
Microscope

Nuclear envelope

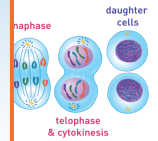
1. microscope - a tool used by scientists to make small things appear larger so that they are easier to observe and study; an instrument that magnifies small objects



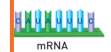
2. mitochondrion - a rod-like organelle that converts the energy in food molecules to cellular energy through the process of cellular respiration



3. mitosis
develops
product



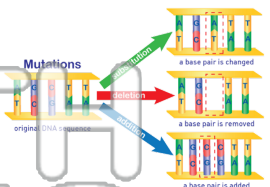
4. mRNA
proteins



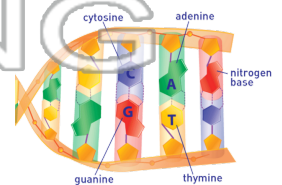
5. multi

PREVIEW
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6. mutation - a change that takes place on a gene or a chromosome



7. nitrogen base - type of molecule that forms the sequence in a strand of DNA or RNA; adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine, and uracil; one of the four molecules used in DNA to connect the two halves together



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