

## Topic 1.1 and 1.2 Review

Terms	Definition
	a double-stranded nucleic acid that stores genetic information.
	a trait controlled by genes on sex chromosomes.
	consists of a phosphate group, a sugar, and a nitrogenous base
	an organism with two different alleles for a particular trait.
	the specific combination of alleles an organism has for a trait.
	adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T).
	a condition in which neither allele for a gene completely conceals the presence of the other; it results in intermediate expression of a trait.
	A and T always pair together, and G and C always pair together.
	an organism with two of the same alleles for a particular trait.
	an organic chemical composed of a chain of building-block molecules called amino acids.
	the physical description of an organism's trait.
	the complete DNA sequence in each cell of an organism
	fibers of DNA in its condensed form
	structure composed of DNA as a very condensed form of chromatin
	an inherited characteristic, such as eye color or hair color.
	a field of biology that studies heredity, or the passing of traits from parents to offspring.
	the condition in which both alleles for a trait are equally expressed in a heterozygote; both alleles are dominant.
	a chromosome that contains the same sequence of genes as another chromosome
	a part of a chromosome that governs the expression of a trait and is passed onto offspring
	the allele or trait that is expressed, regardless of the identity of the other allele for the characteristic.
	a different form of the same gene.
	a photograph of pairs of homologous chromosomes in a cell.
	group of organisms that can interbreed in nature and produce fertile offspring.
	the allele or trait that is expressed only when two alleles are present
	members of the same species living in the same geographical area at the same time.

## Term List

- A. Sex-linked Trait
- B. Protein
- C. Allele
- D. Population
- E. Homologous Chromosome
- F. Nucleotide
- G. Chromatin
- H. Karyotype
- I. Trait
- J. Homozygous
- K. Nitrogenous bases
- L. Genome
- M. Chromosome
- N. Genetics
- O. Heterozygous
- P. Complementary bases
- Q. Gene
- R. Species
- S. Dominant
- T. Codominance
- U. Recessive
- V. DNA
- W. Phenotype
- X. Genotype
- Y. Incomplete Dominance

**Protein Synthesis: Put in correct order from 1-9**

- \_\_\_\_\_ The nucleus receives a chemical signal to make a specific protein
- \_\_\_\_\_ Protein enters endoplasmic reticulum (transport system of cell)
- \_\_\_\_\_ RNA message is delivered to a ribosome. Ribosomes make proteins
- \_\_\_\_\_ Vesicle attaches to the cell membrane and its protein contents are released out of cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ Vesicles forms off the end of Golgi body to carry protein to the cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ RNA leaves the nucleus through the nuclear pore
- \_\_\_\_\_ Golgi body repackages protein for transport out of the cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gene is copied from DNA to RNA
- \_\_\_\_\_ Protein packaged into vesicles off of endoplasmic reticulum and transported to Golgi body to be furthered processed