**Unit 4 Vocabulary**

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| **DNA** | **Double stranded organic compound that contains genetic information** |
| **RNA** | **A nucleic acid that forms from DNA for use in making proteins** |
| **Nucleotide** | **The repeating unit of a nucleic acid** |
| **Replication** | **The process that DNA uses to make an exact copy of itself** |
| **Protein** | **Organic compound that is composed one or more chains of amino acids** |
| **Transcription** | **Process by which a copy of RNA is made from DNA** |
| **Translation** | **Process by which a protein is made from the instructions found in mRNA.** |
| **mRNA** | **The type of RNA that carries the instructions from DNA** |
| **rRNA** | **The type of RNA that makes up a ribosome** |
| **tRNA** | **Type of RNA that transports amino acids to the ribosomes during protein synthesis** |
| **Amino acid** | **Building block of proteins** |
| **Peptide Bond** | **A bond that links amino acids together in a protein** |
| **Polypeptide** | **Chains of amino acids** |
| **Double Helix** | **The shape of the DNA molecule** |
| **Codon** | **Set of 3 nitrogenous bases of mRNA that codes for an amino acid** |
| **Phenotype** | **The physical or outward appearance of a trait** |
| **Mutation** | **A change in the base sequence of DNA** |
| **Egg** | **Female gamete** |
| **Sperm** | **Male gamete** |
| **Gamete** | **Sex cells** |
| **Insertion** | **Type of mutation in which a base is added** |
| **Deletion** | **Type of mutation which a base is removed** |
| **Substitution** | **Type of mutation in which one nitrogenous base is replaced by another nitrogenous base** |
| **Frame Shift** | **General type of mutation in which a nitrogenous base is either added or deleted causing the remaining amino acids to be different** |
| **Point** | **General type of mutation in which a nitrogenous base is substituted for another nitrogenous base only causing a possible change in one amino acid** |