

Homozygous

Heterozygous

Gene

Alleles

Punnett Square

Heredity

Dominant

Recessive

<p>mRNA</p>	<p>DNA</p>
<p>having different alleles for a trait</p>	<p>having the same alleles for a trait</p>
<p>different forms of the same gene</p>	<p>a section of DNA that codes for and thus controls a particular trait</p>
<p>the passing of traits from parents to their offspring</p>	<p>The chart used to determine the probability of the appearance of certain genotypes in the offspring resulting from a particular cross</p>
<p>the trait that will be hidden when two different alleles are inherited</p>	<p>the trait that will be expressed when two different alleles are inherited</p>

Deoxyribonucleic acid: self-replicating material present in every organism, main constituent of chromosomes

Messenger ribonucleic acid: form of RNA responsible for transcribing DNA in the nucleus to the ribosome in the cytoplasm of the cell (outside the nucleus)

Replication

Transcription

Translation

Protein

Amino acids

Gene

Process of taking the shortened replicated portion of DNA to prepare it for transport out of the nucleus (thymine is replaced with uracil)	Process of DNA unzipping and making an exact copy of a shortened portion of the DNA using complimentary bases (preparatory step for transcription)
Folded chain of amino acids – carry out functions of life	Process of using codons/anticodons to begin forming a chain of amino acids
a section of DNA that codes for and thus controls a particular trait	Made of three base nucleotides when assembled, linked, and folded properly make up proteins

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