

Homozygous

Heterozygous

Gene

Alleles

Punnett Square

Heredity

Dominant

Recessive

mRNA

DNA

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