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| --- | --- |
| (Step 1)(Step 2)Making the Protein(Step 3)The genetic codeStart and stop codons | 59* \_\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **The process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protein!!!**

 **“\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_”** * **When a section of DNA is copied to RNA**
* **RNA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Happens in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **“\_\_\_\_\_ → (amino acids)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**
* **The transfer of the instructions in RNA to a protein made of amino acids.**
* **Happens in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and interacts with a ribosome.**
* **There are \_\_\_ different amino acids**
* **It takes\_\_\_ letters (A,U,G,C) to code for each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **mRNA is divided into three-base segments called codons.**
* **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the segment of nucleotides that codes for an amino acid**
	+ or for a start or stop signal
	+ There are 64 codons.
	+ Amino acids make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_ codes for the amino acid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **“The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ codon” which begins every translation of every amino acid chain.**
* **There are three \_\_\_\_\_\_ codons: UAG, UGA, UAA.**

**What does UAG code for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****What does GUA code for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\*\*\* Watch the video labelled “DNA Transcription” as a class.****\*\*\*Now get a chrome book and go to the website labelled “practice”** **(do the simulation a few times)****Write the chain of amino acids in your proteins here.****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |