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| (Step 1)  (Step 2)  Making the Protein  (Step 3)  The genetic code  Start 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.**    **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |