Concept Guide for Genes, DNA, & Human Body Systems

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| **Terms to know**:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | DNA | RNA | Proteins | Nucleotide | | Mutation | Base | Ribosome | Gene | | Integumentary | Muscular | Skeletal | Cardiovascular | | Respiratory | Urinary | Nervous | Digestive | | Lymphatic | Endocrine | Reproductive | mRNA | | Phosphate | Replication | Protein Synthesis | Sugar | | Transcription | tRNA | translation |  | |
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| What happens during an insertion, substitution, or deletion mutation?  Where are genes located?  What are nucleotides made of?  Who discovered that the amount of adenine always equals the amount of thymine in DNA and the amount of guanine always equals the amount of cytosine in DNA?  Who used X-ray diffraction to make images of DNA?  What did Watson and Crick’s model of DNA look like?  A string of nucleotides that has information for making one trait is called a what?  A set of three bases is a code for what?  What is the first step for making a protein?  DNA used to identify a committed crime is called what?  Where are proteins synthesized by messenger RNA and transfer RNA?  What does a DNA molecule look like?  What is the material made of amino acids that cause most of the differences we see in organisms?  What does DNA stand for? |
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