Protein Synthesis Worksheet # 6: Vocabulary **Name _____ Per.**

Identify each definition with key terms from this unit.

★ amino acid	★ exon	★ purines	★ RNA polymerase	★ DNA nucleotide
★ anticodon	★ intron	★ pyrimidines	★ RNA processing	★ RNA nucleotide
★ a-site	★ mG cap	★ ribose	★ tRNA	★ frameshift mutation
★ codon	★ mRNA	★ ribosome	★ tRNA charging	★ polypeptide chain
★ complementary	★ point mutation	★ RNA	★ transcription	★ point missense mutation
★ deoxyribose	★ polyA tail	★ rRNA	★ translation	★ point nonsense mutation
★ DNA	★ protein	★ splicing	★ uracil	★ silent mutation
★ e-site	★ p-site	★ thymine		

Term	Definition
1.	describes how the nucleotide bases are paired together
2.	include the nucleotide bases adenine and guanine
3.	when a base is substituted for another during paring, which can change the function of the protein or completing stop it from being made
4.	location on ribosome in which the tRNA leaves
5.	molecule that holds instructions for building a protein
6.	a single strand of linked amino acids
7.	the non-coding parts of the mRNA
8.	organelle responsible for protein assembly
9.	structure that picks up a specific amino acid & delivers it to the growing polypeptide chain
10.	mistake in DNA that does not change the outcome of the protein
11.	the process of picking up a specific amino acid by its carrier
12.	added to the mRNA for protection
13.	sugar in a DNA nucleotide
14.	location on ribosome in which the peptide bond is added between the amino acids
15.	genetic material that is transferred from parent to offspring
16.	nucleotide that is only found in DNA
17.	process of removing the non-coding parts of the mRNA
18.	joins with proteins to form the ribosomal complex
19.	triplet of nucleotides ensures the correct addition of the amino acid
20.	structure that joins RNA nucleotides according to DNA base sequence
21.	location on the ribosome where the amino acid arrives
22.	the process of forming the mRNA
23.	mistake in DNA that results in stopping the production of a protein
24.	the process of preparing the mRNA before it leaves the nucleus
25.	the coding sections of the mRNA
26.	insertion/deletion of one or more bases that results in triplet code regrouping
27.	a single strand of coding that directly dictates the amino acid sequence
28.	monomer of an RNA molecule
29.	triplet of nucleotides that determines the amino acid

30.	macromolecule that forms an organism's traits
31.	include the nucleotide bases thymine, uracil and cytosine
32.	process of building the polypeptide chain
33.	sugar in an RNA nucleotide
34.	the monomer of a protein
35.	monomer of a DNA molecule
36.	nitrogen base that is only found in RNA
37.	mistake in DNA that results in the change of an amino acid
38.	added to the mRNA so it can find the ribosome

Nucleic Acid: *Write DNA, mRNA, rRNA, or tRNA next to each description. The starred (**) questions will have more than one answer.*

39.	Contain instructions for protein building**
40.	Forms genes
41.	Makes up the site of protein synthesis
42.	Determines the order of amino acids.
43.	Codon directly codes for amino acid
44.	Contains a sugar, phosphate, and nitrogenous base **
45.	Become charged in cytoplasm
46.	Processed in nucleus.
47.	Contains anticodon
48.	Contains adenine and thymine
49.	contains ribose**

Transcription, Translation, or RNA Processing: *Write the name of the process next to each description. The starred (**) questions will have more than one answer.*

50.	Poly-adenine tail added
51.	Complementary RNA bases are added
52.	Peptide bonds join amino acids
53.	E, P, A sites are used
54.	RNA is protected from enzyme breakdown
55.	Splicing
56.	RNA is made
57.	Amino acids are placed in particular sequence.
58.	Charging occurs
59.	Occurs in nucleus **
60.	mG cap is added