

Chromosomes, genes and proteins

What are chromosomes made of?

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Define a gene.

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Define an allele.

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Which sex chromosomes do females and males have?

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What decides the sex of a baby?

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What does the sequence of bases in a gene determine?

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Why do different amino acid sequences give different proteins?

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How does DNA control cell function?

A length of DNA that codes for a protein.

DNA, which contains genetic information in the form of genes.

Females have XX. Males have XY.

An alternative form of a gene.

The sequence of amino acids used to make a specific protein.

Whether the sperm that fertilises the egg carries an X or a Y chromosome.

By controlling the production of proteins, such as enzymes, membrane carriers and receptors for neurotransmitters.

Different sequences fold into different shapes.

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What is mRNA?

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What does a ribosome do in protein production?

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Why do different body cells make different proteins if they have the same genes?

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What is a haploid nucleus?

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What is a diploid nucleus?

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How many pairs of chromosomes are in a human diploid cell?

The mRNA passes through it and it assembles amino acids into a protein molecule.

Messenger RNA: a copy of a gene, made in the nucleus, that moves to the cytoplasm.

A nucleus containing a single set of chromosomes.

Many genes are not expressed. The cell only makes the specific proteins it needs.

23 pairs (46 chromosomes in total).

A nucleus containing two sets of chromosomes.