**UNIT 6 Vocabulary Practice Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hr \_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_\_1. A process where the DNA sequence/gene is copied into mRNA, occurs in the nucleus

a. Transcription b. Transfer RNA c. Mutation d. Translation

\_\_\_\_\_2. Mutation that occurs at the chromosome level resulting in changes in the gene distribution to gametes during

meiosis; caused when parts of chromosomes break off or rejoin incorrectly

a. Point Mutation b. Chromosomal Mutations c. Ribosomal RNA d. Frameshift Mutation

\_\_\_\_\_3. A type of RNA that provides the site of protein synthesis

a. Messenger RNA b. Ribosomal RNA c. Translation d. Transfer RNA

\_\_\_\_\_4. A change in a single nitrogen base pair in a DNA codon

a. Point Mutation b. Mutation c. Frameshift Mutation d. Translation

\_\_\_\_\_5. The shape of DNA composed of two strands twisted together, discovered by Watson & Crick

a. Codon b. Mutagen c. Double Helix d. Nucleotide

\_\_\_\_\_6. A type of RNA that delivers amino acids to the ribosome to be assembled into protein.

a. Transfer RNA b. Translation c. Ribosomal RNA d. Messenger RNA

\_\_\_\_\_7. The process in which DNA is copied, occurs during Interphase

a. Mutation b. Transcription c. DNA Replication d. Translation

\_\_\_\_\_8. A mutation in which a single nitrogen base is added to or deleted from the DNA codon

a. Mutation b. Frameshift Mutation c. Point Mutation d. Chromosomal Mutations

\_\_\_\_\_9. Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine, or Guanine found in a DNA nucleotide, and Uracil found in RNA nucleotide

a. Transfer RNA b. Nucleotide c. Nitrogenous base d. Mutagen

\_\_\_\_\_10. any agent (physical or environmental) that can cause a mutation or can increase the rate of mutation

a. Codon b. Mutagen c. Mutation d. Anti-codon

\_\_\_\_\_11. A type of RNA that gets instructions from DNA in the nucleus and takes the message to the cytoplasm

a. Transfer RNA b. Mutagen c. Messenger RNA d. Ribosomal RNA

\_\_\_\_\_12. The process of converting the messenger RNA into a sequence of amino acids to make a protein

a. Translation b. Mutation c. Transfer RNA d. Transcription

\_\_\_\_\_13. The subunit for both DNA and RNA. Consists of 3 parts: phosphate, sugar, and nitrogen base.

a. Nucleotide b. Mutagen c. Codon d. Mutation

\_\_\_\_\_14. Set of 3 nitrogen bases/nucleotides found on the tRNA that base pairs with the mRNA codon.

a. Mutation b. Codon c. Anti-codon d. Translation

\_\_\_\_\_15. change in a DNA sequence

a. Point Mutation b. Mutation c. Translation d. Mutagen

\_\_\_\_\_16. A set of three nucleotides and the nitrogen bases. There are both RNA and DNA codons.

a. Anti-codon b. Mutagen c. Codon d. Mutation