| Who has A pentose sugar, a Phosphate and a nitrogenous base | I have A nucleotide Who has A stop or terminator codon | I have UGA, UAA, UAG Who has Non coding sequences within a gene | I have Intron Who has The monomer units of proteins | I have Amino acids Who has Genetic code redundancy or degeneracy |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| I have More than one codon coding for the same amino acid Who has | I have Operon Who has | I have Transcription Who has | I have Triplet Who has | I have Codon Who has |
| The promoter, operator and structural genes in a bacteria | Copying a gene to make a protein | Three consecutive bases on DNA | Three consecutive bases on mRNA | The bond that links amino acids |
| I have | I have | I have | I have | I have |
| Peptide Who has | Ribosomes Who has | histones Who has | negative Who has | template Who has |
| The organelles where protein synthesis takes place | The globular proteins, around which, DNA is coiled in chromosomes | The charge on a DNA molecule | The strand of DNA that RNA transcribes | The proteins and RNA polymerase that begin transcription |
| I have | I have | I have | I have | I have |
| Transcription initiation complex | Mutation | Gene mutation | Sickle cell anaemia | AUG, Methionine |
| Who has | Who has | Who has | Who has | Who has |
| A change in the DNA base sequence that is not repaired | An addition, deletion, inversion or substitution mutation | The inherited disease where A is substituted for T in haemoglobin | The start codon and its amino acid | The effect produced by the insertion or deletion of bases in DNA |
| I have | I have | I have | I have | I have |
| Frame shift | P, A, E | Down's Syndrome | Reverse transcription | Nucleosome |
| Who has | Who has | Who has | Who has | Who has |
| The 3 sites of translation within a ribosome | The syndrome resulting from trisomy 21 | The synthesis of DNA from mRNA | Histone protein and associated DNA | 0 0 |