Outcome Practice (Translation) (Outcome 7)

Name:	Chara
	Class: Date:
	slation
Match each part of the picture with its correct label on	the right. Then, answer the questions below.
G F	4. anticodon 4. anticodon 5. lone amino acid 6. growing polypeptide 7. large ribosomal subunit 8. small ribosomal subunit
9. Use your codon table to fill in the amino acid (three letsequence of the polypeptide created from this mRNA. GAUGAACAUGCGCGAUGGA 5.	G G C C U C C A C U G A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
10. Name three types of RNA that play a role in translation and briefly describe their roles. II. In eukaryotes, where in the cell does translation take place? 12. In prokaryotes, where in the cell does translation take place?	I3. Take a look at your codon table. In a codon, which of the nucleotides (first, second, or third) tends to be less important for determining the corresponding amino acid? Why is this? I4. A number of antibiotics are designed to affect translation and kill bacteria by preventing them from performing translation. Why don't antibiotics affect human cell translation? Use the internet to learn the answer.

15. On the backside of this page, give a brief (5-6) points about what is occurring in the diagram about Showing translation where does it acc

	Dete	ermining Amino Acid Sequence of Proteins
	NS: Use the Codor he full name for ea	Wheel on the left to match the amino acid to its mRNA codon. Use the table to the ach abbreviation.
EXAMPI	LE DNA:	GGTTACGGCTATGGCCGAACTTAT
	STEP 1: Transcri	be the DNA sequence into its complementary mRNA strand
	mRNA	A AUG CCG AUA CCG GCU UGA
		e the mRNA sequence into codons by placing a line after every third nucleotide.
		te the mRNA to tRNA.
		UAC GGC UAU GGC CGA ACU er the Codon Chart to determine the amino acid from the mRNA. Then write obreviation.
527 D	A.A.	met-pro-ile-pro-ala
use to o	NA carries the amindetermine the aminds not an amino acid	ino acid that is coded for by the mRNA. So it's the codon of the mRNA that we no acid. d for the STOP codon. tart only when you see the code to start and stop when you see the code to stop.
1. DNA:	TACTTGCTC	GCTAAAATTGTTAGA
mRNA:		
A.A:		
Protein:		
2. DNA: mRNA:	GACTACCC	CGTAGTTTAAGTTATC
AA:		
Protein!		
3. DNA: mRNA:	AATTGGTAG	CCTAGGATCCCTAATTCCG
A.A:		
Protein:		
4. DNA: mRNA:		AGCTTGGCGCCGTACT
A.A!		
50 * STATE 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		

© 2018 The Science Mentor

Name: ______ Date: ______ Period: _____