**Unit B5 Key Words**

DNA and Mitosis & Meiosis

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Chromosomes** | Cell division that makes two new cells identical to each other and to the parent cell |  |
| **2** | **Genes** | Differences between individuals caused by differences in DNA |  |
| **3** | **Nucleus** | Long thin threadlike structures in the nucleus of the cell made from a molecule of DNA. They carry genes |  |
| **4** | **Organelles** | An organelle where respiration takes place and where energy is made |  |
| **5** | **Mitosis** | The shape of a DNA molecule |  |
| **6** | **Meiosis** | The small molecules that are joined in long chains to make proteins |  |
| **7** | **Ribosomes** | Cell division that halves the number of chromosomes to produce gametes. The four new cells are genetically different from each other and from the parent cell |  |
| **8** | **Mitochondria** | Sex cells that fuse together to for a zygote (sperm and egg) |  |
| **9** | **Gametes** | Chemicals in living things made up of amino acids |  |
| **10** | **Genetic variation** | A section of DNA giving instruction for a cell about how to make one kind of protein |  |
| **11** | **Double helix** | A nucleus with half the amount of DNA |  |
| **12** | **Base pairing** | The name of cells after cell division |  |
| **13** | **Amino acids** | Central structure in a cell containing genetic material. It controls the function and characteristics of the cell |  |
| **14** | **Proteins** | Reproduction involving one parent |  |
| **15** | **Daughter cells** | The specialised parts of a cell such as the nucleus and mitochondria. Chloroplasts are organelles that are only found in plant cells |  |
| **16** | **Haploid** | An organelle in a cell where proteins are built |  |
| **17** | **Asexual reproduction** | The bases in a DNA molecule (A C G T) always bond in the same way. A & T and C & G |  |
| **18** | **Sexual reproduction** | Reproduction involving two parents |  |

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| **1** | **Chromosomes** | Cell division that makes two new cells identical to each other and to the parent cell | 5 |
| **2** | **Genes** | Differences between individuals caused by differences in DNA | 10 |
| **3** | **Nucleus** | Long thin threadlike structures in the nucleus of the cell made from a molecule of DNA. They carry genes | 1 |
| **4** | **Organelles** | An organelle where respiration takes place and where energy is made | 8 |
| **5** | **Mitosis** | The shape of a DNA molecule | 11 |
| **6** | **Meiosis** | The small molecules that are joined in long chains to make proteins | 13 |
| **7** | **Ribosomes** | Cell division that halves the number of chromosomes to produce gametes. The four new cells are genetically different from each other and from the parent cell | 6 |
| **8** | **Mitochondria** | Sex cells that fuse together to for a zygote (sperm and egg) | 9 |
| **9** | **Gametes** | Chemicals in living things made up of amino acids | 14 |
| **10** | **Genetic variation** | A section of DNA giving instruction for a cell about how to make one kind of protein | 2 |
| **11** | **Double helix** | A nucleus with half the amount of DNA | 16 |
| **12** | **Base pairing** | The name of cells after cell division | 15 |
| **13** | **Amino acids** | Central structure in a cell containing genetic material. It controls the function and characteristics of the cell | 3 |
| **14** | **Proteins** | Reproduction involving one parent | 17 |
| **15** | **Daughter cells** | The specialised parts of a cell such as the nucleus and mitochondria. Chloroplasts are organelles that are only found in plant cells | 4 |
| **16** | **Haploid** | An organelle in a cell where proteins are built | 7 |
| **17** | **Asexual reproduction** | The bases in a DNA molecule (A C G T) always bond in the same way. A & T and C & G | 12 |
| **18** | **Sexual reproduction** | Reproduction involving two parents | 18 |