

SECTION
8.5

TRANSLATION
Study Guide

KEY CONCEPT

Translation converts an mRNA message into a polypeptide, or protein.

VOCABULARY

translation	stop codon	anticodon
codon	start codon	

MAIN IDEA: Amino acids are coded by mRNA base sequences.

1. What is translation?

2. What is a codon?

3. Would the codons in Figure 8.13 be found in a strand of DNA or RNA?

4. What is a reading frame?

Refer to Figure 8.13 to complete the table below.

Codon	Amino Acid or Function
5. AGA	
6. UAG	
7.	tryptophan (Trp)
8. GGA	

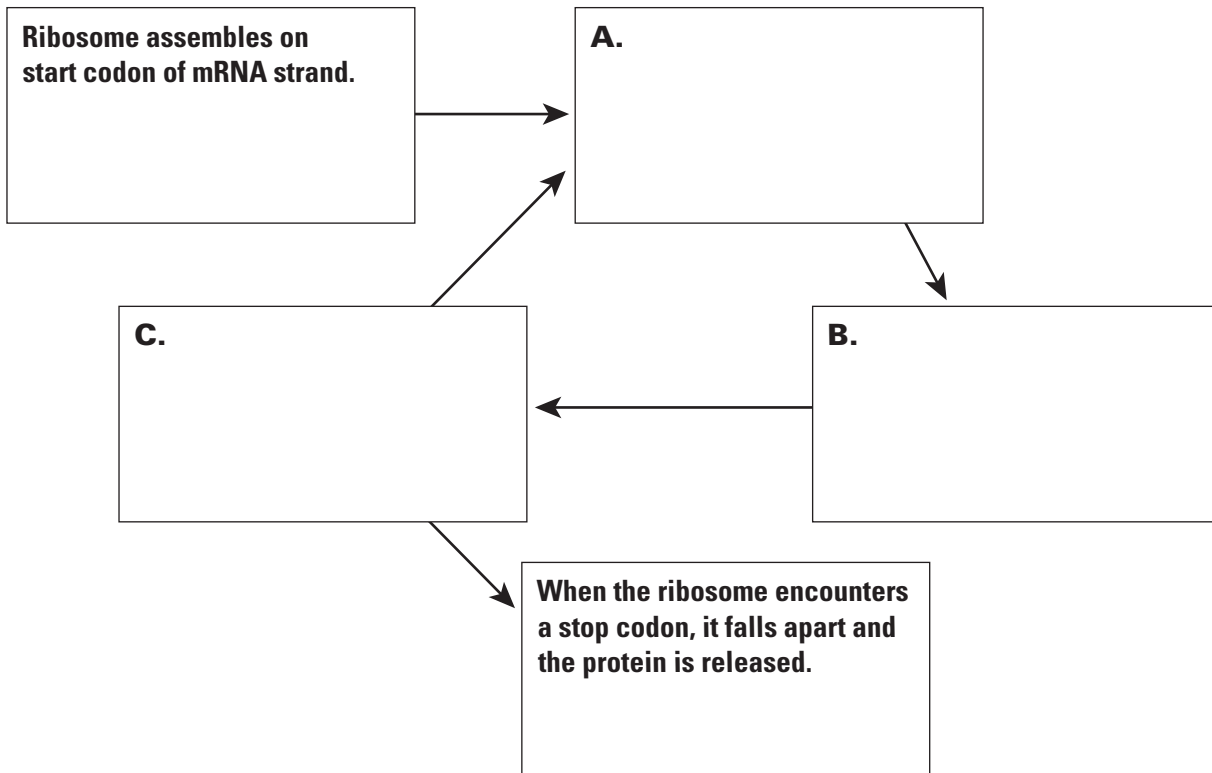
MAIN IDEA: Amino acids are linked to become a protein.

9. _____ and _____ are the tools that help a cell translate an mRNA message into a polypeptide.
10. The _____ subunit of a ribosome holds onto the mRNA strand.
11. The _____ subunit of a ribosome has binding sites for tRNA.

Section 8.5 STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

12. A tRNA molecule is attached to an _____ at one end and has an _____ at the other end.

Fill in the cycle diagram below to outline the steps of translation.



Vocabulary Check

13. What are AGG, GCA, and GUU examples of?

14. What is a set of three nucleotides on a tRNA molecule that is complementary to an mRNA codon?

15. What do codons code for in addition to amino acids?
