



**Leaving Cert Biology**

**Free Notes**

**Genetics Definitions**



## Genetics Definitions

<b>Alleles</b>	<i>Different forms / of a gene</i>
<b>Anti-codon</b>	<i>Group of three bases on tRNA</i>
<b>Artificially Fertilised Cell</b>	<i>Diploid nucleus / into ovum without nucleus</i>
<b>Codon</b>	<i>Group of three bases <u>on mRNA</u></i>
<b>Diploid</b>	<i>A nucleus having two sets / of chromosomes (NOT having pairs)</i>
<b>DNA Profiling</b>	<i>Examining DNA / for a pattern or band(s) / to compare</i>
<b>DNA Replication</b>	<i>Making a copy / of DNA</i>
<b>DNA Replication</b>	<i>Making a copy / of DNA</i>
<b>Dominant</b>	<i>An allele / that masks its (recessive) partner <b>or</b> is always expressed if present</i>
<b>Evolution</b>	<i>Inheritable change in a population (or species) / in response to a change in the environment / by natural selection / over time</i>
<b>Gamete</b>	<i>Haploid male or female sex cell</i>
<b>Gene</b>	<i>Unit of inheritance or length of DNA that code for a protein</i>
<b>Gene</b>	<i>Unit of inheritance or length of DNA that code for a protein</i>
<b>Gene expression</b>	<i>When a gene is switched on and produces its characteristic or protein</i>
<b>Genetic Engineering</b>	<i>Manipulation or alteration / of genes or of genotypes</i>
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<b>Genetic Screening</b>	<i>Testing (people) for the presence or absence / of a specific gene</i>
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<b>Genotype</b>	<i>Genetic make-up</i>
<b>Haploid</b>	<i>A nucleus / having one set of chromosomes</i>
<b>Heredity</b>	<i>Passing of genetically controlled characteristics from parents to offspring</i>
<b>Heterozygous</b>	<i>Alleles / different</i>
<b>Homologous Structures</b>	<i>Same structure / modified for different functions e.g. Pentadactyl limb – arm in human wing in bird, flipper in whale</i>
<b>Homozygous</b>	<i>Identical / alleles [accept identical genes]</i>
<b>Incomplete dominance</b>	<i>Phenotype of heterozygous individual / is intermediate between the two characters e.g. RW = pink in carnations</i>
<b>Independent Assortment (Law of)</b>	<i>Either member of a pair of alleles / can combine with / either member of another pair of alleles / in gamete formation</i>
<b>Junk DNA</b>	<i>Non-coding DNA</i>
<b>Linkage</b>	<i>Genes / on the same chromosome</i>
<b>mRNA</b>	<i>Messenger RNA carries information from gene to ribosome</i>

<b>Mutation</b>	<b>Change in / genetic makeup or in DNA</b>
<b>Phenotype</b>	<b>Physical appearance of genotype <i>or</i> result of genotype + environment</b>
<b>Protease</b>	<b>An enzyme that digests proteins</b>
<b>Recessive</b>	<b>Allele / whose expression is masked by / dominant allele</b>
<b>rRNA</b>	<b>Ribosomal RNA binds mRNA to ribosome</b>
<b>Segregation (Law of)</b>	<b>Only one member / of a pair of alleles / enters a gamete</b>
<b>Sex Linkage</b>	<b>Gene located on a sex (or X or Y) chromosome</b>
<b>Species</b>	<b>Interbreeding results in / fertile offspring</b>
<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Making of mRNA / using the DNA template</b>
<b>Transcription</b>	<b>Making of mRNA / using the DNA template</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>Making a protein using mRNA code</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>Making a protein using mRNA code</b>
<b>Triplet</b>	<b>Group of three bases on DNA which code for an amino acid</b>
<b>tRNA</b>	<b>Transfer RNA brings specific amino acids to the ribosomes</b>
<b>Variation</b>	<b>Differences between / members of a species or population</b>

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