

_____ moves out of the nucleus, into the cytoplasm, and undergoes translation.

_____ brings the proper amino acids to the ribosomes, in the order encoded in the mRNA.

tRNA carry codons

- a. True
- b. False

What is the difference between transcription and translation between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

Genes that are always expressed are called what?

What are operons and where are they found?

List and define the two types of operons.

A _____ is the reactant molecule that an enzyme binds to, causing a reaction.

List the genes within the Lac operon.

What turns Lac operon on?

What makes up the Lac operon? List in order.

Repressors bind to the operator.

- a. True
- b. False

How is the Lac operon regulated?

Explain what happens when lactose is present in the cell.

What are repressible operons?

Define mutation.

_____ is the normal, non-mutated genetic code.

An organism that has a mutation is called a _____.

How do mutations happen?

What are the means of genetic recombination in bacteria?