

# UPGRADE to the Bundle

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### Crash Course Biology #35: Translation: How RNA Gets Translated into Protein Power

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/6uXau2HyHg?si=SLsqVz4DwHZENL3>

1. The process of assembling a protein from an mRNA sequence is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The molecular machines that facilitate translation are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A three-nucleotide sequence in mRNA that codes for an amino acid is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The process of copying DNA into RNA is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The start codon, which signals the beginning of translation, is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The amino acid coded by the start codon is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The molecule that brings amino acids to the ribosome during translation is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The complementary sequence to a codon found on tRNA is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The enzyme responsible for creating mRNA from a DNA template is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The three-letter sequences that signal the end of translation are called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The type of RNA that makes up the ribosome is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The modification where non-coding regions of mRNA are removed before translation is called \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The region of a gene where RNA polymerase binds to begin transcription is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The process where amino acids are linked together to form a polypeptide is called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The principle describing the flow of genetic information from DNA to RNA to protein is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Crash Course Biology #35: Translation: How RNA Gets Translated into Protein Power – KEY

1. The process of assembling a protein from an mRNA sequence is called *translation*.
2. The molecular machines that facilitate translation are called *ribosomes*.
3. A three-nucleotide sequence in mRNA that codes for an amino acid is called a *codon*.
4. The process of copying DNA into RNA is known as *transcription*.
5. The start codon, which signals the beginning of translation, is *AUG*.
6. The amino acid coded by the start codon is *methionine*.
7. The molecule that brings amino acids to the ribosome during translation is called *tRNA (transfer RNA)*.
8. The complementary sequence to a codon found on tRNA is called an *anticodon*.
9. The enzyme responsible for creating mRNA from a DNA template is called *RNA polymerase*.
10. The three-letter sequences that signal the end of translation are called *stop codons*.
11. The type of RNA that makes up the ribosome is called *rRNA (ribosomal RNA)*.
12. The modification where non-coding regions of mRNA are removed before translation is called *splicing*.
13. The region of a gene where RNA polymerase binds to begin transcription is called the *promoter*.
14. The process where amino acids are linked together to form a polypeptide is called *elongation*.
15. The principle describing the flow of genetic information from DNA to RNA to protein is called the *Central Dogma*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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