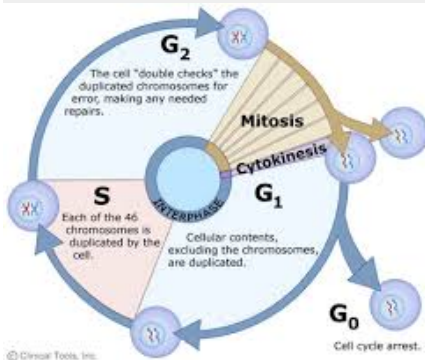


cell cycle



Stages of cell cycle

G₁: first phase, Growth phase. Marked processions of 20 amino acids

S: When DNA replication commences. When the phase is complete all the chromosomes have been replicated. DNA is doubled

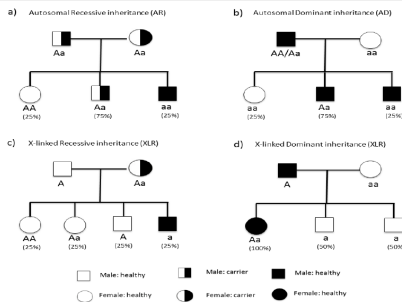
G₂: gap phase. Growth continues

M: Mitosis, cell division occurs

mitosis and meiosis

mitosis: only one round of genetic separation and cellular division, a cell splits to create two identical copies of the original cell. Diploid	meiosis: two rounds of genetic separation and cellular division, cells split to form new cells with half the usual number of chromosomes, to produce gametes for sexual reproduction.
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mode of inheritance



Terms

Haploid - having a single set of unpaired chromosomes (23)

Diploid - containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent. (46)

Alternations of Generations - The fluctuation between these diploid and haploid stages (jellyfish)

Apoptosis - is a process of programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms.

gamete - a sexual cell (sperm or egg) only contains 23 chromosomes

terms of patterns of inheritance

Gene - a sequence of DNA or RNA which codes for a molecule that has a function

Allele - one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome.

homozygous - individual has two of the same allele, whether dominant or recessive

Heterozygous - means having one each of two different alleles.

Genotype - is the set of genes in our DNA which is responsible for a particular trait.

Phenotype - The physical appearance or biochemical characteristic of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and the environment