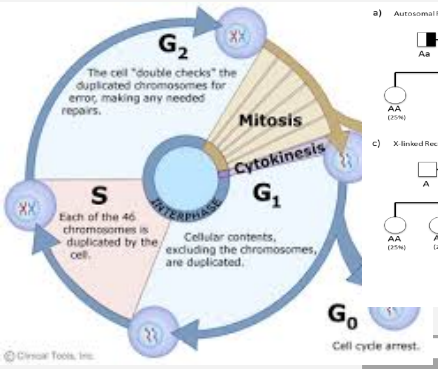
cell cycle



Stages of cell cycle

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

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

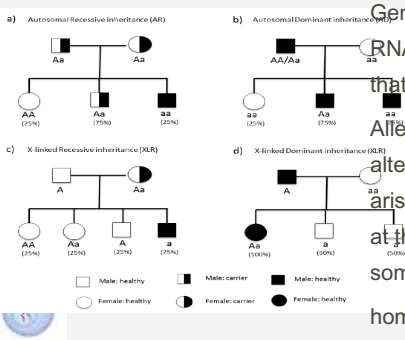
G2: gap phase. Growth continues

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.

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 (jelly-fish)

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

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

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 chromo-some.

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

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