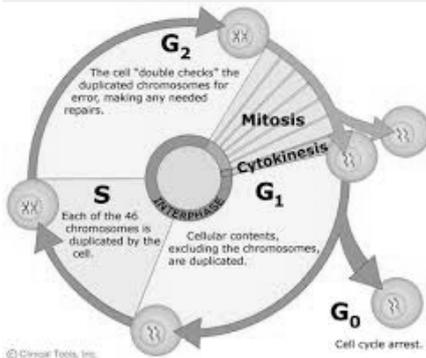


### cell cycle



### Stages of cell cycle

**G<sub>1</sub>**: 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

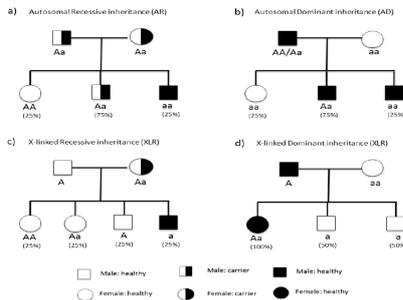
**G<sub>2</sub>**: gap phase. Growth continues

**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