Name Period Date

SECTION 8.5 | TRANSLATION
Reading Guide

KEY CONCEPT

Translation converts an mRNA message into a polypeptide, or protein.

VOCABULARY		
translation	stop codon	anticodon
codon	start codon	

MAIN IDEA: **Amino acids are coded by mRNA base sequences.**

1. What is translation?

_____

2. What is a codon?

_____

3. Would the codons in Figure 8.13 be found in a strand of DNA or RNA?

_____

4. What is a reading frame?

_____

Refer to Figure 8.13 to complete the table below.

Codon	Amino Acid or Function
5. AGA	
6. UAG	
7.	tryptophan (Trp)
8. GGA	

MAIN IDEA: **Amino acids are linked to become a protein.**

9. _____ and _____ are the tools that help a cell translate an mRNA message into a polypeptide.

10. The _____ subunit of a ribosome holds onto the mRNA strand.

11. The _____ subunit of a ribosome has binding sites for tRNA.

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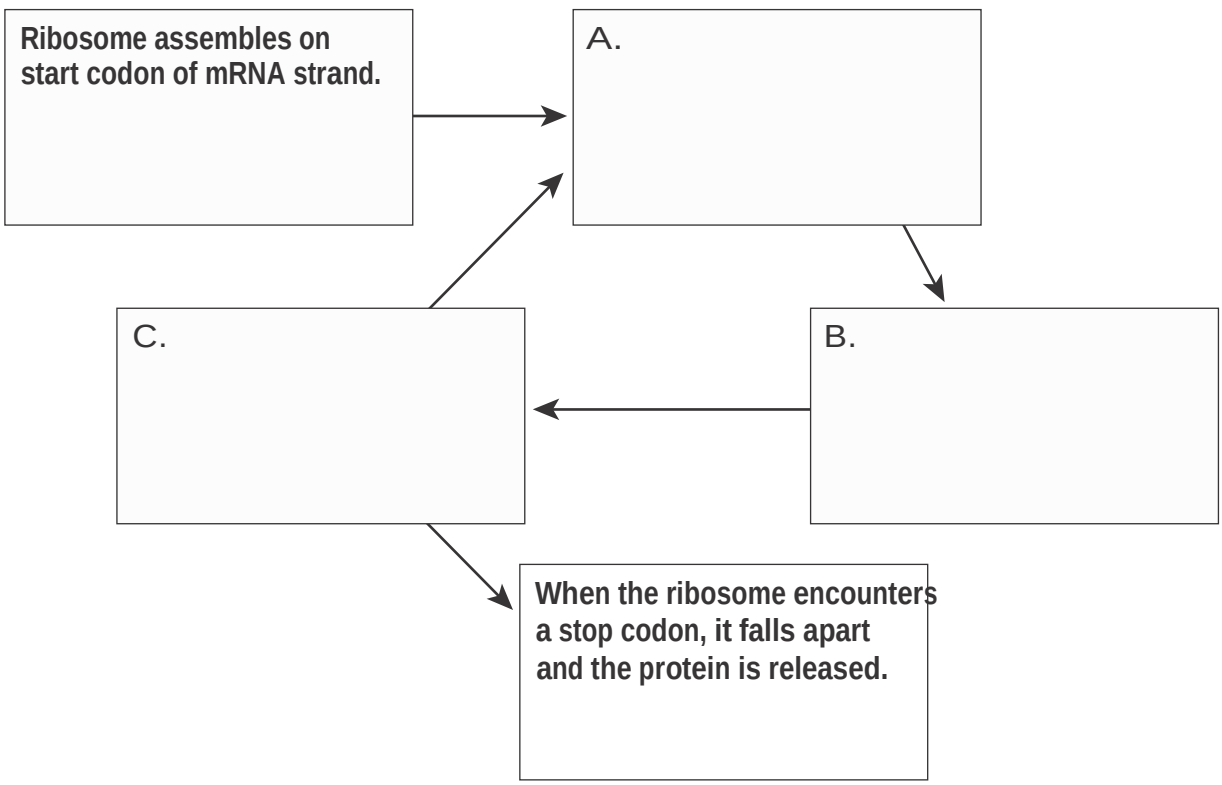
READING GUIDE, CONTINUED

12. A tRNA molecule is attached to an _____ at one end and has an _____ at the other end.

Fill in the cycle diagram below to outline the steps of translation.



Vocabulary Check

13. What are AGG, GCA, and GUU examples of?

_____

14. What is a set of three nucleotides on a tRNA molecule that is complementary to an mRNA codon?

_____

15. What do codons code for in addition to amino acids?

_____