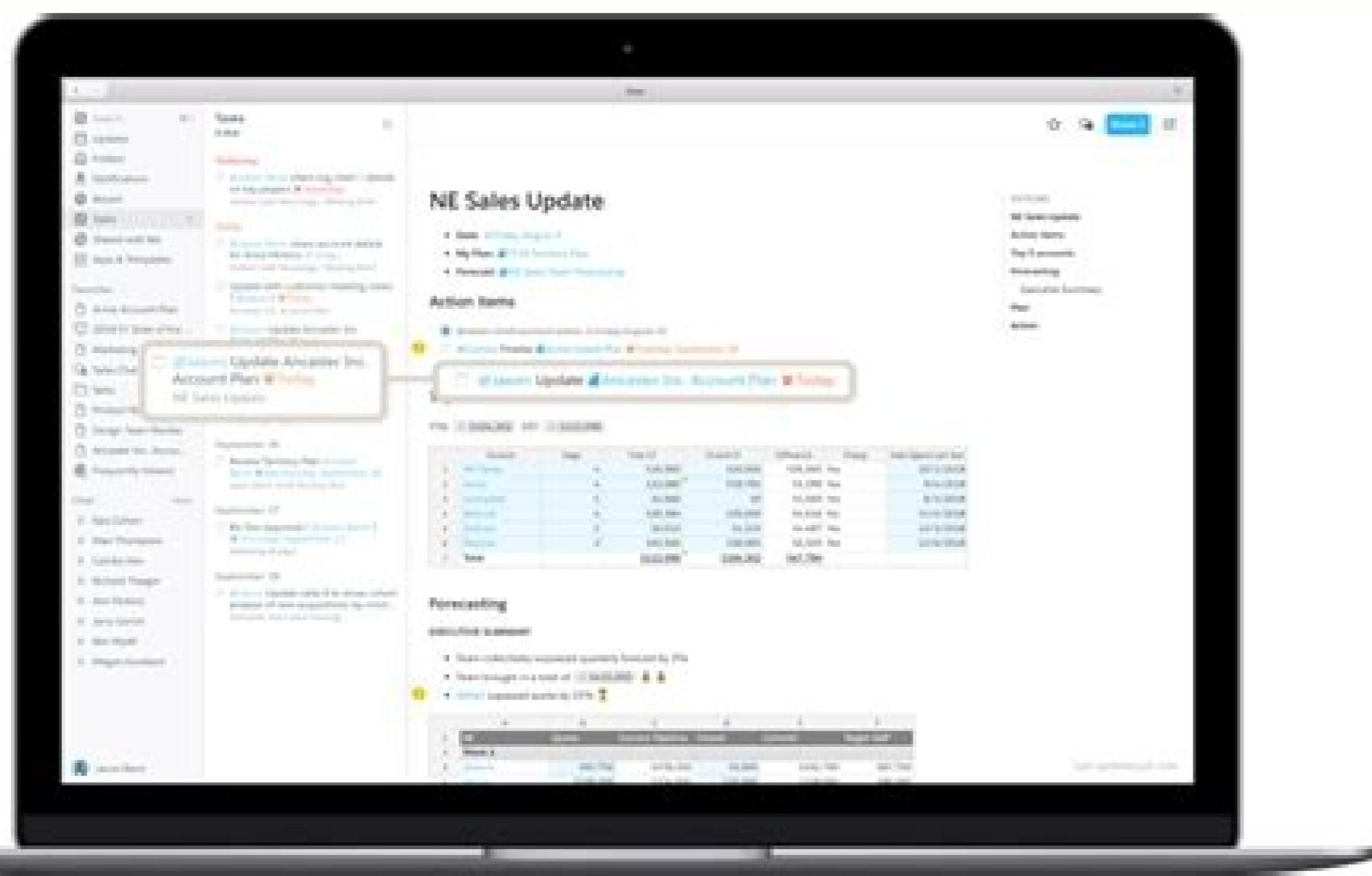


I'm not a robot 
reCAPTCHA

Open

Activity 3.2.2 the genetic code answer key



Learning Target: I can use a codon chart and codon wheel to determine the correct amino acid for the following codons:

U	C	A	G
Phenylalanine Tyrosine Leucine Isoleucine Valine	Serine Threonine Alanine Serine Alanine	Tyrosine Cysteine Leucine Isoleucine Valine	Cysteine Tryptophan Leucine Isoleucine Valine
C	A	G	T
Leucine Leucine Leucine Isoleucine Valine	Proline Proline Proline Isoleucine Valine	Isoleucine Proline Cysteine Alanine Alanine	Arginine Alanine Alanine Alanine Alanine
A	G	T	C
Isoleucine Isoleucine Isoleucine Alanine Alanine	Threonine Threonine Threonine Alanine Alanine	Arginine Alanine Alanine Alanine Alanine	Serine Alanine Alanine Alanine Alanine
G	T	C	A
Valine Valine Valine	Alanine Alanine Alanine	Arginine Arginine Arginine	Glutamine Glutamine Glutamine

Use the codon chart to find the correct amino acid for the following codons:

1. UGU = _____ 2. AGU = _____ 3. CGU = _____
4. GGA = _____ 5. UGA = _____ 6. AGG = _____
7. UGG = _____ 8. CUA = _____ 9. GUA = _____
10. AUG = _____

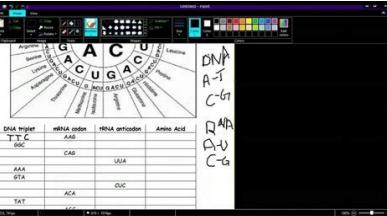
Use the codon wheel to find the correct amino acid for the following codons:

1. AUU = _____ 2. CGA = _____ 3. UUU = _____
4. UCU = _____ 5. UGA = _____ 6. GAC = _____
7. ACU = _____ 8. AGC = _____ 9. CCA = _____
10. CGA = _____

Scan QR Code to take the Quiz!!



Created By: Chivas & Jordan Spivey



Name: **KEY**

Period: _____

Page: _____

1/8

Evidence for Evolution Worksheet

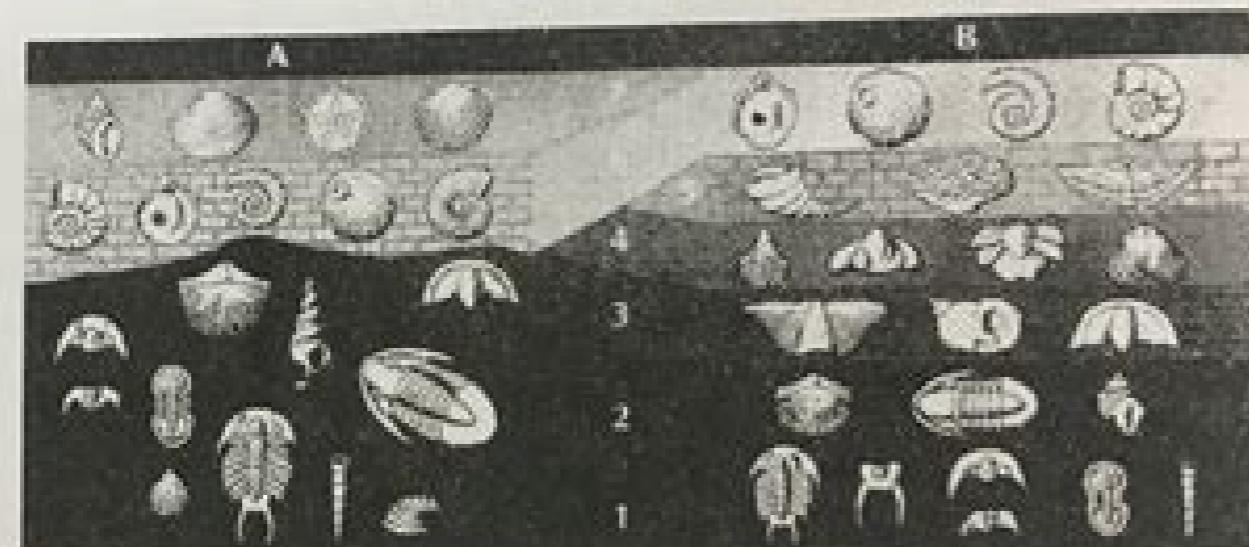
Directions: Read each passage. Based on the reading, answer the questions using complete sentences. Scientists and crime solvers have something in common. They can both figure out what happened, even if no one was there to see it. They look for clues. The more clues that were left behind, the more likely they are to figure it out. If all of the clues point to the same conclusion, then they know what happened. Scientists have been gathering evidence for evolution for many years by looking at many different areas of science. Below are five areas of science that area discussed.

Paleontology shows us that organisms have changed gradually over time as reflected in the fossil record. Biogeography shows us how new species arise near the location of very similar species. Similar species share a common time and place. Developmental biology shows us that an organism builds on ancestral features as it develops from a single cell or embryo. Morphology shows us how organisms adapt ancestral features to new uses, even when there are more efficient solutions elsewhere in nature. Genetics shows us that we can group related species by the similarity of genes present in their genomes.

1. How are scientists like crime solvers? **They both figure out what happen, investigate.**
2. What are the five areas of science mentioned that have evidence for evolution? **Paleontology, Biogeography, Developmental Biology, morphology, & Genetics**

Paleontology - The Fossil Record

Scientists use the age of fossils as evidence for evolution. There are two ways of dating fossils: Relative dating and absolute dating. Relative dating uses a fossil's location in rock layers to determine that fossil's approximate age. Fossils found deeper in the ground are usually the oldest. Using the chart to the right, a paleontologist can therefore know that a fossil found in layer 1 at the dig site is older than a fossil found at layer 6, for example, by relative dating.



1. What are the two ways of finding the age of a fossil? **Relative Dating (uses location in rock layers) & Absolute dating (using carbon-14).**
2. Describe how relative dating works. **You look at what rock layer the fossil is found in, deeper usually = older.**
3. What does absolute dating do? **You measure the amount of Carbon-14 in the fossil, calculate the rate of decay**
4. Why is the element carbon-14 important for paleontologists? **Scientists can know an actual number of years (range).**

to
ne
]
an
fe
V
)
,
ve
;
eg
[
14
;
ad
M
of
y
d
f
er
yb
,
is
.]
an
ad
ay
;
nd
z,
e