**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A

**RNA Translation Review 1/15/2013**

**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A

**RNA Translation Review 1/15/2013**

**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A

**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A

**RNA Translation Review 1/15/2013**

**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A

**RNA Translation Review 1/15/2013**

**Directions**: Answer completely on a separate sheet.

1. What is RNA translation?
2. What organelle is responsible for translating mRNA?
3. What type of sequence does this organelle create?
4. How many bases does the ribosome read at a time?
5. What is each set of bases known as?
6. What does tRNA transfer?
7. What is the difference between a codon and anticodon?
8. What is a long chain of amino acids known as?
9. What is a codon chart used for?
10. When does the the process of RNA translation stop?
11. Why is mRNA translated instead of the original DNA?

**Directions:** Based on the DNA that is given, determine the mRNA **and** then the amino acid sequence.

1. **DNA**: A T G C A T
2. **DNA**: G G A T A T
3. **DNA**: A C A T A G G C A