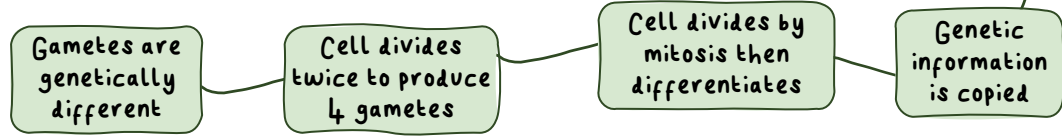
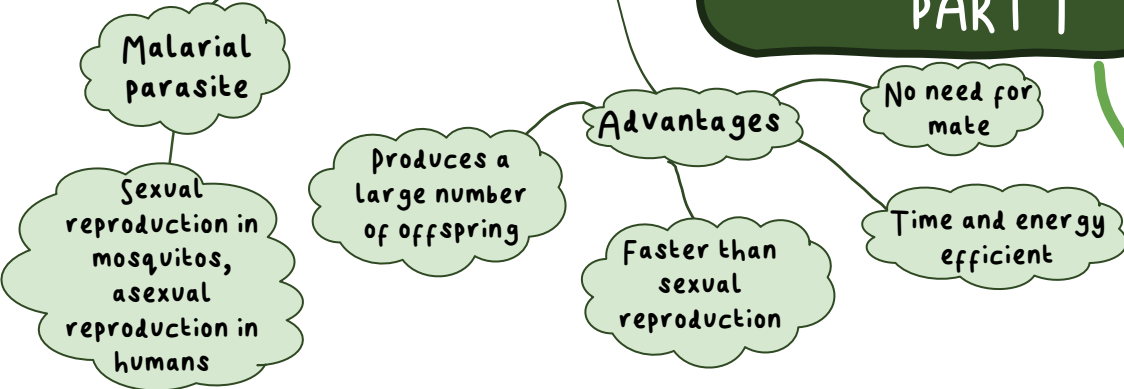
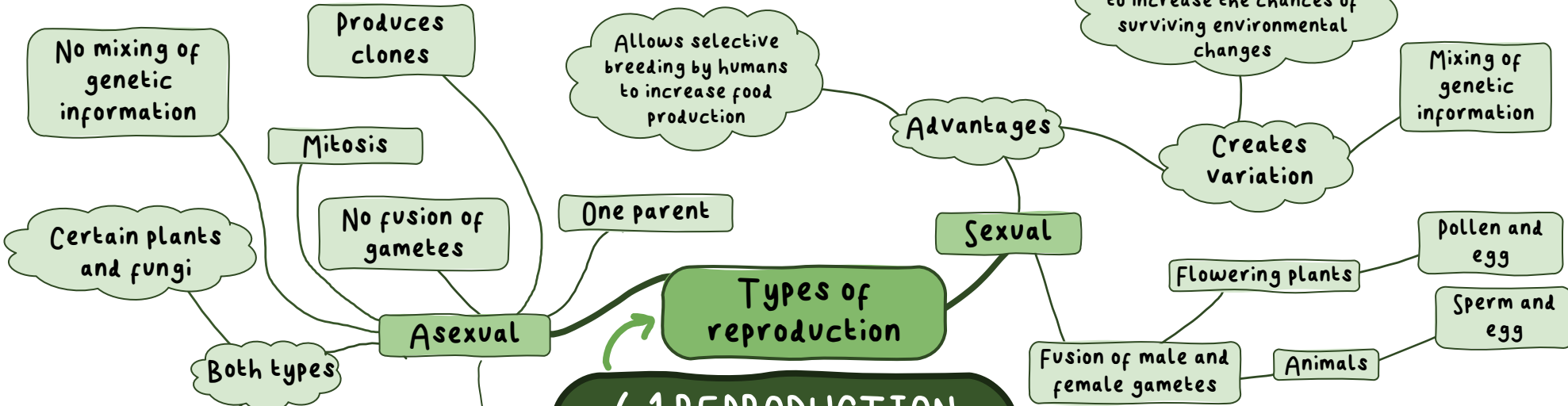




6.1 REPRODUCTION PART 1

Types of reproduction



KEY
'Biology only' written in clouds.

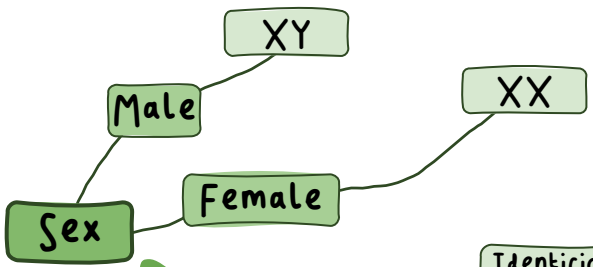
AQA



6.1 REPRODUCTION PART 2

A to T, G to C

Nucleotides made of sugar, phosphate and base (A, T, G, or C)



Organised into chromosomes

2 strands form a double helix

Structure

Polymer

Change in structure may lead to a change in the protein

Four types of repeated nucleotides

Altered shape or function

Importance

Identification of genes linked to diseases

Cystic fibrosis

Polydactyly

Inherited disorders

Contributes to the phenotype

Tracing past human migration patterns

DNA

Non-coding DNA

Controls expression of gene

The entire genetic material in an organism

Genome

Sequence of 3 nucleotides codes for an amino acid in a protein

Carriers bring amino acids to the template in correct order

Synthesised using a template on ribosomes

A section of DNA that codes for a sequence of amino acids to make a protein

Gene

Allele: different form of a gene

Recessive

Dominant

Genotype

The alleles of an organism

KEY

'Higher tier only' written in orange.

'Biology only' written in clouds.

AQA

