

Index Card Vocabulary Definitions (Teacher)

(Left column contains correct definition)

Allele: A version of a gene.	Allele: A version of a gene which results in a mutation.	Allele: A version of a gene which is recessive.
DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that carries genetic information from generation to generation.	DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that determines which alleles are dominant or recessive.	DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that carries forms genetic acids.
Gene: A portion of a DNA molecule that serves as the basic unit of heredity.	Gene: All the genetic information an organism carries	Gene: A combination of alleles.



The TASC Transition curriculum is a collaborative project of the New York State Education Department and the Queens Borough Public Library, supported by funding from the New York State Department of Labor.

Genetic Variation: A measure of the genetic differences there are within populations or species.	Genetic Variation: A measure of the genetic differences between particular species.	Genetic Variation: A measure of the genetic differences there are within a group of species inhabiting a specific biosphere.
Genome: All the genetic information an organism carries.	Genome: A portion of a DNA molecule that serves as the basic unit of heredity.	Genome: A set of 6 paired genes.
Natural Selection: A process in nature in which organisms possessing certain characteristics that make them better adjusted to an environment, thereby increasing their chances of reproducing and passing on their genetic information.	Natural Selection: A process in nature in which organisms possessing certain characteristics that make them better adjusted to an environment, thereby increasing their chances of surviving to an old age.	Natural Selection: A process in nature in which organisms possessing certain characteristics that make them better adjusted to an environment, thereby increasing their chances of not having genes which would mutate.
Population: A group of organisms of one species that interbreed and live in the same place at the same time.	Population: The number of a species living on a specific geographical feature (like an island).	Population: A group of organisms within a species that competes with one another for food and mates.



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