

## Skills Worksheet

**Vocabulary Review**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term that best completes each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A unit of adjacent genes including regulatory genes and closely related structural genes is called a(n)  
a. transcription factor. c. operon.  
b. mutation. d. promoter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A genetic structure in bacteria that is separate from the chromosome and can replicate on its own is a(n)  
a. plasmid. c. exon.  
b. domain. d. transposon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. All the genetic information in an organism is referred to its  
a. chromosome. c. chromatid.  
b. genome. d. plasmid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A genetic sequence that can randomly move between different genomes is a  
a. chromatid. c. polyploidy.  
b. homeotic gene. d. transposon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A genetically controlled process that leads to cell death is  
a. development. c. apoptosis.  
b. hox. d. cell differentiation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A protein that regulates gene expression is called a(n)  
a. mutation. c. non coding sequence.  
b. operon. d. transcription factor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A non coding segment of DNA is a(n)  
a. intron. c. nondisjunction.  
b. transposon. d. cyclin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A segment of DNA that can be translated is a(n)  
a. transposon. c. exon.  
b. nondisjunction. d. intron.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The process by which a cell becomes specialized is cell  
a. differentiation. c. apoptosis.  
b. insertion. d. mutation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A change in the structure or number of genes is a(n)  
a. exon. c. genome.  
b. mutation. d. intron.

**Vocabulary Review** *continued*

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The failure of homologous chromosomes to separate during meiosis is
- a. polyploidy.
  - b. nondisjunction.
  - c. cell differentiation.
  - d. genetic switch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A distinctive functional unit in a protein is called a(n)
- a. intron.
  - b. exon.
  - c. domain.
  - d. homeobox.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Having more than one set of chromosomes is called
- a. protein sorting.
  - b. polyploidy.
  - c. endosymbiosis.
  - d. RNA splicing.