

KEY

1. genotype	/ˈdʒɛnəˌtaɪp, ˈdʒiˌnə-/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The genetic makeup, as distinguished from the physical appearance, of an organism or a group of organisms. The combination of alleles located on homologous chromosomes that determines a specific characteristic or trait.
2. gene pool		The collective genetic information contained within a population of sexually reproducing organisms.
3. cell	/sɛl/	the smallest structural unit of an organism that is capable of independent functioning, consisting of one or more nuclei, cytoplasm, and various organelles, all surrounded by a semipermeable cell membrane
4. nucleus	/ˈnuˌkli əs, ˈnyu-/	a specialized, usually spherical mass of protoplasm encased in a double membrane, and found in most living eukaryotic cells, directing their growth, metabolism, and reproduction, and functioning in the transmission of genic characters
5. chromosome (pair chromosomes)	/'krəʊməˌsəʊm/	a threadlike, gene-carrying structure found in the nucleus. Each ... consists of one very long DNA molecule and associated proteins
6. DNA deoxyribonucleic acid	/diˈɒksɪˈraɪboʊnuˌkliːk, -nyu-, -ˈɒksɪˈraɪ-/	A nucleic acid that carries the genetic information in the cell and is capable of self-replication and synthesis of RNA. It consists of two long chains of nucleotides twisted into a double helix and joined by hydrogen bonds between the complementary bases adenine and thymine or cytosine and guanine. The sequence of nucleotides determines individual hereditary characteristics.
7. genetic code	/dʒəˈnɛtɪk/	the ordering of nucleotides in DNA molecules that carries the genetic information in living cells
8. trait	/treɪt; Brit. also treɪ/	an inherited characteristic

9. recombinant DNA	/ri'kɒm bə nənt/	Genetically engineered DNA prepared by transplanting or splicing one or more segments of DNA into the chromosomes of an organism from a different species. Such DNA becomes part of the host's genetic makeup and is replicated.
10. gene	/dʒi:n/	A discrete unit of hereditary information consisting of a specific nucleotide sequence in DNA (or RNA, in some viruses).
11. protein	/'prɒtɪn, -ti:n/	Any of a group of complex organic macromolecules that contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and usually sulfur and are composed of one or more chains of amino acids. They are fundamental components of all living cells and include many substances, such as enzymes, hormones, and antibodies, that are necessary for the proper functioning of an organism.
12. base pair	/beɪs/	In molecular biology, two nucleotides on opposite complementary DNA or RNA strands that are connected via hydrogen bonds
13. nucleotide	/'nu:kliə,təɪd, 'nyu-/	any of a group of molecules that, when linked together, form the building blocks of DNA or RNA: composed of a phosphate group, the bases adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine , and a pentose sugar , in RNA the thymine base being replaced by uracil.
14. adenine	/'æd nɪn, -,in, -,aɪn/	a purine base, C ₅ H ₅ N ₅ , one of the fundamental components of nucleic acids, as DNA, in which it forms a base pair with thymine, and RNA, in which it pairs with uracil /'yʊərəsɪl/
15. guanine	/'gwɑ:nɪn/	a purine base, C ₅ H ₅ N ₅ O, that is a fundamental constituent of DNA and RNA, in which it forms base pairs with cytosine
16. cytosine	/'saɪ tə,sɪn, -,zɪn, -sɪn/	a pyrimidine base, C ₄ H ₅ N ₃ O, that is one of the fundamental components of DNA and RNA, in which it forms a base pair with guanine.
17. thymine	/'θaɪ mɪn, -mɪn/	a pyrimidine base, C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂ , that is one of the principal components of DNA, in which it is paired with adenine

Komentář [HN1]: samostatný