## Genes and Chromosomes

1. Chromosomes are long lengths of $\qquad$ , with $\qquad$ along them. A $\qquad$ is a $\qquad$ factor made up of a $\qquad$ of DNA that influences a certain $\qquad$ . It occupies a specific location on a chromosome, called a $\qquad$ . The entire $\qquad$ sequence of the human
$\qquad$ was sequenced in the $\qquad$
$\qquad$ project.
2. The $\qquad$ size differs across species. This is the total $\qquad$ of all the DNA in an organism measured in the number of millions of $\qquad$
$\qquad$ (b.p).

| Organism (scientific name) | Organism (common name) | ___ Size (millions of b.p) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E.phage |  |  |
| D. melanogaster |  |  |
| H. sapiens |  |  |
| P. japonica |  |  |

3. The number of $\qquad$ is not the same in all eukaryotic organism. Complete the table:

| Organism (scientific name) | Organism (common name) | Number of genes |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| P. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

4. The various forms of $\qquad$ are called $\qquad$ . They differ by only a few $\qquad$ New ones can be formed by $\qquad$ .
5. $\qquad$ anemia arose due to a base $\qquad$
$\qquad$ . This
causes the $\qquad$ amino acid to change from $\qquad$ to $\qquad$ . This
impacts the 3D shape of the hemoglobin $\qquad$ .
6. Complete the schematic showing how this mutation impacts an individual when the $\qquad$ is expressed.

## Normal Hemoglobin

$\square$



