

## Key Vocabulary

Adenine  
Allele  
Amino Acid  
Anticodon  
Bacteriophage  
Base Pairing Rule  
Codon  
Chromosome  
Cytosine  
DNA  
DNA Polymerase  
Double helix  
exons  
Gene  
Genotype  
Guanine  
Helicase  
introns  
mRNA  
Mutagen  
Mutation  
    a. Point mutation  
    b. Base Deletion  
    c. Base insertion  
Nitrogen Base Pair  
Nucleotide  
Phenotype  
Polymer  
Polypeptide  
Protein  
Thymine  
Replication  
RNA  
RNA Polymerase  
Start codon  
Stop codon  
tRNA  
Transcription  
Translation  
Trait  
Uracil  
Variation

## Biological Poetry

Today's assignment will be an exercise in structure and function

Only instead of describing the structure of a DNA molecule in boring definitions you are going to write poems.

First you will each as individuals write 5 Haiku that define any of the key vocabulary words from the list on the left.

I'm sure that you all remember that a Haiku is a poem about nature that has three lines.

**The words of the first line add up to 5 syllables**

**The words of the second line add up to seven syllables**

**The words of the third line add up to 5 syllables**

**This type of poem does not have to rhyme.**

The title of your poem should include the word that you are explaining defining. I have included an example from last year

### **Asexual**

Budding grows a clone

Binary fission makes two

Spores spread on the air

Sadie Seymore and Alision Ko

After you complete your Haiku you are to write two Triolets with the person sitting next to you. If you write three I will give you 5 extra points. Instructions for writing a triolet are included on the back.

A change in DNA is a mutation

Evolution is a change in living things over a period of time

A mutation occurs in replication

A change in DNA is a mutation

The most lethal are insertion and deletion

It can as little as a switch of an Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine and Thiamine

A change in DNA is a mutation

Evolution is a change in living things over a period of time

Becca Hertz '02

**This assignment is due at the end of the period.**

Going back at least to the thirteenth century, triolets are short, usually witty poems, just perfect for tucking into a box of candy or some flowers. Its name comes from the repetition of the key line three times (French "tri"). A similar form, the rondeau, means "round poem" and also refers to the key feature of repetition (we all know, "Row, row, row your boat", which is still referred to as a "round").

Of the triolet's eight lines, the first line is used three times and the second line is repeated once. So the requirement for rhyme words is easy, and the eight lines really come down to only five different ones--easier than it seems at first.

It's best to begin a triolet with a statement or observation, something like this:

You have to write a triolet  
If you would make your name immortal.

The third line rhymes with the first:

To get a form that's fit and set

Then you repeat the first line, so the first four lines are

You have to write a triolet  
If you would make your name immortal.  
To get a form that's fit and set;  
You have to write a triolet.

Next, write another line that rhymes with the first line. Here you should change the viewpoint or add another idea:

From free verse all you ever get

(now a rhyme with the second line):

Is just another yawn or chortle.

You are finished, except for repeating the first two lines. Here is the whole simple poem:

A<sup>1</sup>: You have to write a triolet  
B<sup>2</sup>: If you would make your name immortal.  
A': To get a form that's fit and set.  
A<sup>1</sup>: You have to write a triolet.  
A'': From free verse all you ever get  
B: Is just another yawn or chortle.  
A<sup>1</sup>: You have to write a triolet  
B<sup>2</sup>: If you would make your name immortal.