

GLOSSARY AND LEXICON

Refer to PRACTICAL SHEETS n°:
WC09

Use these TOOLBOX resources:
CoWriter, One Note

Read the text and enter the words in the relevant columns

Adapt the texts to different levels of language competence.

The teacher suggests a science text to be read first in class and then studied at home. Ask the student to:

- Include the list of unfamiliar words in the **glossary column**. It keep key words that are important to understand the text.
- Enter the vocabulary used in this particular topic in the **lexicon column**. It is used to expand vocabulary of scientific field's vocabulary.

Useful to students with low language competence, making the reading process difficult for them:

- LSD (Learning Specific Disorders)
- DHH (Deaf and Heard of Hearing)
- Visual Impairment

Text: The protein synthesis

Protein synthesis is the creation of proteins. In biological systems, it is carried out inside the cell.

In prokaryotes, it occurs in the cytoplasm. In eukaryotes, it initially occurs in the nucleus to create a transcript (mRNA) of the coding region of the DNA.

The transcript leaves the nucleus and reaches the ribosomes for translation into a protein molecule with a specific sequence of amino acids.

Protein synthesis is the creation of proteins by cells that uses DNA, RNA, and various enzymes. It generally includes transcription, translation, and post-translational events, such as protein folding, modifications, and proteolysis.

Ribosomes are the sites in a cell in which protein synthesis takes place. Cells have many ribosomes, and the exact number depends on how active a particular cell is in synthesizing proteins. For example, rapidly growing cells usually have a large number of ribosomes. Within the ribosome, the rRNA molecules direct the catalytic steps of protein synthesis – the stitching together of amino acids to make a protein molecule.

