RNA polymerase binds to the gene's promoter, or start sequence.	The tRNA carrying the amino acid specified by the codon in the A site arrives and binds.
The two DNA strands unwind and separate, exposing the nucleotides.	The tRNA in the A site moves to the P site, and the next codon on the mRNA moves into the A site.
RNA polymerase adds and then links complementary RNA nucleotides as it "reads" the gene.	The process repeats until a stop codon is reached. The ribosomal complex falls apart, and the protein is released.
The ribosomal subunits, mRNA strand, and the tRNA carrying methionine bind together.	A peptide bond is formed between the neighboring amino acids carried by the neighboring tRNA molecules.
The tRNA in the P site detaches and leaves the amino acid it was carrying behind.	A peptide bond is formed, and the tRNA in the P site detaches and leaves behind its amino acid.