1. **Anti-codon**: Set of 3 nitrogen bases/nucleotides found on the tRNA that base pairs with the mRNA codon.

2. **Chromosomal Mutations**: Mutation that occurs at the chromosome level resulting in changes in the gene distribution to gametes during meiosis; caused when parts of chromosomes break off or rejoin incorrectly.

3. **Codon**: A set of three nucleotides and the nitrogen bases. There are both RNA and DNA codons.

4. **DNA Replication**: The process in which DNA is copied, occurs during Interphase.

5. **Double Helix**: The shape of DNA composed of two strands twisted together, discovered by Watson & Crick.

6. **Frameshift Mutation**: A mutation in which a single nitrogen base is added to or deleted from the DNA codon.

7. **Messenger RNA**: A type of RNA that gets instructions from DNA in the nucleus and takes the message to the cytoplasm.

8. **Mutagen**: Any agent (physical or environmental) that can cause a mutation or can increase the rate of mutation.

9. **Mutation**: Change in a DNA sequence.

10. **Nitrogenous base**: Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine, or Guanine found in a DNA nucleotide, A, C, G, and Uracil found in an RNA nucleotide.

11. **Nucleotide**: The subunit for both DNA and RNA. Consists of 3 parts: phosphate, sugar, and nitrogen base.

12. **Point Mutation**: A change in a single nitrogen base pair in a DNA codon.

13. **Ribosomal RNA**: A type of RNA that provides the site of protein synthesis.

14. **Transcription**: A process where the DNA sequence/gene is copied into mRNA, occurs in the nucleus.

15. **Transfer RNA**: A type of RNA that delivers amino acids to the ribosome to be assembled into protein.

16. **Translation**: The process of converting the messenger RNA into a sequence of amino acids to make a protein.