

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 nucleuls
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