1. gene - a segment of DNA that is located in a chromosome and that codes for a specific hereditary trait.
2. DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid, the material that contains the information that determines inherited characteristics.
3. nucleotide - in a nucleic acid chain, a subunit that consists of a sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base.
4. purine - a nitrogenous base that has a double-ring structure; adenine or guanine
5. pyrimidine - a nitrogenous base that has a single-ring structure; thymine or cytosine.
6. DNA replication - the process of making a copy of DNA
7. DNA helicase - an enzyme that unwinds the DNA double helix during DNA replication
8. DNA polymerase - an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of the DNA molecule
9. RNA - ribonucleic acid, a natural polymer that is present in all living cells and that plays a role in protein synthesis
10. gene expression - the manifestation of the genetic material of an organism in the form of specific traits
11. transcription - the process of forming a nucleic acid by using another molecule as a template
12. translation - the portion of protein synthesis that takes place at ribosomes and that uses the codons in mRNA molecules to specify the sequence of amino acids in polypeptide chains
13. codon - in DNA and mRNA, a three-nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid or signifies a start signal or a stop signal
14. mutation - a change in the structure or amount of the genetic material of an organism
15. nondisjunction - a failure of homologous chromosomes to separate during meiosis I or the failure of sister chromatids to separate during mitosis or meiosis II
16. polyploidy - an abnormal condition of having more than two sets of chromosomes

Word My definition doodle

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