1. mutation - a change in the structure or amount of the genetic material of an organism
2. nondisjunction - a failure of homologous chromosomes to separate during meiosis I or the failure of sister chromatids to separate during mitosis or meiosis.
3. polyploidy - an abnormal condition of having more than two sets of chromosomes.
4. genome - the complete genetic material contained in an individual or species.
5. plasmid - a genetic structure that can replicate independently of the main chromosomes of a cell.
6. transposon - genetic sequence that is randomly moved, in a functional unit, to new places in a genome.
7. cell differentiation - process by which a cell becomes specialized for a specific structure or function during multicellular development.
8. apoptosis - in multicellular organisms a genetically controlled process that leads to the death of a cell; programmed cell death

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