

1. **adenine** - Nitrogen base, bonds with thymine (DNA), uracil (RNA).
2. **codon** - Group of three nitrogen bases in mRNA that code for particular amino acid. The amino acid attaches using tRNA anticodons.
3. **cytosine** - Nitrogen base, bonds with guanine (G).
4. **deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)** - Genetic material that carries information about an organism.
5. **deoxyribose** - the sugar found in DNA.
6. **double helix** - the twisted ladder shape of DNA.
7. **guanine** - Nitrogen base, bonds with cytosine.
8. **messenger RNA (mRNA)** - RNA that carries the "message" or code from the DNA in the nucleus to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm.
9. **mutagen** - An artificial substance that can cause a mutation, such as chemicals, drugs, radiation, etc.
10. **mutation** - a mistake in the DNA code - can be caused by a mutagen.
11. **nucleotide** (monomer) - a building block of DNA - consists of a sugar, phosphate, and nitrogen base.
12. **replication** - how DNA is copied.
13. **ribonucleic acid (RNA)** - Nucleic acid that carries the code for making proteins. Single stranded.
14. **ribose** - the sugar in RNA.
15. **ribosomal RNA (rRNA)** - the RNA in ribosomes. Makes the proteins
16. **thymine** - nitrogen base in DNA, bonds to adenine.
17. **transcription** - the process by which a RNA copy is made from a DNA section.
18. **transfer RNA (tRNA)** - picks up amino acids in the cytoplasm and brings them to the ribosome.
19. **translation** - Ribosome "translates" the mRNA codons to make a protein.
20. **uracil** - nitrogen base, replaces thymine in RNA, bonds to adenine.