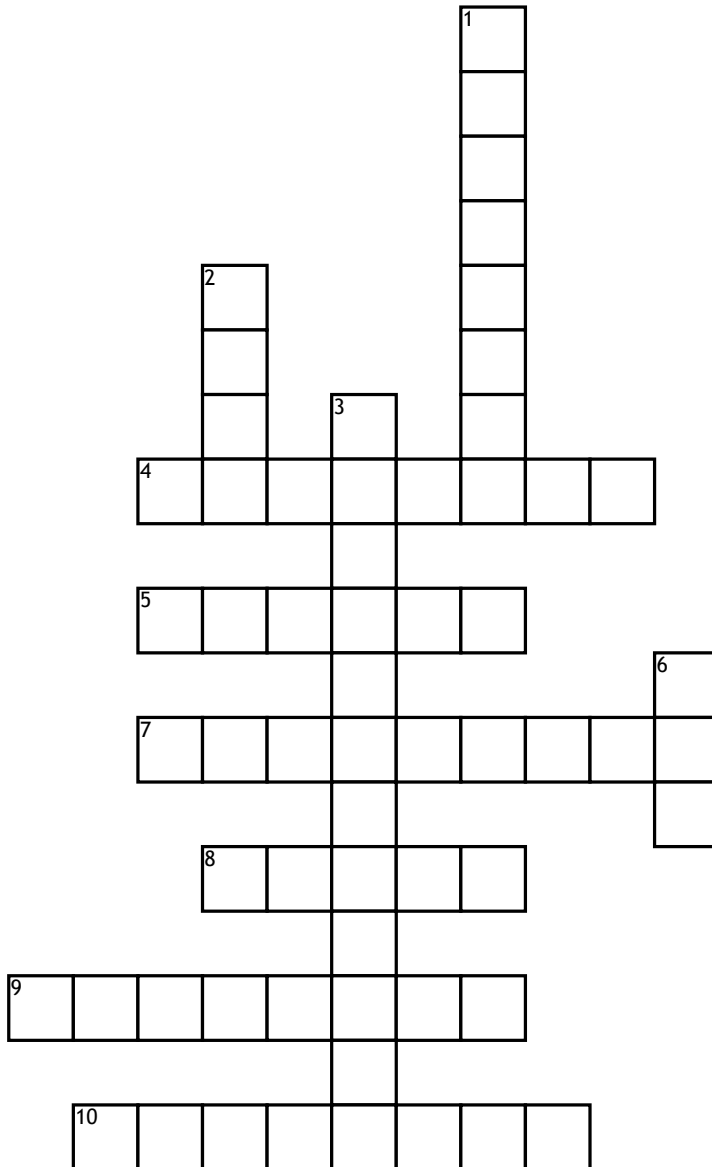


7.2 mendel and heredity



Across

- 4. the passage and establishment of genes typical of one breeding population into the gene pool of another.
- 5. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome.
- 7. a sequence of three nucleotides forming a unit of genetic code in a transfer RNA molecule, corresponding to a complementary codon in messenger RNA.
- 8. a sequence of three nucleotides which together form a unit of genetic code in a DNA or RNA molecule.
- 9. the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.

- 10. the genetic constitution of an individual organism. Often contrasted with phenotype.

Down

- 1. the stock of different genes in an interbreeding population.
- 2. a unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring.
- 3. variation in the relative frequency of different genotypes in a small population, owing to the chance disappearance of particular genes as individuals die or do not reproduce.
- 6. deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.