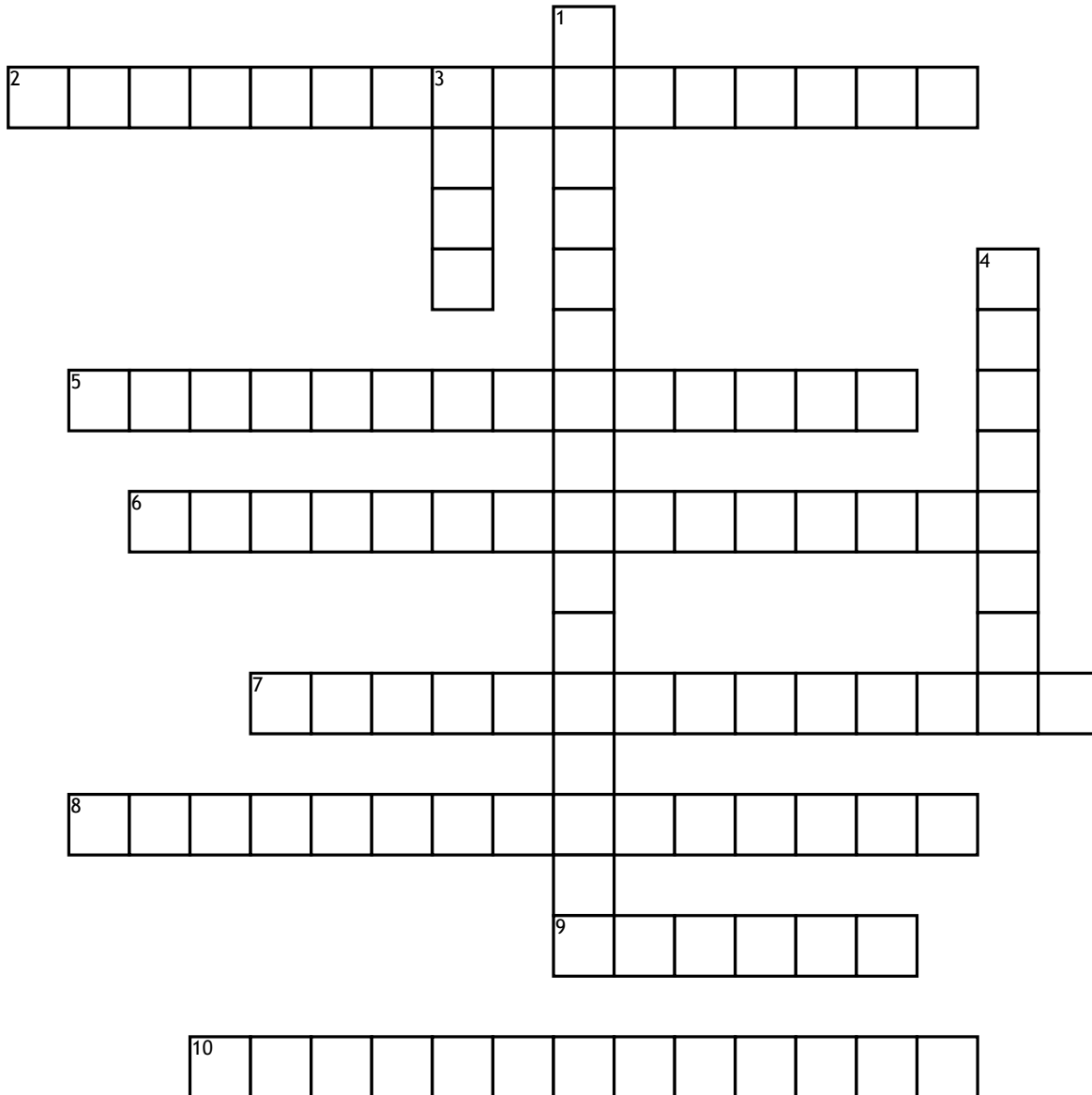


Name: _____

Biology



Across

2. Mendel's first law, which states that a pair of alleles is segregated, or separated, during the formation of gametes, so that a gamete has only one of each of alleles.

5. The failure of Homologous Chromosomes or sister chromatids to separate during meiosis, resulting in one or more extra chromosomes in some gamete and correspondingly fewer in others.

6. The situation where more than two alleles exist. A good example is the three alleles of the ABO blood groups in humans.

7. Chromosomes that are different in the two sexes and are involved in sex determination. (In humans, X for female and Y for males); (males are XY and female are XX)

8. A cross between individuals differing in only one inheritable trait, or in which only one trait is considered by an experimenter.

9. A principle of Mendel, which states that when one pair of alleles segregates during gamete formation, its manner of segregation is not affected by the manner of segregation of a second, different pair of alleles.

10. A cross between individuals differing in two inheritable characteristics, or in which only an experimenter considers two such different characteristics

Down

1. An inherited trait, such as color discrimination or hemophilia determined by a gene located on a sex chromosome. Because of the fact that the trait is located on a sex chromosome, the pattern of inheritance will be different between males and females.

3. A specific segment of DNA that controls a specific cellular function; the foundation of inheritable characteristics

4. Any chromosomes other than the sex chromosomes. For example, humans have 22 pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes (X and Y).