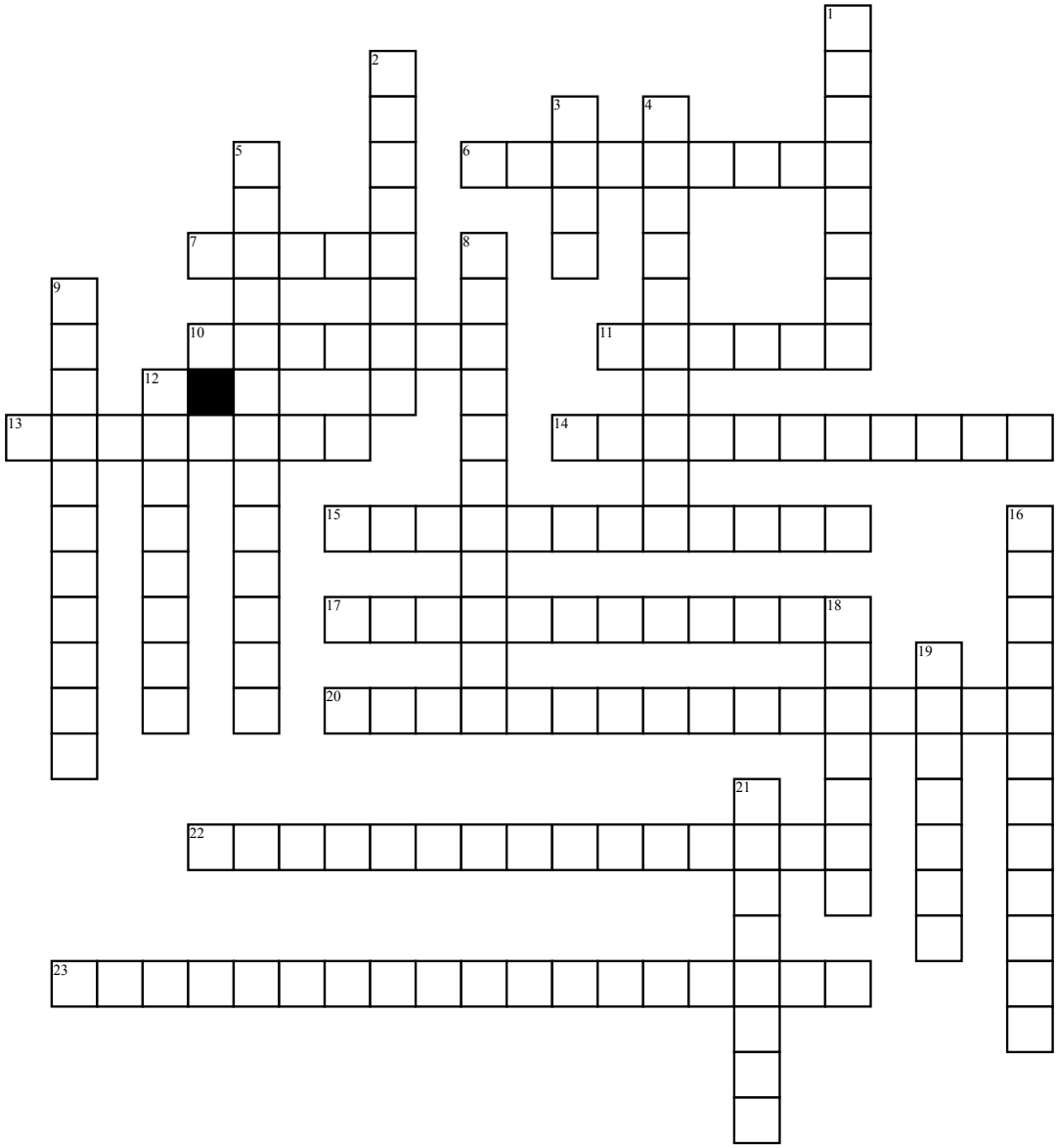
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chp. 5 Vocabulary



Across

6. The set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment.

7. A genetically determined characteristic.

10. (Of a cell or nucleus) containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.

11. The offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties, such as a mule (a hybrid of a donkey and a horse).

13. The passing on of physical mental characteristics genetically from generation to another.

14. The extent to which something is probable; the likelihood of something happening or being the case.

15. A diagram that is used to predict an outcome of a particular cross or breeding experiment.

17. RNA consisting of folded molecules that transport amino acids from the cytoplasm of a cell to a ribosome.

20. An allele that produces its characteristic phenotype only when its paired allele is identical.

22. An allele that produces the same phenotype whether its paired allele is identical or different.

23. The production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types.

Down

1. Breed from parents of the same breed or variety.

2. The changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that may be transmitted to subsequent generations, caused by the alteration of single base units in DNA, or the deletion, insertion, or rearrangement of larger sections of genes or chromosomes.

3. A unit of heredity that is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring.

4. When an individual has two of the same allele, whether dominant or recessive.

5. The action or process of fertilizing an egg, female animal, or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.

8. A form of dominance wherein the alleles of a gene pair in a heterozygote are fully expressed.

9. A pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive— they're different

12. The genetic constitution of an individual organism.

16. The form of RNA in which genetic information transcribed from DNA as a sequence of bases is transferred to a ribosome.

18. One of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome.

19. A type of cell division that results in four daughter cells each with half the number of chromosomes of the parent cell, as in the production of gametes and plant spores.

21. The study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.