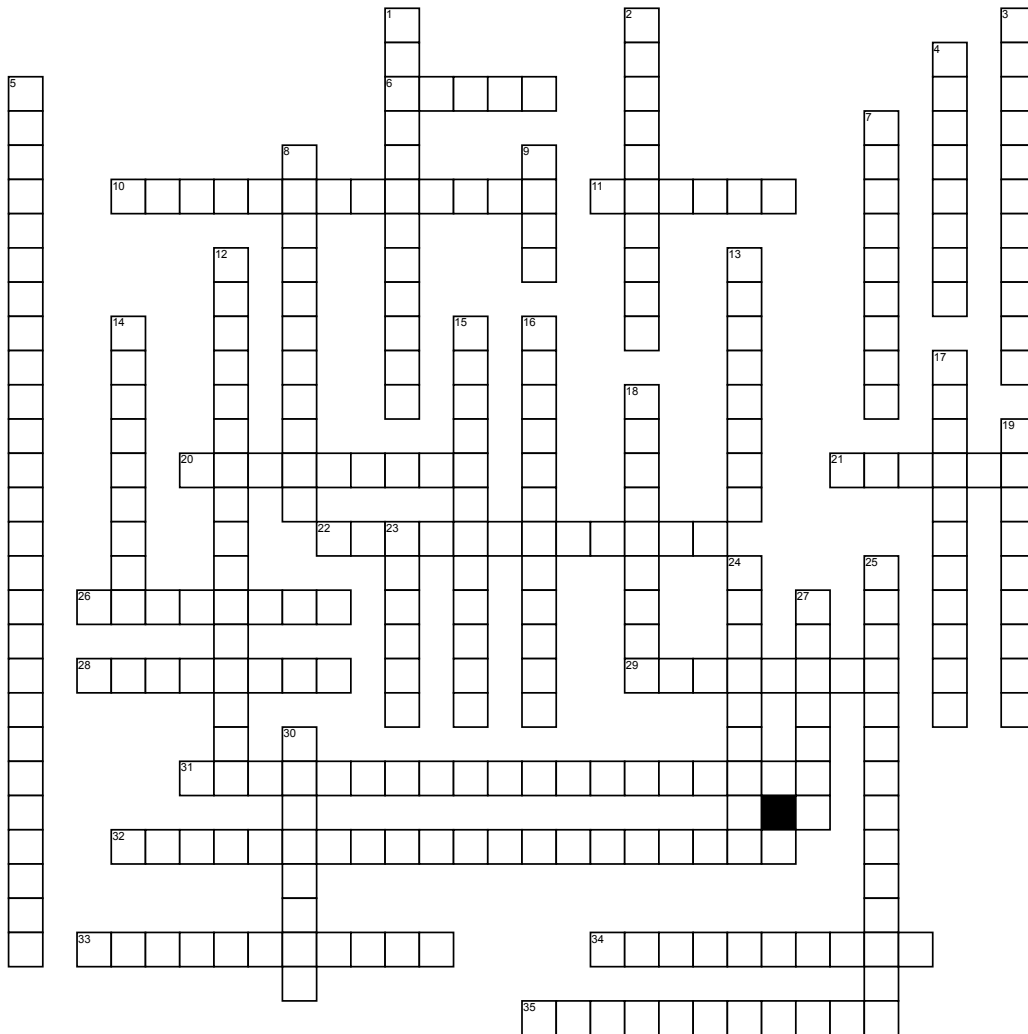


# Genetics Unit Vocabulary



## Across

6. a genetically determined characteristic.  
 10. a pair of chromosomes that determine whether an individual is male or female.  
 11. offspring resulting from combining the qualities of two organisms of different breeds, varieties, species or genera through sexual reproduction.  
 20. examines the genotype of an organism that shows the dominant phenotype for a given trait.  
 21. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome.  
 22. the first generation of offspring produced by a set of parents.  
 26. is a diagram that depicts the biological relationships between an organism and its ancestors  
 28. the genetic constitution of an individual organism.  
 29. a mating experiment between two organisms that are identically hybrid for two traits.  
 31. is a form of intermediate inheritance in which one allele for a specific trait is not completely expressed over its paired allele.  
 32. some traits are dominant and mask recessive traits.  
 33. is a relationship between two versions of a gene.  
 34. a hybrid that is heterozygous with respect to a specific gene.

35. two alleles for each trait segregate, or separate, during the formation of gametes, and that during the formation of new zygotes, the alleles will combine at random with other alleles.

## Down

1. having two different alleles of a particular gene or genes.  
 2. is a word that refers to a particular gene that has identical alleles on both homologous chromosomes.  
 3. the parent generation  
 4. bred from parents of the same breed or variety.  
 5. alleles of two different genes get sorted into gametes independently of one another.  
 7. the number and visual appearance of the chromosomes in the cell nuclei of an organism or species.  
 8. is the chance that a certain event will occur.  
 9. a unit of heredity that is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring.  
 12. allele pairs separate or segregate during gamete formation, and randomly unite at fertilization.  
 13. any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome.  
 14. the set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment.

15. the exchange of genes between homologous chromosomes, resulting in a mixture of parental characteristics in offspring.

16. generation consists of the offspring from allowing the F1 individuals to interbreed .  
 17. is the tendency of DNA sequences that are close together on a chromosome to be inherited together during meiosis phase of sexual reproduction.  
 18. genes that are located on the sex chromosomes.  
 19. is a gene that can be masked by a dominant gene.  
 23. the haploid set of chromosomes in a gamete or microorganism, or in each cell of a multicellular organism.  
 24. one whose phenotype is influenced by more than one gene.  
 25. The failure of sister chromatids to separate during and after mitosis.  
 27. describes an organism that carries two different forms of a recessive gene and is thus heterozygous for the recessive gene.  
 30. A genetic trait is considered dominant if it is expressed in a person who has only one copy of that gene

## Word Bank

Law of Segregation	Polygenic	Genome	Incomplete Dominance	Monohybrid
Purebred	Phenotype	Dominant	Genotype	Sex Linked
Dihybrid	Heterozygous	Principle of Dominance	Gene	Codominance
Gene Linkage	F1 Generation	Pedigree	P Generation	Karyotype
Sex Chromosome	Testcross	Law of Independent Assortment	Probability	Homozygous
Segregation	Allele	Crossing Over	Hybrid	Trait
Recessive	Carrier	F2 Generation	Autosome	Nondisjunction