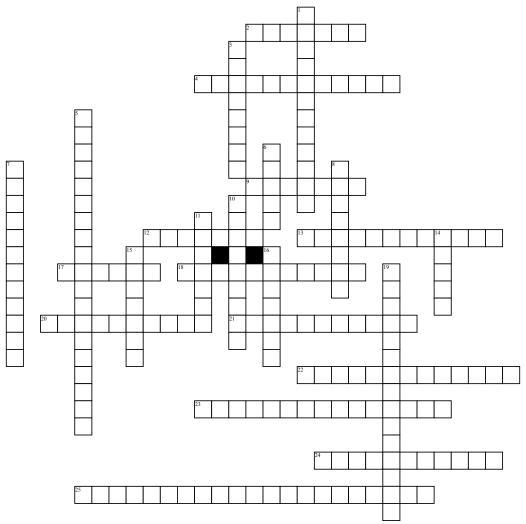
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- **2.** The offspring of crosses between parents with different traits are called
- **4.** the gene ombianantions that might result from a genetic cross can be determined by drawing a diagram know as a
- 9. Mendel suggested that the alleles for tallness and shortness in the F1 plants must have segregated from each other during the formation of the sex cells, or
- 12. The different forms of a gene are called ____
- 13. organisms that have two different alleles for the same trait are _____.
- 17. Each chromosome pairs with its corresponding homologouschromosomes to form a structure called a
- 18. Both alleles contribute to the phenotype.
- 20. two sets of chromosomes are
- 21. the likelihood that a particular event will occur is called
- **22.** During sexual reproduction, male and female reproductive cells join, a process know as

- 23. Traits controlled by two or more genes.
- 24. how did this separation, or _______, of alleles occur?
- 25. The alleles for seed shape segregated independently for those for seed color a principle known as ______.
- 1. they exchange portions of their chromatids in the
- 3. they have the same ______, or geetic makeup.
 5. cases in which one allele is not completely dominant over another are called
- 7. these peas were _____, meaning that if they were allowed self-pollinate, they would produce offspring identical to themselves.
- **8.** The scientific study of heredity is called

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10. all of the tall plants have the same	,0
physical characteristics.	

- 11. the cellular process that results in the number of chromosomes in gamete-producing cells being reduced to one half.
- **14.** Scientists call the factors that are passed from parent to offspring ______.
- 15. contain only a single set of chromosomes
- 16. A cell that contains both sets of homologous chromosomes is said to be
- 19. Many genes have more than two alleles and are therefore said to have _____.

Word Bank

hybrids alleles incomplete dominance true-breeding polygenic traits diploid codominance genotype phenotype crossing over Meiosis probability haploid trait tetrad Fertilization multiple alleles Independent assortment punnet square gametes homologous heterozygous segregation Genetics genes