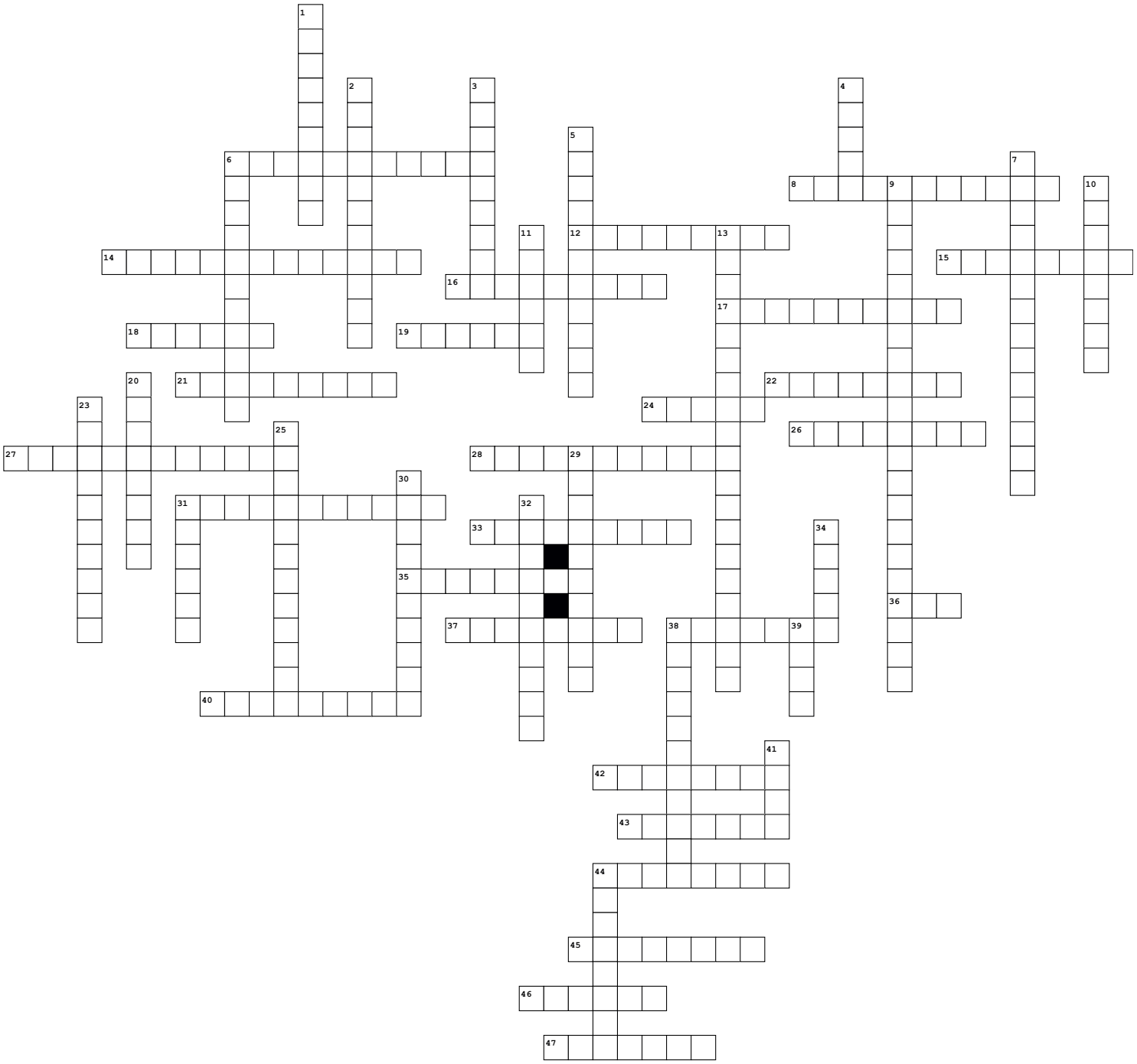
MENDELIAN GENETICS VOCABULARY



Across

6. parent's genes can be sorted and passed on. In here traits are separable.

8. refers to organism that both alleles are missing for the same gene.

12. Mendel is actually first to count this in crosses to a particular plant.

14. mating and crossing in genetics.

Down

1. Main thing on pea plant why Mendel chose it.

2. alleles shows incomplete dominance in this level.

3. trait that is not expressed.

4. flowers that grow in stem regions.

5. is when an allele affects over or more than one trait.

15. Explicit and appears more frequently, resulting from interactions between gene alleles.

16. Mendel did this because he did not know the genotype of an individual expressing a dominant trait.

17. this level has healthy and normal functional enzyme making if dominant to Tay-Sachs allele.

18. allele that is dominant in "autosomal dominant disorder".

19. This part was shrug off for allogamy.

21. heterozygous individual's normal and dysfunctional enzyme molecule are codominant.

22. express the passing of traits from parents to their children.

24. these are made of DNA.

26. study of heredity.

27. is a characteristic controlled by multiple genes.

28. the phenotype was being affected by 2 alleles coming from each parent.

31. Mendel's law that states a random gene copy are passed to each gamete.

33. refers to the noticeable expression of the genes.

35. reports the similarity and difference of the DNA sequence in the homologous alleles.

36. Sachs it is incurable hereditary disorder that progressively destroy the brain of those affected.

37. By working with 2 traits at the same time, Mendel determined the law of independent assortment.

38. squares used for an easy expression of the genotype probabilities.

40. an interplay between the products of two genes, in which the effect of one such gene by another is dependent in the mutation of one or more other genes.

42. outlines biological relation of an organism and its ancestors.

43. produces spores not gametes.

44. "Numerous gene inheritance" that is a member of any group of non-allelic genes.

45. the actual genetic makeup of an individual.

46. fibrosis 1 in 25 is carrier, 1 in 2500 is affected.

47. The DNA sequence of a gene often varies from one individual to another. _____ is alternate type of genes for each trait.

6. a condition in which a person is born is born with additional toes or finger.

7. heredity pattern that show one genetic factor involved.

9. a combination of parent's phenotype.

10. hypothesis; possible explanation for hereditary.

11. during_____ peas produces many offspring.

13. is when intermediate phenotype is present on the offspring.

20. probability that an event will happen in two or more different ways.

23. (a disease) it is a dominant lethal condition that affects the brain.

25. have different alleles in an organism.

29. coming off to one character at a time. Also, Mendel first do this in his observation.

30. a diploid organism's both alleles are the same.

31. shape red blood cells become distorted into_____. "Sickle-cell anemia" is a disorder that causes oxygen to be low which is not enough throughout the affected body.

32. individuals that have only one member of the chromosome pair.

34. Distinguishing quality; a sundry for the character.

38. the relative like hood of an event happening.

39. breeding referring to organisms that passes down same variety of phenotypic trait to their offspring over generations.

41. Gregor Mendel, the father of genetics started breeding this in 1857.

44. inheritance by transmission from parents to offspring.