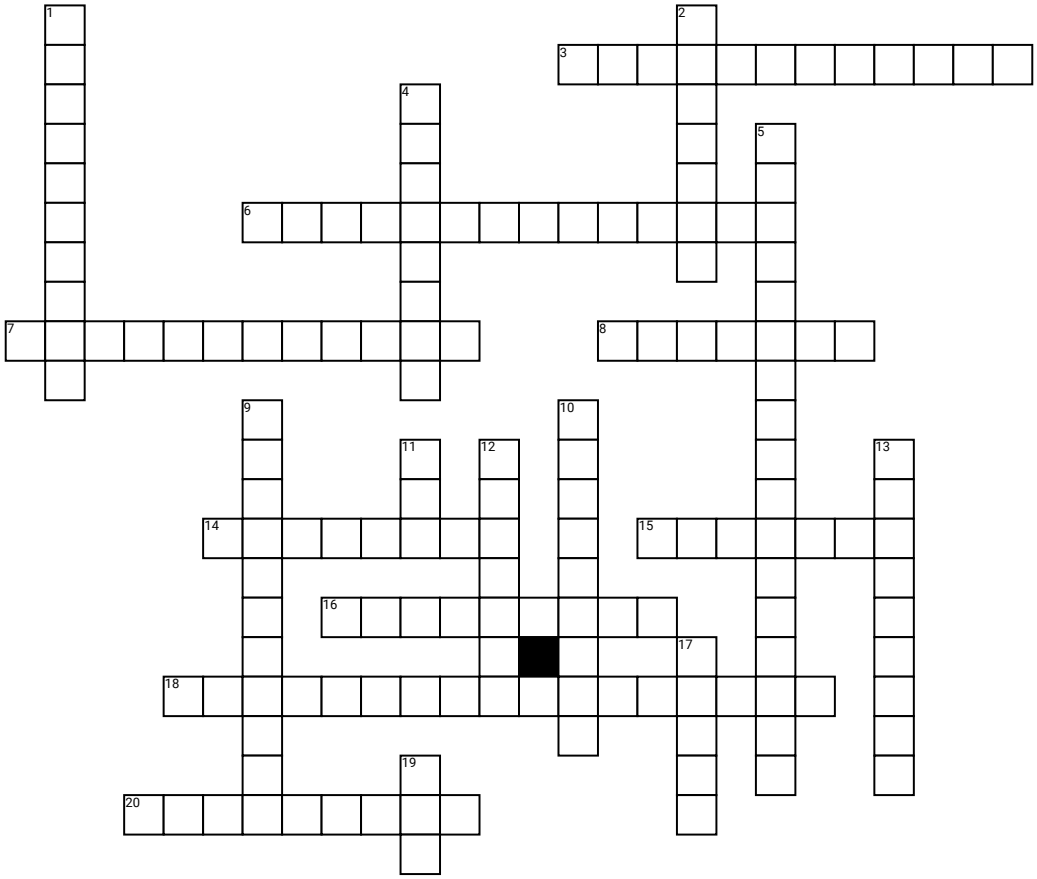
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

DMD



Across

3. having two different alleles of a particular gene or genes.

6. is the process by which DNA makes a copy of itself during cell division

7. a mutation that exchanges one base for another

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

14. most important, powerful, or influential.

15. a mature haploid male or female germ cell which is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

16. relating to or denoting heritable characteristics controlled by genes that are expressed in offspring only when inherited from both parents, i.e., when not masked by a dominant characteristic inherited from one parent.

18. stepwise by the polymerization of amino acids in a unidirectional manner, beginning at the N-terminus and ending at the C-terminus.

20. he product or result of something

Down

1. having two identical alleles of a particular gene or genes.

2. 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.

4. h a part of a chromosome or a sequence of DNA is left out during DNA replication.

5. A set of theories that attempts to explain inheritance and biological diversity

9. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.

10. the changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that may be transmitted to subsequent generations

11. ribonucleic acid, a nucleic acid present in all living cells

12. a type of cell division that results in two daughter cells each having the same number and kind of chromosomes as the parent nucleus, typical of ordinary tissue growth.

13. s the addition of one or more nucleotide base pairs into a DNA sequence.

17. a unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring

19. a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes

Word Bank

mutations	mitosis	RNA	DNA replication
offspring	heterozygous	homozygous	Mendelian genetics
proteins synthesis	DNA	meiosis	alleles
gametes	chromosomes	Substitution	recessive
insertion	genes	dominant	deletion