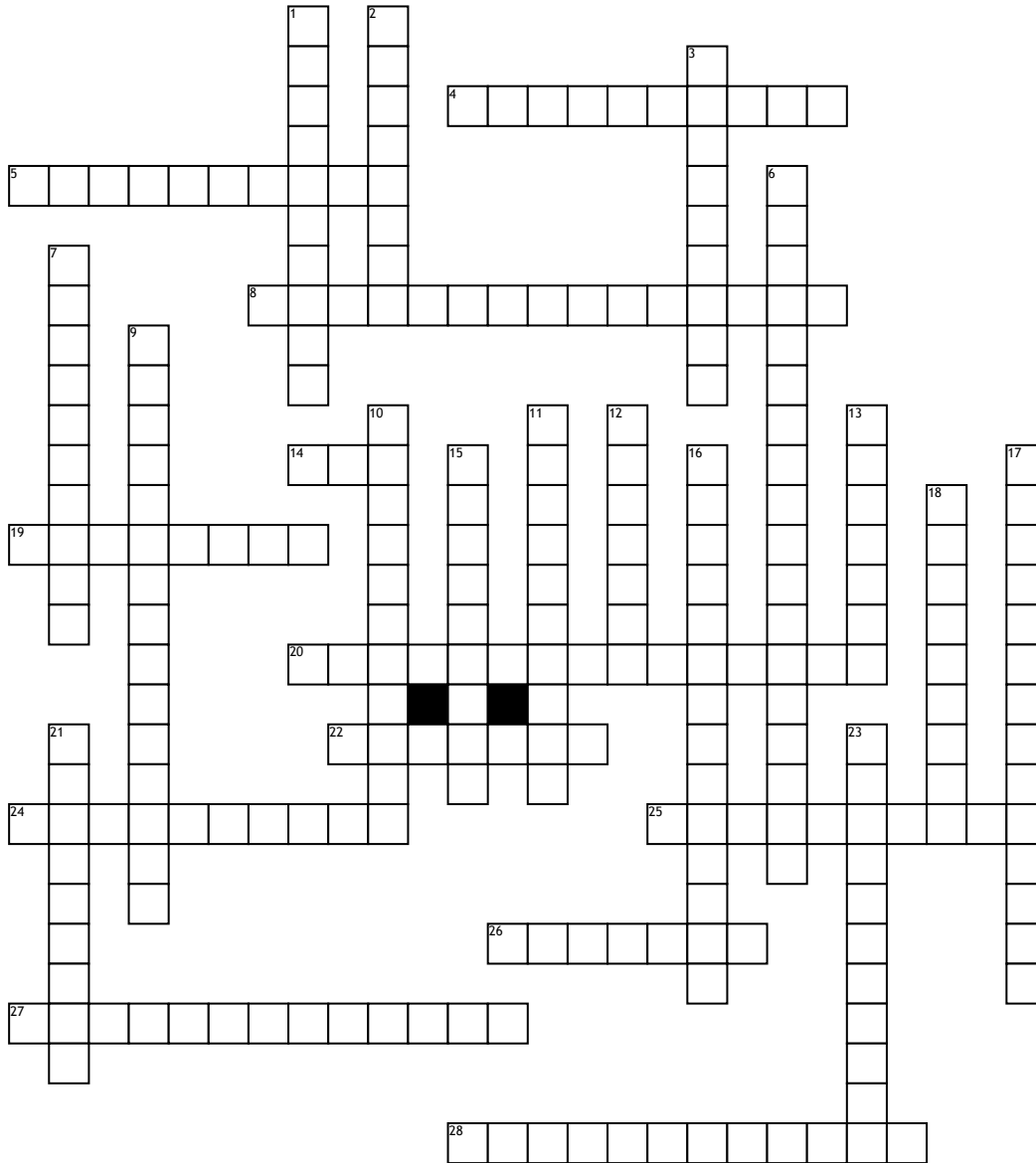


Name: _____

Genetic Terms assignment



Across

4. -A cell with too few or too many chromosomes -Caused by nondisjunction in meiosis
5. A chart of the chromosome makeup of any cell
8. Mating of two individuals for two particular traits
14. Is any organism that has genetically engineered materials
19. One more chromosome in a pair ex: 47 in each cell
20. Allele that is masked by the presence of a dominant allele. Will be expressed in the offspring if the dominant allele is absent
22. Is a type of cell division that produces non-identical cells with half of the number of chromosomes
24. A type of Dominance in which: -neither allele for the trait is completely dominant
25. Organisms have genetic material from other species

26. -Indicates half of a complete set of chromosomes -Found in sex cells (aka gametes i.e. sperm & egg)
27. The use of organisms to make useful products
28. A gene that works together with other genes in order to control the expression of a trait

Down

1. Passes more than two sets of chromosomes -Zygote produced is triploid (3n)
2. One less chromosome in a pair
3. Germ cell undergoes meiosis to produce 1 egg (gets the most cytoplasm) and 3 polar bodies (eggs that don't matter)
6. Is the international production of new genes and alteration of genomes by the substitution or introduction of new genetic material
7. Genotype in which both alleles are the same
9. A cross involving one gene (one pair of alleles)
10. Usually go unnoticed unless a significant number of cells are involved

11. Is a sex-linked, recessive disorder caused by the allele h.
12. Double ring purines (2 options)
13. Single ring, pyrimidines (2 options)
15. Gene segment becomes free from its chromosomes and is reinserted backwards
16. When both parents are heterozygous for both traits, their offspring will display a
17. -Abnormal separation of chromosomes -Can occur in meiosis 1 or meiosis 2
18. Long, thin fibers that are a mixture of DNA and proteins
21. DNA replication occurs, chromosomes now have two identical strands called chromatids
23. Mendel's First Law, Hereditary traits are determined by pairs of alleles from each parent