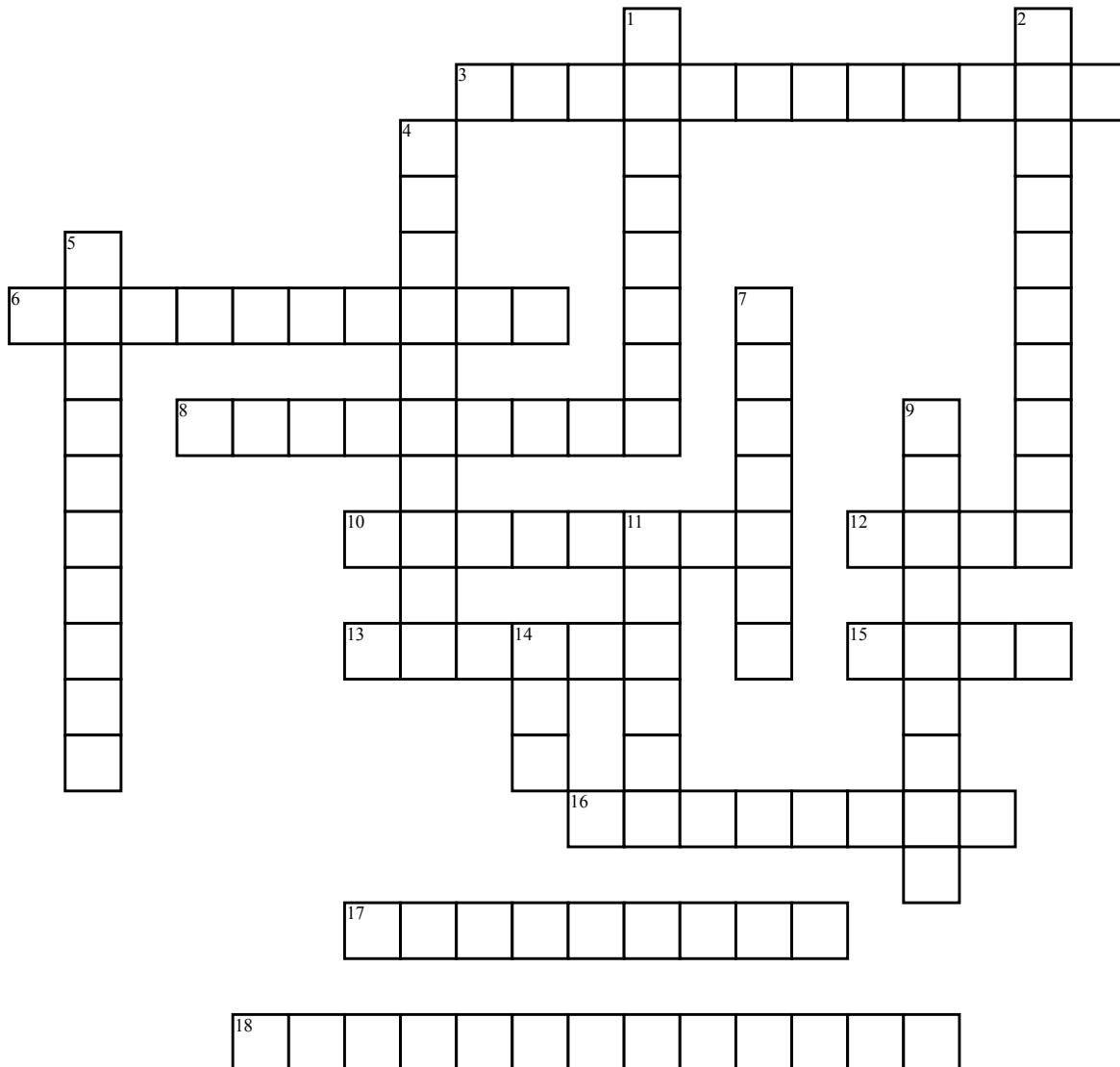


# Genetics



## Across

**3.** when an individual has two different alleles

**6.** when an individual has two of the same allele

**8.** found in the cells nucleus, it is the number of visual appearances of the chromosomes in the cell

**10.** expressed in a phenotype, it is the gene or allele repressing the recessive gene or allele

**12.** a unit of hereditary that is transferred from parent to offspring

**13.** Austrian monk who discovered the basics principles of hereditary through experiments in his garden

**15.** the plural position of a gene or mutation on a chromosome

**16.** the genetic constitution of an individual organism is

**17.** expressed in a phenotype, it is the gene or allele being repressed by the dominant gene or allele

**18.** (Two-words) a diagram that is used to predict the outcome of a specific cross or breeding experiment

## Down

**1.** the lineage of an individual and all of its direct ancestors

**2.** forming DNA, it is a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group

**4.** a nucleic acid found in the nucleus of living things containing genetic information

**5.** chromosomes having the same structural features and patterns of genes

**7.** a mature male or female haploid germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex to form a zygote

**9.** observable characteristics resulting from the interaction of its genotype and its environment

**11.** one of two or more alternative forms of a gene, resulting from mutation on chromosomes

**14.** Deoxyribonucleic acid