

Name: _____ Date: _____

Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

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| 1. segment of DNA that codes for a trait and is transferred from parent to offspring | A. Homozygous |
| 2. inheritance of traits from parents to offspring | B. Heterozygous |
| 3. change in the DNA sequence caused by the loss of one or more base pairs | C. Chromosome |
| 4. the building blocks of proteins | D. Phenotype |
| 5. change in the DNA sequence caused by the replacement of one or more base pairs | E. Gene |
| 6. a substance that slows or stops the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms | F. Recessive |
| 7. a change in the DNA sequence caused by the addition of one or more base pairs | G. Dominant |
| 8. a permanent change in the DNA sequence of a gene | H. Insertion |
| 9. having two identical alleles for a particular trait | I. Amino Acids |
| 10. the different forms of a gene for a given trait | J. Antibiotic |
| 11. having two different alleles for a particular trait | K. Alleles |
| 12. the physical appearance or characteristics seen in an organism | L. Heredity |
| 13. the process by which DNA is copied | M. Mutation |
| 14. abbreviation for “ribonucleic acid,” which is a type of nucleic acid that plays a role in making proteins | N. DNA |
| 15. a complex of nucleic acids and proteins that make up chromosomes | O. Replication |
| 16. a shape that looks like a twisted ladder | P. Chromatin |
| 17. an abbreviation for “deoxyribonucleic acid,” which is the genetic material passed from parent to offspring | Q. Deletion |
| 18. overriding the effect of a different variant of the same gene | R. Helix |
| 19. the hidden genetic variation evident only when there are two alleles | S. RNA |
| 20. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes | T. Substitution |