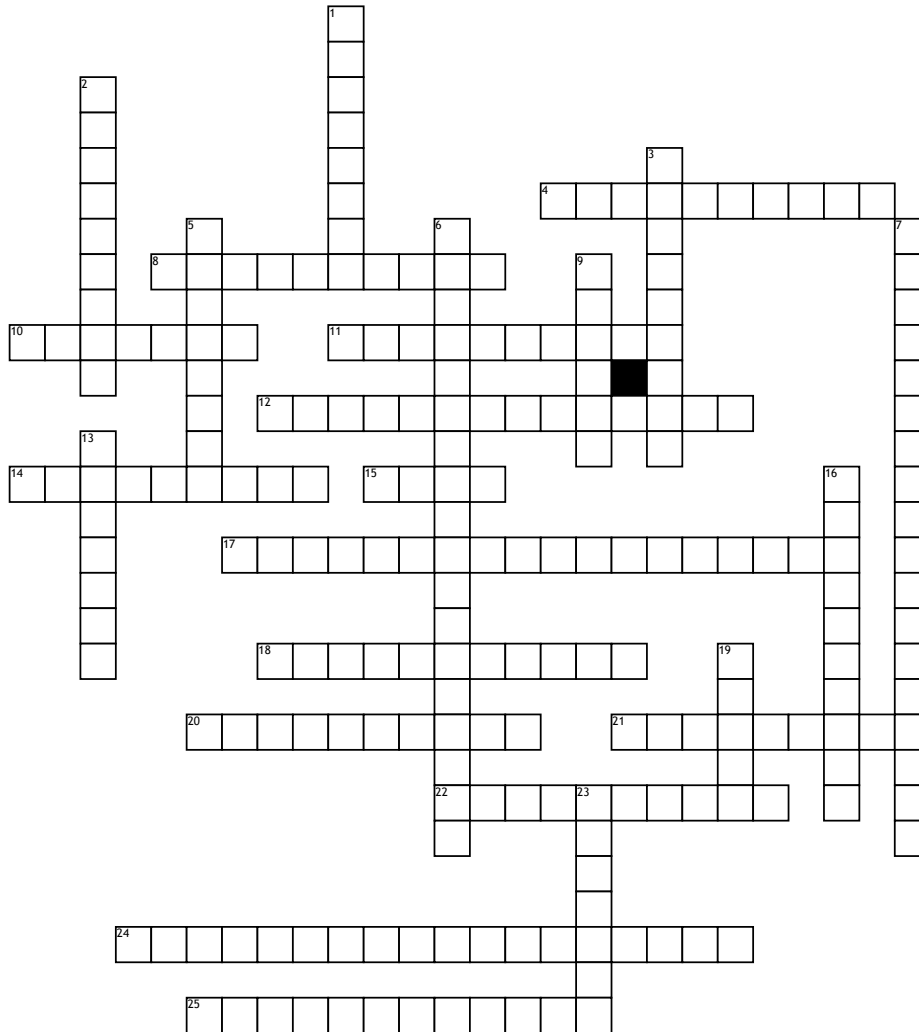


Heredity



Across

- 4. a severe form of muscular dystrophy caused by a genetic defect and usually affecting boys.
- 8. a particular gene that has identical alleles on both homologous chromosomes.
- 10. 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.
- 11. a medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing the sufferer to bleed severely from even a slight injury. The condition is typically caused by a hereditary lack of a coagulation factor, most often factor VIII.
- 12. an individual or strain whose chromosome complement consists of more than two complete copies of the genome of a single ancestral species – compare allopolyploid.
- 14. the number and visual appearance of the chromosomes in the cell nuclei of an organism or species.
- 15. A process of cell division divided into five stages
- 17. a mode of inheritance in which a mutation in a gene on the X chromosome causes the phenotype to be expressed in males
- 18. the cytoplasmic division of a cell at the end of mitosis or meiosis, bringing about the separation into two daughter cells.

- 20. the resting phase between successive mitotic divisions of a cell, or between the first and second divisions of meiosis.
 - 21. relating to or denoting heritable characteristics controlled by genes that are expressed in offspring
 - 22. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.
 - 24. one of several ways that a trait, disorder, or disease can be passed down through families.
 - 25. refers to a pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive – they're different
- Down**
- 1. the passing on of physical or mental characteristics genetically from one generation to another.
 - 2. cells and organisms are those containing more than two paired (homologous) sets of chromosomes
 - 3. the material of which the chromosomes of organisms other than bacteria
 - 5. characteristics that are controlled by genes that are expressed in offspring even when inherited from only one parent.

- 6. Dominance in genetics is a relationship between alleles of one gene, in which the effect on phenotype of one allele masks the contribution of a second allele at the same locus. The first allele is dominant and the second allele is recessive.
- 7. a hereditary disease marked by degeneration of the brain cells and causing chorea and progressive dementia.
- 9. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome.
- 13. a condition in which an extra copy of a chromosome is present in the cell nuclei, causing developmental abnormalities.
- 16. the presence of an abnormal number of chromosomes in a cell, for example a human cell having 45 or 4
- 19. semen
- 23. 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.

Word Bank

Sperm	Recessive	Chromatin	Cytokinesis	Homozygous
Autosomal recessive	Mitosis	Meiosis	Karyotype	Huntington's disease
autopolyploidy	Interphase	heterozygous	Allele	Chromosome
X- linked inheritance	Trisomy	Heredity	Duchenne MD	PMAT
Aneuploidy	Polyploid	Dominant	Autosomal dominance	Hemophilia