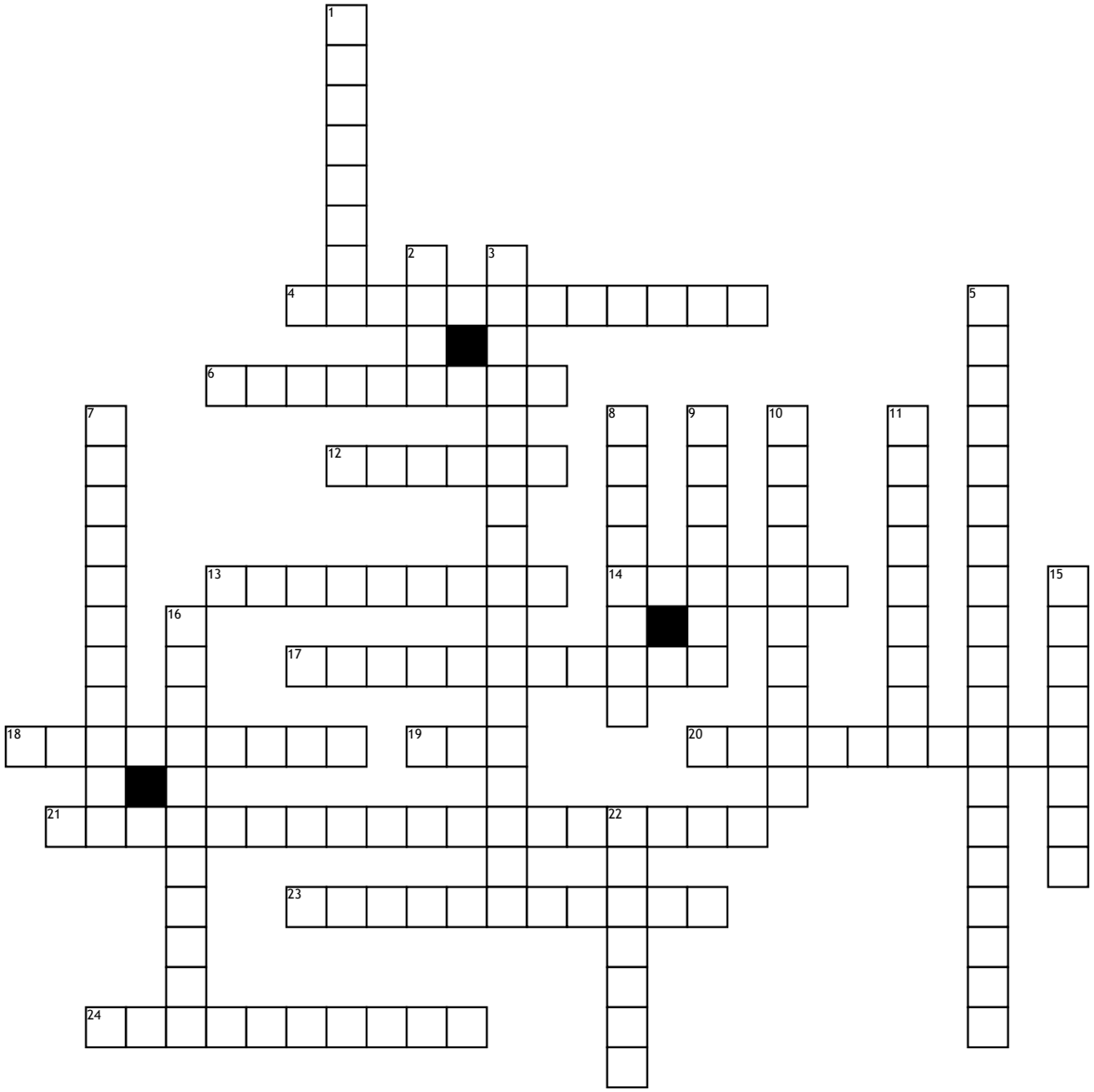
Name: _____ Date: _____

biology chapter 9



Across

4. A diploid individual with different alleles for a particular gene

6. a trait that is under control of a single gene.

12. alternative forms of a gene

13. a visual representation of an individual's entire genome organised into homologous pairs

14. the complete set of DNA contained within the haploid set of an organism's chromosomes.

17. single ring structure; T and C

18. All of the observable characteristics of an organism. A result of inheritance and the environment.

19. double stranded nucleic acid chain made up of nucleotides. Carries the instructions for proteins which are required for cell

20. A diploid individual with two identical alleles at a particular genetic locus

21. any external effect caused by scientific endeavours that relates to moral problems or quandaries, typically pertaining to real-world situations and contexts

23. changes to an organism's phenotype resulting from modifications to gene expression

24. when a cell or organism varies in the usual number of chromosomes in its genome by the addition or loss of a chromosome

Down

1. Set of alleles present in the DNA of an individual organism. A result of inheritance.

2. A section of DNA that carries the code to make a protein

3. any external effect caused by scientific endeavours that relates to people and groups, particularly to do with factors surrounding a person's lifestyle, culture, and/or social class

5. A form of inheritance in which neither allele is dominant, and both are expressed. This results in a third phenotype in which the expressed physical trait is a combination of the phenotypes of both alleles.

7. The conditions and resources external to an organism with which that organism typically interacts.

8. a gene which has a small effect on a phenotype, but works with other polygenes to produce observable variation in a trai

9. double ring structure; A and G

10. the structure made of protein and nucleic acids that carries genetic information

11. a genetic abnormality where an organism has two extra chromosomes

15. a genetic abnormality where an organism has one missing chromosome

16. The full phenotypic expression of both alleles is observed. Both genes are considered dominant.

22. a genetic abnormality where an organism has one extra chromosome