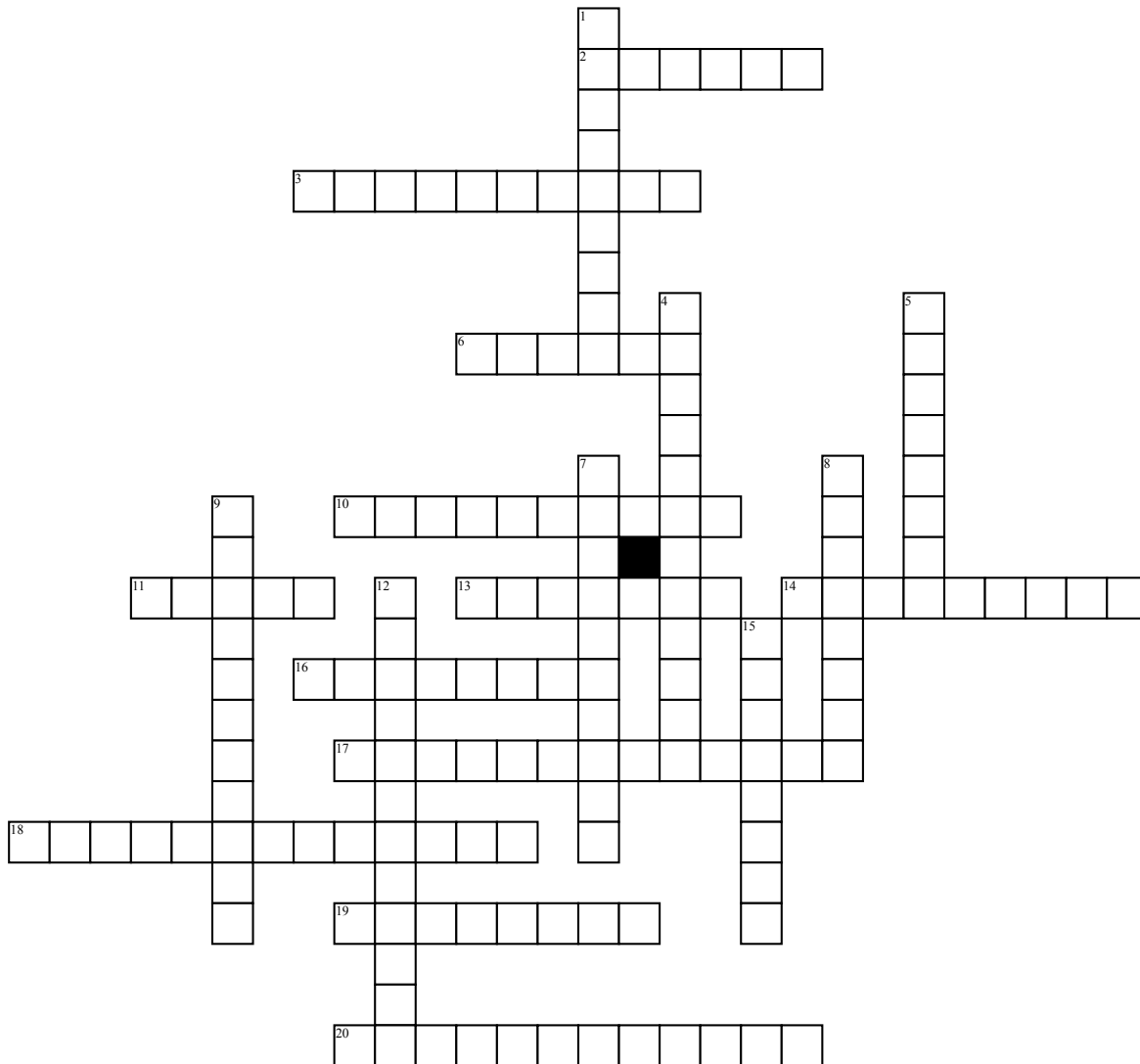


Genetic Terms



Across

2. The offspring of two animals or plants of different breeds, varieties, species, or genera, especially as produced through human manipulation for specific genetic characteristics.

3. Having identical pairs of genes for any given pair of hereditary characteristics.

6. Any of several forms of a gene, usually arising through mutation, that are responsible for hereditary variation.

10. Of or relating to two different alleles that are fully expressed in a heterozygous individual.

11. A genetically determined characteristic or condition.

13. An organism that carries a gene for a trait but does not show the trait itself. Carriers can produce offspring that express the trait by mating with another carrier of the same gene.

14. The chromosomes of a cell, usually displayed as a systematized arrangement of chromosome pairs in descending order of size.

16. The genetic makeup of an organism or group of organisms with reference to a single trait, set of traits, or an entire complex of traits.

17. The union of male and female gametic nuclei.

18. A chromosome, differing in shape or function from other chromosomes, that determines the sex of an individual.

19. Of or relating to an animal, all of whose ancestors derive over many generations from a recognized breed.

20. Having dissimilar pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristic.

Down

1. The appearance of an organism resulting from the interaction of the genotype and the environment.

4. A single-stranded molecule of RNA that is synthesized in the nucleus from a DNA template and then enters the cytoplasm, where its genetic code specifies the amino acid sequence for protein synthesis.

5. The passage of biological traits or characteristics from parents to offspring through the inheritance of genes.

7. The mating of closely related individuals, as cousins, sire-daughter, brother-sister, or self-fertilized plants, which tends to increase the number of individuals that are homozygous for a trait and therefore increases the appearance of recessive traits.

8. A sudden departure from the parent type in one or more heritable characteristics, caused by a change in a gene or a chromosome.

9. A small RNA molecule, consisting of a strand of nucleotides folded into a clover-leaf shape, that picks up an unattached amino acid within the cell cytoplasm and conveys it to the ribosome for protein synthesis.

12. In genetics, a type of grid used to show the gametes of each parent and their possible offspring; a type of grid that can indicate all the possible outcomes of a genetic cross

15. A genealogical table, chart, list, or record, especially of a purebred animal.