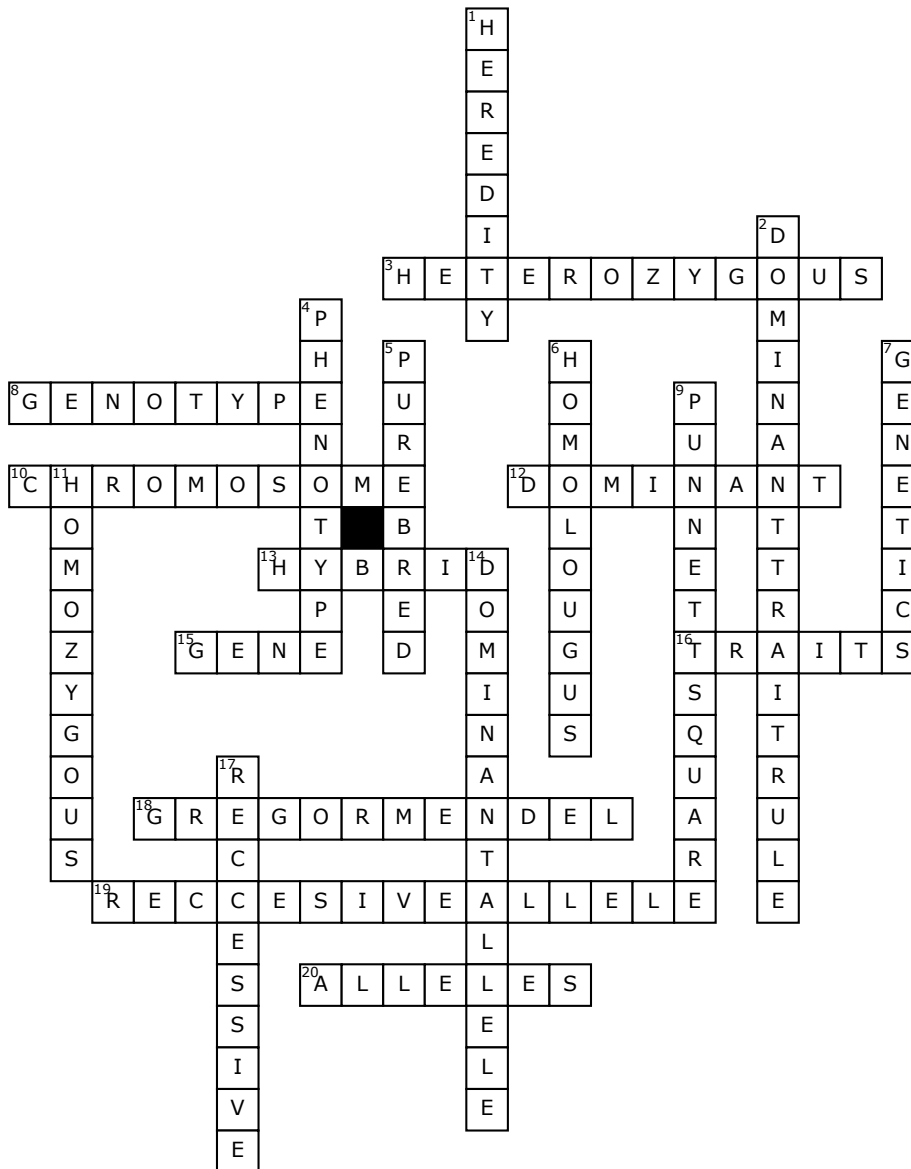


Science



Across

- 3.** Having two different alleles (letters) for a trait Ex. Hh Tt Ll
8. An organism's genetic makeup or allele combinations Ex. Tt (genotype) for Tall plants if T= tall and t= short
10. Thread like structures located inside a nucleus of an animal and plant cells
12. Describes a trait that covers over, or dominates, another form of that trait; represented by capital letters
13. Offspring of crosses between parents with different traits; Ex. a mutt, a dog that is a mix of two or more different species of dogs (Tt Hh - heterozygous)
15. A section of a chromosome that contains instructions for a specific trait

- 16.** Characteristics that an organism can pass on to its offspring through its genes
18. A moravian scientist who is the father of genetics
19. The first allele is dominant and the second allele is recessive.
20. Different versions of the same gene (the pairs of letters representing a gene); example: Ff Tt Gg
Down
1. Passing of traits (genetic material) from parents to offspring
2. Strong inherited traits hide weak traits
4. An organism's physical appearance, or visible traits. Ex. wrinkled seeds, freckles, blue eyes

- 5.** Coming from ancestors of unmixed breed; (bb BB -homozygous) ; the offspring of many generations that have the same traits
6. Similar in position,structure,relation, in particular
7. The study of how traits are passed from parents to offspring
9. A "tool" used to predict the probability of certain traits in offspring that shows the different ways alleles can combine
11. Having two identical alleles for a trait; Ex. HH tt LL
14. TT or Tt
17. Describes a trait that is covered over, or dominated, by another form of that trait and seems to disappear; recessive genes are hidden by dominant genes.