

- A. True Breeding-If an organism has a certain characteristic that always passed onto its offspring.
- B. Allele-One of a pair of genes that occupies the same position on homologous chromosomes.
- C.Genotype-Two-letter set that represents the alleles an organism possesses for a certain.
- D.Phenotype-The observation expression of an organism's genes.
- E.Homozygous genotype-A genotype in which both alleles are identical.
- F.A genotype with two different alleles.
- G.Dominant allele-An allele that will determine phenotype if just one is present in the genotype.
- H.Recessive allele-An allele that will not determine the phenotype unless the genotype is homozygous in that allele.
- I.Pedigree-A diagram that follows a particular phenotype through several generations.
- J.Monohybrid cross-A cross between two individuals concentrating on only one definable trait.
- K.Dihybrid cross-A cross between two individuals concentrating on two definable traits.
- L.Autosomes-Chromosomes that do not determine the sex of an individual.
- M.Sex chromosomes-Chromosomes that determine the sex of an individual.
- N.Antigen-A protein that when introduced in the blood triggers the production of an antibody.
- O.Autosomal inheritance-Inheritance of a genetic trait not on a sex chromosome.
- P.Genetic disease carrier- A person who is heterozygous in a recessive genetic disorder.
- Q.Sex-linked inheritance-Inheritance of a genetic trait located on the sex chromosomes.
- R.Mutation-A radical chemical change in one or more alleles
- S.change in chromosomes structure-A situation in which a chromosome loses or gains genes during meiosis.
- T.Change in the chromosome number-A situation in which abnormal cellular events in meiosis lead to either none of a particular chromosome in gamete or more than one chromosome in the gamete.

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MOD 6 SG

2.A

3.meiosis

4.yes

5. 25%

6.p1

7.f1

8. Yes.

9.yes.

10.g1

11.g1

12.yes.

13.because.

14.yes.

15.because.

16.50%

17.0.

18.genetics.