



**Across**

- 7 having two dominant alleles (BB)
- 8 describes the number of times a genotype would appear in the offspring after a cross.

**Down**

- 1 parent generation
- 2 individual with identical alleles for a trait
- 3 also called Rhesus factor, is a type of protein found on the outside of red blood cells.

- 9 an inherited trait is determined by pairs of factors (alleles) that segregate so that each gamete contains one copy
- 11 cross between individuals that differ in one trait. They are both homozygous, one is dominant and the other is recessive.
- 15 trait for which phenotypes vary between extremes
- 17 pertains to the relative number of offspring manifesting a particular trait or combination of traits.
- 18 inheritance whereby dominant trait (or allele) conceals presence of recessive trait (or allele)
- 19 grid showing possible results of genetic crosses
- 26 neither allele for the same gene conceals the presence of the other – blending of the two traits
- 27 refer to the occurrence of a gene with more than two alleles for a particular gene.
- 30 laid the foundation for the field of genetics, the science of inheritance.
- 31 is a portion of DNA that determines a certain trait.
- 4 two alleles for a gene are expressed equally. The expressed trait is a combination of the phenotypes of both alleles for the gene.
- 5 He believed that he saw a complete miniature person, called a homunculus, in the head of sperm.
- 6 trait (or allele) not expressed when the dominant form is present
- 7 having two recessive alleles (bb)
- 10 combination of alleles for a trait (what the actual genetics/alleles are)
- 12 proved mendels ideas right using grasshoppers
- 13 the study of heredity, or the passing of traits from parents to offspring
- 14 proved mendels ideas right using sea urchins
- 16 is a specific form of a gene. Alleles are responsible for the variations in which a given trait can be expressed.
- 20 trait controlled by genes on X or Y chromosomes
- 21 trait controlled by many genes
- 22 genes on the same chromosome
- 23 The Greek philosopher Aristotle (384–322 B.C.E.) proposed the first widely accepted theory of inheritance, called
- 24 individual with different alleles for a trait
- 25 trait (or allele) expressed when present.
- 28 cross between homozygous recessive individual and an individual with unknown genotype
- 29 visible expression of a trait (what you see)