

S30 Unit A: Genetics Terms

Here are some terms you will encounter in the Genetics part of this unit. Use your textbook/notes/the internet to match each term to its definition.

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| <u>r</u> - strands of DNA, genetic information, bundled inside of the nucleus of each cell. | a) XY |
| <u>p</u> - a diagram of chromosomes, ordered from longest to shortest | b) diploid |
| <u>a</u> - in chromosome 23, this means male | c) meiosis |
| <u>l</u> - in chromosome 23, this means female | d) proteins |
| <u>k</u> - a section of DNA making a particular trait | e) mitosis |
| <u>i</u> - type of trait or gene that occurs more often | f) gametes |
| <u>o</u> - type of trait or gene that occurs less often | g) haploid |
| <u>d</u> - building blocks of tissues, enzymes and hormones | h) phenotype |
| <u>e</u> - the process where a cell divides into two replicas of itself | i) dominant |
| <u>q</u> - type of cell that divides using mitosis | j) allele |
| <u>f</u> - the sperm and egg are examples of these type of reproductive cells | k) gene |
| <u>c</u> - the process where a cell crosses over genetic material, resulting in a gamete | l) XX |
| <u>s</u> - the process where genetic material is exchanged during meiosis | m) genotype |
| <u>b</u> - autosomal cells in your body are these type, containing a full set of genetic material. Abbreviated as "2n". | n) fertilization |
| <u>g</u> - gametes cells in your body are these type, containing a half set of genetic material. Abbreviated as "n". | o) recessive |
| <u>n</u> - process where a sperm and egg combine | p) karyotype |
| <u>J</u> - one particular form of gene or trait that is possible. Abbreviated with capital and lower case letters. | q) autosomal |
| <u>h</u> - term for the visible trait produced | r) chromosome |
| <u>m</u> - term for the allele combination that make a particular trait. A combination of alleles. | s) crossing over |