Genetic Terms

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| **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. |