

# Vocabulary Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

---

| <b>Vocabulary</b> | <b>Draw a Picture</b> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| DNA               |                       |
| Chromosomes       |                       |
| Genes             |                       |
| Heredity          |                       |
| Character         |                       |
| Trait             |                       |
| Alleles           |                       |

**Vocabulary Review** *(continued)*

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Phenotype</b>            |  |
| <b>Genotype</b>             |  |
| <b>Homozygous</b>           |  |
| <b>Heterozygous</b>         |  |
| <b>Dominant trait</b>       |  |
| <b>Recessive trait</b>      |  |
| <b>Incomplete dominance</b> |  |
| <b>Codominance</b>          |  |

# Vocabulary Definitions

Cut on the dotted lines and post around the room.



**Deoxyribonucleic acid, a double-stranded helical molecule that carries genetic information.**

**Single strands of DNA are tightly packaged into a concentrated mass. Different species have different numbers of chromosomes. Human cells contain 46 chromosomes in the cell nucleus. Dogs have 78, cats have 38, mosquitoes have 6, and horses have 64 chromosomes. Half of our chromosomes are inherited from our father and half are inherited from our mother.**

**Specific segments of DNA that are like instructions for all of our characteristics such as the shape of our nose and color of our hair.**

**The transmission of characteristics from parent to offspring through genes.**

**A feature that is inherited such as flower color, hair color, and height.**

**Different variations of a character, such as purple flowers, white flowers, red fur, etc.**

**Variations of a gene. For example, flower color, fur color, and hair color.**

**Observable characteristic such as a dog's fur color.**

**The alleles that an individual has inherited such as one allele for brown fur and one allele for yellow fur.**

**The trait or allele that is expressed even if an individual has only inherited one copy of that allele.**

**Having two identical alleles for a certain characteristic. For example, inheriting one allele that codes for white flowers from one parent and one allele that also codes for white flowers from the other parent.**

**Having two different alleles for a certain characteristic. For example, inheriting one allele that codes for purple flowers from one parent and one allele that codes for white flowers from the other parent.**

**Expressed only if an individual has inherited a copy of the recessive allele from both parents.**

**Example:**

- ▶ **dominant allele + dominant allele = dominant phenotype**
- ▶ **dominant allele + recessive allele = dominant phenotype**
- ▶ **recessive allele + recessive allele = recessive phenotype**

**Offspring of two true breeding parents does not resemble either parent, but is an intermediate of both parents. For example, if a red flower were crossed with a white flower, the offspring would have pink flowers.**

**Offspring of two true breeding parents resemble both parents and neither trait is completely dominant. For example a blue flower crossed with a yellow flower would produce offspring with blue and yellow striped flowers.**