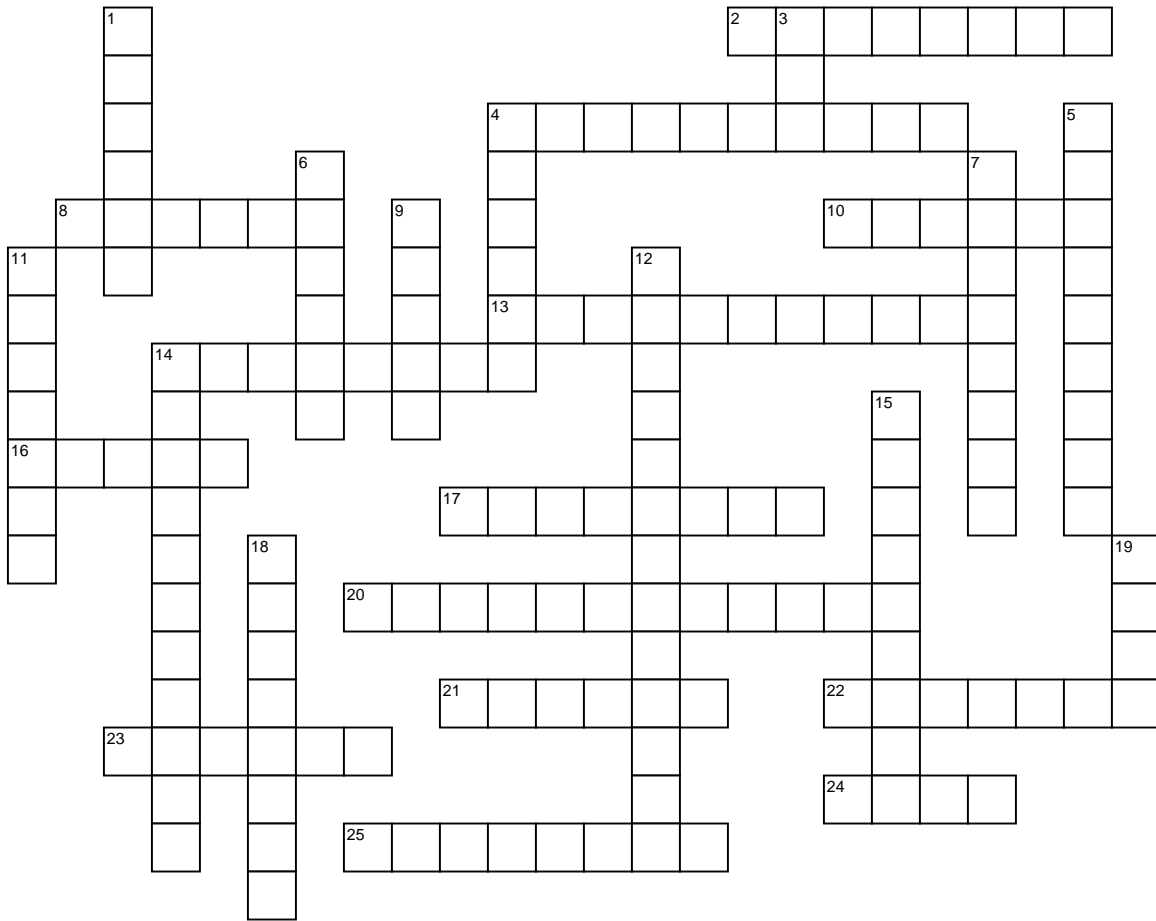


Plants 7.1

Genetics



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ACROSS

- 2 – The science that deals with the laws and processes of inheritance in plants and animals.
- 4 – Possessing identical genes with respect to any given pair or series of alleles.
- 8 – The organ of a flower which bears the pollen (microspores) consisting of the stalk (filament) and the anther.
- 10 – The alternative forms of genes having the same place in homologous chromosomes which influence the development of alternative traits or characters.
- 13 – The transmission of genetic factors from parent to offspring.
- 14 – Genetically pure plants resulting from many generations.
- 16 – The body that, after fertilization, becomes the seed; the egg-containing unit of the ovary.
- 17 – Three times the haploid number of chromosomes in the cell nucleus. Endosperm tissue is triploid as a result of the double pollination of the ovule.
- 20 – Having two different genes at the same locus on a pair of homologous chromosomes.
- 21 – A “sex-cell,” capable of uniting with another gamete to produce a cell (fertilized egg, or zygote) that in turn is capable of developing into a new individual.
- 22 – Having one genome comprising two sets of chromosomes..
- 23 – The female element of a flower; composed of stigma, style, and ovary.
- 24 – The simplest unit of inheritance. Physically, each gene is apparently a nucleic acid with a unique structure. It influences certain traits.
- 25 – A gene that prevents its allele from having a phenotypic effect.

DOWN

- 1 – A fertilized ovum or egg, it is the diploid cell formed from the union of the sperm with an ovum.
- 3 – The reproductive body produced by a female organism: in animals, the ovum; in plants, the germ cell, which after fertilization, develops into the embryo.
- 4 – The offspring resulting from crossing parent plants, often purebred, of different varieties or species
- 5 – The observed character of an individual .
- 6 – The saclike part of the stamen on seed-producing plants, which develops and contains the pollen..
- 7 – Genetic transmission of traits from parents to offspring.
- 9 – The portion of the pistil or carpel of a flower that contains one or more ovules.
- 11 – In genetics, this is half the number of chromosomes that are usually present in the nucleus; occurs during the division phase of meiosis.
- 12 – Union of pollen with the ovule to produce seeds.
- 14 – The transfer of the pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower, the first step in producing a fruit or seed.
- 15 – In genetics, a gene or trait which is masked by a dominant gene.
- 18 – The genetic constitution (gene makeup), expressed and latent, of an organism. Individuals of the same genotype breed alike.
- 19 – The embryo of a plant; also kernels of corn, wheat, etc., which botanically are seed like fruits as they include the ovary wall.