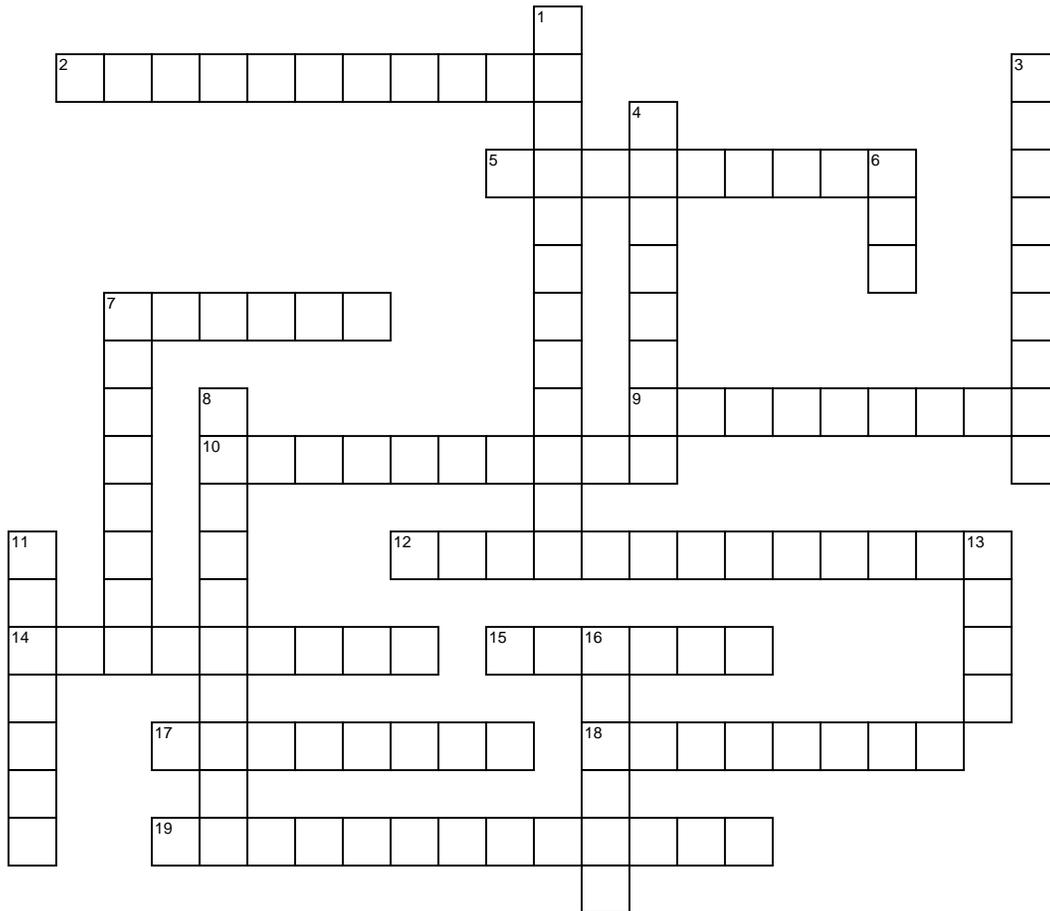


Roland-Story biology

A New Pair of Genes



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ACROSS

- 2** – A kind of gene action where one allele does not exhibit complete dominance over the other.
- 5** – In genetics, a gene or trait which is masked by a dominant gene.
- 7** – The alternative forms of genes having the same place in homologous chromosomes which influence the development of alternative traits.
- 9** – One strand of a doubled chromosome seen in the prophase and metaphase of mitosis.
- 10** – Possessing identical genes with respect to any given pair or series of alleles.
- 12** – The pollinating or breeding of plants or animals that belong to different species, races, breeds, varieties, etc.

- 14** – The observed character of an individual without reference to its genetic nature. Individuals of the same phenotype look alike but may not breed alike.
- 15** – A fertilized ovum or egg, it is the diploid cell formed from the union of the sperm with an ovum.
- 17** – A gene that prevents its allele from having a phenotypic effect.
- 18** – A variant, differing genetically and often visibly from its parent or parents and arising rather suddenly.
- 19** – The union of a sperm and egg.

DOWN

- 1** – Having two different genes at the same locus on a pair of homologous chromosomes.
- 3** A cross between individuals that

involves the pairing of contrasting traits.

- 4** – The science that deals with the laws and processes of inheritance in plants and animals.
- 6** – The reproductive body produced by a female organism: in animals, the ovum; in plants, the germ cell, which after fertilization, develops into the embryo.
- 7** – The phase in mitosis when chromatids separate and move toward opposite poles
- 8** – A microscopic, visible in the nucleus of the cell at the time of nuclear division, carries the genes, arranged in linear order.
- 11** – Having one genome comprising two sets of chromosomes.
- 13** – The simplest unit of inheritance.
- 16** – A “sex-cell,”