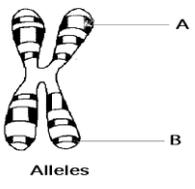


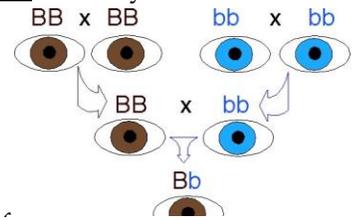
Science Vocabulary Genetics

Allele- A form of gene.



Alleles

Genetics- A Study of how traits are



Dominate allele- In a pair of alleles, the one that is present, determines the trait.

	a	a
A	Aa	Aa
A	Aa	Aa

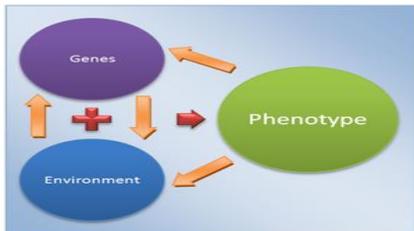
Recessive allele- In the pair of alleles, the one that is masked if a dominant allele is present.

	Mom	r	r
Dad	R	Rr	Rr
	r	rr	rr

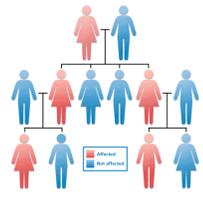
Genotype- An organism inherited a combination of alleles.

		pollen ♂	
		B	b
pistil ♀	B	BB	Bb
	b	Bb	bb

Phenotype- an organism's appearance.



Heredity- The passing of traits from parent to offspring.

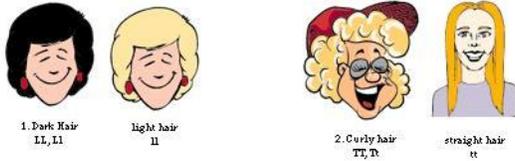


Generation- A group of people living during the same time and at the same stage of descent from an ancestor.

Grandmother > Mother > Daughter

Trait- A characteristic of an organism.

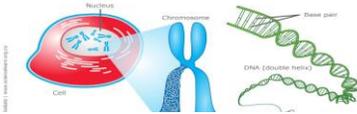
Example: Blue eyes.



Genes-Segment of DNA found on chromosomes, that determines the inheritance of a particular trait.



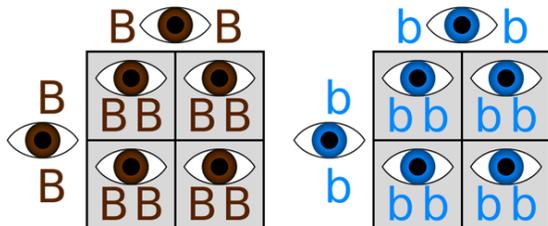
Chromosomes- A structure located in the nucleus of a cell, made of DNA that contains the genetic information needed to carry out cell function and make new cells.



Heterozygous (hybrid)- The alleles for a trait are different.



Homozygous (pure breed)



Gregor Mandel- “the Father of Genetics”. Gave us the principles of genetics. Did experiments with garden Peas. Australian



Monk.

DNA- Deoxyribonucleic Acid; the material found in a cell’s nucleus, that determines the genetic traits of the organism.



Inherited- to have received by genetic transmission (such as Brown eyes)

