

Name _____

Principles of Heredity



I D M S V G G F S P O N E N D B O V S C
G O Q O W Y S P H P O X C S D L K I W O
S M D H N Z T E M I W H N T Y J S U P M
C I O Y Y O N D T A E P A F T U W I I G
I N D W T O H A A T M M N W D B J W Q G
T A V I T I G Y E T E V I S S E C E R V
E N V Y M E L R B P H O M O Z Y G O U S
N C P K R E O I Y R N U O I Y X P Z W Y
E E Y G L Z N T B D I D D O Y I E O P J
G Z E H Y C O D B A I D O V I U X T R P
E S J G X N F Z E A B R C P U N N E T T
T A O W E T I A R L D O B F G B U E T P
E U L G Z U L Z X H F Z R Y G F U Q I E
S R X E R L I A M X K J D P H H U Z H Y
T Q B Q E T A M H Y B G A W G I V Z E Z
V Q O L A O L G G K J W C V G L D U T A
T N E D N E P E D N I X Q X O J W I E I
C S Y J D F U V A I Q C F B Q P G M A W

1. Gregor _____, the "father of genetics"
2. The first _____ generation is the offspring of a cross between parents that are pure for a given trait.
3. The principle of _____ and recessiveness.
4. The outward expression or appearance: _____
5. Cross that involves parents that differ in TWO traits. _____
6. The study of heredity: _____
7. An alternate form of a gene: _____
8. The Principle of _____ Assortment
9. Having non identical alleles (not pure; ex. Aa): _____
10. Having identical alleles (pure, ex. AA): _____
11. Square used to determine probability and results of cross: _____
12. The allele that is masked or covered up by the dominant allele: _____
13. The genetic make-up or an organism (Tt): _____
14. A cross that involves ONE pair of contrasting traits: _____
15. The plants Mendel did his studies on: _____
16. The likelihood that an event will happen: _____
17. When neither allele is dominant (they are both expressed) _____
18. Principle of _____ states that alleles separate when gametes are formed.

