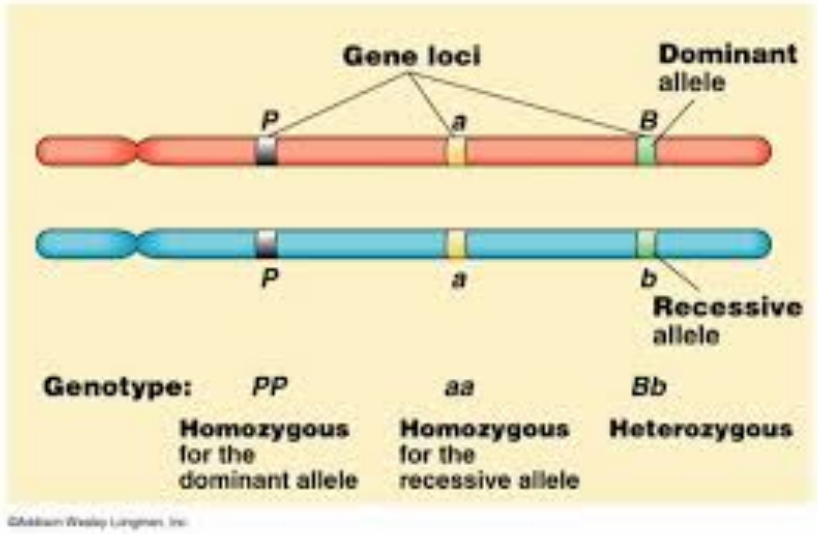
Chapter 11

Vocabulary -- Picture/Word

Day 1 Vocabulary Words

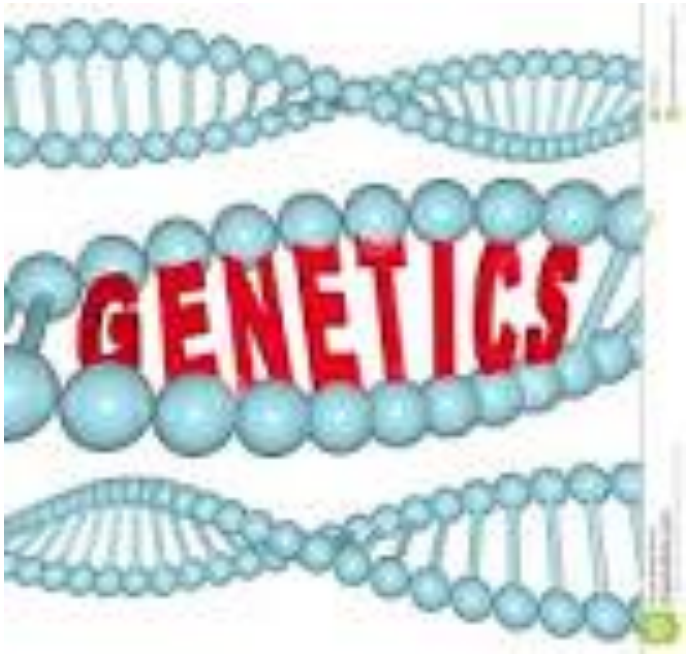

Gene loci
Dominant allele
P
a
B
P
a
b
Recessive allele
Genotype:
PP
aa
Bb
Homozygous for the dominant allele
Homozygous for the recessive allele
Heterozygous

Allele

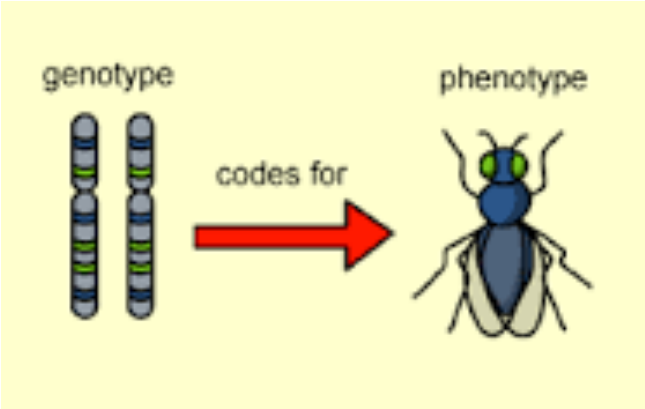
Genotype	Phenotype
EE Homozygous dominant	Detached Earlobes
Ee Heterozygous	Detached Earlobes
ee Homozygous recessive	Attached Earlobes

Dominant

Genetic Engineering



Genetics



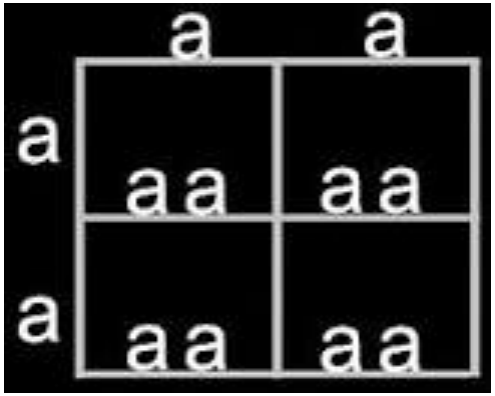
Genotype

Day 2 Vocabulary Words

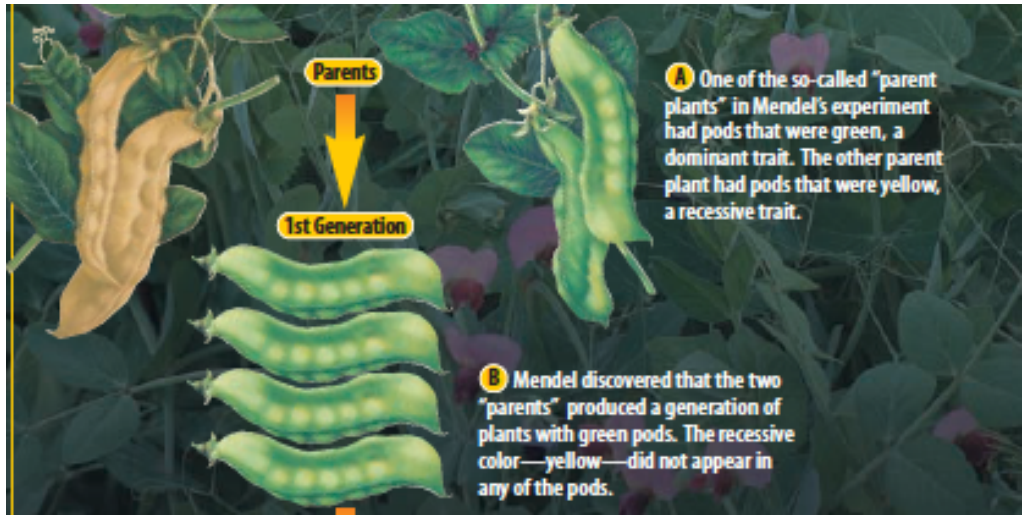
Heredity

	B	B
b	Bb	Bb
b	Bb	Bb

Heterozygous



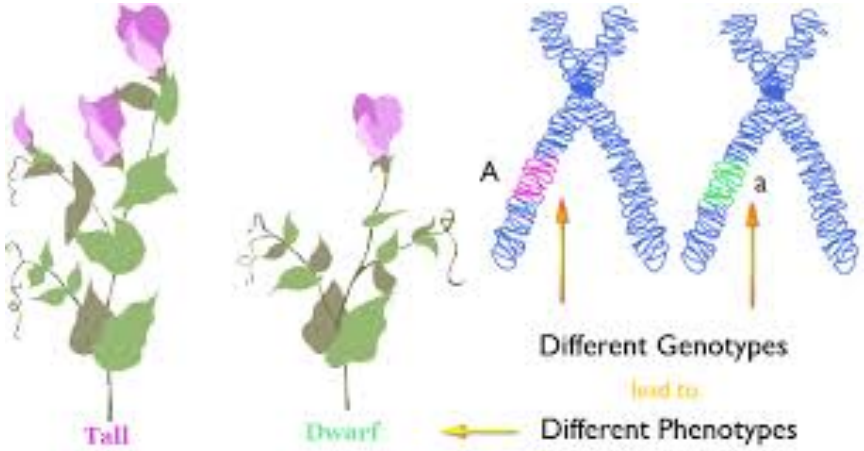
Homozygous


Parents
1st Generation
A One of the so-called "parent plants" in Mendel's experiment had pods that were green, a dominant trait. The other parent plant had pods that were yellow, a recessive trait.
B Mendel discovered that the two "parents" produced a generation of plants with green pods. The recessive color—yellow—did not appear in any of the pods.

Hybrid

Incomplete Dominance

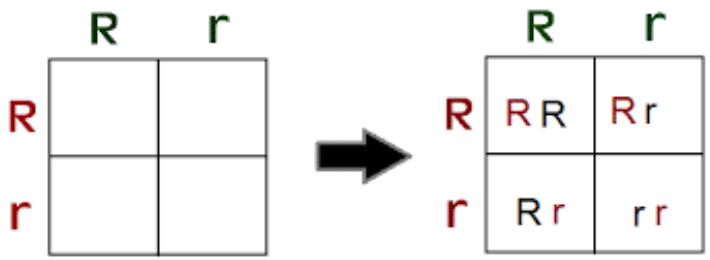
Day 3 Vocabulary Words


Tall
Dwarf
A
a
Different Genotypes
lead to
Different Phenotypes

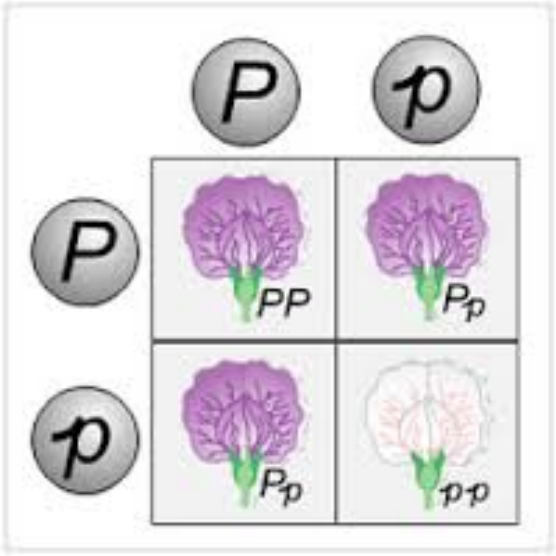
Phenotype

Polygenic inheritance refers to any trait, such as human skin color, that can be expressed in varying gradients because it i influenced by multiple genes.

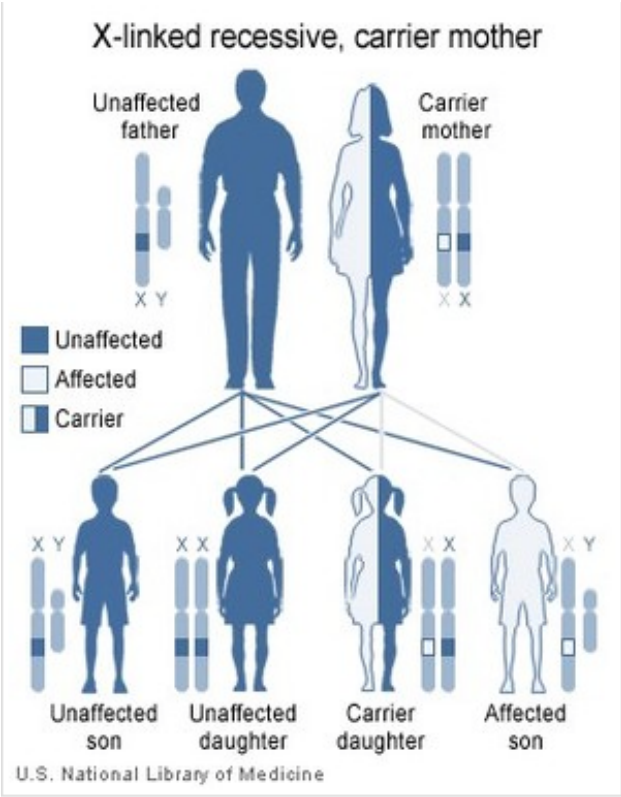
Polygenic Inheritance



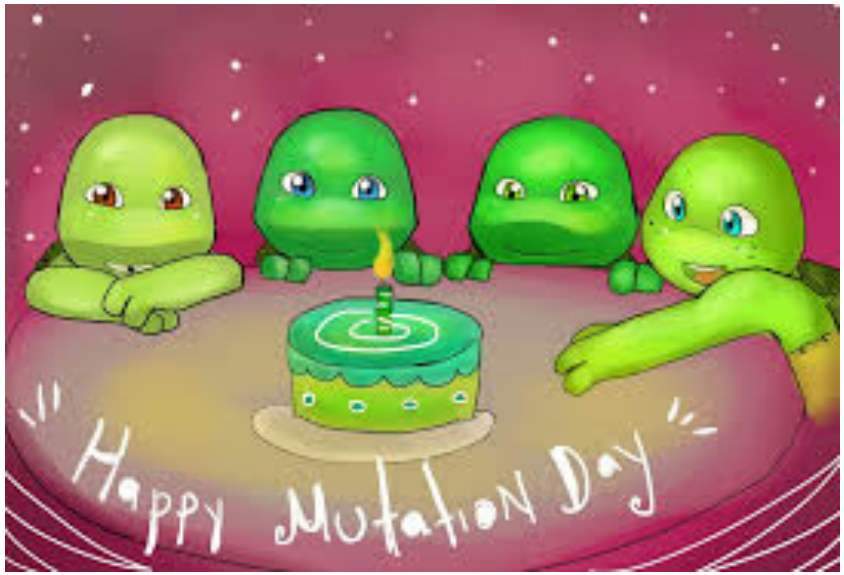
Punnett Square



Recessive

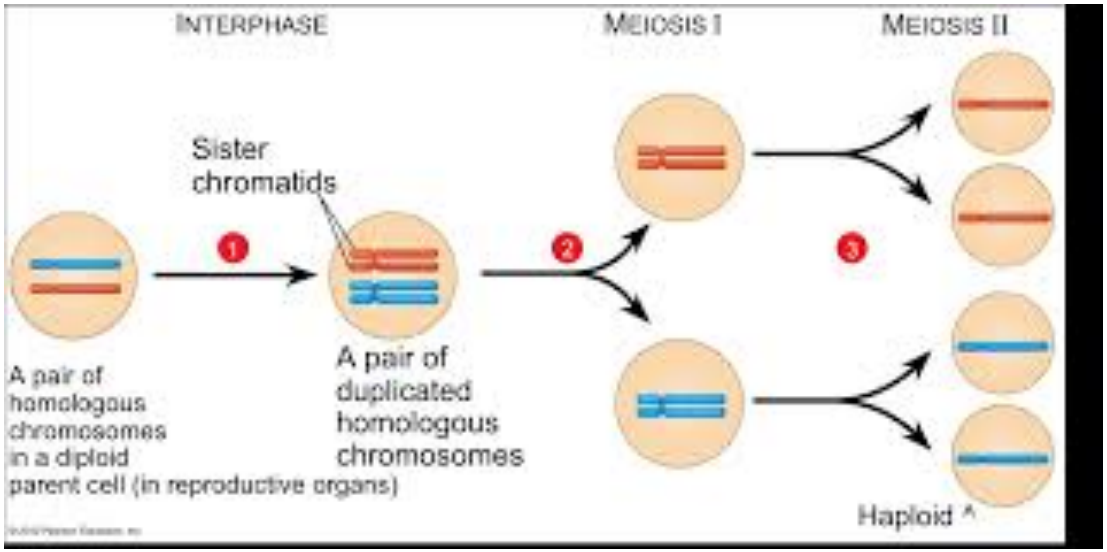


Sex-Linked Gene

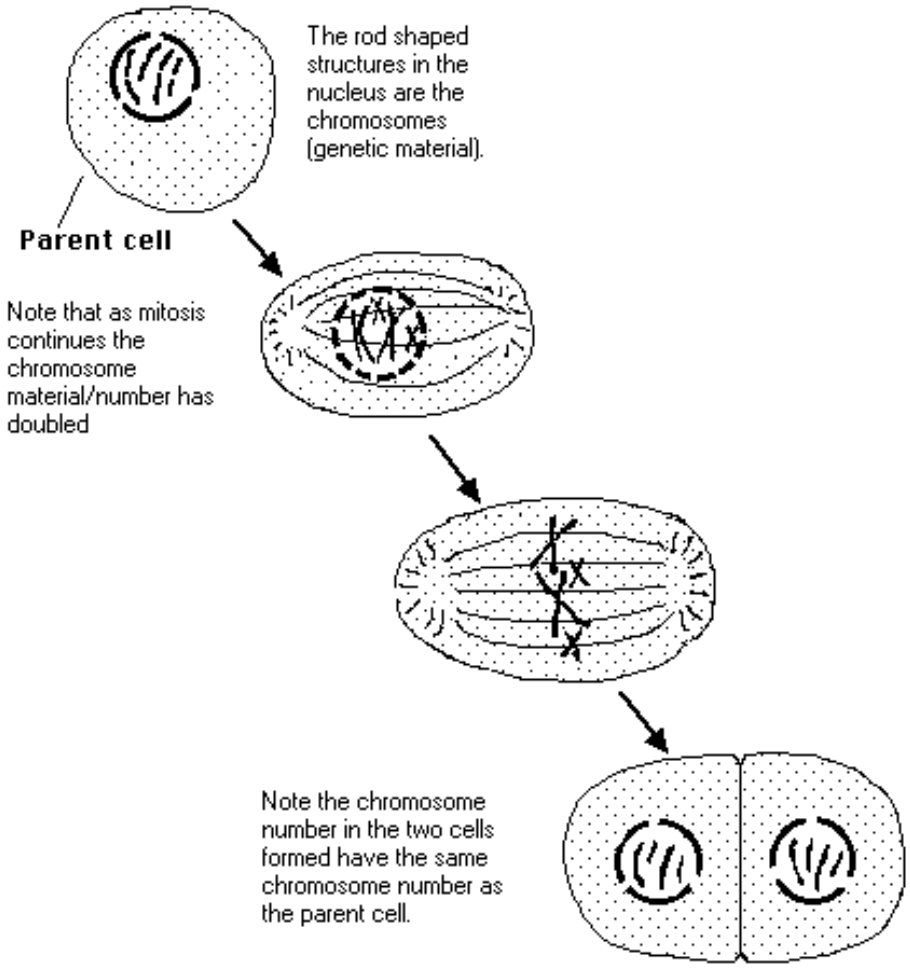


Mutation

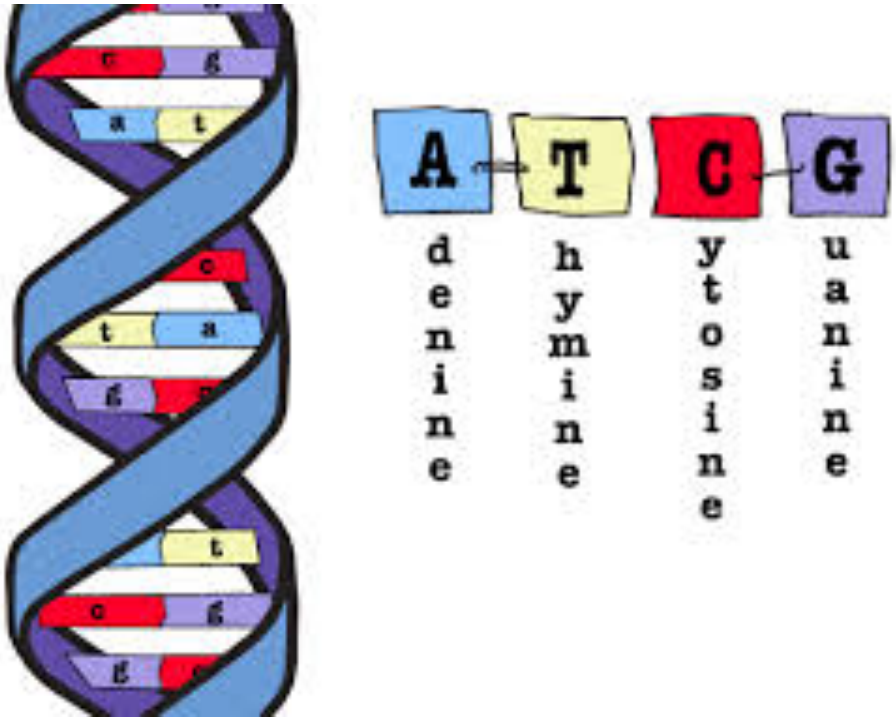
Day 4 Vocabulary Words


INTERPHASE
MEIOSIS I
MEIOSIS II
Sister chromatids
1
2
3
A pair of homologous chromosomes in a diploid parent cell (in reproductive organs)
A pair of duplicated homologous chromosomes
Haploid

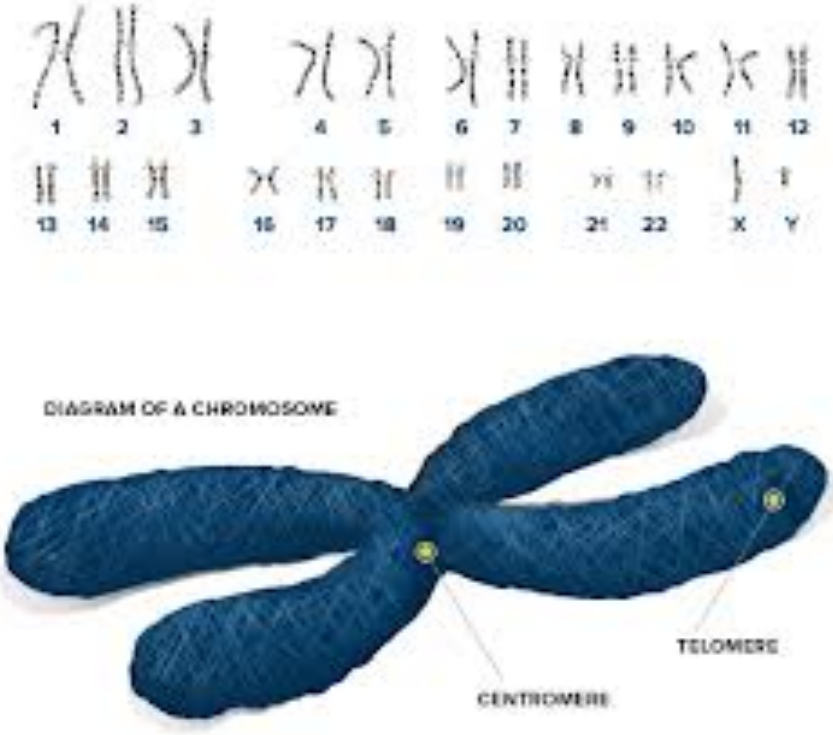
Meiosis


The rod shaped structures in the nucleus are the chromosomes (genetic material).
Parent cell
Note that as mitosis continues the chromosome material/number has doubled
Note the chromosome number in the two cells formed have the same chromosome number as the parent cell.

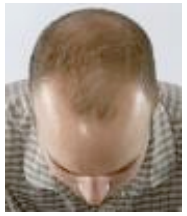
Mitosis

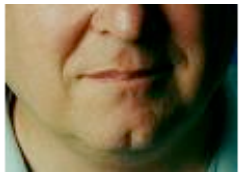


DNA

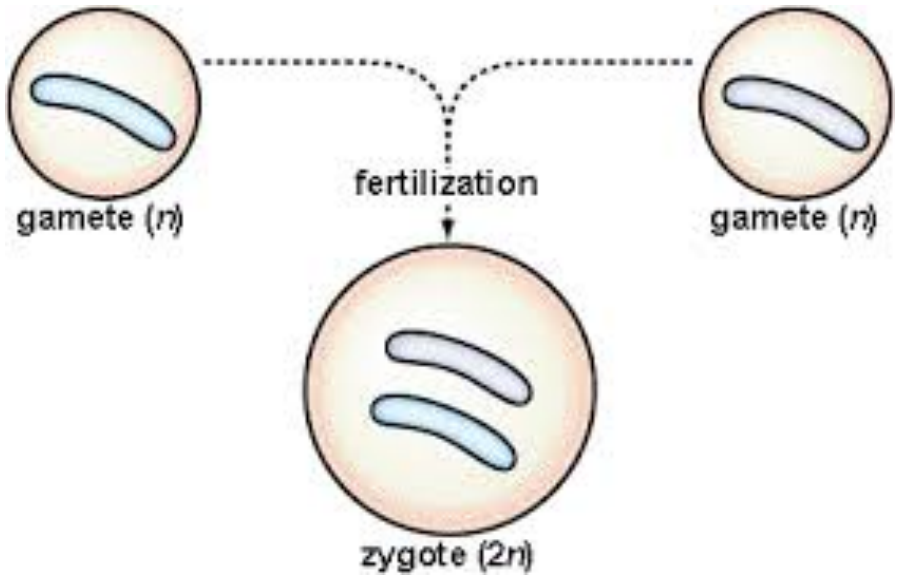

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 X Y
DIAGRAM OF A CHROMOSOME
TELOMERE
CENTROMERE

Chromosome





Trait



Zygote