

Topic 1.1 and 1.2 Review

Terms	Definition
V	a double-stranded nucleic acid that stores genetic information.
A	a trait controlled by genes on sex chromosomes.
F	consists of a phosphate group, a sugar, and a nitrogenous base
O	an organism with two different alleles for a particular trait.
X	the specific combination of alleles an organism has for a trait.
K	adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T).
Y	a condition in which neither allele for a gene completely conceals the presence of the other; it results in intermediate expression of a trait.
P	A and T always pair together, and G and C always pair together.
J	an organism with two of the same alleles for a particular trait.
B	an organic chemical composed of a chain of building-block molecules called amino acids.
W	the physical description of an organism's trait.
L	the complete DNA sequence in each cell of an organism is called the organism's genome.
G	fibers of DNA in its condensed form
M	structure composed of DNA as a very condensed form of chromatin
I	an inherited characteristic, such as eye color or hair color.
N	a field of biology that studies heredity, or the passing of traits from parents to offspring.
T	the condition in which both alleles for a trait are equally expressed in a heterozygote; both alleles are dominant.
E	a chromosome that contains the same sequence of genes as another chromosome
Q	a part of a chromosome that governs the expression of a trait and is passed onto offspring
S	the allele or trait that is expressed, regardless of the identity of the other allele for the characteristic.
C	a different form of the same gene.
H	a photograph of pairs of homologous chromosomes in a cell.
R	group of organisms that can interbreed in nature and produce fertile offspring.
U	the allele or trait that is expressed only when two alleles are present
D	members of the same species living in the same geographical area at the same time.