## Reproduction and Heredity Unit Vocabulary Master Copy

Term	Definition	Picture
Traits	Characteristics that describe an organism. May be inherited or acquired.	Interest that the part of the
Inherit	Passed down from parents to offspring through the genes.	A continuence of the continuence
Chromosomes	Strands of coiled DNA that carry the genetic information for an organism.	
Genes	Section of DNA that codes for a specific trait.	Chromosome  Gene  Gene
Alleles	Two alternate forms of the same gene.	Alleles and Genes with the Amoeba Sisters

Dominant	The trait that will always be expressed.	A = dominant a = recessive
Recessive	The trait that is only expressed if the dominant allele is not present.	a trait that is masked from a dominant allele
Homozygous (pure)	A gene pair that contains both dominant or both recessive alleles.	homie-Zygous heterozygous
Heterozygous (hybrid)	A gene pair that contains one dominant and one recessive allele.	
Mutation	A random change or mistake in the DNA.	Normal Gene  Mutated Gene  or  Normal Protein  Abnormal Protein  No Protein
Genetic variation	Differences in the genes of offspring resulting from sexual reproduction and/or mutation.	Different offsprings, from the same parents.

Sexual reproduction	The production of offspring from two different organisms, inheriting the genes from both parents.	Sexual Reproduction  Sexual Reproduction  Figure 1  Sexual Reproduction  Figure 1  Sexual Reproduction  Figure 1  Figure 1  Sexual Reproduction  Figure 1  F
Asexual reproduction	The production of offspring from a single organism, inheriting the genes from that parent only.	parent cell cell new daughter cells
Pollination ·	The transfer of genetic information from one plant to another through pollen usually involving bees, other insects or birds.	Polico Po