**Vocabulary Words**

**Section 11.1**

Genetics

Fertilization

Trait

Gene

Allele

Dominant allele  
Recessive allele

Segregation

P generation

F generation

Gamete  
  
  
**Section 11.2**Punnett square

Homozygous

Heterozygous

Phenotype

Genotype  
  
  
**Section 11.3**

Independent assortment

Incomplete dominance

Codominance

Multiple alleles

Polygenic traits  
  
  
**Section 11.4**

Pedigree

Sex-linked gene

Nondisjunction

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The study of heredity |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | A diagram that follows the inheritance of a single gene through several generations of family |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | When the 2 alleles of a trait are different |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | When the 2 alleles of a trait are the same |
|  |  | The genetic make-up (DNA) for a specific trait  *Expressed as letters (ex. Bb)* |
|  |  | Physical appearance of a specific trait |
|  |  | Different versions of a gene |
|  |  | The allele that is expressed |
|  |  | The allele that may be present but not  physically seen |
|  |  | When one allele is not completely dominant over another (appears as a blend of the two)  *Ex: 1 allele = red,*  *1 allele = white,*  *phenotype = pink* |
|  |  | When both alleles contribute to the phenotype (both are expressed separately)  *Ex: 1 allele = red,*  *1 allele = white,*  *phenotype = red and white* |
|  |  | Used to visualize and predict the results of a genetic cross |
|  |  | DNA that determines an organism’s traits  (what it looks like) |
|  |  | A trait controlled by 2 or more genes |
|  |  | The first generation in a genetic cross |
|  |  | The second generation/offspring of a genetic cross |