

1. Sex-Linked Trait \_\_\_\_\_
2. Epigenetics \_\_\_\_\_
3. Multiple Alleles \_\_\_\_\_
4. Polygenic Traits \_\_\_\_\_
5. Incomplete Dominance \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pedigree \_\_\_\_\_
7. Codominance \_\_\_\_\_
8. Zygote \_\_\_\_\_
9. Crossing-Over \_\_\_\_\_
10. Homologous \_\_\_\_\_
11. Haploid \_\_\_\_\_
12. Diploid \_\_\_\_\_
13. Tetrad \_\_\_\_\_
14. Meiosis \_\_\_\_\_

- a. a term used to refer to a cell that contains two sets of homologous chromosomes
- b. a process in which the number of chromosomes per cell is cut in half through the separation of homologous chromosomes in a diploid cell
- c. a chart that shows the presence or absence of a trait according to the relationships within a family across several generations
- d. a trait controlled by two or more genes
- e. a term used to refer to chromosomes in which one set comes from the male parent and one set comes from the female parent
- f. a term used to refer to a cell that contains only a single set of genes
- g. a fertilized egg
- h. a situation in which one allele is not completely dominant over another allele
- i. a situation in which the phenotypes produced by both alleles are completely expressed
- j. process in which homologous chromosomes exchange portions of their chromatids during meiosis
- k. a structure containing four chromatids that forms during meiosis
- l. a gene that has more than two alleles
- m. a trait where the gene is located on a sex chromosome
- n. the study of heritable changes in gene activity that are not caused by changes in the DNA sequence but rather chemical factors that influence gene regulation