

# Quick Vocabulary

## Lesson 1

**dominant trait** genetic factor that blocks another genetic factor

**egg** haploid sex cell formed in the female reproductive organ

**genetics** study of how traits are passed from parents to offspring

**heredity** passing of traits from parents to offspring

**hybrid** offspring of two plants or animals with different forms of the same trait

**recessive trait** genetic factor that is blocked by the presence of a dominant factor

**sperm** haploid sex cell formed in the male reproductive organs

## Lesson 2

**allele** different form of a gene

**codominance** occurs when both alleles can be observed in the offspring's phenotype

**conclude** to reach a logically necessary end by reasoning

**gene** section on a chromosome that has genetic information for one trait

**genotype** two alleles that control the phenotype of a trait

**heterozygous** having two different alleles of a gene

**homozygous** having the same two alleles of a gene

**incomplete dominance** occurs when the offspring's phenotype is a blend of the parents' phenotypes

**phenotype** how a trait appears or is expressed

**polygenic inheritance** occurs when multiple genes determine the phenotype of a trait

**Punnett square** model used to predict possible genotypes and phenotypes of offspring

# Quick Vocabulary

## Lesson 3

**DNA** organism's genetic material

**mutation** change in the nucleotide sequence of a gene

**nucleotide** molecule made of a nitrogen base, a sugar, and a phosphate group that forms the basic structural unit of DNA

**replication** process of copying a DNA molecule to make another DNA molecule

**RNA** ribonucleic acid that carries the code for making proteins

**transcription** process of making mRNA from DNA

**translation** process of making a protein from RNA