Gregor Mendel Word Search

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I D M S V G G F S P O N E N D B O V S C

G O Q O W Y S P H P O X C S D L K I W O

S M D H N Z T E M I W H N T Y J S U P M

C I O Y Y O N D T A E P A F T U W I I G

MCj01978880000[1]I N D W T O H A A T M M N W D B J W Q G

T A V I T I G Y E T E V I S S E C E R V

E N V Y M E L R B P H O M O Z Y G O U S

N C P K R E O I Y R N U O I Y X P Z W Y

E E Y G L Z N T B D I D D O Y I E O P J

G Z E H Y C O D B A I D O V I U X T R P

E S J G X N F Z E A B R C P U N N E T T

T A O W E T I A R L D O B F G B U E T P

E U L G Z U L Z X H F Z R Y G F U Q I E

S R X E R L I A M X K J D P H H U Z H Y

T Q B Q E T A M H Y B G A W G I V Z E Z

V Q O L A O L G G K J W C V G L D U T A

T N E D N E P E D N I X Q X O J W I E I

C S Y J D F U V A I Q C F B Q P G M A W

**Use the word bank to fill in the definitions then find the words**

**in the puzzle.**

1. Gregor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the “father of genetics”

2. Having identical alleles (pure, ex. AA): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Square used to determine probability and results of cross: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The outward expression or appearance: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Cross that involves parents that differ in TWO traits. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generation is the offspring of a cross between parents that are pure for a given trait.

7. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and recessiveness.

8. An alternate form of a gene: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. The Principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Assortment

10. Having non identical alleles (not pure; ex. Aa): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. The study of heredity: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. The likelihood that an event will happen: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. When neither allele is dominant (they are both expressed) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that alleles separate when gametes are formed.

15. The allele that is masked or covered up by the dominant allele: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. The genetic make-up or an organism (Tt): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. A cross that involves ONE pair of contrasting traits: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. The plants Mendel did his studies on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Word Bank:

Punnett

Pea

Green beans

Recessive

Dominance

Probability

Genetics

Genotype

Phenotype

Monohybrid

Dihybrid

Filial

Mendel

Allele

Independent

Segregation

Codominance

Homozygous

Heterozygous

Darwin