

## Inheritance Terms

Heredity	The transmission of parents' character traits to their offspring.
Gametes	Sex cells which carry genetic information. Sperm and egg each having 23 chromosomes which produce an offspring with 46 chromosomes.
Allele	Any possible form in which a gene for a specific trait can be seen.
Heterozygous	Alleles which are different.
Homozygous	Alleles which are the same.
Dominant gene	Genes that determine the genetic trait.
Recessive gene	Genes that are present, but overruled by dominant genes. For a recessive trait to be visible they must be homozygous.
Recessive diseases	Need 2 bad alleles to have the disease.
Dominant diseases	Need only 1 bad allele to have the disease.
Genotype	Alleles present in chromosomes
Phenotype	Observable traits.
Crossbreeding	Exchange of gametes between 2 individuals during sexual reproduction.
Pure line	Group of individuals of the same species which for a character trait produce offspring with the same trait without variation.
Carrier	Having the allele, but not showing any observable traits for it.
Monohybrid cross	One allele pair crossed with another allele pair.
Dihybrid crosses	2 alleles crossed with another 2 alleles.
Generation	A group of individuals descending from common parents.