Biology B
Unit 8 Glossary

Term	Definition
chromosomes	the folded structure of DNA located within a eukaryotic cell's nucleus. (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
dihybrid cross	4x4 Punnett square that allows researcher's to determine the probability of an offspring inheriting 2 specific traits from their parents. (Unit 8, Lesson 3)
DNA	a type of nucleic acid that stores genetic information for the traits of an organism. (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
dominant	gene represented by a capital letter and is expressed when at least one copy is present. (Ex. HH or Hh) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
F_1 generation	offspring or children. (Unit 8, Lesson 2)
genes	sequence of nitrogen bases that code for an organism's traits. (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
genetics	the study of DNA inheritance. (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
genotype	inherited genes represented by alleles from parent(s). (Ex. BB, Bb, or bb) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
heterozygous	two different alleles. (Ex. Bb) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
homozygous	two of the same alleles. (Ex. BB) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
monohybrid cross	2x2 Punnett square that allows researcher's to determine the probability of an offspring inheriting 1 specific trait from their parents. (Unit 8, Lesson 2)
nitrogen bases	one of the three parts that make up a nucleotide. There are five nitrogen bases Adenine (A), Thymine (T), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G), and Uracil (U). (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
nucleotides	three part structure that are the building blocks for nucleic acid (DNA and RNA). Nucleotides contain sugar, phosphate, and a base. (Unit 8, Lesson 1)
P generation	parents that will reproduce and pass their genetic information to their offspring. (Unit 8, Lesson 1-2)
phenotype	physical appearance determined by an organism's genotype. Ex. Brown hair (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
Punnett square	a chart that uses the parents genotypes to predict the possible genotypes and phenotypes of their offspring. (Unit 8, Lesson 2-4)
recessive	the trait associated with this allele can only be expressed when two copies are present. (Ex.hh only) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)
traits	characteristics of an organism. (Ex. eye color & hemophilia) (Unit 8, Lesson 1-4)