

**CHAPTER 12 MENDEL AND MEIOSIS**
**Review the Key Terms**

Use the Chapter 12 key terms in the box below. Review the definitions of the terms. Then match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the term on the line provided.

a. genetics
b. fertilization
c. heredity
d. phenotype (FEE ruh tīp)
e. traits
f. genotype (GEE ruh tīp)

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| _____ 1. | when male and female gametes unite                      |
| _____ 2. | characteristics that parents pass on to their offspring |
| _____ 3. | passing on of traits to offspring                       |
| _____ 4. | study of heredity                                       |
| _____ 5. | the appearance of a living thing                        |
| _____ 6. | the genetic makeup of a living thing                    |

Use the Chapter 12 key terms in the box below. Review the definitions of the terms. Then use the terms to fill in the blanks in the sentences below. You will not use all the terms.

diploid (DIH ployd)	crossing over	gametes (GAM eets)
haploid (HAP loyd)	meiosis (mi OH sus)	dominant
heterozygous	zygote (ZI goht)	pollination
sexual reproduction	genetic recombination	
homologous chromosomes (hoh MAW luh gus • KROH muh sohmz)		

- A cell with two of each kind of chromosome is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are sperm or egg cells.
- A cell with one of each kind of chromosome is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes have genes for the same traits in the same order on both chromosomes.
- Parent cells make gametes in a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the cell created when a sperm enters an egg.
- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when male and female gametes join to make a new living organism.
- When nonsister chromatids exchange genes, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ results in genetic variety.