

## GENETICS

Terms	Definition
Allele	
Aneuploidy	
Autosomal dominant trait	
Autosomal recessive trait	
Autosomes	
Base pairs	
Carriers	
Cell cycle checkpoints	
Cell Division Cycle	
Centromere	
Centrosome	
Chiasmata	
Chromatid	
Chromatin	
Chromosomal analysis	
Chromosomal theory	

<b>Chromosome</b>	
<b>Chromosome duplication</b>	
<b>Centromer</b>	
<b>Cohesin</b>	
<b>Complete penetrance</b>	
<b>Consanguineous marriages</b>	
<b>Crossing over</b>	
<b>Cytokinesis</b>	
<b>Cytology</b>	
<b>Diploid</b>	
<b>Diploid state</b>	
<b>Dominant allele</b>	
<b>F1 generation</b>	
<b>F2 generation</b>	
<b>Fertilization</b>	
<b>Gametes</b>	
<b>Gap phases (G1, G2)</b>	

<b>Gene</b>	
<b>Genetic Mapping</b>	
<b>Genotype</b>	
<b>Haploid</b>	
<b>Heterozygous</b>	
<b>Homolog (paternal / maternal)</b>	
<b>Homozygous</b>	
<b>Incomplete penetrance</b>	
<b>Independent assortment</b>	
<b>Inheritance</b>	
<b>Interphase</b>	
<b>Kinetochore</b>	
<b>Linkage</b>	
<b>Linked genes</b>	
<b>M phase</b>	
<b>Meiosis (I &amp; II)</b>	
<b>Mendel's 1<sup>st</sup> Law</b>	

<b>Mendel's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law</b>	
<b>Metaphase plate</b>	
<b>Mitosis</b>	
<b>Mitotic spindle</b>	
<b>Modes of inheritance</b>	
<b>Monohybrid cross</b>	
<b>Monosomy</b>	
<b>Mutant</b>	
<b>Mutation</b>	
<b>Non- disjunction</b>	
<b>Parental generation</b>	
<b>Parental phenotype</b>	
<b>Pedigree</b>	
<b>Phenotype</b>	
<b>Punnett square</b>	
<b>Recessive allele</b>	
<b>Recombinant phenotypes</b>	

<b>Recombination</b>	
<b>Recombination frequency</b>	
<b>S (synthetic phase)</b>	
<b>Sex chromosomes</b>	
<b>Sex linked dominant trait</b>	
<b>Sex linked recessive trait</b>	
<b>Sister chromatids</b>	
<b>Synpase</b>	
<b>Test cross</b>	
<b>Trait</b>	
<b>Trisomy</b>	
<b>True breeding</b>	
<b>Unlinked genes</b>	
<b>Zygote</b>	

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