Quizlet NAME _____

18 Multiple choice questions

1. the process by which diploid cells divide and differentiate to become sex cells with half the chromosome number
    a. gamete formation
    b. fertilisation
    c. genetic variation
    d. genetic recombination

2. a method of producing offspring that involves the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote, containing a combination of genetic material from both parents
    a. sex chromosomes
    b. genetic variation
    c. gamete formation
    d. sexual reproduction

3. chromosomes that play a role in determining the sex (gender) of an individual
    a. sex-linked genes
    b. chromosomes
    c. sex chromosomes
    d. genome

4. a pattern of inheritance of a non-sexual trait whereby it appears to be gender-linked
    a. sexual reproduction
    b. sex-linked genes
    c. co-dominance
    d. sex-linked inheritance

5. the fusion of male and female gametes during reproduction
    a. heredity
    b. fertilisation
    c. meiosis
    d. genetic variation

6. the process by which a strand of genetic material (DNA or RNA) is broken and then rejoined to a different DNA molecule, either naturally or artificially
    a. fertilisation
    b. genetic variation
    c. genetic recombination
    d. gamete formation

7. a process of cell division that is considered to be a reduction division because it halves the number of chromosomes in the resulting gametes that it produces
    a. locus
    b. meiosis
    c. genome
    d. heredity

8. thread-like structures made of DNA, observed in dividing cells
    a. chromosomes
    b. meiosis
    c. sex chromosomes
    d. genome

9. an inheritance pattern where both alleles present are expressed in the heterozygote
    a. co-dominance
    b. chromosomes
    c. genome
    d. meiosis

10. the total genetic material within a cell or an individual
    a. locus
    b. meiosis
    c. genome
    d. heredity

11. differences in various traits or features that are genetically determined amongst members of a population
    a. genetic variation
    b. genetic recombination
    c. fertilisation
    d. gamete formation

12. a monomer or subunit of nucleic acids that has a distinct structure made up of sugar, a phosphate and a nitrogenous base
    a. nucleotide
    b. meiosis
    c. locus
    d. genome

13. the idea that genes, the units of heredity, are carried on chromosomes
    a. sex-linked inheritance
    b. chromosomes
    c. chromosome theory of inheritance
    d. co-dominance

14. random separation of pairs of chromosomes (or genes) during meiosis, giving different traits an equal opportunity of passing into a gamete
    a. fertilisation
    b. genome
    c. genetic variation
    d. independent assortment

15. the position that a gene occupies on a chromosome
    a. locus
    b. meiosis
    c. heredity
    d. genome

16. genes for non-sexual traits, physically linked to the sex chromosome and inherited together with the sexual traits
    a. sex-linked genes
    b. crossing over
    c. sex chromosomes
    d. sex-linked inheritance

17. similarity between parents and offspring as a result of the inheritance of genes, carried on DNA molecules, by offspring from their parents
    a. nucleotide
    b. heredity
    c. meiosis
    d. genome

18. the exchange of DNA as a result of breaking and rejoining between homologous chromosomes during meiosis
    a. co-dominance
    b. chromosomes
    c. genome
    d. crossing over