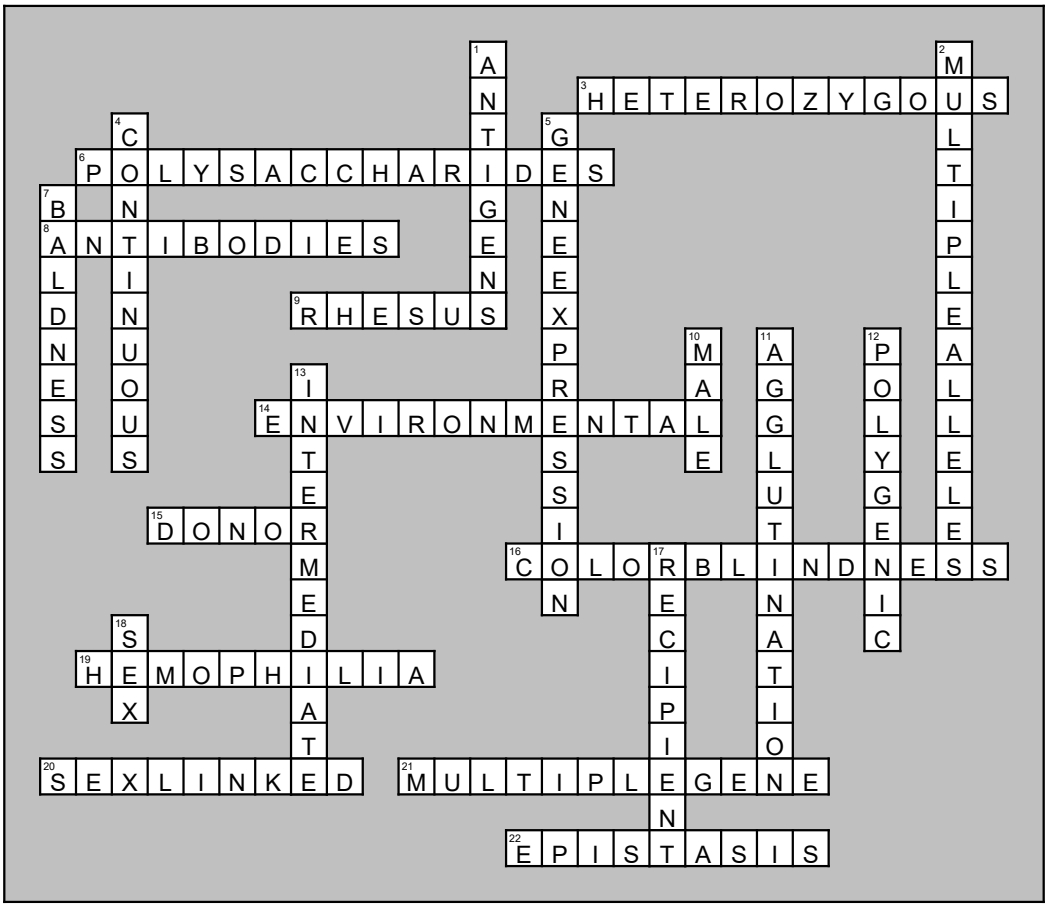
# Crossword




**Across**

3. The phenotype of all incomplete dominance traits.
6. The antigens A and B for human blood type are these organic compounds.
8. Our bodies possess ___ which fight “foreign” substances called “antigens”. These cause agglutination in the blood if a "foreign" antigen is present.
9. Factor in which mothers can form antibodies against. O+ or AB-.
14. ___ factors cannot change genetic material. These ___ changes are NOT passed from parent to offspring.
15. A person with type O blood is considered a universal ____, meaning that any person can receive their ABO blood in a transfusion.
16. Sex-linked trait in humans. A malfunction of light sensitive cells in the eyes.
19. Sex-linked trait in which the blood does not coagulate normally. The person can bleed to death.
20. Traits that are inherited directly based on the sex chromosomes, not on the autosomes. Most of these are found on the X (female) chromosome. e.g. color blindness, hemophilia.
21. Type of inheritance in which traits result from the accumulation of genes that are found scattered on various homologous chromosomes. Human height and skin color are examples.
22. Occurs when one or more genes do not code for a trait, but modify the way the trait is expressed.

**Down**

1. The body considers these as foreign invaders and will produce antibodies against them. Blood types are names for these.
2. A trait characterized by having more than two gene variables in the DNA. Blood typing is the most popular example.
4. Polygenic inheritance is also called ___ variation.
5. The result of genetic potential (genotype) and the environment.
7. Pattern __ is due to modifier genes in which a recessive trait causes hormone repression of the dominant trait.
10. A child's sex is determined by which gender?
11. When the blood clots due to an antibody attacking an antigen.
12. Inheritance where a single phenotypic characteristic results from the additive effects of two or more genes scattered on various homologous chromosomes (different loci). Skin and hair color in humans.
13. Type of inheritance also called blending, co-dominance or incomplete dominance. Red and white flowers cross to produce red, pink and white offspring.
17. A person with type AB blood is considered a universal ____, meaning that he or she person can receive blood from any other ABO blood type in a transfusion.
18. The y chromosome of the male sperm determines the sexual gender of the offspring. This is called ___ determination.