allele	one form of a gene	*heterozygous*	having different alleles for a particular characteristic / hybrid
artificial selection	the selection by humans of individual plants or animals for breeding in order to enhance a desired characteristic	*homozygous*	having the same alleles for a particular characteristic / pure breeding
asexual reproduction	reproduction which does not involve the fusing of gametes. Results in genetically identical offspring	*meiosis*	type of cell division which forms sex cells (gametes) each with half the usual number of chromosomes
base pairing	complementary pairing: A always pairs with T and G always pairs with C	*mitotic cell division*	cell division by mitosis, in which identical daughter cells are produced
carriers	a person who carries a recessive allelle for a particular disease	*mutation*	an error in DNA replication which results in a change in an organism's genetic blueprint. Some mutations are random, others are caused by environmental factors
clones	organisms which are genetically identical to one another	*natural selection*	natural process whereby the best-adapted individuals survive longer & have more offspring, thereby spreading their characteristics through a population. 'Survival of the fittest'.
cloning	producing organisms which are genetically identical to one another	*nitrogenous bases*	the chemical 'letters' that make up the language of DNA: Adenine (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G) and Thymine (T)
chromosome	one of the rod shaped bodies found in the nucleus of cells that contain genetic information (DNA)	*nucleotide*	a molecule built from a base, a 5-carbon sugar and a phosphate group

chromosomes	rod shaped bodies found in the nucleus of cells that contain genetic information (DNA)	*ovary*	one of the two reproductive organs (ovaries) which produce eggs (ova) and sex hormones
clone	an organism which is genetically identical to another	*phenotype*	observable characteristics of an organism - the visible expression of its genetic make-up
cloning	the production of genetically identical copies	*purebred*	homozygous, having the same alleles for a characteristic. Purebred organisms always breed true to type
continuous variation	type of variation in which values are spread across a complete range, often with a bell-curve distribution. Quantitative variation.	*recessive*	describes the variant of a gene for a particular characteristic which is masked/suppressed in the presence of the dominant variant. A recessive gene only shows if it is paired with another recessive gene
discontinuous variation	type of variation in which values fall into distinct classes, with no continuous spread of data. Qualitative variation	*recessive allele*	an allele which only expresses itself when it is partnered by another like itself
DNA	material inside the nucleus of cells which carries genetic information. DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid	*sex chromosomes*	the pair of chromosomes that determine sex. Females have XX chromosomes and males have XY.
dominant	an allele that always expresses itself whether it is partnered by a recessive allele or by another like itself	*sexual reproduction*	reproduction which involves the fusing of male and female gametes to form genetically unique daughter cells
dominant allele	one of the alternative forms of a gene for a particular characteristic, which dominates or overrides the recessive form of that gene	*sperm*	the male sex cell

embryo transplanting	genetic engineering technique in which an embryo is created from the egg of one animal fused with DNA from another animal, and then implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother	*triplet code*	the genetic code made by a triplet of bases in the DNA chains: AAA; GCT; CAT etc
gametes	the sex cells -sperm in males, ova (eggs) in females	*variation*	difference between individuals; distance from the norm
gene	basic unit of genetic material that is inherited from our parents. A gene is a section of DNA which controls part of a cell's chemistry - particularly protein production	*virus*	ultramicroscopic non-cellular organism that replicates itself inside the cells of living hosts
gene pool	the sum total of all the genes and gene variations in a population or species	*zygote*	a fertilised egg, resulting from the union of two gametes
Gene splicing	genetic engineering technique in which DNA from one organism is spliced onto that of another		
gene therapy	treating or preventing disease by introducing or replacing specific genes inside human cells		
genetic engineering	manipulation of an organism's genetic material to change the proteins it produces		
genotype	the genetic make-up of an individual organism		

Cut down middle heavy line. Fold the 2 strips to make front (allele) and back (one form of a gene) and glue. Then cut horizontally to make flash cards. Repeat for heterozygous / having different alleles for a particular characteristic column. 4 spare cards are provided for you to add extra words.