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| **Keyword** | **Definitions** |
| **Alleles** | Different versions of the same gene. |
| **Asexual reproduction** | When a new individual is produced from one parent. |
| **Carrier** | An individual with one recessive gene for a disease but does not have the characteristic or disease itself. |
| **Chromosomes** | Thread like structures found in the nucleus of cells which are made of DNA and carry genes. |
| **Clone** | A new cell or individual made by asexual reproduction and has the same genes as its parent. |
| **Clones** | A new cell or organism made by asexual reproduction and having the same genes as its parent. |
| **Cystic fibrosis** | An inherited disease that is caused by two recessive genes. |
| **DNA** | The chemical that makes up chromosomes. It controls how an organism develops. |
| **Dominant** | You only need one copy of a dominant gene to show that characteristic. |
| **Embryo** | The earliest stage of development. |
| **Environment** | Everything that surrounds you. |
| **Enzymes** | Proteins which speed up chemical reactions  ( catalysts). |
| **Ethics** | A set of principles that may show how to behave in a situation. |
| **False negative** | A wrong test result. The test shows the person does not have the medical condition when in fact they do. |
| **False positive** | A wrong test result. The test shows the person does have the medical condition when in fact they do not. |
| **Functional** | Take part in chemical reactions in the body. |
| **Genes** | A section of DNA which gives instructions to the cell to make a particular protein. |
| **Genetic screening** | Testing a population for a particular gene. |
| **Genetic test** | A test to identify particular genes. |
| **Genotype** | The genes which an organism has. |
| **Heterozygous** | The two copies of the gene are different. |
| **Homozygous** | Both copies of the gene are the same. |
| **Huntington’s disease** | An inherited disease of the nervous system. The symptoms show up in middle age. Caused by a dominant gene. |
| **Inherited** | A feature that is pass from parents to their offspring through their genes. |
| **Nucleus** | Organelle that contains chromosomes. |
| **PGD** | Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis. To test for faulty genes in an embryo. |
| **Phenotype** | The physical characteristics that an organism has. |
| **Protein** | Chemicals made of amino-acids joined together. |
| **Recessive** | The characteristic which this gene causes will only show up if the organism has two copies of this gene. |
| **Regulates** | Controls over what scientific tests etc. are allowable. |
| **Sex cells** | Cells produced for reproduction. eg, sperm and eggs which carry the genetic information. |
| **Sexual reproduction** | When a new individual is produced from two parents sex cells fusing together. |
| **Specialised** | Something adapted for a particular job. |
| **Stem cells** | These cells are unspecialised and can each become a whole new individual. |
| **Structural** | Making up the structure of a cell or organism. |
| **Termination** | When medicine or surgical treatment is used to end a pregnancy. |
| **Unspecialised** | Cells that can become any type of cell. |
| **XX chromosomes** | Female chromosomes. |
| **XY chromosomes** | Male chromosomes. |