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Crash Course Biology #32: Genetic Traits: Nature? Nurture?
Not That Simple

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The long-standing debate about whether genetics or environment shapes an individual is known as the _____ debate.
2. Traits influenced by multiple genes are referred to as _____ traits.
3. The observable characteristics of an organism are called its _____.
4. A gene that can suppress the expression of another gene is an example of _____.
5. Traits that are influenced by both genetic and environmental factors are called _____ traits.
6. The study of heritable changes that do not involve alterations to the DNA sequence is called _____.
7. The concept that experiences can turn genes on or off without changing DNA sequence is known as _____.
8. A tool used to predict patterns of genetic inheritance is called a _____.
9. When two recessive alleles must be inherited for a trait to be expressed, the trait is said to be _____.
10. A measurable trait that falls along a continuum, such as height, is known as a _____ trait.
11. When one gene can influence the expression of multiple traits, it is referred to as _____.
12. The process of swapping genetic material between homologous chromosomes during meiosis is called _____.
13. A segment of DNA that codes for a protein is known as a _____.
14. A genetic trait that is controlled by a single gene is called a _____ trait.
15. The total set of genes in an organism is referred to as its _____.

Crash Course Biology #32: Genetic Traits: Nature? Nurture?
Not That Simple – KEY

1. The long-standing debate about whether genetics or environment shapes an individual is known as the *nature vs. nurture* debate.
2. Traits influenced by multiple genes are referred to as *polygenic* traits.
3. The observable characteristics of an organism are called its *phenotype*.
4. A gene that can suppress the expression of another gene is an example of *epistasis*.
5. Traits that are influenced by both genetic and environmental factors are called *complex* traits.
6. The study of heritable changes that do not involve alterations to the DNA sequence is called *epigenetics*.
7. The concept that experiences can turn genes on or off without changing DNA sequence is known as *DNA methylation*.
8. A tool used to predict patterns of genetic inheritance is called a *Punnett square*.
9. When two recessive alleles must be inherited for a trait to be expressed, the trait is said to be *recessive*.
10. A measurable trait that falls along a continuum, such as height, is known as a *quantitative* trait.
11. When one gene can influence the expression of multiple traits, it is referred to as *pleiotropy*.
12. The process of swapping genetic material between homologous chromosomes during meiosis is called *crossing over*.
13. A segment of DNA that codes for a protein is known as a *gene*.
14. A genetic trait that is controlled by a single gene is called a *Mendelian* trait.
15. The total set of genes in an organism is referred to as its *genome*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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