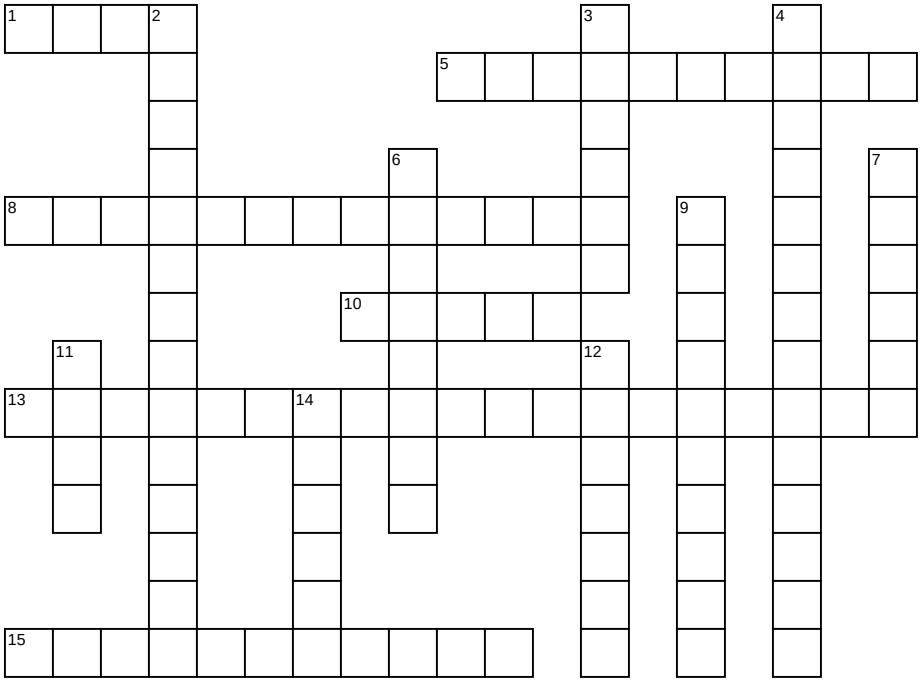

ACROSS

1 _____ syndrome or trisomy 21 is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of all or part of an extra 21st chromosome.

5 _____ is a change in the number of chromosomes that can lead to a chromosomal disorder.

8 A _____ is a section of DNA that consists of a short series of 10-100 bases. These types of sequences occur at more than 1000 locations in the human genome.

10 A _____'s peak is a descending V-shaped point in the middle of the hairline. This is a dominant genetic trait.

13 _____, also known as PTC, or phenylthiourea, is an organic compound which either tastes very bitter, or virtually tasteless, depending on the genetic makeup of the taster.

15 _____'s syndrome or XXY syndrome is a condition caused by a chromosome aneuploidy in which affected males have an extra X sex chromosome.

DOWN

2 _____ is the failure of chromosome pairs to separate properly during meiosis or mitosis.

3 _____ syndrome encompasses several chromosomal abnormalities, of which monosomy X is the most common.

4 Genetic _____ is a technique used to distinguish between individuals of the same species using only samples of their DNA, exploiting highly variable repeating sequences called minisatellites.

6 The recessive trait _____ is a form of hypopigmentary congenital disorder, characterized by a lack of melanin pigment in the eyes, skin and hair. It is a recessive genetically inherited trait.

7 _____s are visible indentations of the skin, a dominant genetic trait which shows on some people's cheeks when they smile.

9 Sexadactyly or hexadactyly is dominant genetic condition in which a person has six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

11 Cri du _____ syndrome is due to a partial deletion of the short arm of chromosome number 5.

12 _____s are small colored spots of melanin on the exposed skin. Having them is genetic and is related to the presence of the melanocortin-1 receptor MC1R gene variant, which is a dominant trait.

14 _____ X syndrome is a form of chromosomal variation characterized by the presence of an extra X chromosome in each cell of a human female.