

Name _____

Period _____ Date _____















Genetics Test Review II

1. Physical characteristics studied in genetics traits
2. Gregor Mendel cross-pollinated pea plants
3. Factors that control traits genes
4. Offspring ~~the~~ that always produces offspring with the same form of the trait as the parent:
pure/purebred
5. What does a punnett square show?
all the possible outcomes of a genetic cross
6. The likelihood that a particular event will occur is probability
7. Give an example of a phenotype: round eyes, square body, colorblind girl
8. What is a genotype? the genetic make up (the letters)
9. A change that reduces the organism's chances of survival and reproduction is a harmful mutation.
10. A female whiptale lizard produces eggs that develop into new individuals without fertilization from a male. The offspring will be identical to the female ~~shark~~ lizard
11. Mark the following as inherited trait (I) or acquired trait (A):
 - A Jo runs faster after 6 weeks of track practice.
 - I Addy has dimples.
 - A Samantha eats Skittles for dessert every night.
 - A Alan completes essays that win competitions.
 - I Jessie has ear lobes that are attached.
 - A Jane plays the drums well in the school theatre production.
12. A favorable mutation increases the organism's chances of survival.
13. Which of the following is favorable? Place an "F" by each that applies.
 - F Bears with white fur in the arctic. F Monkeys with stronger tails.
 - A starfish with a nubbed leg. Hummingbirds with short beaks.
 - F Light brown lizards in the desert. F Rattlesnakes with more poisonous venom.

Use the vocabulary word to complete the definitions.

14. the passing of traits from parent to offspring: heredity

21. when both alleles are expressed; ~~neither is dominant or recessive~~: Codominance
22. the science that studies the laws of heredity: genetics
23. the physical appearance or visible traits of an organism phenotype
24. an organism that has two different alleles for a trait heterozygous "hybrid"
25. the different forms a gene may have for a trait allele
26. the allele that always "shows up" dominant
27. the allele that is masked when a dominant allele is present recessive
28. an organism that has two identical alleles for a trait homozygous "pure"
29. condensed strands of DNA Chromosome
30. instructions for the various heredity traits of an organism are found in its DNA

Seed Shape	Seed Color	Seed Coat Color	Pod Shape	Pod Color	Flower Position	Stem Length
Dominant						
 Round	 Yellow	 Colored	 Inflated	 Green	 Axial	 Tall
Recessive						
 Wrinkled	 Green	 White	 Constricted	 Yellow	 Terminal	 Short

Write the symbols using the table above.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pure yellow seed- <u>YY</u> | Hybrid yellow seed- <u>Yy</u> | Pure green seed- <u>yy</u> |
| Pure green pod - <u>GG</u> | Hybrid green pod- <u>Gg</u> | Pure yellow pod- <u>gg</u> |
| Homozygous axial- <u>AA</u> | Heterozygous axial- <u>Aa</u> | Homozygous terminal- <u>aa</u> |
| Homozygous tall- <u>TT</u> | Heterozygous tall- <u>Tt</u> | Homozygous short- <u>tt</u> |

Record homozygous (ho) or heterozygous (he).

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>ho</u> rr | <u>he</u> Cc | <u>ho</u> AA | <u>he</u> tt | <u>he</u> Gg |
| <u>he</u> Aa | <u>ho</u> gg | <u>ho</u> TT | <u>he</u> Ii | <u>ho</u> RR |

Record the phenotypes given the genotypes. Use the table above.

rr wrinkled Cc Colored
 AA axial tt short
 Gg green cc white

Record the possible genotypes given the phenotype.

Round RR, Rr Wrinkled rr Axial AA, Aa Green GG, gg OR yy
 Inflated II, Ii Short tt Yellow YY, Yy OR yy Colored CC, Cc

USE THE GENETICS CHART of Mendel's pea plants!!! Label genotypes & phenotypes on each problem.

14. A homozygous dominant inflated pod is crossed with a heterozygous pod.

(II)

	I	I
I	II	II
i	Ii	Ii

<u>genotype</u>	<u>phenotype</u>
II	inflated 100%
Ii	

15. A wrinkled seed shape is crossed with a pure round seed shape.

(rr) (RR)

	R	R
r	Rr	Rr
r	Rr	Rr

<u>genotype</u>	<u>phenotype</u>
Rr	100% round

16. A pure yellow seed color is crossed with a pure green seed color.

(YY) (yy)

	Y	Y
y	Yy	Yy
y	Yy	Yy

<u>genotype</u>	<u>phenotype</u>
Yy	100% yellow

17. Cross two heterozygous axial flowers.

(Aa)

	A	a
A	AA	Aa
a	Aa	aa

genotype
 25% AA
 50% Aa
 25% aa

phenotype
 75% Axial
 25% terminal

18. Cross a homozygous green pod with a heterozygous green pod.

Gg

	G	g
G	GG	Gg
g	Gg	gg

genotype
 50% GG
 50% Gg

phenotype
 100% green

19. Cross a terminal flower position with a heterozygous axial flower position.

(aa)

	a	a
A	Aa	Aa
a	aa	aa

(Aa)

genotype
 50% Aa
 50% aa

phenotype
 50% axial
 50% terminal

*****Know how to use a PEDIGREE!!!! Draw your own example for any trait you choose. Show 3 generations.

