Punnett Square Practice

Use your clicker to choose the correct answer

Dominant vs. Recessive

Which trait is dominant?

A.B

B. b

Dominant vs. Recessive

Which trait is recessive?

A.B

B.b

Heterozygous or Homozygous

For each genotype, indicate whether it is heterozygous (hybrid) or homozygous (purebred)

Question 1 Rr

- A) Heterozygous (hybrid)
- B) Homozygous (purebred)

tt

- A) Heterozygous (hybrid)
- B) Homozygous (purebred)

DD

- A) Heterozygous (hybrid)
- B) Homozygous (purebred)

Filling in a punnett square and interpreting the results

For this set of questions fill in the punnett square or draw conclusions from the punnett square.

R r
R
R
?

A)RR B)Rr C)rr

- A) DD B) Dd C) dd

G g

A)GG B)Gg C)gg

In pea plants smooth seeds are dominant (S) to wrinkled seeds (s). What is the genotype for a pea

A) SS

seed that is wrinkled?

- B) Ss
- C) ss

In pea plants smooth seeds are dominant (S) to wrinkled seeds (s). What is the phenotype for a pea seed that is Ss?

A) smooth

B) wrinkled

In pea plants smooth seeds are dominant (S) to wrinkled seeds (s). What is the phenotype for a pea seed that is homozygous recessive (rr)?

A) smooth

B) wrinkled

One cat carries heterozygous, long-haired traits (LI), and its mate carries homozygous short-haired traits (II).

What is the probability of one of their offspring having long hair?

A) 4:4 100%

B) 1:4 25%

C) 3:4 75%

D) 2:4 50%

A heterozygous round seeded plant (Rr) is crossed with a homozygous round seeded plant (RR). What percentage of the offspring will be homozygous dominant(RR)?

A) 4:4 100%

B) 3:4 75%

C) 2:4 50%

D) 1:4 25%

In pea plants purple flowers are dominant (P) to white flowers (p). Two plant, both heterozygous (Pp) for the gene that controls flower color are crossed. What percentage of the offspring will have purple flowers?

A) 1:4 25%

B) 3:4 75%

C) 4:4 100%

D) 2:4 50%

GENETICS REVIEW

A single gene carries ____ unit(s) of information.

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

An inherited trait that is controlled by more than one gene pair is called a

A.Gene

B.Heredity

C.Polygenetic trait

D.Genetics

How many chromosomes are in a human cell?

A.23

B.24

C.46

D.48

How many chromosomes are in a human sex cell?

A.23

B.24

C.46

D.48

Which of the following are advantages of asexual reproduction:

- A. More time and energy
- B. Less time and energy
- C. More genetic diversity
- D. Less genetic diversity
- E. One parent
- F. Two parents

Which of the following are advantages of sexual reproduction:

- A. More time and energy
- B.Less time and energy
- C.More genetic diversity
- D.Less genetic diversity
- E.One parent
- F.Two parents

- Which of the following are <u>not</u> advantages of asexual reproduction:
- A. More time and energy
- B.Less time and energy
- C. More genetic diversity
- D.Less genetic diversity
- E.One parent
- F.Two parents

Which of the following are <u>not</u> advantages of sexual reproduction:

- A. More time and energy
- B.Less time and energy
- C.More genetic diversity
- D.Less genetic diversity
- E.One parent
- F.Two parents

- What is a mutation?
 - A.Different chromosomes mixing
 - B.Any change in DNA
 - C.When DNA combines
 - D.Different alleles mixing

- An example of an acquired trait would be
- A.Attached earlobes
- B.Doing algebra
- C.Spider spinning a web
- D.Shoe size

- An example of an inherited trait would be _____.
- A.Blue eyes
- B.The ability to ride a bike
- C.Cooking dinner
- D.Knowing how to get to grandma's house

What is the difference between instinctive and learned characteristics?

- A. Learned characteristics are behaviors an organism is born with know how to do.
- B. Learned characteristics are behaviors an organism acquires through out their life time.
- C. Instinctive characteristics are behaviors that an organism acquires from watching other in their group.
- D. Instinctive characteristics are behaviors that an organism learn through trial and error.

Talk in your group and list some examples of how the environment can influence inherited traits?