

## Skills Worksheet

**Vocabulary Review**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. heredity                       | <b>a.</b> the alleles of a particular gene are different   |
| _____ 2. genetics                       | <b>b.</b> the two alleles for a trait separate when gametes are formed                                 |
| _____ 3. monohybrid cross               | <b>c.</b> the alleles of different genes separate independently of one another during gamete formation |
| _____ 4. true-breeding                  | <b>d.</b> not expressed when the dominant form of the trait is present                                 |
| _____ 5. P generation                   | <b>e.</b> passing of traits from parents to offspring  |
| _____ 6. F <sub>1</sub> generation      | <b>f.</b> all the offspring display only one form of a particular trait                                |
| _____ 7. F <sub>2</sub> generation      | <b>g.</b> the expressed form of a trait  |
| _____ 8. alleles                        | <b>h.</b> first two individuals crossed in a breeding experiment                                       |
| _____ 9. dominant                       | <b>i.</b> physical appearance of a trait   |
| _____ 10. recessive                     | <b>j.</b> a cross that considers one pair of contrasting traits  |
| _____ 11. homozygous                    | <b>k.</b> offspring of the F <sub>1</sub> generation   |
| _____ 12. heterozygous                  | <b>l.</b> when the two alleles of a particular gene are the same                                       |
| _____ 13. genotype                      | <b>m.</b> branch of biology that studies heredity  |
| _____ 14. phenotype                     | <b>n.</b> different versions of a gene   |
| _____ 15. law of segregation            | <b>o.</b> offspring of the P generation  |
| _____ 16. law of independent assortment | <b>p.</b> set of alleles that an individual has  |

**Vocabulary Review** *continued*

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**Write the correct term from the list below in the space next to its definition.**

codominance	pedigree	Punnett square
incomplete dominance	polygenic trait	sex-linked trait
multiple alleles	probability	test cross

- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** diagram that predicts the outcomes of a genetic cross
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** cross of a homozygous recessive individual with an individual with a dominant phenotype of unknown genotype
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** the likelihood that a specific event will occur
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** a family history that shows how a trait is inherited
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** trait whose allele is located on the X chromosome
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** when several genes influence a trait
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** when an individual displays a trait that is intermediate between the two parents
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** two dominant alleles are expressed at the same time
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** genes with three or more alleles

**SECTION: MENDEL'S THEORY**

1. by writing the first letter of the trait as a capital letter
2. by writing the first letter of the trait as a lowercase letter
3. Two of the same alleles for seed color are present in the plant.
4. The plant possesses two different alleles for flower color.
5.  $Yy$
6.  $pp$
7.  $Pp$
8.  $b$

**SECTION: STUDYING HEREDITY**

1. It defines the key term *Punnett square*.
2. They represent the possible gametes produced by each parent.
3. Each combination is formed by taking one allele along the top of the box and one allele along the side of the box.
4. the possible genotypes of offspring produced from these two parents
5. the number of plants expressing either purple flowers or white flowers
6.  $YY$                       **10.** 2
7.  $yy$                         **11.** 1
8. 1                            **12.** 3
9. 1                            **13.** d

**SECTION: COMPLEX PATTERNS OF HEREDITY**

1. It defines the key term *multiple alleles*.
2. It clarifies the term *blood groups*, which precedes it.
3. The letters refer to two carbohydrates on the surface of red blood cells.
4. Both  $I^A$  and  $I^B$  are dominant over the recessive allele  $i$ . But neither  $I^A$  nor  $I^B$  is dominant over the other.
5. Both  $I^A$  and  $I^B$  are present in the individual. Because they are codominant, the individual shows both forms of the trait.
6. d

**Vocabulary Review**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. e | 9. g  |
| 2. m | 10. d |
| 3. j | 11. l |
| 4. f | 12. a |
| 5. h | 13. p |
| 6. o | 14. i |
| 7. k | 15. b |
| 8. n | 16. c |
17. Punnett square
  18. test cross
  19. probability
  20. pedigree
  21. sex-linked trait
  22. polygenic trait
  23. incomplete dominance
  24. codominance
  25. multiple alleles

**Concept Mapping**

1. heredity
2. modern genetics
3. probabilities or Punnett squares
4. probabilities or Punnett squares
5. multiple alleles or mutations or polygenic traits or codominance
6. multiple alleles or mutations or polygenic traits or codominance
7. multiple alleles or mutations or polygenic traits or codominance
8. multiple alleles or mutations or polygenic traits or or codominance

**Science Skills****ANALYZING EXPERIMENTS**

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. a. $R$ | i. $R$  |
| b. $R$    | j. $r$  |
| c. $r$    | k. $R$  |
| d. $Rr$   | l. $RR$ |
| e. $Rr$   | m. $Rr$ |
| f. $r$    | n. $r$  |
| g. $Rr$   | o. $Rr$ |
| h. $Rr$   | p. $rr$ |
2. Only one phenotype is present—plants with round seeds; only one genotype is present— $Rr$ .
  3. There are two phenotypes present—round seeds and wrinkled seeds. They are present in the ratio of three with round seeds to one with wrinkled seeds.