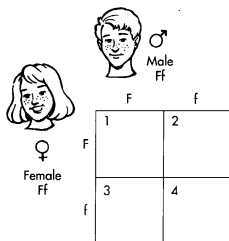


UNIT 7.2 & 7.3 REVIEW

1. What is the phenotype?
2. Genotype?
3. Whats the difference? Is genotype always expressed?
4. If an individual possesses two recessive alleles for the same trait, the individual is said to be _____
5. If an individual possesses two recessive alleles for the same trait, the individual is said to be _____. What will be the phenotype?
6. When an individual heterozygous for a trait is crossed with an individual homozygous recessive for the trait, the offspring produced will
7. When an individual heterozygous for a trait is crossed with an individual homozygous recessive for the trait, the offspring produced will have what genotype? Phenotype?
8. Tallness (T) is dominant to shortness (t) in pea plants. What is the genotype of a pea plant that is heterozygous for tallness?
9. What is the law of independent assortment?
10. In humans, having freckles (F) is dominant to not having freckles (f).



11. In rabbits, black fur (B) is dominant to brown fur (b). What is the phenotypic ratio? Genotypic ratio?
12. The unknown genotype of an individual with a dominant phenotype can be determined using a _____?
13. What is the probability that the offspring of a homozygous dominant individual and a homozygous recessive individual will exhibit the dominant phenotype? (in decimal- remember that a decimal can be changed into %)
14. Probability is calculated by dividing the number of one kind of possible outcome by the _____?
15. If a characteristic is sex-linked, the gene for it is found on _____
16. Since the allele for colorblindness is located on the X chromosome, colorblindness is _____
17. A diagram in which several generations of a family and the occurrence of certain genetic characteristics are shown is called a _____
18. In humans, eye color and height are controlled by _____
19. name a human trait that is controlled by multiple alleles _____
20. What would be the blood type of a person who inherited an A allele from one parent and an O allele from the other?
21. How can the environment influence expression of a gene? How can you tell if it is being influenced?

22. Genes that are close together on a single chromosome are considered to be _____
23. The passing of traits from parents to offspring is called _____

24. The scientific study of heredity is called _____

25. who is the father of genetics? _____

26. Step 1 of Mendel's garden pea experiment, allowing each variety of garden pea to self-pollinate for several generations, produced the _____ generation

27. Define the generations- P, F1, F2

28. An allele that is always expressed whenever it is present is called _____

29. What is the law of segregation? What does it say?

Open ended response questions.

Be able to complete multiple dihybrid Punnett squares for blood type/Rh factor with phenotypic ratios.

Be able to create a simple pedigree for ONE trait through three generations.