

Genetics: Genes to Traits

Matching:

- | Genotype | Alleles | Heredity | Genes | Mendelian Traits | Multifactorial Trait |
|----------|--|----------|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ | – copies of each gene that parents pass on to their children | | | | |
| 2. _____ | – simple traits that are governed by a single gene | | | | |
| 3. _____ | – the process by which parents pass on their genetic information to their offspring | | | | |
| 4. _____ | – a trait that is controlled by many different forms of many different genes plus environmental influences | | | | |
| 5. _____ | – combination of genes and alleles | | | | |
| 6. _____ | – discrete units of information that make proteins; organized into chromosomes | | | | |

Multiple Choice:

- How many copies of a gene does a child get from their parents?
 - 4, two from each parent
 - 2, one from each parent
 - 6, three from each parent
- What are centromeres made for?
 - Chromosome separation during cell division
 - Duplication during cellular respiration
 - Multiplication of neuron
- What three features do scientists use to identify similarities and differences in chromosomes?
 - Height, weight, and age
 - Size, banding pattern, and centromere position
 - Similarities, differences, and unique characteristics
- What kind of trait is height and cancers?
 - Individual Traits
 - Basic Traits
 - Multifactorial Traits
- Why is it important to study heredity?
 - It allows us to understand basic core parts of biology
 - We will be tested on it
 - It helps us to understand character flaws