

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 6 & 7 Genetics Study Guide

#### Vocabulary Matching:

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| ____ 1. Observed characteristic of an individual                               | a. pedigree        |
| ____ 2. Offspring with 2 different alleles for a trait                         | b. heterozygous    |
| ____ 3. Variations or alternate forms of a gene                                | c. Ff              |
| ____ 4. Genotype for an individual that is homozygous dominant                 | d. Punnett square  |
| ____ 5. Allele that masks or covers up the expression of the other             | e. recessive       |
| ____ 6. Tool used to show probable genotypes of the offspring                  | f. gametes         |
| ____ 7. Genotype of an individual that is hybrid or heterozygous               | g. sex chromosomes |
| ____ 8. Gene located on an X chromosome  | h. phenotype       |
| ____ 9. Allele that is only expressed when there are two present               | i. meiosis         |
| ____ 10. A graphic representation of an individual's family tree               | j. dominant        |
| ____ 11. Passing on traits from parents to offspring                           | k. BB              |
| ____ 12. 23 <sup>rd</sup> pair of chromosomes                                  | l. homozygous      |
| ____ 13. Produced by each parent and shown along the sides of a Punnett square | m. sex-linked      |
| ____ 14. Cell division that produces gametes                                   | n. alleles         |
|  | o. heredity        |

15. The gamete that contains genes contributed only by the mother is.....

Sperm      Egg      Zygote      Dominant

16. A dog's phenotype can be determined by.....

Looking at the dog's parents      Examining the dog's chromosomes  
Looking at the dog      Mating the dog and examining the offspring

17. In guinea pigs black fur (B) is dominant to white fur (b). Using a Punnett square, cross a homozygous black male with a homozygous white female.

Assign symbols: \_\_\_\_\_

Cross: \_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_ Punnett square:

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

18. What percentage of the offspring will be hybrid or heterozygous? \_\_\_\_\_

19. What percentage of the offspring will be black? \_\_\_\_\_, white \_\_\_\_\_?

20. Cross two of the offspring produced in question #17.

Cross: \_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_ Punnett square:

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21. What percentage of the offspring will be BB? \_\_\_\_\_, Bb? \_\_\_\_\_, bb? \_\_\_\_\_

22. What percentage of the offspring will be black? \_\_\_\_\_, white? \_\_\_\_\_

23. In chickens, rose comb (R) is dominant to single comb (r). A homozygous rose-combed rooster is mated with a single-combed hen. All of the chicks in the F1 generation were kept together as a group for several years. They were allowed to mate only within their own group. **What is the expected phenotype of the F2 chicks?**

Assign symbols: \_\_\_\_\_

Cross: \_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_

Punnett square:

|  |  |
|--|--|
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24. Colorblindness is a recessive sex-linked disease. Using a Punnett square, show the cross between a female carrier and a colorblind male. (Use  $X^C$  and  $X^c$  and Y)

Assign symbols: \_\_\_\_\_

Cross: \_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_

Punnett square:

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

25. What percentage of the offspring will be colorblind? \_\_\_\_ carriers? \_\_\_\_ normal? \_\_\_\_

26. A couple has two children, both of whom are girls. **What is the chance that the parents' next child will be a girl?** \_\_\_\_\_

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27. A female guinea pig homozygous dominant for black fur is mated to a male homozygous for white fur color. **In a litter of eight offspring, how many will be black?** \_\_\_\_\_

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|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

28. A white mouse whose parents are both white produces only brown offspring when mated with a brown mouse. **The white mouse is most probably .....**

homozygous recessive

heterozygous

homozygous dominant

haploid

29. According to Figure on the right, what are the 2 phenotypes? \_\_\_\_\_

38. Look at the Parents (P1) and their offspring (generation 1) from those results,

**The constricted pod shape must be .....**

dominant

segregated

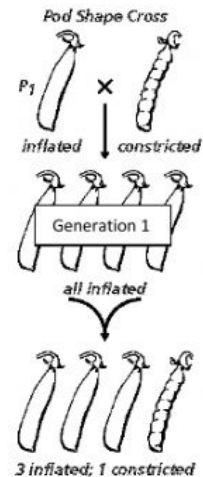
recessive

hybrid

30. According to your answer to #38. I= \_\_\_\_\_ i= \_\_\_\_\_

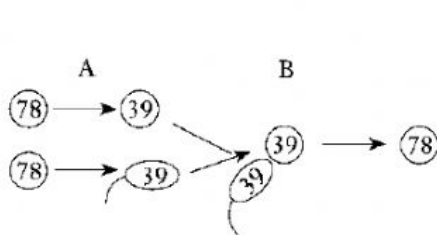
31. What is the genotype of generation 1? \_\_\_\_\_

32. What is the phenotype of generation 1? \_\_\_\_\_



The following diagram below shows the chromosome number found in dogs.

Use the diagram to answer the following questions:



33. What kind of cell is 39? \_\_\_\_\_

34. What does the number mean? \_\_\_\_\_

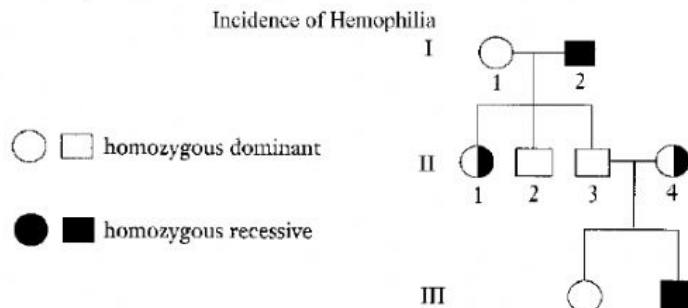
35. What process is occurring at A? \_\_\_\_\_

36. At B the male and female gametes are uniting, what is this process called? \_\_\_\_\_

37. What is the diploid number for a dog? \_\_\_\_\_

38. What is the haploid number for a dog? \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the SEX-LINKED pedigree. Hemophilia is a recessive sex-linked disorder.



39. Using the symbol  $X^H$  and  $X^h$ , write the genotypes for each individual above the circle or square. If you cannot determine if the individual is homozygous or heterozygous for the trait, write both.

40. If individual III-2 marries a person with the same genotype as individual I-1, what is the chance that one of their children will be afflicted with hemophilia?



41. For the trait being followed in the pedigree, individuals II-1 and II-4 in Figure 12-1 can be classified as...

homozygous dominant

mutants

homozygous recessive

carriers

42. A woman carries only one allele for a recessive sex-linked genetic disease. A man does not have the recessive allele for that genetic disease.

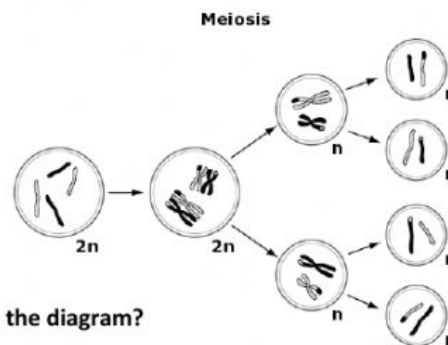
Woman's genotype \_\_\_\_\_  
 Man's genotype \_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

Fill in the Punnett square and then determine which of these is true of their children?

- All of their sons will have the disease
- All of their children will have the disease.
- None of their children will have the disease.
- None of their daughters will have the disease.

43. In the diagram on the right, circle the daughter cells.



44. Which statement best describes the outcome of the process in the diagram?

- four identical daughter cells
- four sex cells, two male and two female
- four daughter cells, each with a different number of chromosomes
- four sex cells, each with a different combination of genetic material

45. In pea plants, the allele for round seeds ( $R$ ) is dominant to the allele for wrinkled seeds ( $r$ ). A gardener has two sets of parent plants, Set 1 and Set 2. The parents in set 1 are heterozygous for this trait. In set 2, one parent is homozygous dominant and the other is homozygous recessive. The gardener wants to produce only round seeds. **Which set should he use and why?**

Set 1

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

Set 2

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

46. In a species of flower, the petals can be red, pink or white.

This inheritance pattern is.....

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Incomplete dominance      | codominance |
| simple dominant/recessive | sex-linked  |



47. According to the diagram, Roan cows display .....

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Mendelian inheritance | Codominance        |
| Incomplete dominance  | Sex-linked alleles |

