Fill in the chart. Only 1 letter in each box.

9. Use these phrases to fill in the chart with the letters A–D:

- **A.** the ability to ride a skateboard (page A85)
- **B.** the shape of a person's face (page A84)
- **C.** the interesting shape of a plant from cross-breeding (page A85)
- **D.** the pink color of flamingos (page A85)

Inherited trait	Environmental trait	Learned trait	Manipulated trait

T F

Write *true* if the statement is true and *false* if the statement is false. T or F

_____ **10.** A DNA molecule consists of two long parallel strands. (page A86)

_____ **11.** Molecules of DNA are not passed from one generation to the next. (page A86)

_____ **12.** Chromosomes are organized in sets of three. (page A86)

_____ **13.** One chromosome can have hundreds of genes on it. (page A87)

_____ **14.** Proteins control most of the life processes in cells. (page A88)

_____ **15.** Mutations are always harmful. (page A89)

_____ **16.** Some inherited human diseases result from mutations in one or more genes. (page A90)

For 8-12, the 1st word in (,) will be "a" and the second word will be "b"

Why Are Some Traits Very Common?

8. When sexual reproduction occurs, each chromosome contains (A gametes, B genes) that determine the traits of the offspring. (page A98)

9. If an offspring receives genes for two different forms of a trait, the trait of the (A dominant, B recessive) gene is expressed. (page A99)

10. An organism that has two identical genes for a trait is said to be (A purebred, B hybrid). (page A99)

11. Porcupine spines are an example of a(n) (A hybridization, B adaptation). (page A102)

12. This animal's adaptation is called (A camouflage, B warning coloration). (page A103)