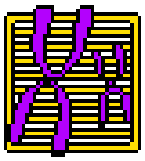
Heredity Study Guide

NAME _____

PERIOD_____



1. Using the letter P, list the homozygous recessive and dominant genotypes as well as the heterozygous genotype

2. What is hemophilia?pg. 152

3. What does a Punnett Square show us?

4. Females are represented by what two sex chromosomes? Males? Pg. 147

5. Factors that are masked(hidden) or appear to disappear in the F1 generation are called _____.

6. The scientist/monk who studied pea plants was _____. What are some of the traits he studied?

7. When there is a third chromosome on #21 what genetic disorder is present?pg. 152

8. When chickens show a variation in their feather color (such as black and white feathers) this is an example of what?pg. 123

9. In a Punnett Square what does a capital letter stand for? A lowercase letter?

10. Define genetics.

11. Define genes

12. Define allele

13. What is the difference between homozygous and heterozygous? Give an example of a genotype for each.

14. Heterozygous is the same as _____ and Purebred is the same as _____.

14. What is the definition of genotype and phenotype?

15. **Gg is a _____ and green hands is the _____ (genotype or phenotype)**

16. **Genetic disorders are caused by pg. 152 -**

17. **Which genetic disorder results in abnormally shaped blood cells?pg. 152**

18. **What is cystic fibrosis?pg. 152**

19. **What produces the eggs in plants?**

20. **What produces the sperm in plants?**
21. **Suppose you cross a heterozygous yellow pea plant (Yy) with a homozygous green pea plant (yy). Draw a punnett square and report the possible genotypes and phenotypes.**

22. **What s a pedigree?pg. 153**

23. **If a trait is half-shaded on a pedigree , what does this tell us about the individual?pg. 153**

24. **What is a sex-linked trait? Who is more likely to carry these traits? Who is more likely to have them ?pg. 148**

25. **Name the human blood types. Pg. 146**

26. **When more than two alleles control a trait , this is calledpg. 146 _____.**

27. **Define probability –**

28. **What color were the Fugates? Why did they have this disorder and how is it inherited? Sex-linked, Autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant?**