

Skills Worksheet

# Vocabulary Review

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>E</u> 1. heredity                       | a. the alleles of a particular gene are different   |
| <u>M</u> 2. genetics                       | b. the two alleles for a trait separate when gametes are formed                                 |
| <u>J</u> 3. monohybrid cross               | c. the alleles of different genes separate independently of one another during gamete formation |
| <u>F</u> 4. true-breeding                  | d. not expressed when the dominant form of the trait is present                                 |
| <u>H</u> 5. P generation                   | e. passing of traits from parents to offspring  |
| <u>O</u> 6. F <sub>1</sub> generation      | f. all the offspring display only one form of a particular trait                                |
| <u>K</u> 7. F <sub>2</sub> generation      | g. the expressed form of a trait  |
| <u>N</u> 8. alleles                        | h. first two individuals crossed in a breeding experiment                                       |
| <u>G</u> 9. dominant                       | i. physical appearance of a trait   |
| <u>D</u> 10. recessive                     | j. a cross that considers one pair of contrasting traits  |
| <u>L</u> 11. homozygous                    | k. offspring of the F <sub>1</sub> generation   |
| <u>A</u> 12. heterozygous                  | l. when the two alleles of a particular gene are the same                                       |
| <u>P</u> 13. genotype                      | m. branch of biology that studies heredity  |
| <u>I</u> 14. phenotype                     | n. different versions of a gene   |
| <u>B</u> 15. law of segregation            | o. offspring of the P generation  |
| <u>C</u> 16. law of independent assortment | p. set of alleles that an individual has  |

**Vocabulary Review** *continued*

**Write the correct term from the list below in the space next to its definition.**

- |                      |                 |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| codominance          | pedigree        | Punnett square   |
| incomplete dominance | polygenic trait | sex-linked trait |
| multiple alleles     | probability     | test cross       |

Punnett square

17. diagram that predicts the outcomes of a genetic cross

test cross

18. cross of a homozygous recessive individual with an individual with a dominant phenotype of unknown genotype

probability

19. the likelihood that a specific event will occur

pedigree

20. a family history that shows how a trait is inherited

sex-linked trait

21. trait whose allele is located on the X chromosome

polygenic trait

22. when several genes influence a trait

incomplete dominance

23. when an individual displays a trait that is intermediate between the two parents

codominance

24. two dominant alleles are expressed at the same time

multiple alleles

25. genes with three or more alleles

## Section: Studying Heredity

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

D

1. In a pedigree, two normal parents produce a child with a genetic disorder. Based on this information, you know that the genetic disorder is caused by a

a. sex-linked allele.                      c. codominant allele.  
b. dominant allele.                      d. recessive allele.

C

2. The results of a test cross are some purple-flowering plants and some white-flowering plants. What is the genotype of the original purple-flowering pea plant?

a.  $PP$   
b.  $pp$   
c.  $Pp$   
d. There is not enough information.

A

3. In a pedigree, a carrier would be represented as a(n)

a. normal individual.  
b. individual who has a genetic disorder.  
c. square.  
d. circle.

B

4. Which of the following is NOT true of most sex-linked traits?

a. located on the X chromosome      c. usually recessive  
b. located on autosomes              d. usually seen in males

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

F

5. homozygous recessive

a. result of a cross between the parents  $WW$  and  $ww$

B

6.  $1 WW : 2 Ww : 1 ww$

b. result from a cross between the parents  $Ww$  and  $Ww$

E

7. Punnett square

c. likelihood that an event will occur

D

8. test cross

d. used to determine the genotype of a purple-flowering pea plant

C

9. probability

e. diagram used to predict the outcome of a genetic cross

A

10. all  $Ww$  offspring

f. good choice of genotype for a test cross to find out the genotype of an individual who might be  $Ww$  or  $WW$

**Section: Complex Patterns of Heredity**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- A 1. When several genes influence a trait, the trait is said to be  
a. polygenic. c. codominant.  
b. incompletely dominant. d. completely dominant.
- B 2. Which of the following patterns of heredity can result in an intermediate trait, such as pink snapdragon flowers?  
a. multiple alleles  
b. incomplete dominance  
c. codominance  
d. sex-linked alleles
- D 3. Which of the following is responsible for the color of hydrangea flowers, which depends on the pH of the soil in which they are grown?  
a. multiple alleles  
b. incomplete dominance  
c. codominance  
d. environmental conditions
- C 4. Which of the following genetic disorders is caused by a sex-linked allele?  
a. sickle cell anemia c. hemophilia A  
b. hypercholesterolemia d. Tay-Sachs disease

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- B 5. sickle cell anemia a. determine the different ABO blood types  
C 6. Huntington's disease b. caused by a mutated allele that results in a defective hemoglobin protein  
F 7. gene therapy c. caused by a dominant allele located on an autosome  
E 8. genetic counseling d. changes in DNA that can cause genetic disorders  
D 9. mutation e. informing people about genetic problems they or their offspring might have  
A 10. multiple alleles f. replacing defective genes with copies of healthy genes, using gene technology