

Genetics Worksheet

Name _____

Section A: Vocabulary

- Identify if the alleles are homozygous (Ho) or heterozygous (He).
 - DD _____
 - Ee _____
 - tt _____
 - Hh _____
- For each genotype below, determine the phenotype.
 - Purple flowers are dominant to white flowers.
PP _____
 - Pp _____
 - pp _____
- For each phenotype, identify the genotype.
 - Curly hair is dominant to straight hair. What are the possible alleles if you have curly hair?

 - What are the possible alleles if you have straight hair? _____
- Fill in the chart with the missing information.

R = right handed r = left handed

Genotype	Phenotype	Homozygous	Heterozygous
RR			
	Right handed		✓
rr			

- Fill in the missing vocab based on the definition below.
 - _____ allele from that is only seen when it is homozygous
 - _____ alternative versions of genes
 - _____ these alleles are the same
 - _____ these alleles are different
 - _____ another name for homozygous
 - _____ the physical appearance of a trait
 - _____ an organisms alleles

Section B: Monohybrid Crosses

- Round seeds (R) are dominant to wrinkled (r) seeds. Cross a homozygous dominant seed with a heterozygote.

Parents = _____ x _____

Genotype: _____ % RR _____ % Rr _____ % rr

Phenotype: _____ % round _____ % wrinkled

- A black coat is dominant over brown coats in guinea pigs. Cross two heterozygous guinea pigs to see the possibilities of their offspring.

Parents = _____ x _____

Genotype: _____ % BB _____ % Bb _____ % bb

Phenotype: _____ % black _____ % brown

Oompa Lommpa Crosses -

3. Oompa Loompas generally have gray faces (G) which is dominant. The recessive allele results in an orange face (g). Two heterozygous Oompa's mate and have babies. What are the possible outcomes?

Parents = _____ x _____

Genotype: _____

Phenotype: _____

4. A gray faced Oompa (homozygous) is married to an orange faced Oompa. They have 8 children. How many of the children have gray faces? _____ How many have orange faces? _____

5. Otis Oompa has an orange face and is married to Ona Oompa who has a gray face. They have 60 Oompa children, 30 of their children have orange faces. What is Ona and Otis genotype?

Let's try something a little harder.

6. In Squid people, the allele for light blue skin (B) is dominant over the green (b) allele. Everyone in Squidward's family has light blue skin. His family brags they are 'purebred' line. He recently married a nice girl with light green skin. What are the possible offspring outcomes? Would the children still be considered 'purebred'? Why or why not?
7. In goats, a recessive gene causes the goats to 'faint' when they are startled. A farmer breeds two goats (that have never fainted) and their first offspring faints two days after its birth. What must the parent's genotypes have been? _____ x _____
8. Two short-haired guinea pigs are mated several times. Out of 100 offspring, 25 of them have long hair. What are the probably genotypes of the parents? _____ x _____
9. A tall plant of unknown genotype is test-crossed. Of the offspring, 869 are dwarf and 912 are tall. What is the genotype of the unknown parent? _____
10. In humans, tongue rolling is a dominant trait. Those with the recessive condition cannot roll their tongues. Bob can roll his tongue, but his mother could not. He is married to Sally, who cannot roll her tongue. What is the probability that their first born child will not be able to roll his tongue? _____

11. If out of 100 offspring, 52 have red eyes and 48 have brown eyes. What are the probably genotype and phenotype of the parents?

12. A round (R) seed plant is dominant to a wrinkled (r) seed plant. What parental genotypes will produce offspring that are 50% homozygous dominant and 50% heterozygous?

Section C: Dihybrid Crosses

1. In guinea pigs, short hair is dominant to long hair and black eyes are dominant to red eyes. A male guinea pig that is homozygous dominant for both traits is crossed with a female who has long hair and red eyes. Complete a punnett square and determine the genotypic and phenotypic ratios.

Parents: _____ x _____

Possible gametes: _____ x _____

Genotypes:

Phenotypes:

You will need a separate sheet of paper for these problems.

2. In fruit flies, the allele for normal size wings (H) is dominant over the allele for vestigial wings (h). The allele for normal size eyes (E) is dominant over the allele for small eyes (e). The genes for wing size and eye size are on different chromosomes. Predict the results of a cross between a heterozygous individual for both traits and an individual who is homozygous recessive for both traits. Complete a punnett square and determine the genotypic and phenotypic ratios.

3. In racing horses, black hair (B) is dominant to chestnut hair (b) and a trotting gait (G) is dominant to a pacing gait (g). Cross two horses that are heterozygous for both traits. Complete a punnett square and determine the genotypic and phenotypic ratios.

4. Starting with a P generation with the following genotypes (AABB x aabb). Based on classical Mendelian inheritance, what is the expected phenotypic ratio observed among the F₂ generation?
 - a. 9:3:3:1
 - b. 1:2:1
 - c. 3:1
 - d. 1:1
 - e. 1:1:1:1
5. If AaBb is crossed with aabb, what proportion of the offspring would be expected to be aabb?
 - a. 9/16
 - b. 2/16
 - c. 4/16
 - d. 1/16
6. If the offspring of a cross show a 9:3:3:1 ratio, the parents of the cross have the genotypes _____.
 - a. AaBb x AaBb
 - b. AaBb x aaBB
 - c. aaBb x aabb
 - d. aaBb x Aabb

Section D: Beyond Mendel – Patterns of Inheritance

Codominance –

1. Crows (the black bird) feet can have orange markings or have brown markings. When a crow with orange (O) markings is mated with a crow with brown (B) markings, the resulting phenotype is both orange and brown spots on the feet. Cross an orange footed crow with a crow that has orange and brown spots on its feet. What are the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring?
2. You are exploring the jungle and find a new species of plant. Some of the flowers are red and some are yellow. If the inheritance pattern is codominant, what would you expect the heterozygous phenotype to be? _____

Incomplete Dominance –

3. Rats can have a variety of fur color. When a black (B) furred rat is crossed with a white (W) furred rat, the resulting phenotype is gray fur. Cross a gray furred rat with a black furred rat. What are the phenotypic ratios of the offspring?
4. If the red and yellow alleles in the mystery jungle plant above showed incomplete dominance, what would you expect the heterozygous phenotype to be? _____

Sex-Linked –

5. In fruit flies, eye color is sex-linked. Red is dominant to white. Cross a white eyed female $X^r X^r$ with a red-eyed male $X^R Y$. What are the genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring?
6. In humans, hemophilia is a recessive sex linked trait. Show the cross of a man who has hemophilia with a woman who is a carrier. What is the probability that their children will have the disease?
7. A woman who is a carrier for hemophilia marries a normal man. If they have a daughter, what are the possible phenotypes? If they have a son, what are the possible phenotypes?

8. Coat color in cats is a codominant trait and is also located on the X chromosome. Cats can be black, yellow or calico. A calico cat has black and yellow splotches.
- When a female calico cat is mated with a male black cat, what are the phenotypes of the offspring?
 - Where any of the offspring calico? _____ If so, what gender was it? _____
9. A girl inherited colorblindness, which is a sex-linked recessive trait. It is probable, therefore, that ____.
- Both parents had one colorblind gene.
 - Only one parent had the colorblind gene.
 - The gene in the mother guaranteed the girl having the trait.
 - The father did not have the recessive gene.
10. A colorblind man marries a woman who is neither colorblind nor a carrier of the trait. Which statement best describes their probable offspring?
- All the boys will be colorblind.
 - All the girls will be colorblind.
 - All the girls will be carriers but not have the disease.
 - Half the boys will carry the gene for colorblindness.

Multiple Alleles –

11. In the ABO blood type system, the A and B are codominant and the o allele is recessive. A man with type AB blood marries a woman with type AB blood. If they have children, what are the possible phenotypes?
- _____ A blood _____ B blood
 _____ AB blood _____ o blood
12. A man with type AB blood is married to a woman with type o blood. They have two natural children and one adopted child. Jane has type A blood, Bobby has type B blood and Grace has type o blood. Which child was adopted? _____
13. A nurse at a hospital removed the wrist tags of three babies in the maternity ward. She needs to figure out which baby belongs to which parents, so she checks their blood types. Using the chart below, match the baby to its correct parents. Show the crosses to prove your choices.

Parents	Blood Types	Baby	Blood type
Mr. Frisbee	A		
Mrs. Frisbee	B	Dominic	O
Mr. Zimmerman	O	Kristen	AB
Mrs. Zimmerman	O	Tommy	B
Mr. Law	AB		
Mrs. Law	O		

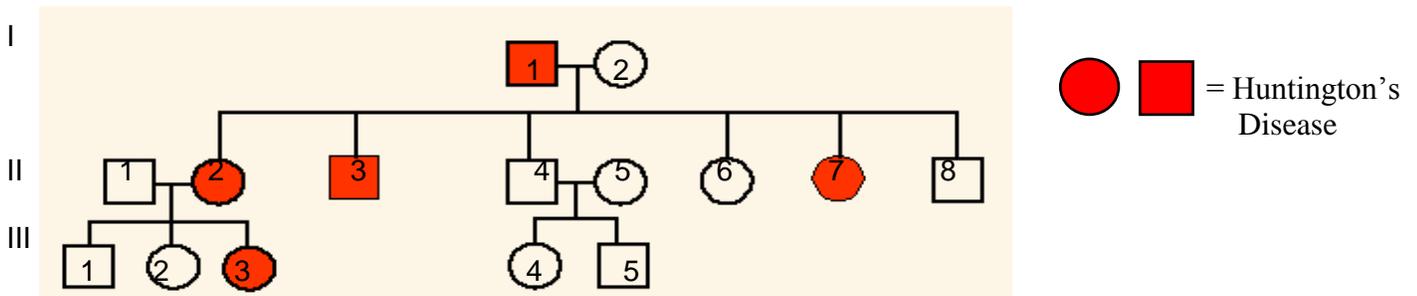
Polygenic Inheritance –

14. In Snarlymonsters, the number of teeth is polygenic. The recessive condition (aabbcc) results in a toothless Snarlymonster, and the dominant condition (AABBCC) results in a Snarlymonster with 6 teeth. There are 5 other possible variations. How many teeth would a Snarlymonster with AaBbCc have?

Lethal Genes –

15. In mice, the spinning behavior is caused by a dominant gene that affects the mouse's equilibrium. This gene is lethal if two alleles are present. Two "spinning mice" are mated together. Show the cross. What are the phenotypes of the offspring and in what proportion?

Section E: Pedigrees

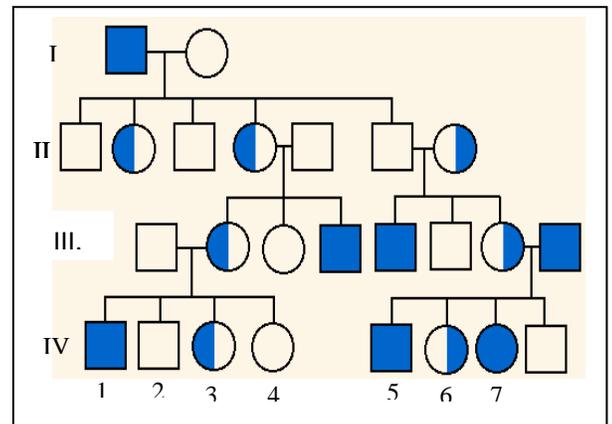


1. There are no carriers for Huntington's Disease- you either have it or you don't. With this in mind, is Huntington's disease caused by a dominant or recessive trait? _____
2. How many girls did II-1 and II-2 have? _____ How many have the disease? _____
3. If individual III-1 marries someone heterozygous for Huntington's, then what's the chance of having a child with Huntingtons?

4. The pedigree to the right shows the passing on of colorblindness. What gender can be carriers?

5. With this in mind, what kind of trait is colorblindness?

6. Is this trait recessive or dominant? _____
7. If individual IV-1 marries a carrier for colorblindness, then what's the chance they will have a daughter who is colorblind?



Quizzes:

- <http://www.sciencegeek.net/Biology/review/U4Genetics1.htm>
- <http://www.sciencegeek.net/Biology/review/U4Genetics2.htm>
- <http://www.sciencegeek.net/Biology/review/U4Review.htm>