

● What Is Genetics?

For each item, cross out the phrase or phrases that do not accurately complete the statement.

1. Genes
 - a. are made up of DNA.
 - b. control the traits that show up in an organism.
 - c. are found on chromosomes.
 - d. are never inherited by some people.
 - e. have different forms called alleles.

2. Gregor Mendel
 - a. is the Father of Genetics.
 - b. lived in Europe in the 1800s.
 - c. experimented with peas.
 - d. arrived at his conclusions by accident.
 - e. determined the basic laws of genetics.
 - f. changed the thinking of the scientists of his day.

3. Alleles
 - a. are forms of a gene.
 - b. are the subject of genetics.
 - c. can be dominant or recessive.
 - d. for a trait from both parents are found in one sex cell.

4. A Punnett square
 - a. is used to predict results in genetics.
 - b. represents the genotypes of offspring that can result from the combination of alleles from two parents.
 - c. uses numbers to represent the offspring of two or more parents.

5. A genotype of an organism
 - a. is a physical trait.
 - b. is its genetic makeup.
 - c. determines its phenotype.

6. A recessive factor
 - a. can seem to disappear in a generation of organisms.
 - b. is represented by a capital letter on a Punnett square.
 - c. covers, or dominates, a dominant factor.

7. An organism that is heterozygous for a trait
 - a. has two different alleles for that trait.
 - b. is a purebred.
 - c. has the phenotype of the recessive allele.