#### Genetics review

Ch 10 and 12

#### Define Dominant

☐ A trait that will mask another trait

#### Define Recessive

- A trait that is masked by a dominant trait
- Or one that disappears in the F1 and reappears 25% of the time in the F2

## Define Genotype

☐ The genes present in an individual, written as TT, Tt, or tt

## Define phenotype

□ What an organism looks like outwardly, Tall- short etc...

## Define Heterozygous

☐ Having two different alleles, Tt

## Define homozygous

☐ Having two identical alleles, TT

### What is a monohybrid cross?

☐ Cross btwn parents who differ in one characteristic.

## What is a dihybrid cross?

□ A cross btwn parents who differ in two characteristics.

# What are the steps to solving a genetic cross?

- 1. define the parents
- 2. determine gametes
- 3. assign gametes to punnett square and solve.
- 4. gather data (genotype and phenotype) from punnett square.

#### What is Mendel's first law?

☐ Law of dominance and recessiveness.

#### What is Mendel's second law?

□ Law of segregation

#### What is Mendel's third law?

☐ Law in independent assortment.

# What does the law of segregation say?

□ Alleles for traits segregate from one another during meiosis.

## What does the law of independent assortment state?

□ Traits are inherited independently from one another unless they are linked (found on the same chromosome)

### Define incomplete dominance.

 One allele doesn't completely mask the other resulting in a blended trait. (red flower x white flower = pink)

#### Define Codominance.

☐ Each allele is expressed equally, red & white striped flowers.

## What is special about the 23<sup>rd</sup> pair of chromosomes?

☐ They determine gender

#### What is a sex linked trait?

- One that is passed on the X chromosome, from mother to son.
- One that is carried by females and typically expressed in males only.

If a couple just had a female child, what are the chances their next child will also be female?

50%, no matter how many children we have there is always a 50% chance of having a boy or girl each time mating occurs. What are the genotype and phenotype ratios + percentages for the following cross?

- □ Black is dom.
- Homozygous black x wht

☐ Genotype: 100% Bb

☐ Phenotype: 100% B

What are the genotype and phenotype ratios + percentages for the following cross?

- □ Black is dom.
- Two heterozygous individuals crossed with one another.

- ☐ Genotype=
- □ 1BB:2Bb:1bb
- ☐ Phenotype=
- □ 3B:1b

#### Define fertilization

☐ Union of sperm and egg

#### Define Mitosis

□ Nuclear division resulting in two identical cells.

### Define meiosis

- Nuclear division designed to reduce the amount of genetic material in a cell by half.
- Makes gametes.

## Define gamete

☐ Sex cell, sperm or egg

## What is a zygote?

☐ Fertilized egg

# How do you assign alleles to sex cells (gametes)?

- ☐ Use FOIL/ JAWS
- $\square$  AaBb = AB, Ab, aB, ab

## Define pure breeding

Individual that always producing more of exactly the same thing.

# In terms of chromosomes, how do gametes compare to body cells?

☐ Gametes have half as much as body cells

## What is crossing over?

Alleles from non-sister chromatids change place

What is this... know how to read it.

