

# Science Worksheet #3

## Heredity

Name: Answer Key

Grade 8 ( )

Date: /11/2022

1 – Complete the following Punnet squares, and answer the following questions.

T= tall  
t=short

	T	t
T	TT	Tt
t	Tt	? tt

a- What genotype are the offspring? TT / Tt / tt

b- What phenotype will the offspring have?

tall / short

c- What percentage of the offspring will be short? 25%

B= brown fur  
b= white fur

	b	b
B	Bb	Bb
b	bb	bb

a- What genotype are the offspring? Bb/ bb

B= brown fur  
b= white fur

	B	b
b	Bb	bb
b	Bb	bb

a- What is the probability of homozygous offspring? 50%

b- Are the alleles in part (a) dominant or recessive? recessive

## 2 – Choose the correct answer.

Different forms of a gene are \_\_\_\_\_

- a- dominant
- b- alleles
- c- recessive
- d- chromosome

An organism that has two identical alleles for a trait is \_\_\_\_\_

- a- recessive
- b- dominant
- c- heterozygous
- d- homozygous

Cross: Aa x Aa

	<b>A</b>	<b>a</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>Aa</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>Aa</b>	<b>aa</b>

What is the phenotype of the offspring? (A= brown hair / a= blonde hair)

- a- 50% brown hair and 50% blonde hair
- b- 75% brown hair and 25% blonde hair
- c- 25% brown hair and 75% blonde hair
- d- 0% brown hair and 100% blonde hair

In a flowering plant species, red flower color (R) is dominant over white flower color (r). What is the genotype of any red-flowering plant resulting from this species?

- a- rr
- b- R
- c- RR
- d- RR or Rr

In a heterozygous genotype, the \_\_\_\_\_ allele takes over in the phenotype.

- b- recessive
- b- dominant
- c- both
- d- homozygous

Which of the following alleles is purebred recessive?

a- Tt

b- tt

c- TT

d- T

Which of the following represents a heterozygous genotype?

a- Aa

b- AA

c- aa

d- Ab

Which of the following is an example of a phenotype?

a- Bb

b- Bb

c- allele

d- blue eyes

If you are purebred dominant for a trait, your genotype would be....

a- Tt

b- tall

c- tt

d- TT

### 3 – Write down the correct term for the following definitions.

a- Transfer of pollen grains from an anther to a stigma of different plants of the same species.

**Cross pollination**

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b- A version or variation of a gene.

**Allele**

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c- Alleles that an offspring has/ inherits.

**Genotype**

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d- The observable expression of a trait.

**Phenotype**

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**4 – Most human body cells contain 46 chromosomes. These are found in 23 pairs. One pair of chromosomes carries the genes that determine biological sex.**

**There are two versions of the sex chromosomes, an X chromosome and a Y chromosome. In females, the sex chromosomes are the same (XX). This means that during meiosis, every gamete (egg cell) formed carries an X chromosome. In males, the chromosomes are different (XY). During meiosis, males produce gametes (sperm) carrying either a Y chromosome or an X chromosome.**

**You can use a genetic cross to show the inheritance of biological sex.**

**Complete the punnet square to show the inheritance of biological sex.**

		mother	
		X	X
father	X	XX	XX
	Y	XY	XY

- a- What genotype are the offspring? XX / XY
- b- What Phenotype will the offspring have? XX : female  
XY: male
- c- What percentage of the offspring will be females? 50%
- d- What percentage of the offspring will be males? 50%