***CHAPTER 3 HERDITY STUDY GUIDE***



1. What step did Mendel take to make sure his pea plants cross-pollinated?
2. What happens when a true-breeding plant cross-pollinates?
3. Each parent gives one set of what to their offspring?
4. A plant with two dominant OR two recessive alleles is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How are sex cells different from other human cells?
6. What are homologous chromosomes?
7. Why do sex-linked disorders occur more often in males?
8. What carries the genes that determine sex?
9. What are the instructions for an inherited trait called?
10. What are the different forms of a gene?
11. What did Mendel discover about recessive traits?
12. What is the diagram used to trace a trait called?
13. What are chromosomes called that carry the same set of genes?
14. What is a feature that has different forms in a population?
15. What is a trait?
16. When a plant fertilizes itself, it is called?
17. What is incomplete dominance?
18. What kind of plant produces offspring with the same traits as the parent?
19. What do you call one set of instructions for an inherited trait?
20. Two forms of a gene, one from each parent, are called?
21. Offspring that are different from both parents are produced by?
22. What are chromosomes called that carry the same set of genes?
23. What is heredity?
24. What is a plant that has two dominant genes or two recessive genes called?
25. What is Mendel’s ratio for dominant to recessive traits?
26. What is a phenotype?
27. What is it called when cells are copied with half the number of chromosomes?

DEFINITIONS:

PHENOTYPE:

PUNNETT SQUARE:

HOMOZYGOUS:

HETEROZYGOUS:

CROSS-POLLINATION:

PROBABILITY:

GENOTYPE:

SELF-POLLINATING:

INCOMPLETE DOMINANCE:

SEX CELLS:

TRUE-BREEDING PLANTS:

