

 In peas, yellow color (6) is dominant to green
(g). What are the possible genotypes and phenotypes of cross-pollination of a <u>heterozygous</u> <u>female</u> and a <u>heterozygous male</u>?



Genotypes: GG-25% Gg-50% gg-25%

Phenotypes: Yellow-75% Green-25%  In pea plants, tall (T) is dominant to dwarf (t).
Show the cross between a heterozygous tall and a dwarf plant. What is the phenotypic ratio?









6. In humans, wavy hair is the result of curly hair and straight hair. A <u>curly-haired man</u> and <u>wavy-haired woman</u> have children. What is the likelihood of their children having the same phenotype as the father.



7. Blood types are an example of Co-Dominance. One parent is Type A heterozygous and the other parent is Type B homozygous. What percentage chance will the offspring have of having Type AB blood.



8. Cats can be black, yellow or calico. A calico cat has black and yellow splotches. When a calico cat is crossed with a black cat. What are the phenotypes of the offspring and in what proportion?

Black: 50%

Calico: 50%





10. In guinea pigs, short hair is dominant to long hair. Also in guinea pigs, black eyes are dominant to red eyes. A male guinea pig that is heterozygous for both traits is crossed with a female that is long haired and red eyed. What is the ratio of offspring that will have short hair and black eyes to short hair

Male: HhEe Female:hhee and red eyes?

	HE	He	hE	he	
he	HhEe	Hhee	hhEe	hhee	
he	HhEe	Hhee	hhEe	hhee	
he	HhEe	Hhee	hhEe	hhee	
he	HhEe	Hhee	hhEe	hhee	
short & black : short & red					

4 : 4 1 :

1

11. In Western salsify plants yellow color is dominant over blue flowers while the heterozygous condition results in plants with green flowers. For each of the following construct a Punnett square and give phenotypic and genotype ratios of the offspring.



12. In some cats the gene for tail length shows 3 phenotypes. Cats with long tails and cats with no tails are homozygous for their respective alleles. Cats with one long tail allele and one no tail allele have short tails. What are the genotypic and phenotypic ratios produced from a cross of a short tail and a tailless cat.



Genotypic Ratio: 1:1 (LN: NN) Phenotypic Ratio: 1:1 (short tail: no tail)

13. In horses, the coat color black is dominant (B) over chestnut (b). The trotting gait is dominant (T) over the pacing gait (t). If a homozygous black pacer is mated to a homozygous chestnut, heterozygous trotter, what will be the ratios for genotype and phenotype be?



14. Imagine that a couple is planning to have children. The male is heterozygous for Huntington's disease and homozygous dominant for Tay-Sachs. The female is homozygous recessive for Huntington's disease and heterozygous for Tay-Sachs. The couple is curious about the possibility and probability of their offspring inheriting Tay-Sachs and/or Huntington's. For humans, Huntington's disease is dominant (H) over the "normal" condition (h), and the "normal" condition is dominant (T) over Tay-Sachs (t). Complete a Punnett square for thiscross and record the probabilities for genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring as ratios.

Genotype: HhTT = 4/16 = 1:4 HhTt = 4/16 = 1:4 hhTT = 4/16 = 1:4 hhTt = 4/16 = 1:4

Phenotype:

Huntington's & NO Tay-Sach's = 8/16 = 1:2 Huntington's & Tay-Sach's = 8/16 = 1:2

15. Cystic fibrosis is a recessive genetic disorder that causes a thick, sticky mucus to build up in the lungs and digestive tract. Ron is homozygous, exhibiting all symptoms of CF, and Nancy is a carrier, exhibiting some symptoms of CF. Use a Punnett square to predict the probability that one of their children will have cystic fibrosis?

