Genetics: The Science Of Heredity

A young priest's work was the foundation for understanding Genetics. His name was

He studied the mechanisms for passing along of traits by crossing this type of plant

He could pollinate flowers from different plants. His method is called

One of the traits he studied was stem height. There were 2 forms of this trait. They were

In test crosses, he started with P1 generation plants that always produced the same trait. These plants were said to be

The result of the 2nd cross (F1) always resulted in Tall plants. When 2 of these tall plants were crossed, the result was 75% tall and 25% short. The F1s were not purebreds but they were

Factors that control traits are called

Different forms of a gene are called

An allele who's trait always shows up is said to be

An allele which can be masked by another allele is said to be

If both traits of 2 different alleles show up, then the alleles are said to be

An organism receives its alleles from its

If an organism has 2 alleles that are alike, then that organism is said to be

If an organism has 2 different alleles, then that organism is said to be

A useful tool is used to predict the probability of genetic crosses. It is shaped like a square. It is called a

If you crossed a dominant purebred black cow with a recessive purebred white cow, the probability that you would get black cows would be

If you crossed a heterozygous black cow with a homozygous white cow the probability that you would get white cows would be

The actual description of the alleles an organism has,(example: Bb), is referred to as its

The trait that shows up as a result of the allele combination is referred to as its