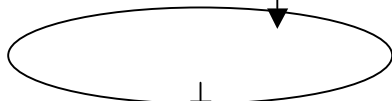


Genetics: The Science Of Heredity

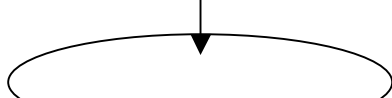
A young priest's work was the foundation for understanding Genetics. His name was



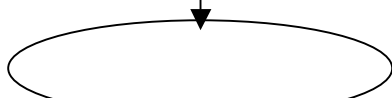
He studied the mechanisms for passing along of traits by crossing this type of plant



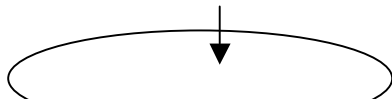
He could pollinate flowers from different plants. His method is called



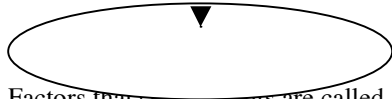
One of the traits he studied was stem height. There were 2 forms of this trait. They were



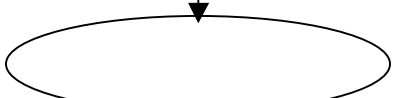
In test crosses, he started with P1 generation plants that always produced the same trait. These plants were said to be



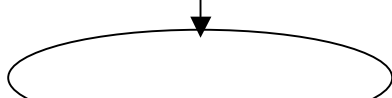
The result of the 2nd cross (F1) always resulted in Tall plants. When 2 of these tall plants were crossed, the result was 75% tall and 25% short. The F1s were not purebreds but they were



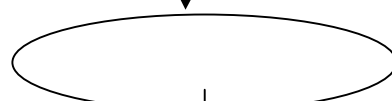
Factors that control traits are called



Different forms of a gene are called



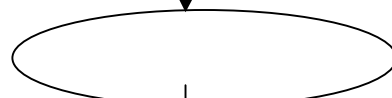
An allele who's trait always shows up is said to be



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



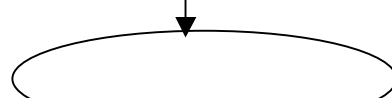
If both traits of 2 different alleles show up, then the alleles are said to be



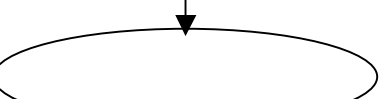
An organism receives its alleles from its



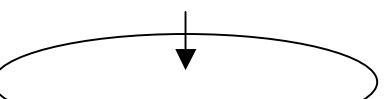
If an organism has 2 alleles that are alike, then that organism is said to be



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



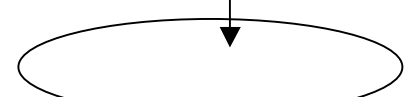
If you crossed a dominant purebred black cow with a recessive purebred white cow, the probability that you would get black cows would be



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

