

Simple Genetics Practice Problems KEY

This worksheet will take about 20 minutes for most students, I usually give it to them after a short lecture on solving genetics problems. I don't normally take a grade on it, instead just monitor progress of students as they work and then have them volunteer to write the answers #5-15 on the board.

1. For each genotype, indicate whether it is heterozygous (HE) or homozygous (HO)

AA <u>HO</u>	Ee <u>HE</u>	li <u>HE</u>	Mm <u>HE</u>
Bb <u>HE</u>	ff <u>HO</u>	Jj <u>HE</u>	nn <u>HO</u>
Cc <u>HE</u>	GG <u>HO</u>	kk <u>HO</u>	OO <u>HO</u>
Dd <u>HE</u>	HH <u>HO</u>	Ll <u>HE</u>	Pp <u>HE</u>

2. For each of the genotypes below, determine the phenotype.

Purple flowers are dominant to white flowers

PP purple
Pp purple
pp white

Brown eyes are dominant to blue eyes

BB brown
Bb brown
bb blue

Round seeds are dominant to wrinkled

RR round
Rr round
rr wrinkled

Bobtails are recessive (long tails dominant)

TT long
Tt long
tt bobtails

3. For each phenotype, list the genotypes. (Remember to use the letter of the dominant trait)

Straight hair is dominant to curly.

SS straight
Ss straight
ss curly

Pointed heads are dominant to round heads.

PP pointed
Pp pointed
pp round

4. Set up the square for each of the crosses listed below. The trait being studied is round seeds (dominant) and wrinkled seeds (recessive)

Rr x rr

What percentage of the offspring will be round? 1/2 or 50%

Rr x Rr

What percentage of the offspring will be round? 75% or 3/4

RR x Rr

What percentage of the offspring will be round? all, 100%

Practice with Crosses.

0

I've only included a couple of squares as samples here, most of these are very straightforward. Given enough practice, students will learn to do most of them without the squares.

5. A TT (tall) plant is crossed with a tt (short plant).

What percentage of the offspring will be tall? all tall

	T	T
t	Tt	Tt
t	Tt	Tt

6. A Tt plant is crossed with a Tt plant. What percentage of the offspring will be short? 25%

	T	t
T	TT	Tt
t	Tt	tt

7. A heterozygous round seeded plant (Rr) is crossed with a

homozygous round seeded plant (RR). What percentage of the offspring will be homozygous (RR)? 1/2 or 50%

8. A homozygous round seeded plant is crossed with a homozygous wrinkled seeded plant. What are the genotypes of the parents?

RR x rr

What percentage of the offspring will also be homozygous? 0%

9. In pea plants purple flowers are dominant to white flowers.

If two white flowered plants are cross, what percentage of their offspring will be white flowered? all white

If students are stuck on this one, advise them to make a "key" to help them sort it out.

PP = purple, Pp = purple, pp = white

10. A white flowered plant is crossed with a plant that is

heterozygous for the trait. What percentage of the offspring will have purple flowers? pp x Pp, 50% purple

11. Two plants, both heterozygous for the gene that controls

flower color are crossed. What percentage of their offspring will have purple flowers? Pp x Pp, 75% purple

What percentage will have white flowers? 25% white

12. In guinea pigs, the allele for short hair is dominant.

What genotype would a heterozygous short haired guinea pig have? Hh

What genotype would a purebreeding short haired guinea pig have? hh

What genotype would a long haired guinea pig have? HH

Why did I use H instead of S for short hair. Students may discover the hard way that capital and lower case S's are hard to tell apart. This is a good time to talk to them about how to choose their letters. You can choose the letter of the dominant trait, or you can choose the letter for the trait itself (H is for hair).

13. Show the cross for a pure breeding short haired guinea pig

and a long haired guinea pig. HH x hh

What percentage of the offspring will have short hair? all

14. Show the cross for two heterozygous guinea pigs. Hh x Hh

What percentage of the offspring will have short hair? 75%

What percentage of the offspring will have long hair? 25%

	H	h
H	HH	Hh
h	Hh	hh

15. Two short haired guinea pigs are mated several times. Out of 100 offspring, 25 of them have long hair. What are the probable genotypes of the parents? $Hh \times Hh$ Show the cross to prove it! **most students just point to the cross right in #14**