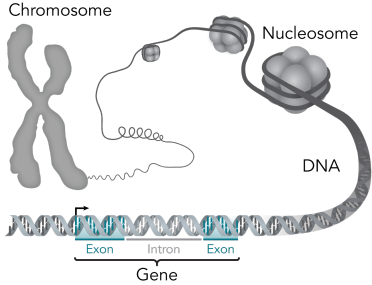
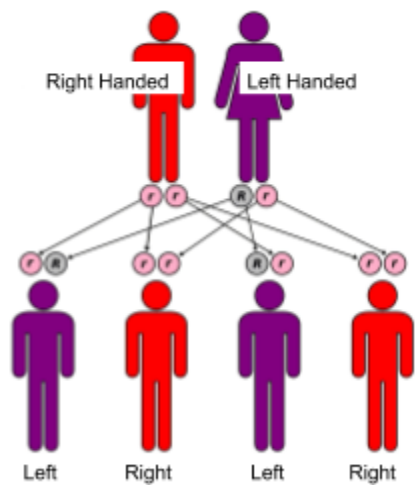

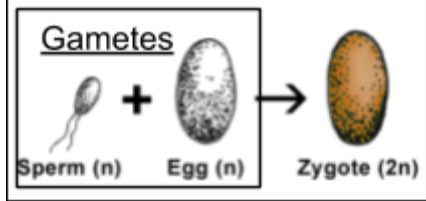


Mendelian Genetic Vocabulary

<p>Gene- a section of DNA that is used to make a protein or codes for a trait</p> 	<p>Allele- different forms of a gene for each variation of a trait of an organism</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trait</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Alleles</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flower Color</td> <td>White Flowers, Purple Flowers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hair Texture</td> <td>Curly Hair, Straight Hair</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Trait	Alleles	Flower Color	White Flowers, Purple Flowers	Hair Texture	Curly Hair, Straight Hair	<p>Phenotype- outward appearance of an organism, regardless of its genes</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Genotype</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Phenotype</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FF</td> <td>Purple Flower</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ff</td> <td>Purple Flower</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ff</td> <td>White Flower</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Genotype	Phenotype	FF	Purple Flower	Ff	Purple Flower	ff	White Flower
Trait	Alleles															
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ff	White Flower															
<p>Genotype- combination of genes in an organism for a trait Ex. TT, Tt and tt</p>	<p>Homozygous- when there are two identical alleles for a trait TT and tt</p>	<p>Heterozygous- when there are two different alleles for a trait Tt</p>														
<p>Trait- characteristic that is inherited; can be either dominant or recessive Ex. Flower Color</p>	<p>Dominant- observed trait of an organism that mask the recessive form of a trait Ex. Purple Flowers</p>	<p>Recessive- trait of an organism that can be masked by the dominant form of a trait Ex. White Flowers</p>														
<p>Law of segregation- Mendelian principle explaining that the two alleles for each gene are separated when gametes are formed</p>	<p>Law of independent assortment- Mendelian principle stating that genes for different traits are inherited independently of each other</p>	<p>Heredity- passing on of characteristics from parents to offspring</p> 														
<p>Offspring- the product of reproduction, a baby organism</p> 	<p>Gametes- haploid sex cells that contain half the genetic information</p> 															

For each statement circle YES if it is TRUE and **NO** if it is **FALSE**.

If you circled YES, circle AGREE and explain why the statement is true.

If you circled **NO**, also circle **DISAGREE** and explain why the statement is false.

1) An example of a homozygous genotype is two alleles for curly hair (HH).

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

2) A phenotype is a combination of alleles for a trait.

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

3) A gene is the same as a characteristic.

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

4) A trait is the different forms of a gene .

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

5) An example of heredity is when two parents with curly hair have a child with curly hair.

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

6) A heterozygous organism demonstrates the recessive allele.

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.

6) Sperm is a gamete that contains all the parent's genetic information.

YES or **NO**

I (AGREE/ **DISAGREE**) because _____
_____.