

Bikini Bottom Genetics #3

1. For each genotype below, indicate whether it is a heterozygous (He) OR homozygous (Ho).

TT _____ Pp _____ dd _____ Ff _____ Tt _____ FF _____

Which of the genotypes listed above would be considered purebred? _____

2. In Squidward's family, a blue body color (B) is dominant to green (b). Determine the phenotype for each genotype below based on this information.

BB _____ Bb _____ bb _____

3. If tall eyeballs (T) are dominant to short eyeballs(t), give the genotypes that are possible for members of Mr. Krabbs' family.

Tall eyeballs = _____ Short eyeballs = _____

4. SpongeBob is known for his big round eyes (R), which is dominant over an oval eye shape (r). If he is heterozygous for his round eye shape and marries a woman with oval eye shape, what type of eyes might the kids have?

A. List the genotypes for each:

Heterozygous round eyes - _____ Oval eyes - _____

B. Complete a Punnett square to show the possibilities that would result if SpongeBob had children with an oval-eyed woman.

C. List the possible genotypes and phenotypes for their children.

D. What are the chances of a child with a round eye shape? _____%

E. What are the chances of a child with an oval eye shape? _____%

5. Patrick recently married Patti, a cute girl he met at a local dance. He is considered a purebred for his tall head shape (T), which is dominant over a short head (t). If Patti is a short-headed woman, what type of heads would their children have?

A. List the genotypes for each: Patrick - _____ Patti - _____

B. Complete the Punnett square to show the possible offspring.

C. Which type of head is most likely: tall or short? Explain.

D. Would the children be considered purebreds? Explain.

Genetics Challenge

1. The abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid is _____
26
2. A member of a gene pair that determines a specific trait is a(n) _____
19 25
3. _____ is known as the Father of Genetics.
37
4. A _____ has genes that are different for a trait, such as Tt.
38 31 & 53
5. The actual gene makeup of an organism is its _____
18 58 48
6. _____ are physical characteristics of an organism that are passed down from one generation to the
54 51 next.
7. _____ is a condition in which neither of the two
13 4 12 genes in a gene pair masks the other.
8. _____ are rod-shaped structures found in the nucleus of every cell in an organism.
57 20 46
9. A _____ trait is expressed when two different genes for the same trait are present.
6
10. The physical appearance of a trait is called the _____
14 52 32
11. Mendel experimented with _____ to learn about genetics.
34 41
12. A _____ gene pair consists of two dominant alleles or two recessive alleles.
2 56 35
13. According to the _____ of _____, one gene from each gene pair goes to each
sex cell.
47 50 23
14. The traits of an organism are controlled by its _____
15 36
15. A _____ is a chart used to show the possible gene combinations in across
42 39 21 40 between two organisms.
16. A _____ gene pair that consists of a dominant allele and a recessive allele.
8 3 22
17. The _____ generation is the offspring of the P, or parental, generation.
44 45
18. A _____ is a scientist who studies heredity.
29 55 30
19. A _____ trait seems to disappear when two different genes for the same trait are
49 27 5 present.
20. Organisms inherit genes in pairs, one from each _____
43 11 7
21. _____ is the study of heredity.
24 9 33
22. The _____ of independent _____ states that each gene pair is inherited
1 & 17 28 16 10 independently of the gene pairs for other traits.

Use the letters from the terms to complete the jokes!

_____?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
_____!
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58