Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TOPIC 7: Genetics**

*Please use the Council Rock Video Podcast to guide you*

1. Match the vocab terms to their definitions.

\_\_\_\_\_ Dominant allele

1. Organism with two different alleles for the same trait
2. Genetic makeup
3. Parental generation
4. Physical characteristics
5. Organism that has two identical alleles for a trait
6. Tool that can predict and compare genetic variation
7. Allele that can be masked
8. Priest who worked with garden peas
9. First offspring generation
10. Allele that can mask other alleles
11. Second offspring generation

\_\_\_\_\_ F1 generation

\_\_\_\_\_ F2 generation

\_\_\_\_\_ Genotype

\_\_\_\_\_ Gregor Mendel

\_\_\_\_\_ Heterozygous

\_\_\_\_\_ Homozygous

\_\_\_\_\_ P generation

\_\_\_\_\_ Phenotype

\_\_\_\_\_ Punnett Square

\_\_\_\_\_ Recessive allele

1. A monohybrid cross looks at \_\_\_\_\_\_ trait, while a dihybrid cross looks at \_\_\_\_ traits at the same time.
2. What is Mendel’s idea of
	1. Dominance?
	2. Segregation?
	3. Independent Assortment?
3. When the dominant allele does not completely mask the recessive allele, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominance.
	1. What are two examples?
4. When both alleles show up together (one is not really dominant over the other), it is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. What are two examples?
5. Sex-linked traits are those found on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome, and show up more in (circle one) **males / females**
6. What is genetic engineering?
	1. Pros?
	2. Cons?