Genetics

Content Practice A

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Mendel and His Peas

Directions: *On the line before each statement, write* T *if the statement is true or* F *if the statement is false.*

 1.	Genetics is the study of how traits are passed from parents to offspring.
 2.	Gregor Mendel studied pea plants because they reproduce slowly and have easily observable traits.
 3.	Pollination in pea plants can occur in three ways.
 4.	Mendel began his experiments with pea plants that stayed the same from one generation to the next.
 5.	He then crossed those plants to create true-breeding plants.
 6.	In Mendel's studies of the colors of purple pea flowers, none of the first-generation crosses had white flowers.
 7.	In those same experiments, about three-fourths of the second-generation crosses had white flowers.
 8.	From those results, Mendel concluded that white flowers on pea plants are a dominant trait.
 9.	In other studies, a trait that showed up in the same proportion of second-generation crosses as white flowers did was yellow pods.
 10.	One trait that Mendel did not study in pea plants was the shape of the plants' leaves.

Nam	e	Date	Class			
Content Practice B			LESSON 1			
M	endel and His Peas					
Dir	ections: Answer each question or respond	d to each statement on the lines prov	vided.			
1.	What is genetics?					
2.	State three reasons why Gregor	Mendel chose pea plants for	his experiments.			
3.	• What did Mendel produce when he cross-bred different true-breeding plants?					
4.	• When Mendel crossed plants that had always produced only purple flowers with ones that had always produced only white flowers, what was the outcome of the first-generation cross?					
5.	What happened when he crossed	d those plants to produce a se	econd-generation cross?			
6.	What conclusions did Mendel dr pea-plant traits? Describe genet		-			