

Content Practice A**LESSON 2*****Understanding Inheritance***

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

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| _____ 1. threadlike structures in cells | A. dominance |
| _____ 2. contain instructions for traits | B. pedigree |
| _____ 3. two different forms of a gene | C. genotype |
| _____ 4. outward appearance | D. heterozygous |
| _____ 5. determines outward appearance | E. chromosomes |
| _____ 6. represented by uppercase letters | F. codominance |
| _____ 7. represented by lowercase letters | G. homozygous |
| _____ 8. <i>RR</i> | H. incomplete dominance |
| _____ 9. <i>Rr</i> | I. genes |
| _____ 10. shows possible outcomes of genetic crosses | J. environmental factors |
| _____ 11. shows inherited traits in a family | K. alleles |
| _____ 12. produces a blend of the parents' phenotypes | L. multiple alleles |
| _____ 13. when both alleles are expressed | M. recessiveness |
| _____ 14. determines human blood type | N. polygenic inheritance |
| _____ 15. when multiple genes determine a phenotype | O. Punnett square |
| _____ 16. can sometimes influence expression of genes | P. phenotype |

Content Practice B**LESSON 2*****Understanding Inheritance***

Directions: *On the line before each statement, write the letter of the correct answer.*

- _____ 1. Segments of chromosomes that contain coded information for an organism's traits are called
- A. cells.
 - B. genes.
 - C. alleles.
 - D. genotypes.
- _____ 2. The outward expression, or appearance, of a genetic trait is its
- A. allele.
 - B. pedigree.
 - C. phenotype.
 - D. inheritance.
- _____ 3. The designation *Rr* for a pea-plant's peas shows that the plant is
- A. purple.
 - B. a hybrid.
 - C. homozygous.
 - D. a true-breeding plant.
- _____ 4. A model that is used to show possible outcomes of cross-breeding is a
- A. ratio.
 - B. coin toss.
 - C. pedigree.
 - D. Punnett square.
- _____ 5. A cow with red hairs and white hairs in its coat is an example of
- A. codominance.
 - B. multiple alleles.
 - C. polygenic inheritance.
 - D. incomplete dominance.
- _____ 6. Variations in people's height and eye color are due to
- A. codominance.
 - B. multiple alleles.
 - C. polygenic inheritance.
 - D. incomplete dominance.