## Genetics-Heredity Study Guide

	Name	#
		Date Section
Concepts/Words to know:  - Gregor Mendel  - P, F1, F2 Generations  - Codominant  - Incomplete Dominance  - Heterozygous  - Allele	<ul> <li>Homozygous</li> <li>Dominant and recessive</li> <li>Autosomal</li> <li>X-linked</li> <li>Blood Types and transfusions</li> <li>Pedigrees</li> <li>Punnett Square</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pea Plants</li> <li>Genetic disorders</li> <li>X-linked recessive</li> <li>Carrier</li> <li>Hemophilia</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>A green pea plant (Gg) is cro</li> </ol>	ossed with a yellow pea plant (gg).	
2) A tall plant (TT) is crossed w		
3) A tall plant (Tt) is crossed wi	ith a short plant (tt).	
4) A red flower (Rr) is crossed v	with a white flower (rr).	
5) A white flower (rr) is crossed	d with a white flower (rr).	
6. A homozygous dominant bro	own mouse is crossed with a heterozygous browr	n mouse (tan is the recessive color).
7. Two heterozygous white (br	own fur is recessive) rabbits are crossed.	
In some chickens, the gene f     known as erminette.	for feather color is controlled by codiminance. Th	e heterozygous phenotype is
<ul> <li>a. What is the genotype for blaction</li> <li>b. What is the genotype for white</li> <li>c. What is the genotype for ermine</li> </ul>	te chickens?	