

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Punnett Square Worksheet**

Using the introduction to the Punnett square to fill in the blanks of the following statements.

1. Genetics is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Traits are characteristic that can be passed only from a \_\_\_\_\_ thing to its \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The process in which traits are passed from parents to offspring is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Each cell of a Punnett square represents one possible \_\_\_\_\_ outcome for any offspring of two specific parents.
5. Genotype refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ make-up of an organism.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the physical trait that is expressed in an individual.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are the different forms of a gene for any given trait.
8. For each trait, there are \_\_\_\_\_ allele possibilities.
9. When the expression of one allele is masked by the presence of another, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When an allele masks the presence of another allele, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
11. When both alleles of a parent or offspring are identical, one is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A heterozygous genotype is when the alleles present are \_\_\_\_\_, such as Bb.
13. The female's genes should usually be placed along the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the Punnett square.
14. It is proper to put the \_\_\_\_\_ allele before a recessive allele when determining the genotype of the offspring in a Punnett square.
15. For an offspring to \_\_\_\_\_ a recessive trait, both parents must have at least one \_\_\_\_\_ allele in their genotype.