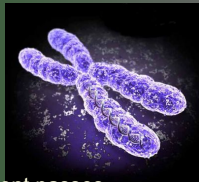


## Genetics Review

### Genetics: what is it?

- Genetics is the scientific study of heredity, the process in which a parent passes certain genes onto their children.

(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/002048.htm>)



### What does that mean?

- Children inherit their biological parents' genes that express specific traits, such as some physical characteristics, natural talents, and genetic disorders.

Feb 18-8:21 AM

- 1 Match the genetic terms to their corresponding parts of the illustration.

- A base pair
- B diploid cell
- C gene
- D DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)
- E chromosome
- F centromere

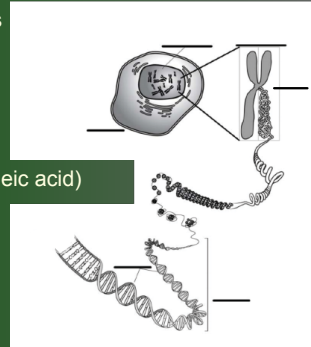


Illustration Source: Talking Glossary of Genetic Terms <http://www.genome.gov/glossary.cfm?term=chromosome>

Feb 18-9:01 AM

- Traits are expressed by \_\_\_\_\_, which are small sections of DNA that are coded for specific traits.
- Genes are found on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Humans have two sets of \_\_\_\_\_ (hint: a number) chromosomes—one set from each parent.

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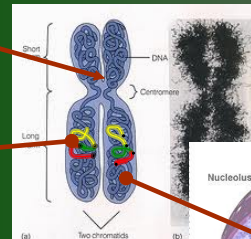
### DNA



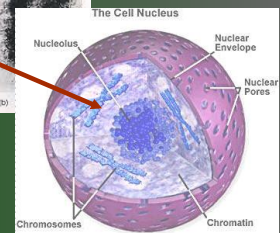
1. Replicates—makes identical copies of itself
2. Transcribes—copies to make mRNA which exits nucleus.

3. There are 22 pairs of homologous chromosomes in diploid human cells. One set from each parent. 1 pair sex chromosomes. 46 total chromosomes

Individual genes: set of instructions that code for a protein.



Sister chromatids (made during mitosis interphase) are identical copies of a single chromosome joined at the centromere. They have identical alleles.



Feb 18-12:58 PM

### Genetic Terms

Use the internet or a textbook to define the following words and write their definitions using your own words.

- allele:
- genes:
- dominant:
- recessive:
- homozygous:
- heterozygous:
- genotype:
- phenotype:
- Mendel's law of segregation
- Principle of independent assortment (2nd law)
- gamete
- Punnett square

Feb 18-11:31 AM

### Mendelian Inheritance

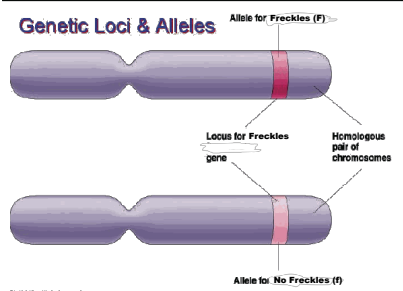
- Each person has 2 copies of every **gene**—one copy from mom and a second copy from dad. These copies may come in different variations, known as **alleles**, that express different traits.

For example, 2 alleles in the gene for freckles are inherited from mom and dad:

- 1 allele from mom = has freckles (F)
- 1 allele from dad = no freckles (f)
- child inherits gene pair of alleles, Ff (F allele from mom and f allele from dad).

- The inherited traits are determined by genes that are passed from parents to children.
- A trait may not be observable, but its gene can be passed to the next generation.

Feb 18-11:34 AM



Feb 18-2:30 PM

2 Cells produced by meiosis are identical to the parent cells.

True

False

Feb 18-11:47 AM

3 Cells produced by mitosis are genetically identical to the parent cell.

True

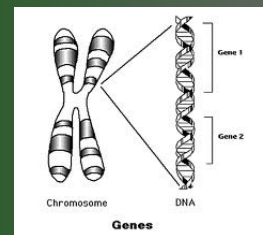
False

Feb 18-11:43 AM

4 Each chromosome consist of 4 identical sister chromatids.

True

False



Feb 18-11:48 AM

5 How many possible alleles for one trait are in a haploid cell?

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 3

E 4

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6 When a child inherits the identical allele from both parents for a trait, the child is genetically \_\_\_\_\_ for that trait.

A heterozygous

B consistent

C homologous

D homozygous

E dominant

Feb 18-12:00 PM

7 The principle of dominance states that some alleles are dominant and some are recessive. If an organism has a dominant allele for a trait, that trait will sometimes be exhibited.

True

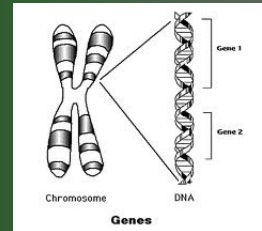
False

Feb 18-12:04 PM

8 Each chromosome consist of 4 identical sister chromatids.

True

False



Feb 18-11:48 AM

9 How many gamete cells are produced during meiosis?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

E 5

Feb 18-12:56 PM

Feb 19-3:13 PM

Attachments

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chromosome alleles.ai