

# Biology chapter 11 introduction to genetics

## answer key

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**What is genetics answers?** Genetics is the science of genes and how traits are passed on from one generation to the next. People who study genes are geneticists (juh-net-i-sists). Every living thing has DNA. DNA is an amazing chemical present in every cell. It contains all the information cells need to make a fish a fish, or you YOU.

**Who is the father of genetics answer key?** Gregor Johann Mendel is known as the father of genetics. Genetics is the study that deals with heredity, variation, and genes in an organism.

**What organisms self pollinate producing offspring identical to themselves?** plants that are “true-breeding,” are self-pollinating, and will produce offspring identical to themselves. the traits of each successive generation would be the same.

**Is true or false an organism with recessive allele for a particular form of a trait will always exhibit that form?** An organism with a recessive allele for a particular form of a trait will NOT always exhibit that form.

**What is genetics in biology class 11?** Genetics is the branch of biological sciences which deals with the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity in living organisms. Heredity is the transfer of characters from one generation to the other.

**What is a gene short answer?** (jeen) The basic unit of heredity passed from parent to child. Genes are made up of sequences of DNA and are arranged, one after another, at specific locations on chromosomes in the nucleus of cells.

**Where is your DNA found?** Most DNA is located in the cell nucleus (where it is called nuclear DNA), but a small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria (where it is called mitochondrial DNA or mtDNA).

**Who is the father DNA?** James Watson is known as the Father of DNA, however, it is important to note that he did not discover DNA. Friedrich Miescher first isolated nucleic acids from pus cells in discarded surgical bands. The acidic substance that Miescher isolated was called as nuclein. It was, later on, showed to be DNA.

**What are chromosomes made of?** A chromosome is made up of proteins and DNA organized into genes. Each cell normally contains 23 pairs of chromosomes.

**What animal reproduces asexually?** Most invertebrates reproduce asexually. However in some rare cases, vertebrates such as Komodo dragons and blacktip sharks reproduce asexually through parthenogenesis. Examples of invertebrates that reproduce asexually include sponges, hydra, aphids, wasps, honeybees, Polychaeta, bristle worms, and bryozoans.

**What are 5 types of examples of asexual reproduction?**

**Which can reproduce on its own?** The organisms that undergo asexual reproduction to produce offspring are known as asexual species. These species can make more of themselves without exchanging the genes with another mate through sex. Some examples of the organisms that reproduced asexually are bacteria, fungi, various plants, and some animals.

**Which are passed from parents to offspring where two or more?** The inheritance of biological characteristics is determined by individual units called genes, which are passed from parents to offspring. Where two or more forms (alleles) of the gene for a single trait exist, some forms of the gene may be dominant and others may be recessive.

**What is the offspring of a genetic cross between two purebred organisms with different genotypes called?** Transmission Genetics Purebred, homozygous, parental stocks were crossed, and the offspring of this cross are called F1 hybrids, or monohybrids. In the F1 generation, all of the hybrids resembled the parent with the dominant trait.

**What is the dominance pattern of a gene can be determined from?** The dominance pattern of a gene can be determined from the phenotypes of the parents and offspring. In the examples below, assume that each parent is homozygous for the specific allele and that the progeny are heterozygous. Classify each example as either complete dominance, incomplete dominance, or codominance.

**What are the principles of inheritance incomplete dominance and Codominance?** Codominance and Incomplete dominance are two types of genetic inheritance. Codominance essentially means that no allele can block or mask the expression of the other allele. On the other hand, incomplete dominance is a condition in which a dominant allele does not completely mask the effects of a recessive allele.

**How are traits inherited from one generation to the next?** How we inherit characteristics. Parents pass on traits or characteristics, such as eye colour and blood type, to their children through their genes. Some health conditions and diseases can be passed on genetically too. Sometimes, one characteristic has many different forms.

**What are the laws of inheritance?** Mendel's laws of inheritance include law of dominance, law of segregation and law of independent assortment. The law of segregation states that every individual possesses two alleles and only one allele is passed on to the offspring.

**What is inherited from father only?** #1 Baby's Biological Sex It's one of the physical traits that's 100% determined by paternal genes and/or dads. The Supporting Evidence: While mothers will always pass down their X chromosome (considering it's the only kind they have), fathers will pass down either an X or Y chromosome at random.

**What genes are inherited from mother only?** According to studies, mitochondrial DNA is inherited solely from the mother.

**What genes will my baby have?** Your baby inherits genes from both parents. Some of them will be dominant and some recessive. How does that apply to eye color? For example, if you have brown eyes and mostly everyone in your family has

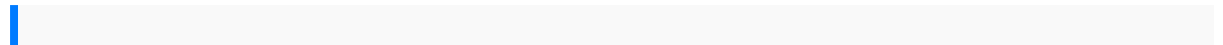
brown eyes, that points to a strong or dominant version of a brown eye color gene or set of genes.

**What is genetics in simple words?** 1. : a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms. 2. : the genetic makeup and phenomena of an organism, type, group, or condition.

**What is genetics best defined as?** Genetics is the study of heredity, the process of a parent passing certain genes to their children. A person's appearance -- height, hair color, skin color, and eye color -- is influenced by genes. Other characteristics influenced by heredity are: Likelihood of getting certain diseases.

**What is genetics short summary?** Modern genetics focuses on the chemical substance that genes are made of, called deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, and the ways in which it affects the chemical reactions that constitute the living processes within the cell. Gene action depends on interaction with the environment.

**What best defines genetics?** The study of genes and heredity. Heredity is the passing of genetic information and traits (such as eye color and an increased chance of getting a certain disease) from parents to offspring.



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