Mendel & the Punnett Square Fill-in-the-Blank Notes

Before scientists knew about the microbiology of genetics, _____ _____ noticed specific traits of pea plants. Because of the passing of traits, he began to study _____ _____.

Mendel personally cultivated over ___,_____ pea plants for his study of heredity

Mendel studied the inheritance of _____ different pea features.

Mendel crossed different forms of a feature, and the _____ generation's results had the same phenotype as one parent.

The second generation of crosses resulted in a __:__ ratio for phenotypes of each parent's trait.

Mendel's observations influenced _____ principles of _____.

Punnett Squares can be used to predict the genotypes of offspring using _____ _____.

The genotypic ratios calculated by Punnett Squares may not reflect actual _____.

A _____ cross Punnett Square shows the possible allele combinations for one gene.

A monohybrid cross Punnett Square is a __x__ grid.

The ____ of the Punnett square is the genotype of one parent, the _____ side has the genotype of the other parent.

Only ____ letter goes above each box, the _____ chosen for either side does not matter.

Each individual column's alleles are written _____ and across, with capital letters written _____.

The genotype cross of a homozygous dominant and a homozygous recessive results in a 100% _____ genotype for the offspring.

The genotype cross of a heterozygous and a heterozygous will result in 25% homozygous _____, 25% homozygous recessive, 50% _____.