

## Fill in The Blank: Variation in Traits

Both genetic and \_\_\_\_\_ factors can cause variations in the way a trait appears

An example of \_\_\_\_\_ in traits is eye color

\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when neither allele for a specific trait is completely dominant over the other allele in a heterozygous individual.

Incomplete dominance variation produces a phenotype that is in-between the two \_\_\_\_\_ parents.

When both alleles are simultaneously expressed in a heterozygous individual, the trait is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

An example of codominance in humans is \_\_\_\_\_ type.

Traits are \_\_\_\_\_ if they are controlled by more than two alleles or more than one gene pair.

A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a change in a gene or chromosome.

Mutations may occur during \_\_\_\_\_ or due to environmental factors.

Mutations in genetic makeup impacts how cells grow, repair, or \_\_\_\_\_ themselves

Mutations can be harmful, neutral, or \_\_\_\_\_.

In all cases, mutations are a source for \_\_\_\_\_ variation in species.

\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to continue a beneficial trait that comes from a mutation.

Selective breeding is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

Artificial selection involves selecting parents that have positive \_\_\_\_\_ in the hope that their offspring inherit those same characteristics.

Dogs as a species have incredible variety due to \_\_\_\_\_.

Phenotype can be influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_. For example, poor nutrition can counteract a person's ability to fully express a tall \_\_\_\_\_.