Name Class Date

Skills Worksheet

Science Skills

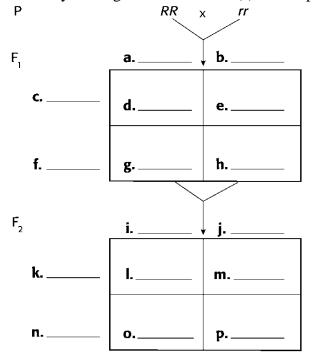
Analyzing Experiments

Part of Gregor Mendel's hypotheses of inheritance proposed that when two different traits occur together, one of them may be completely expressed, while the other may have no observable effect on the phenotype. He called the expressed trait dominant and the unexpressed trait recessive. In his genetic experiments, Mendel studied seven contrasting characters of peas. One of the characters he studied was seed shape. Mendel found that there are two forms of the character for seed shape—wrinkled and round. In an experiment to determine which form of this character was dominant, Mendel performed the following experiment:

- A. Mendel first allowed plants of each type of trait to self-pollinate to produce the two different homozygous P generations.
- B. Mendel then performed a cross between the homozygous plants with round seeds (RR) and homozygous plants with wrinkled seeds (rr) to produce the F_1 generation.
- C. Mendel allowed the F_1 plants to self-pollinate to produce the F_2 generation.
- D. Mendel analyzed the results of the crosses to determine the genotypes and phenotypes present.

Use the information above to answer questions 1-5.

1. To determine the results of this experiment, complete the Punnett squares below by writing the correct allele(s) in the space provided.



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Pead each question and	d write your answer in the s	snace provided
	e present in the F_1 generation	
present?	e present in the r_1 generate	on? what genotypes are
3. What phenotypes are present?	e present in the F_2 generation	on? In what ratio are they
4. Does your analysis s recessive inheritance		hypothesis of dominant and
<u> </u>	ios of F_2 phenotypes that Mactly the same as the F_2 phe	