$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Alternate Forms of Inheritance Practice - Classwork Grade

1. Explain the difference between incomplete and codominance.

## Co-Dominance Problems

2. In some chickens, the gene for feather color is controlled by codominance. The allele for black is B and the allele for white is W. The heterozygous (BW) phenotype is known as erminette (black and white spotted).
a. What is the genotype for black chickens? $\qquad$
b. What is the genotype for white chickens? $\qquad$
c. What is the genotype for erminette chickens? $\qquad$
3. If two erminette (BW) chickens were crossed, what is the probability that:
a. They would have a black chick? $\qquad$ \%
b. They would have a white chick? $\qquad$ \%

Parents: $\qquad$ X $\qquad$
4. A black (BB) chicken and a white (WW) chicken are crossed.
a. What is the probability that they will have erminette chicks? $\qquad$ \%

Parents: $\qquad$ X $\qquad$

## Incomplete Dominance Problems

5. In snapdragons, flower color is controlled by incomplete dominance. The two alleles are red (R) and white ( $\mathrm{R}^{\prime}$ ). The heterozygous ( $R R^{\prime}$ ) genotype is expressed as pink.
a. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype RR? $\qquad$
b. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype R'R'? $\qquad$
c. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype RR'? $\qquad$
6. A pink-flowered ( $R R^{\prime}$ ) plant is crossed with a white-flowered ( $R^{\prime} R^{\prime}$ ) plant.
a. What is the probability of producing a pink-flowered plant? $\qquad$ \%

Parents: $\qquad$ X $\qquad$
6. What cross will produce all pink-flowered (RR') plants? Show a punnett square to support your answer.

Parents: $\qquad$ X $\qquad$

## Multiple Alleles (Blood types)

Human blood types are determined by multiple alleles. There are two codominant alleles ( $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{A}}$ and $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{B}}$ ) and one recessive allele (i).

| Blood Type <br> (Phenotype) | Genotype | Can donate blood to: | Can receive blood from: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | ii | $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{AB}$ and O <br> (universal donor) | only O |
| AB | $\left.I^{\mathrm{A}}\right\|^{B}$ | only AB | $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{AB}$ and O <br> (universal receiver) |
| A | $\left.I^{\mathrm{A}}\right\|^{\mathrm{A}}$ or $I^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{i}$ | $\mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{A}$ |
| B | $\left.I^{B}\right\|^{B}$ or $I^{B} \mathrm{i}$ | $\mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{B}$ |

1. Write the genotype for each person based on the description:
a. Homozygous for the " $B$ " allele
b. Heterozygous for the "A" allele
c. Type O
d. Type "A" and had a type "O" parent
e. Type "AB"
f. Blood can be donated to anybody
g. Can only get blood from a type "O" donor
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## X-linked Traits

In fruit flies, eye color is a sex linked trait. Red $\left(X^{R}\right)$ is dominant to white ( $X^{r}$ ).

1. What are the sexes and eye colors of flies with the following genotypes:
a. $X^{R} X^{r}$
b. $\quad X^{R} Y$
c. $X^{R} X^{R}$
d. $X^{r} Y$ $\qquad$
2. What are the genotypes of these flies:
a. white eyed, male $\qquad$
b. red eyed female (heterozygous) $\qquad$
c. white eyed, female $\qquad$
d. red eyed, male $\qquad$
3. Show the cross of a white eyed female $X^{r} X^{r}$ with a red-eyed male $X^{R} Y$.

4. Show a cross between a homozygous red eyed female and a white eyed male.
a. What are the genotypes of the parents $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$
b. How many are white eyed, male $\qquad$
c. How many are white eyed, female $\qquad$
d. How many are red eyed, male $\qquad$
e. How many are red eyed, female $\qquad$
5. Show the cross of a red eyed female (heterozygous) and a red eyed male.
a. What are the genotypes of the parents? $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$
b. How many are white eyed, male $\qquad$
c. How many are white eyed, female $\qquad$
d. How many are red eyed, male $\qquad$
e. How many are red eyed, female $\qquad$
