Name:Bloom	ock:	Date:
Alternate Forms of Inheritance Practice 1. Explain the difference between incomplete and codominance.	<u>:e - Classwo</u>	<u>rk Grade</u>
Co-Dominance Problems 2. In some chickens, the gene for feather color is controlled by cod allele for white is W. The heterozygous (BW) phenotype is known a		
a. What is the genotype for black chickens?		
b. What is the genotype for white chickens?		
c. What is the genotype for erminette chickens?		
3. If two erminette (BW) chickens were crossed, what is the probab a. They would have a black chick?% b. They would have a white chick?%	ility that:	
Parents:X		
4. A black (BB) chicken and a white (WW) chicken are crossed. a. What is the probability that they will have erminette chicks? Parents: X	%	
Incomplete Dominance Problems 5. In snapdragons, flower color is controlled by incomplete dominar (R'). The heterozygous (RR') genotype is expressed as pink. a. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype RR? b. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype R'R'?		leles are red (R) and white
c. What is the phenotype of a plant with the genotype RR'?		
5. A pink-flowered (RR') plant is crossed with a white-flowered (R'R a. What is the probability of producing a pink-flowered plant? _	•	
Parents: X		

6. What cross	will produce a	all pink-flowered (RR') plants?	Show a punnett square to supp	ort your answer.	
Parents:	X				
Multiple Alleles (Blood types)					
Human blood to recessive allele		ermined by multiple alleles. Th	ere are two codominant alleles	(I ^A and I ^B) and one	
Blood Type (Phenotype)	Genotype	Can donate blood to:	Can receive blood from:		
0	ii	A, B, AB and O (universal donor)	only O		
AB	I _A I _B	only AB	A, B, AB and O (universal receiver)		
Α	I ^A I ^A or I ^A i	AB, A	O, A		
В	I ^B I ^B or I ^B i	AB, B	O, B		
1. Write th	ne genotype fo	or each person based on the o	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					
	•	s homozygous for the type B a es of their baby? (show your	llele, and Beyonce is type "O." Newsork)	Nhat are all the	
does no blood ty a. b. c. d.	ot exist yet. T ype "B." Mother's gend Father's gend Baby's genot Punnett squa	The mother has blood type "O, otype: otype: or	nospital. Its 1968, so DNA finger " the father has blood type "AB, ypes for children produced by th	and the baby has	

X-linked Traits

In fruit flies, eye color is a sex linked trait. Red (XR) is dominant to white (Xr).

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



- 4. Show a cross between a <u>homozygous red eyed female</u> and a <u>white eyed male</u>.
 - a. What are the genotypes of the parents _____& _____
 - b. How many are white eyed, male____
 - c. How many are white eyed, female ____
 - d. How many are red eyed, male _____
 - e. How many are red eyed, female _____
- 5. Show the cross of a red eyed female (heterozygous) and a red eyed male.
 - a. What are the genotypes of the parents? _____ & _____
 - b. How many are white eyed, male____
 - c. How many are white eyed, female ____
 - d. How many are red eyed, male _____
 - e. How many are red eyed, female _____