Punnett Square Practice Worksheet

Name _____

Part A: Vocabulary - Match the definitions on the left with the term							erms o	ns on the right. A. alleles B. dominant C. heterozygous D. homozygous E. recessive											
Circle the choices that are example 6. Homozygous dominant AA					of each Gg	of those KK	words		uu	Rr	TT	-							
7. Homozygous recessive			ee	Ff	НН	Oc)	qq	Uu	l W	w								
0. Canatan		- حادثات				ala a													
8. Genoty;		vnich <u>c</u> Od	<u>sominai</u> EE	nt gene ff	<u>e</u> must Jj	snow RR	Ss												
					-														
9. Genotyp		vhich <u>r</u> Sg	<u>ecessiv</u> Ff	<u>e gene</u> KK	must s rr	show Oo	Tt												
Part B: Pur 10. Examir		•		nett sa	uares a	and circle	those	that	are co	orrect									
D	d			D	D			A	a			А		a	_				
d Dd	dd		d	Dd	DD		A	AA	aa		а	Aa	a	aa					
d Dd	dd		d	Dd	Dd		a i	Aa	Aa		а	Aa	a	aa					
			l																
11. What o	do the	letters	on the	outsid	e of the	e Punnet	t squa	re sta	and for	.}									
12. What o	do the	letters	on the	inside	of the	Punnett	square	e star	nd for?										
13. In corr crosses. Th homozygo	nen, cir	cle all	of the h	omozy	gous d			_		•					•		_	-	
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n			N	ı			N	1				r	ı						
n			N				n	1				r	<u>,</u>						
													L						
14. In guin given. The						_			•		_		nett	t squai	es ac	cordin	ng to	the di	rection
a. One gui	nea pig	g is Aa a	and one	is aa.					b. Bot	th gui	nea pig	s are	het	erozy	gous f	or sho	ort ha	air.	
Expected number of offspring:								Expected number of offspring:							Г				
Short hair (AA or Aa) Long hair (aa)							Short hair (AA or Aa) Long hair (aa)								_				

What will be the genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring?
a. What are the possible genotypes and percentages?
b. What are the possible phenotypes and percentages?
16. In tomatoes, red fruit (R) is dominant over yellow fruit (r). A plant that is homozygous for red fruit is crossed with a plant that is heterozygous for red fruit. What will be the genotypes and phenotypes of the offspring?
a. What are the possible genotypes and percentages?
b. What are the possible phenotypes and percentages?
17. In humans, being a tongue roller (R) is dominant over non-roller (r). A man who is a non-roller marries a woman who is heterozygous for tongue rolling.
a. Father's genotype Mother's genotype
b. What is the probability of this couple having a child who is a tongue roller?
18. In pea plants, round (R) is dominant to wrinkled (r). A heterozygous round female is crossed with a heterozygous round male. Make a Punnett Square to determine the possible offspring.
a. What are the possible genotypes of the offspring?
b. What are the possible phenotypes of the offspring?
c. What is the probability of having an offspring that is round?
d. What is the probability of having an offspring that is homozygous?
19. In dogs, there is a hereditary deafness caused by a recessive gene, "d." A kennel owner has a male dog (Gilbert) that she wants to use for breeding purposes if possible. The dog can hear.
a. What are the two possible genotypes of Gilbert? and
b. If the dog's genotype is Dd , the owner does not wish to use him for breeding so that the deafness gene will not be

passed on, but if the dogs genotype is **DD** she will use him for breeding. This can be tested by breeding the dog to a deaf female (dd). Draw two Punnett squares to illustrate these two possible crosses. How will she know with certainty if she can use Gilbert

for breeding?

15. Hornless (H) in cattle is dominant over horned (h). A homozygous hornless bull is mated with a homozygous horned cow.

Part C: Monohybrid Cross Problems – Make a punnett square to show your work.