NAME Monohybrid Cross Problems – Make a punnet square to show your work.				
1. Hornless (H) in cattle is dominant over horned (h). A homozygou mated with a homozygous horned cow. What will be the genotype the offspring?			of	
a. What are the possible genotypes and percentages?				
b. What are the possible phenotypes and percentages?				
2. In tomatoes, red fruit (R) is dominant over yellow fruit (r). A plant for red fruit is crossed with a plant that is heterozygous for red frugenotypes and phenotypes of the offspring?				
a. What are the possible genotypes and percentages?				
b. What are the possible phenotypes and percentages?				
3. In humans, being a tongue roller (R) is dominant over non-roller non-roller marries a woman who is heterozygous for tongue rolling	• •	an who is a	3	
a. Father's genotype Mother's genotype				
b. What is the probability of this couple having a child who is tongue roller?	s a		<u></u>	

4. In pea plants, round (R) is dominant to wrinkled (r). A hete crossed with a heterozygous round male. Make a Punnett Sc possible offspring.				
a. What are the possible genotypes of the offspring?	?			
b. What are the possible phenotypes of the offspring	g?			
c. What is the probability of having an offspring that	t is			
round?				
d. What is the probability of having an offspring that is homozygous?				
5. 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 that the deafness gene will not be passed on, but if the dogs him for breeding. This can be tested by breeding the dog to a two Punnett squares to illustrate these two possible crosses. certainty if she can use Gilbert for breeding?	genotype is DD she will use deaf female (dd). Draw			