

PreAP Biology
Genetics Test Review (Chapters 11, 13, and 14)

1. Be able to apply the rules of probability
2. Be able to identify and predict blood types
3. Be able to predict the results of a dihybrid cross
4. Be able to predict the results of a monohybrid cross
5. Be able to use a Punnett square
6. Genotype is:
7. How did Mendel control the crosses of pea plants?
8. How do we use the principles of probability?
9. How is colorblindness inherited?
10. How would a female inherit hemophilia?
11. If an organism's diploid number is _____, its haploid number is _____.
12. In which gender do sex-linked traits usually occur?
13. Know how to use a pedigree
14. Know Mendelian genetics!!
 - a. P, F1, F2 generations
 - b. Test-crosses
 - c. Self-pollination
 - d. What ifs.....
15. Meiosis results in the formation of ?????
16. Phenotype is:
17. Sperm cells form from the maturation of what cells?
18. What are genes?
19. What are sex chromosomes?
20. What can result from nondisjunction?
21. What causes translocation to occur?
22. What did Gregor Mendel conclude?
23. What did Mendel study?
24. What do hox genes do?
25. What does crossing over look like?
26. What does it mean to be homozygous? Heterozygous?
27. What does Mendel's law of segregation state?
28. What genetics disorders can be detected by karyotyping?
29. What happens during independent assortment?

30. What is a dominant trait?
31. What is a mutation?
32. What is a pedigree?
33. What is a point mutation?
34. What is a Punnett square?
35. What is an example of a multiple allele trait?
36. What is an example of something that would result from a sex-linked trait?
37. What is an example of something that would result from multiple allele inheritance?
38. What is an example of something that would result from polygenic traits?
39. What is an example of something that would result from polygenic inheritance?
40. What is codominance?
41. What is crossing over?
42. What is Down Syndrome?
43. What is genetic counseling?
44. What is genetics?
45. What is independent assortment?
46. What is Klinefelter Syndrome?
47. What is nondisjunction? What would it look like on a karyotype?
48. What is phenylketonuria?
49. What is the Human Genome Project?
50. What is Turner Syndrome?
51. What results from crossing over?
52. What would a sex-linked trait look like on a pedigree?