

Punnett Square Worksheet

Name

Key

Using the introduction to the Punnett square to fill in the blanks of the following statements.

1. Genetics is the study of Heredity.
2. Traits are characteristic that can be passed only from a Single thing to its offspring.
3. The process in which traits are passed from parents to offspring is Heredity.
4. Each cell of a Punnett square represents one possible genetic outcome for any offspring of two specific parents.
5. Genotype refers to the genetic make-up of an organism.
6. Phenotype is the physical trait that is expressed in an individual.
7. Alleles are the different forms of a gene for any given trait.
8. For each trait, there are 2 allele possibilities.
9. When the expression of one allele is masked by the presence of another, it is said to be recessive.
10. When an allele masks the presence of another allele, it is said to be Dominant.
11. When both alleles of a parent or offspring are identical, one is said to be Homozygous.
12. A heterozygous genotype is when the alleles present are different, such as Bb.
13. The female's genes should usually be placed along the left side of the Punnett square.
14. It is proper to put the dominant allele before a recessive allele when determining the genotype of the offspring in a Punnett square.
15. For an offspring to receive a recessive trait, both parents must have at least one recessive allele in their genotype.