

Complete Frayer Model using these terms.

Mutation- a change in an organisms DNA sequence

Heredity-the passing or transfer of traits from one generation to another generation

Inherited Traits- characteristics or features of one organism that are passed from parent to offspring

Genetics- the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics

Variation/Alleles- different forms of a gene (dominant or recessive)

Dominant Trait- Traits that hide other traits when passed on to offspring. Shows its specific trait even if only one parent passed the gene to the offspring.

Recessive Trait- Traits that are hidden by dominant traits. Shows its specific trait when both parents pass the gene to the offspring.

Gregor Mendel- “Father of Genetics”; discovered the basic principles of heredity through experiments with pea plants.

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Homozygous (purebred): having identical pairs of genes for any given pair of hereditary characteristics.

Heterozygous (hybrid): having dissimilar pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristics.

Genotype: set of genes in our DNA which is responsible for a particular trait; example Tt

Phenotype: outward physical appearance for a trait; example Tall

Punnett square: diagram that is used to predict an outcome of a particular cross or breeding experiment

Probability- the likelihood of something happening

P₁ generation- first generation=parent generation

F₁ Generation- filial=son; second generation