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Chapter 11 Section Review Answer Key

Section Review 11-1

1. Mendel's principle of dominance states that some alleles are dominant and others are recessive. 2. A trait controlled by a dominant allele will be produced if there are two dominant alleles present or one dominant allele and one recessive allele. 3. A trait controlled by a recessive allele will be produced only when two recessive alleles are present. 4. Segregation is the process during gamete formation in which the two alleles are separated from each other so that each gamete carries only a single copy of each gene. With the pea plants, each P generation plant produces two types of gametes—for example, those with the allele for tallness and those with the allele for shortness. 5. True-breeding plants allowed Mendel to pinpoint the cause of a trait's reappearance because he could control which plants he used. Without true-breeding plants, Mendel would not have been able to determine the inheritance pattern. 6. Cross-pollination is the process of one plant fertilizing another, while self-pollination occurs when a plant fertilizes itself. 7. 224 plants will show the trait controlled by the recessive allele. 8. The trait controlled by the recessive allele would not have been produced in the resulting F₂ generation. Both P generation plants need to have F₁ allele combination for the trait controlled by the recessive allele to be produced in one of the F₂ generation plants.

Section Review 11-2

1. Probability is the likelihood that a particular event will occur. The principle of probability can be used to predict the outcomes of genetic crosses. 2. Punnett squares are used to predict and compare the genetic variations that will result from a cross. 3. The seed color controlled by the dominant allele has a 75% probability of being produced and the seed color controlled by the recessive allele has a 25% probability of being produced. Mendel should have 100% of the offspring with the upper and lower left boxes and 25% and 0% in the upper and lower right boxes of his Punnett square. 4. Homozygous plants have two identical alleles for a particular trait. 5. P or F₁ generation. 6. heterozygous plants have two different alleles for a particular trait. 7. A, B, and F₁ are different genotypes, but both combinations will produce the same phenotype; the trait controlled by the dominant allele. 8. 77.25% 7. 22.75% 8. 22.75% 9. 22.75%

Section Review 11-3

1. coupling 2. repulsion alleles, multiple genes 3. b 4. 1, 5, 6, 7 See punnet square 8. 3 recessive dominant, the heterozygous phenotype is intermediate between the two homozygous phenotypes. In codominance, the heterozygous phenotype shows both traits.

Section Review 11-4

1. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 4. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 9, 10, 5 11. Mitosis produces two cells. Meiosis produces four cells. 12. Cells resulting from mitosis have a diploid number of chromosomes and are genetically identical to each other and to the original parent cell. Cells resulting from meiosis have a haploid number of chromosomes and are genetically different from each other and from the original parent cell. 13. Each product of meiosis (and if any haploid cells. Two cells result from meiosis I, and four cells result from meiosis II. 14. Genetic variation is either due to a result of meiosis. In mitosis, the four cells resulting from meiosis are genetically identical. In meiosis, however, the cytoplasm is not divided evenly, so that only one of the four cells becomes a gamete. The other cells become polar bodies, which are not used in reproduction. 15. Each daughter cell would contain 14 chromosomes.

11.3 87 answer

	FF	Ff	fF	ff
FF	FF	Ff	Ff	Ff
Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff
fF	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff
ff	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff

Chapter Vocabulary Review

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Graphic Organizer

1. Production of gametes for sexual reproduction 2. Only in certain cells of the reproductive system 3. Two 4. None 5. Diploid to haploid 6. Equal-size in Meiosis I and four in Meiosis II 7. Two 8. None

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