

Punnett Square Practice Pages

Directions: Complete each Punnett Square and answer the questions.

1. Flower color

- a. Purple is dominant (P)
- b. White is recessive (p)
- c. A PP father and a PP mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

2. Seed color

- a. Yellow is dominant (Y)
- b. Green is recessive (y)
- c. A yy father and a yy mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

3. Seed shape

- a. Round is dominant (R)
- b. Wrinkled is recessive (r)
- c. An RR father and an rr mother

- d. What shape(s) are the parents?
- e. What shape(s) are the children?

4. Pod color

- a. Green is dominant (G)
- b. Yellow is recessive (g)
- c. A Gg father and a GG mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

5. Pod shape

- a. Smooth is dominant (S)
- b. Bumpy is recessive (s)
- c. A Ss father and a ss mother

- d. What shape(s) are the parents?
- e. What shape(s) are the children?

6. Flower position

- Along stem is dominant (A)
- At tip is recessive (a)
- An Aa father and an Aa mother

- What flower position(s) are the parents?
- What flower position(s) are the children?

7. Plant height

- Tall is dominant (T)
- Short is recessive (t)

	?	?
T	TT	TT
t	Tt	Tt

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

8. Chin cleft in humans

- Chin cleft is dominant (C)
- No chin cleft is recessive (c)

	c	c
?	Cc	Cc
?	cc	cc

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

9. Fur color in rabbits

- Black fur is dominant (B)
- White fur is recessive (b)

	B	B
?	Bb	Bb
?	Bb	Bb

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

10. Dimples in humans

- Dimples are dominant (D)
- No dimples is recessive (d)

	?	?
D	DD	Dd
d	Dd	dd

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

11. Whiskers in seals

- Long whiskers are dominant (W)
- Short whiskers are recessive (w)

	W	W
?	WW	WW
?	WW	WW

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

12. Purple people eater horns

- One horn is dominant (H)
- No horns are recessive (h)

	h	h
?	hh	hh
?	hh	hh

- What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- What are the phenotypes of the children?

*13. Incomplete dominance in snapdragons

- Red flowers are dominant (R)
- White flowers are recessive (r)
- An Rr father and an Rr mother

- What color(s) are the parents?
- What color(s) are the children?

*14. Codominance in human blood

- Types A and B are dominant (A, B)
- Type O is recessive (O)
- An OA father and an OB mother

- What are the blood types of the children?

*15. Hair color in humans

- Dark hair is dominant (D)
- Light hair is recessive (d)
- A Dd father and a Dd mother

- What color hair do the parents have?
- What color hair do the children have?
- Is there only one gene that affects hair color in humans?
- What besides genes influences traits?

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Worksheet: Punnett Square Review

BIOLOGY: CHAPTER 6 & 7

Directions: Answer the following questions using your notes and textbook

1. In pea plants, tall (T) plants are dominant over short (t) plants. Complete the following crosses and give the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of offspring.

a. $TT \times tt$

b. $Tt \times tt$

c. $Tt \times Tt$

2. In pea plants, purple flowers (P) are dominant over white (p) flowers. Complete the following crosses and give the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of offspring.

a. A heterozygous purple plant is crossed with a homozygous purple plant.

b. A cross between two pea plants produces offspring in which approximately 50% of the flowers are white and 50% are purple. What are the genotypes of the parents? Show punnett square to support your answer.

c. A cross between two purple pea plants yields approximately 25% of the offspring exhibiting white flowers. What are the genotypes of the parents? Show punnett square to support your answer.

3. A widow's peak in humans is determined by a dominant/recessive inheritance. A person who is purebred for widow's peak is crossed with a person who is purebred for no widow's peak. All of the offspring have a widow's peak. Which trait is dominant and which is recessive? Show punnett square to support your answer.

4. In guinea pigs, black fur is dominant. If a black guinea pig is crossed with a white guinea pig and the litter contains a white offspring, the genotype of the black-haired parent is probably? Show punnett square to support your answer.

5. In minks, brown is dominant over silver-blue color.

a. What offspring would you predict if you crossed a homozygous brown mink with a silver-blue mink? Show punnett square to support your answer.

b. What would the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of two F2 generation mink from the above problem be if they were crossed? Show punnett square to support your answer.

6. In snapdragons, red is not completely dominant over white flowers.

a. What color flowers would you expect when you cross a red flower with a white flower? What would be the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring be?

b. Cross two of the F_1 generation from above. What would be the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring be?

7. In dragons, the ability to breath fire is a recessive trait. Homozygous dominant dragons cannot produce fire or smoke at all. Heterozygous dragons can produce smoke, but no fire.

a. Cross a fire breathing dragon with a homozygous dominant dragon. What would be the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring be?

b. Cross two smoke-producing only dragons. Are any of the offspring able to produce fire? Show punnett square to support your answer.

8. In cattle, red and white hair are codominant. The heterozygous condition is roan colored (contains both red hair and white hair)

a. Cross a red cow and a white cow. What would be the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring be?

b. Would it be possible to have any red cattle when two roan cattle are crossed? Show punnett square to support your answer.

9. In Guinea pigs, the genotype (BB) is black, and the genotype (bb) is white color, and (Bb) is grey color, The gene (B) and (b) are sex-linked.

a. What type of offspring are to be expected in a cross between a black female and a white male?

b. A heterozygous female is crossed with a white male. What are the expected genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring?

c. Would it ever be possible to produce a male with grey hair? Explain

10. In humans, colorblindness is due to the recessive allele (c), and normal vision is due to the dominant allele (C). Color blindness is a sex-linked trait.

a. What is the expected offspring between a normal man and a colorblind woman? Give both genotypic and phenotypic ratios of offspring

b. A normal male is crossed with a female who is not colorblind? Would it ever be possible to produce offspring that are colorblind? Show punnett square to support your answer.

c. What would you expect when a colorblind man marries a colorblind woman? Give both genotypic and phenotypic ratios of offspring.

d. Is it ever possible to have a male that is a carrier for colorblindness? Explain

e. Would there ever be an instance when a female could not be a carrier? Explain

11. The chart below shows the inheritance of human blood types. There are four different phenotypes possible: A, B, AB, and O. The alleles A and B are codominant, and the O allele is recessive to both A and B.

Blood Groups				
Phenotype (Blood Type)	Genotype	Antigen on Red Blood Cell	Safe Transfusions	
			To	From
A	$I^A I^A$ or $I^A i$	A	A, AB	A, O
B	$I^B I^B$ or $I^B i$	B	B, AB	B, O
AB	$I^A I^B$	A and B	AB	A, B, AB, O
O	ii	none	A, B, AB, O	O

a. A person with $I^A I^B$ is crossed with a person who is $I^A I^A$. What are the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring?

b. A person with type AB blood is crossed with a person with type O blood. What are the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of the offspring?

c. A person with type A blood is crossed with a person with type B blood. They have offspring with type O blood. What are the genotypes of the parents? Show punnett square to support your answer.

d. A person with type AB blood is crossed with another individual. They have 20 children and all of them have either type A blood or type B blood. What is the probably the genotype of the second individual? Show punnett square to support your answer.

e. In blood drives there are certain blood types which are more sought after than others. What blood type can be used in more transfusions than the others? Which can be used least often?

