

# Download File PDF Webquest On Genetics Answer Key

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu



wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

[Download PDF version of :](#)  
[Webquest On Genetics Answer Key](#)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Silver \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Intro to Mendelian Genetics Webquest**  
Go to the following address: <http://www.jshdhs.org/gen/1/>  
Click on **Classical Genetics**. Concept 1. **Children Resemble Their Parents**, will appear.  
**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN COMPLETE SENTENCES**

1. What did Mendel call "genes"?  
Factors

2. Click on Animation at the bottom of the slide. Click on the arrow (next) in the bottom right hand corner to continue through the animation.

Why did Mendel choose pea plants for his work?  
Because pea plants are self-fertilizing, so purebred strains were readily available.

How did Mendel "cross-fertilize" his plants?  
By crossing a purebred green seeded pea plant with a purebred yellow seeded pea plant

3. Click on file at the bottom of the slide and learn more about Mendel.

John Gregor Mendel is often called "the father of genetics". He lived from 1822 to 1884. Through his work with pea plants, Mendel discovered the basic laws of inheritance and was able to recognize the mathematical patterns of inheritance from one generation to the next.

4. Mendel's Laws of Heredity are known as: The law of segregation, the law of independent assortment & the law of dominance

In the top right hand corner, click on concept 2. **Genes Come in Pairs**.

1. Define "pure breed" plants.  
Plants that are naturally self-fertilizing

Click on Animation at the bottom of the slide. Use the arrow in the bottom right to continue through the animation.

1. What is a phenotype?  
A visible trait

There are stem and flower traits (such as flower position and height). There are pod traits (like shape and color) and seed traits, such as seed shape and seed coat color. There are a total of 7 traits and each has two phenotypes.

2. What are the phenotypes of pod color? Of seed shape?  
Green and Yellow, Round and Wrinkled

3. In the experiment, Mendel explains to you, he tests seed color. Green seeds and yellow seeds are purebred.

4. Each form of a gene is called an allele and a pair of alleles written together is called a genotype.

5. What is the genotype of a purebred green seed?  
YY

Click on file at the bottom of the slide. Read about **The Man, the Monk**.

6. Where is the Augustinian Monastery located where Mendel did his work?  
Brno

While at the university, Mendel took courses in physics, chemistry and zoology. He also taught high school science. Mendel spent 8 years conducting