

Name the phases of each:

1. Homologous Chromosomes pair up and form tetrad
2. Spindle fibers move homologous chromosomes to opposite sides
3. Nuclear membrane reforms, cytoplasm divides, 4 daughter cells formed
4. Chromosomes line up along equator, not in homologous pairs
5. Crossing over occurs
6. Chromatids separate
7. Homologs line up along equator
8. Cytoplasm divides, 2 daughter cells formed
* Compare/contrast genotype vs phenotype
* Compare/Contrast codominance vs Incomplete dominance
* For each of the following determine if mode of inheritance is either codominance or incomplete dominance. Determine alleles for each:

Birds can be blue, white, or white with blue-tipped feathers.

 Flowers can be white, pink, or red.

A Hoo can have curly hair, spiked hair, or a mix of both curly and spiked.

 A Bleexo can be spotted, black, or white.

Punnett Square Practice

Tall plants (T) are dominant to short plants (t). A heterozygous tall plant is crossed with a homozygous short plant. Set up a punnett square and provide phenotypic and genotypic ratios.

 Alice has type A blood and her husband Mark has type B blood. Their first child, Amanda, has type O blood. Their second child, Alex has type AB blood.

 What is Alice’s genotype? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 What is Mark’s genotype? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A black chicken and a white chicken are crossed. What is the probability that they will have erminette chicks?