**Chapter 11.1 and 11.2 NOTES: The Work of Gregor Mendel**

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hr. \_\_\_\_**

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1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -----the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of characteristics from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to offspring.**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ---- first person to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how traits are transferred from \_\_\_\_\_\_ generation to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Genetics”.**
3. **Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**------ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -genes reside on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cross ------ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ plants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trait.**
2. **Rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Factor ------- Mendel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there are \_\_\_\_\_\_ factors(genes) for \_\_\_\_\_\_ of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
3. **Alleles ------\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as big T(tall) or little t(short).**
4. **Rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ---- the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trait is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while the \_\_\_\_ that disappears is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ex. Plants that had \_\_\_\_\_\_ gene for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(T) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gene for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(t) were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the gene for tallness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gene for shortness.**

**Mendel’s First Law**

1. **Law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ --- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, therefore, passes on at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gene(allele) for each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each offspring.**

**Important Terms Continued:**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ---- the way an organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appearance. Ex. --- Tall or Short.**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ----- the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combination an organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ex. -----TT, Tt, or tt. (The letter combinations).**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Purebred) ---- \_\_\_\_\_\_ genes(alleles) for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ex. --- TT or tt.**
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Hybrid) --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genes(alleles) for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ex. --- Tt.**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Mendel’s Second Law**

1. **Law of Independent Assortment ----- genes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traits ----- for ex. seed shape and seed color ----- are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independently of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other. i.e. One trait does not influence another trait.**

**Finally**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Squares --- method of finding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genotypes in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. P. 260-262.**

**Turn into the box for a grade.**