

Chapter 11- Video Cracking the Code- Peas in a Pod

- 1 Aristotle thought that the male parent was more important than the female parent in determining _____.
- 2 In the 1700's, the Swedish scientist and physician, Carl Linnaeus undertook the monumental task of cataloguing and _____ every known form of life.
- 3 Linnaeus lasting achievement was a 2 part system for naming each _____, which is still used today.
- 4 The _____ generation is known as the parent generation.
- 5 The hybrid seeds of the P generation are called the _____ generation.
- 6 The hybrid seeds of the F1 generation are called the _____ generation.
- 7 Charles Darwin was interested in the _____ of new species.
- 8 To explain evolution in nature, Darwin developed his theory of _____.
- 9 _____ is the way a selective variation is passed down to future generations.
- 10 Darwin, like other biologists of his day, mistakenly believed that _____ is a blending process.
- 11 Darwin speculated that the material of heredity was some how altered after _____ to restore variability.
- 12 _____ laid the groundwork for the science of genetics.
- 13 Mendel decided to first study the _____ that arise within a species.
- 14 Mendel searched for the ideal experimental model and found it in the common garden _____ plant.
- 15 Pea plants _____, meaning that its pollen fertilizes eggs within the same flower.
- 16 Mendel carefully removed the _____ of pea plants to prevent self fertilization.
- 17 Mendel termed the trait that disappeared in the F1 generation _____.
- 18 When Mendel worked out the ration of dominant to recessive, in each case it came very close to _____ to _____.
- 19 Mendel concluded that these invisible factors (genes) are passed along unchanged which accounts for _____.
- 20 Sexual reproduction leads to new and different combinations of "factors" which leads to _____.
- 21 Mendel theorized that a _____ is determined by two "factors" or genes.
- 22 Factors come in _____ and recessive forms.
- 23 The nature of a trait is called its _____.
- 24 The nature of the underlying pair of genes of a trait is called its _____.

- 25 Mendel called the process, during sperm and egg cell production when the genes split apart, _____.
- 26 Mendel imagined that the direction of segregation is totally _____.
- 27 Mendel's first law of genetics is the _____.
- 28 A genotype with two copies of the same gene is called _____.
- 29 A mixed genotype of a dominant and a recessive gene is called _____.
- 30 Mendel's second law of genetics is the _____.