# Monday February 13th

5.3 Part I Quiz on Thursday! Tutoring TODAY! Quiz retakes all week!

#### Starter:

A heterozygous female fruit fly is mated with a white eyed fruit fly.

- What are the genotypes of these two flies?
- If a fruit fly is dominant for one of its alleles, is it possible the fruit fly could show the recessive phenotype? Why or why not?
- Can you tell a fruit fly's genotype from the fly's appearance alone?
   Explain your answer.

#### Today's Objective:

• Given a possible genotype or phenotype, I can

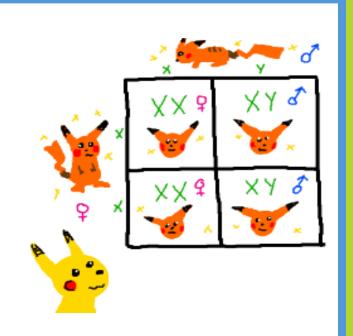
demonstrate all possible offspring results using Punnett squares



#### Punnett Squares:

 Used to predict outcome of ALL <u>POSSIBLE</u> offspring





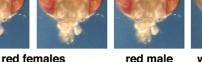
F2

#### Side Note: Monohybrid Crosses

 "Cross" or mating between two individuals observing only ONE trait

F1

(Tomorrow DIhybrid crosses)



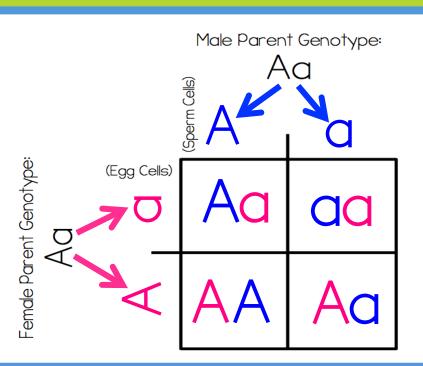
red male

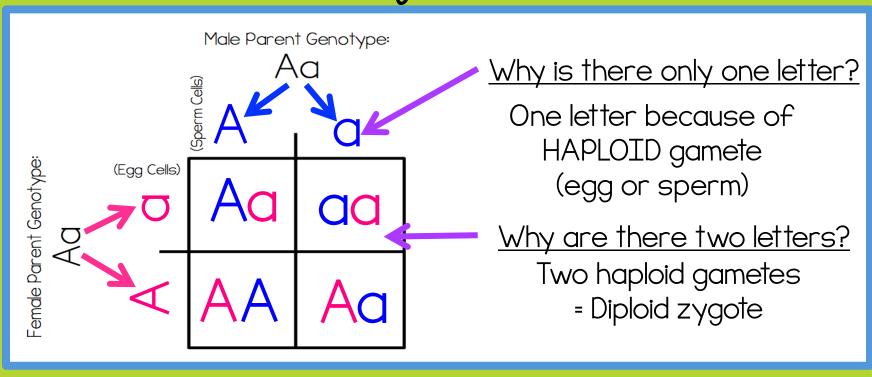
white male

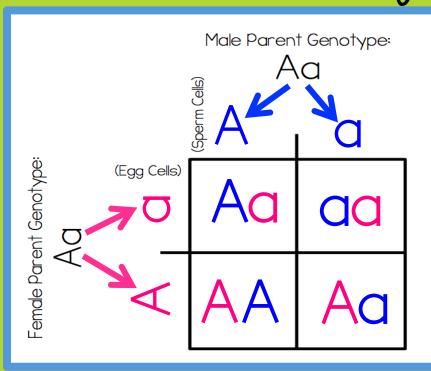
Cross two heterozygous parents:

Aa x Aa

\*\*Note: two alleles because parent cells are diploid!\*\*







All POSSIBLE
Offspring Genotypes

IAA:2Aa:Iaa

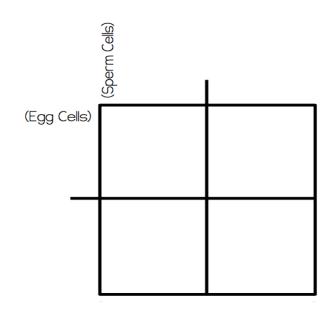
\*Note: these are possibilities!
Only one of these will actually
become an offspring!\*

Red fruit fly eyes are dom.

(R) and white fruit fly eyes

(r) are recessive. Cross a

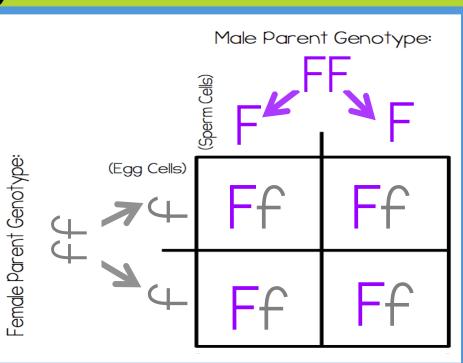
homozygous dominant and
a heterozygous fruit fly.



#### Example:

Cross a homozygous dominant purple flower with homozygous recessive flower.

Parent Genotypes = FF x ff



Possible Offspring

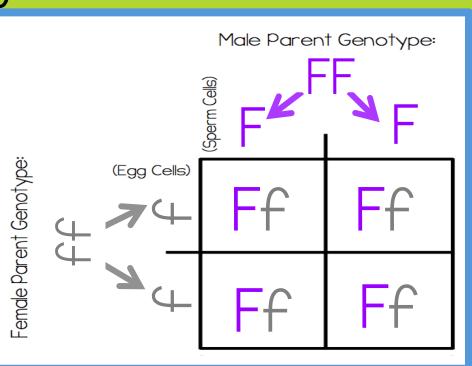
Results:

Genotypic Ratio:

OFF: 4Ff: Off

<u>Pheno</u>typic Ratio:

4 purple : 0 white



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