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Topic: Incomplete Dominant and Codominant Traits Worksheet

Summary: Students will learn the difference between incomplete dominance and codominant traits by completing Punnett squares.

Goals & Objectives: Students will be able to recognize the differences between inheritance patterns.

Standards: CA Biology 2g. Students know how to predict possible combinations of alleles in a zygote from the genetic makeup of the parents.

Time Length: 20 minutes

Prerequisite Knowledge: Students know how to complete a punnett square for dominant and recessive traits. Students know vocabulary words like homozygous, heterozygous, dominant, recessive, genotype and phenotype. Students know how to calculate ratios.

Materials:

- Textbook for reference
- Handouts and pencils

Procedures:

1. Students work on the handout by themselves.

Accommodations: Students with an IEP can take the handout home if they need extra time, and/or do the even number questions.

Evaluation:

Each punnett square is worth 1 point, for a total of 7 points. Genotype, phenotype, and incomplete/codominance questions are worth 1 point, for a total of 7 points. This assignment is worth a total of 14 points.

Name:		Row:
	Date:	Period:

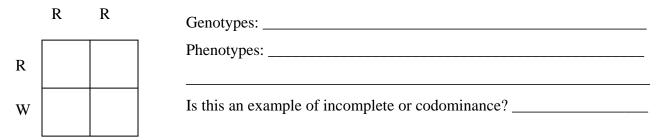
Incomplete and Codominant Traits

Background Information: In incomplete dominance, the heterozygous genotype will express a phenotype somewhere in-between the dominant and the recessive. With codominance, the heterozygous genotype will express both phenotypes.

1) In a chestnut horse, their coat (hair) color can be reddish brown (AA), light red/pink (Aa), and creamy
white (aa). Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from
crossing heterozygous and heterozygous parents.

Phenotypes:
Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?

2) Camellia flowers can be red, white or white and red. The red color is dominant. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing homozygous red and heterozygous red white parents.



3) Humans can be one of the four possible blood types. Blood types A and B are dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing a person who has homozygous type A and a person with type AB.

	I^A	I^A	Genotypes:
I^A			Phenotypes:
тВ			
1			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?

genoty		phenoty	B are dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected ypes from crossing a person who has heterozygous type B and a person with
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change deprive one or to conduct blood conduct the exp	shape a e tissues two alle ive to the cells are bected go	and can of oxyg eles of the ne paras slightly	ell anemia is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder that causes red blood cells to cause the red blood cells to become stuck in blood vessels. This blocking can gen and cause organ damage like strokes. One benefit of is that people who have he sickle cell disease are resistant to malaria since their red blood cells are not ites. People with a heterozygous genotype don't have the disease but their red changed and have immunity to malaria. Fill in the Punnett square and determine is and phenotypes from crossing homozygous recessive (aa) and homozygous).
			Genotypes:
			Phenotypes:
			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?