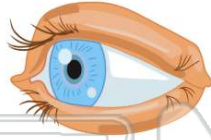




Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1 When one of **two traits can be inherited without the other**, the genes for these traits are said to be

- A dominant
- B recessive
- C blended
- D independent



3 In which process is the pairing of **homologous chromosomes** followed by the **disjunction** of these chromosome pairs?

- A binary fission
- B budding
- C meiosis
- D mitosis

2 In sexually reproducing species, the **number of chromosomes in each body cell** remains the same from one generation to the next as a direct result of

- A meiosis and fertilization
- B mitosis and mutation
- C differentiation and aging
- D homeostasis and dynamic equilibrium



4 What are the **normal chromosome numbers** of a **sperm**, **egg**, and **zygote**, respectively?

- A monoploid, monoploid, and monoploid
- B monoploid, diploid, and diploid
- C diploid, diploid, and diploid



5



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7

- C messenger RNA molecule
- D DNA molecule

- C a large population
- D mutations

9 Genes are **inherited**, but their expressions can be **modified** by the environment. **This statement explains why**

- A some animals have dark fur only when the temperature is within a certain range
- B offspring produced by means of sexual reproduction look exactly like their parents
- C identical twins who grow up in different homes have the same characteristics
- D animals can be cloned, but plants cannot

10 The **great variety of possible gene combinations** in a **sexually reproducing species** is due in part to the

- A sorting of genes as a result of gene replication
- B pairing of genes as a result of mitosis
- C pairing of genes as a result of differentiation
- D sorting of genes as a result of meiosis

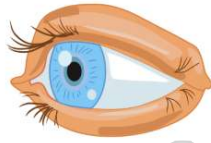




## ANSWER KEY

When one of **two traits** can be inherited **without the other**, the genes for these traits are said to be

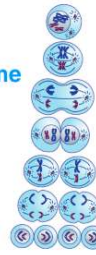
- A dominant
- B recessive
- C blended
- D independent



(d)

In sexually reproducing species, the **number of chromosomes in each body cell** remains the same from one generation to the next as a direct result of

- A meiosis and fertilization
- B mitosis and mutation
- C differentiation and aging
- D homeostasis and dynamic equilibrium



(a)

In which process is the pairing of **homologous chromosomes** followed by the **disjunction** of these chromosome pairs?

- A binary fission
- B budding
- C meiosis
- D fertilization

(c)

What are the **normal chromosome numbers** of a **sperm**, **egg**, and **zygote**, respectively?

- A monoploid, monoploid, and monoploid
- B monoploid, diploid, and diploid
- C diploid, diploid, and diploid
- D monoploid, monoploid, and diploid



(d)

G  
a  
A  
E  
C  
D



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D DNA molecule

D mutations

Genes are **inherited**, but their expressions can be **modified** by the environment. **This statement explains why**

- A some animals have dark fur only when the temperature is within a certain range
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- C identical twins who grow up in different homes have the same characteristics
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(a)

The **great variety of possible gene combinations** in a **sexually reproducing species** is due in part to the

- A sorting of genes as a result of gene replication
- B pairing of genes as a result of mitosis
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(d)