Chapter 3 Study Guide

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Passing of traits from parents to offspring. |  |
| These 3 things determines all of an organisms characteristics. | A.  B.  C. |
| Being able to play musical instruments or have superior athletic performance is an example of what kind of trait? |  |
| Give 3 examples of asexual reproduction | A.  B.  C. |
| When the sea stars were chopped up from the fishermen, there were more sea stars later on. How did the sea stars reproduce? |  |
| What determines the kind of organism a cell belongs to? |  |
| What is the relationship between a species number of chromosomes and the sizes of the individual chromosomes? |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What happens when DNA unzips? |  |
| What did the Human Genome project do? |  |
| What material stores information about how an organism will grow and develop? |  |
| What process creates sex cells? |  |
| Where does fertilization occur in a flowering plant? |  |
| B= Brown Eyes  b = Blue Eyes  What % chance will the offspring have blue eyes? |  |
| Mom has Brown eyes, the dad has blue eyes. What color eyes will the offspring have? |  |
| What do you call an organism displaying one dominant gene and one recessive version of the gene? |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name 4 ways that pollen moves to other plants. | A.  B.  C.  D. |
| When are more egg and sperm cells produced? |  |
| Male sex cell |  |
| Name two advantages of asexual reproduction. |  |
| Name one advantage or sexual reproduction. |  |
| Name one disadvantage for asexual reproduction. |  |
| Name one disadvantage of sexual reproduction. |  |
| When does reproduction occur between two parents? |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What is it called when offspring comes from one parent? |  |
| A version of a gene that masks the effect of another version. |  |
| The trait that is hidden. |  |
| When the sperm cell unites with the egg cell, what process takes place? |  |
| Reproductive sex cell of the female |  |
| Reproductive sex cell of the male |  |
| Selecting a few organisms to serve as parents to offspring. This is not a natural process. |  |
| This looks like a twisted ladder. |  |
| Male sex cell of a plant. |  |
| Pollen is produced in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a flowering plant. |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The egg cell in flowering plants. |  |
| When fertilization takes place outside the females body. |  |
| A series of base pairs, or rungs. |  |
| The process in which a cell in the parent’s body produces a small version of the parent |  |
| A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a reproductive cell that has a nucleus and a little bit of cytoplasm. It has a hard coat and covers most of these to protect it when conditions in the environment are harmful. |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when a parent cell splits to produce two offspring cells of the same size, and each offspring cell has the same traits as the parent. |  |