

1. If you get identical copies of a certain gene from both parents, you are said to be:

- A. a carrier    B. homozygous    C. heterozygous    D. a hybrid    E. polymorphic    F. Mendelian

2. Which is true of Gregor Mendel?

- A. discovered the chromosome  
 B. he founded a university school of heretical studies  
 C. met Darwin  
 D. discovered that each of the traits he studied in peas had two factors of inheritance: one from each parent  
 E. proved that the concept of inheritance as irreversible blending was true, and that particulate inheritance was false

3. His work on primroses gave him credit for the discovery of mutations:

- A. Mendel    B. Huxley    C. Malthus    D. Watson    E. Hugo de Vries

4. Which is true about natural selection?

- A. It suggests that populations adapt to the environment, not individuals  
 B. Both Darwin and Wallace thought of it    C. by itself it tends to reduce variation  
 D. It cannot work if there is no variation    E. ALL of these are true

5. The alternate, variant forms of a gene that already exist in the gene pool are called:

- A. Chromosomes    B. Covenes    C. alleles    D. gametes    E. nucleuses

6. Your overall physical appearance, what we can see, measure, and test for, is called your:

- A. genotype    B. gene pool    C. phenotype    D. chromotype    E. phene pool

7. The Allele for shortness in peas is a recessive. When Mendel crossed pure-bred tall pea plants with short ones, the hybrids were:

- A. all tall    B. all short    C. in the ratio of 3 tall to 1 short  
 D. two-thirds tall, one third short    E. All intermediate

8. The next year Mendel crossed the hybrids with the same kind of hybrids; the resultant seeds produce plants that were:

- A. all tall    B. all short    C. in the ratio of 3 tall to 1 short  
 D. two-thirds tall, one third short    E. All intermediate

9. This refers only to an allele that is always expressed in a heterozygous individual:

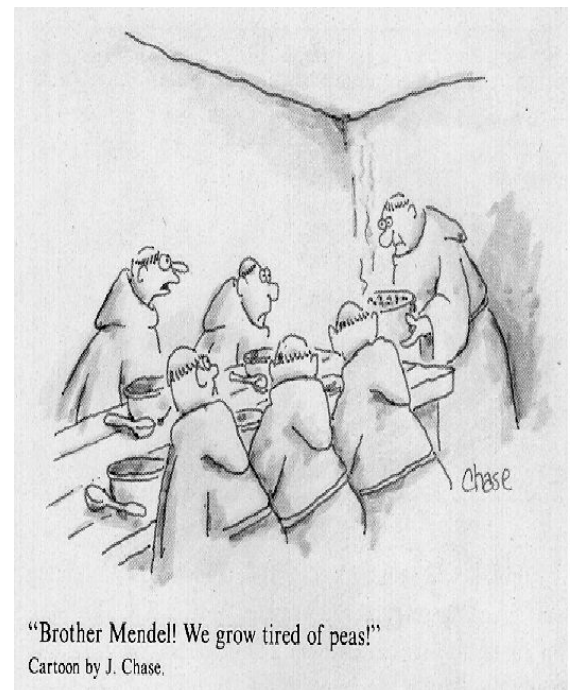
- A. Homozygous    B. Mutation    C. Dominant    D. Recessive    E. Zygote

10. The fact that hidden recessives can reappear in future generations is proof that inheritance is:

- A. Irreversible blending    B. Particulate in nature    C. Acquired characteristics    D. All of these

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ LAST NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BONUS Q: what is "Social Darwinism"?



"Brother Mendel! We grow tired of peas!"

Cartoon by J. Chase.