

Quiz 6.1 - Mendel's Peas

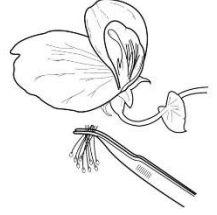


1. The passing of genetic traits from parents to offspring is called

- A. cross-pollination.
- B. cross-breeding.
- C. heredity.
- D. genetics.

2. What step did Gregor Mendel take to be sure that his pea plants did not self-pollinate?

- A. He used two white plants.
- B. He removed the anthers of one plant.
- C. He added anthers to both plants.
- D. He used plants that were not true breeding.



3. When parents with different traits are bred, the trait that always appears in the first generation offspring is called the

- A. dominant trait.
- B. recessive trait.
- C. true-breeding trait.
- D. characteristic.

4. When a first-generation plant self-pollinates, what is the ratio of dominant to recessive traits in the second-generation plants?

- A. 1:3
- B. 1:4
- C. 4:1
- D. 3:1

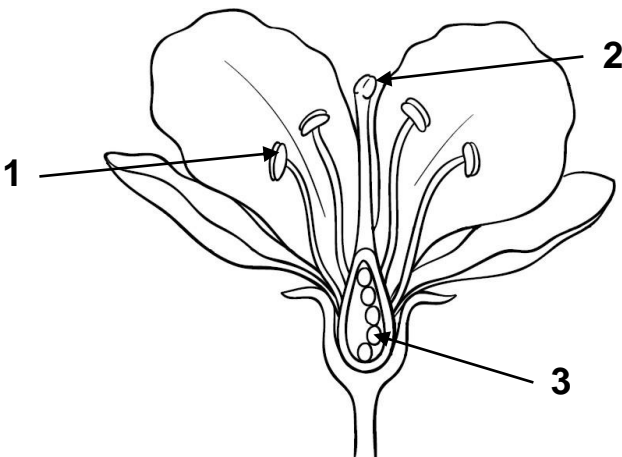
5. When the pollen (sperm) from one plant fertilizes the eggs of the same plant, it is called

- A. cross-pollination.
- B. cross-breeding.
- C. self-pollination.
- D. self-breeding.

6. When a plant self-pollinates and all offspring have the same trait as the parent, it is called

- A. true-breeding plant.
- B. cross-breeding plant.
- C. self-propagating plant.
- D. hybrid plant.

Use the diagram of the perfect flower below to answer questions 7-9.



7. What reproductive structure is labeled 1?

(Hint: male part; makes pollen)

- A. anther
- B. ovule
- C. stigma
- D. ovary

8. What reproductive structure is labeled 2?

(Hint: female part; receives the pollen)

- A. anther
- B. ovule
- C. stigma
- D. ovary

9. What reproductive structure is labeled 3? (Hint: the eggs)

- A. anther
- B. ovule
- C. stigma
- D. ovary