

### Post-Lab Questions

1. A mother and father both have a phenotype of attached earlobes (a recessive trait). Is it possible for them to give birth to a child with free earlobes (a dominant trait). Explain. Draw the Punnett square, if needed.

2. Use the Hardy-Weinberg equation to find the probable genotypes of your classmates for the trait of PTC tasting.

q =

p =

Homozygous dominant: \_\_\_\_\_%

Heterozygous: \_\_\_\_\_%

Homozygous recessive: \_\_\_\_\_%

3. Complete the following Punnett square for blood types.

|        |                      |                      |          |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
|        |                      | Father               |          |
|        |                      | <b>I<sup>A</sup></b> | <b>i</b> |
| Mother | <b>I<sup>A</sup></b> |                      |          |
|        | <b>I<sup>B</sup></b> |                      |          |

**Square 3** (*Hint: Remember co-dominance.*)

Square 3

Homozygous dominant = \_\_\_\_\_%

Heterozygous = \_\_\_\_\_%

Homozygous recessive = \_\_\_\_\_%

Do these percentages add up to 100%?

4. For the blood types shown above, what will be the observed phenotype for each genotype?

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Genotype</b> | <b>Phenotype</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|

5. The person from which the unknown blood sample came from is having a child. Is there any possibility this person could have a child with type O blood? Explain.