

- 1) The first person to study about the transmission of characters was Rev. in
- 2) He was an priest.
- 3) He used (.....) plants for his experiments since
 - (i) they were easy to
 - (ii) life span
 - (iii) having features
 - (iv) can obtain plants and plants
 - (v) can be and

Purebred plants & hybrid plants

- 1) The plants obtained by not cross pollinating with plants having features are called plants.
- 2) The plants obtained by cross pollinating with plants having features are called plants.

Mendel's 1st experiment

- pollinated tall plants with short plants.
- the plants in the next (.....) were

Mendel's 2nd experiment

- pollinated the plants.
- Plants in the next (.....) were : = :

Dominant character

- When two organisms with features are crossed, the that can be seen in the next is called the character.

Recessive character

- When two organisms with features are crossed, the that cannot be seen in the next is called the character.

Example

- 1) When tall plants were cross pollinated with short plants, the plants in the next were
- 2) Therefore the that was shown in the next was
- 3) Therefore is the character.
- 4) When tall plants were cross pollinated with short plants, no plants in the next were
- 5) Therefore the that was not shown in the next was
- 6) Therefore is the character.

Dominant gene & recessive gene

- 1) The which is responsible for the feature is called the
- 2) A is represented by a letter.
- 3) The responsible for the character is called the
- 4) A is represented by a letter.
- 5) When a tall plant is cross pollinated with a short plant, and if the plants in the next were
- 6) Therefore the feature is and the feature is
- 7) Therefore the responsible for is represented by and the responsible for is represented by

Basic knowledge of inheritance

- 1) A pair of having the same and the same is called a pair of
- 2) One of the pair has come from the and the other has come from the
- 3) are found in the nucleus
- 4) are found in
- 5) There are two for each character.
- 6) These two are found on two belonging to a pair and they are located at the same in those two

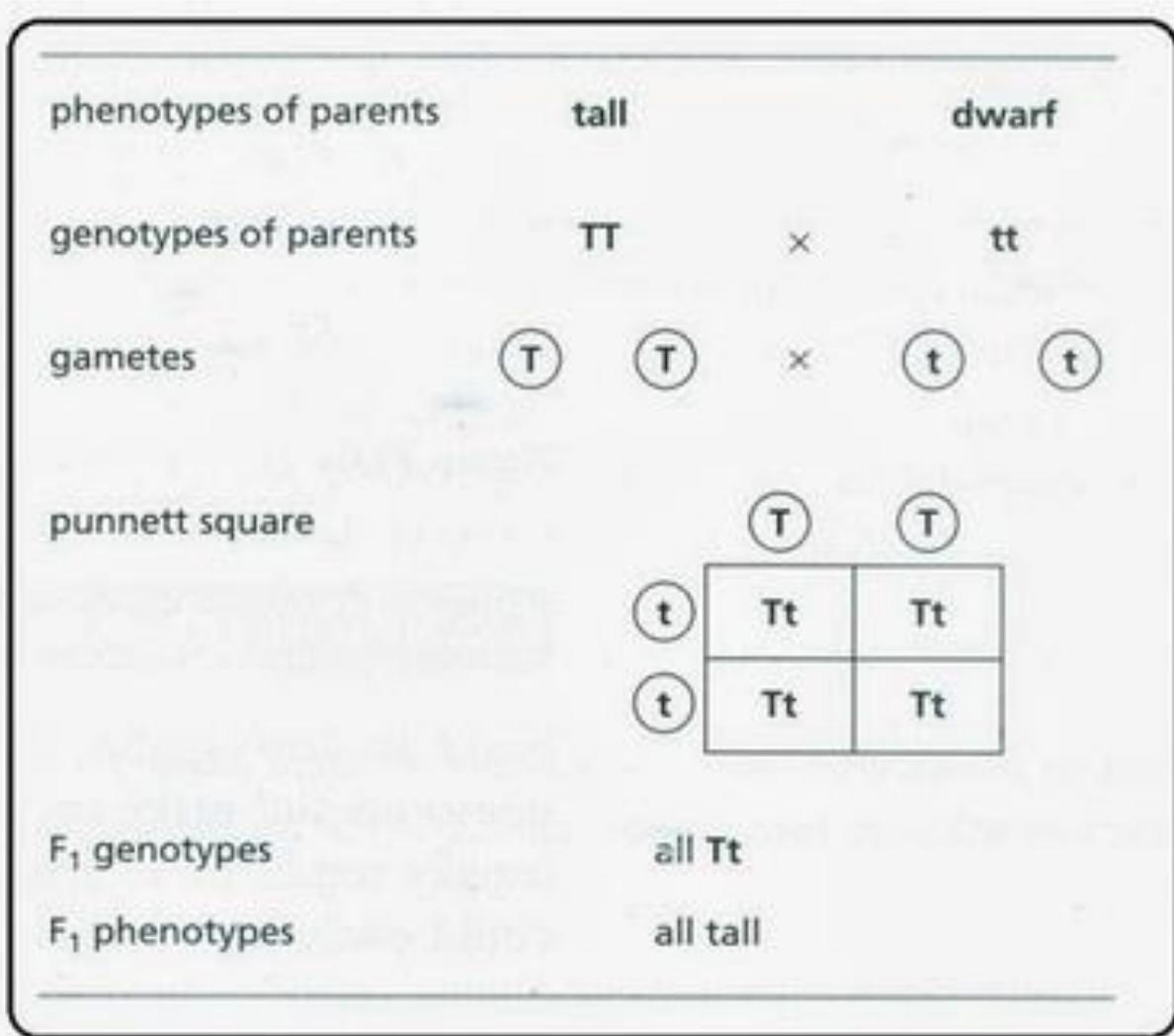
- 7) If both these are same (both or both), then those are called TT, tt
- 8) If both genes are different (one and one), then those are called Tt
- 9) If at least one out of two is, then the feature will appear.
- 10) Therefore, or will result a plant.
- 11) If both are, then the feature will appear.
- 12) Therefore, will result a plant.

Phenotype

- 1) The that can be in an organism is called the
- 2) If a plant is tall, then its will be
- 3) If a plant is short, then its Will be

Genotype

- 1) The two responsible for a particular is called the
- 2) If the responsible for a tall plant are TT, then its is
- 3) If the responsible for a tall plant are Tt, then its is
- 4) If the responsible for a short plant are tt, then its is



phenotypes of parents	tall		dwarf									
genotypes of parents	Tt	×	Tt									
gametes	(T) (t)	×	(T) (t)									
punnett square	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>(T)</td> <td>(t)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(T)</td> <td>TT</td> <td>Tt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(t)</td> <td>Tt</td> <td>tt</td> </tr> </table>				(T)	(t)	(T)	TT	Tt	(t)	Tt	tt
	(T)	(t)										
(T)	TT	Tt										
(t)	Tt	tt										
F ₁ genotypes	1 TT, 2 Tt, 1 tt											
F ₁ phenotypes	tall tall dwarf											
ratio	3 tall : 1 dwarf											