

Punnett Square Practice Pages

Directions: Complete each Punnett Square and answer the questions.

1. Flower color

- a. Purple is dominant (P)
- b. White is recessive (p)
- c. A PP father and a PP mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

2. Seed color

- a. Yellow is dominant (Y)
- b. Green is recessive (y)
- c. A yy father and a yy mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

3. Seed shape

- a. Round is dominant (R)
- b. Wrinkled is recessive (r)
- c. An RR father and an rr mother

- d. What shape(s) are the parents?
- e. What shape(s) are the children?

4. Pod color

- a. Green is dominant (G)
- b. Yellow is recessive (g)
- c. A Gg father and a GG mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

5. Pod shape

- a. Smooth is dominant (S)
- b. Bumpy is recessive (s)
- c. A Ss father and a ss mother

- d. What shape(s) are the parents?
- e. What shape(s) are the children?

6. Flower position

- a. Along stem is dominant (A)
- b. At tip is recessive (a)
- c. An Aa father and an Aa mother

- d. What flower position(s) are the parents?
- e. What flower position(s) are the children?

7. Plant height

- a. Tall is dominant (T)
- b. Short is recessive (t)

	?	?
T	TT	TT
t	Tt	Tt

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

8. Chin cleft in humans

- a. Chin cleft is dominant (C)
- b. No chin cleft is recessive (c)

	c	c
?	Cc	Cc
?	cc	cc

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

9. Fur color in rabbits

- a. Black fur is dominant (B)
- b. White fur is recessive (b)

	B	B
?	Bb	Bb
?	Bb	Bb

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

10. Dimples in humans

- a. Dimples are dominant (D)
- b. No dimples is recessive (d)

	?	?
D	DD	dD
D	Dd	dd

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

11. Whiskers in seals

- a. Long whiskers are dominant (W)
- b. Short whiskers are recessive (w)

	W	w
?	WW	Ww
?	WW	Ww

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

12. Purple people eater horns

- a. One horn is dominant (H)
- b. No horns are recessive (h)

	h	h
?	hh	hh
?	hh	hh

- c. What is the genotype of the missing parent?
- d. What are the phenotypes of the parents?
- e. What are the phenotypes of the children?

13. Incomplete dominance in snapdragons (hint: look at your notes)

- a. Red flowers are dominant (R)
- b. White flowers are recessive (r)
- c. An Rr father and an Rr mother

- d. What color(s) are the parents?
- e. What color(s) are the children?

14. Codominance in human blood (hint: look at your notes)

- a. Types A and B are dominant (A, B)
- b. Type O is recessive (O)
- c. An OA father and an OB mother

- d. What are the blood types of the children?

15. Hair color in humans (hint: look at your notes)

- a. Dark hair is dominant (D)
- b. Light hair is recessive (d)
- c. A Dd father and a Dd mother

- d. What color hair do the parents have?
- e. What color hair do the children have?
- f. Is there only one gene that affects hair color in humans?
- g. What besides genes influences traits?