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- The principles of dominance, segregation, and independent assortment were first described by
 - Darwin
 - Watson and Crick
 - Lamarck
 - Mendel**
 - Gregor Mendel developed some basic principles of heredity based on his
 - dissection of the flowers of both tall and short African violet plants
 - microscopic observation of the nuclei of fruit fly cells
 - biochemical analysis of DNA produced in the F_2 generations of roan cattle
 - mathematical analysis of the offspring produced by crossing pea plants**
 - When Mendel was experimenting with pea plants, he noted that the traits for seed color and plant height were inherited separately. This observation most directly contributed to an understanding of
 - codominance
 - dominance
 - independent assortment**
 - intermediate inheritance
 - Gregor Mendel formulated some basic principles of heredity from the results of his experiments with
 - Drosophila*
 - bacteria
 - four-o'clock plants
 - pea plants**
 - Information about patterns of human heredity is more difficult to obtain than information about patterns of heredity in fruit flies because
 - humans have shorter life cycles and more offspring than fruit flies
 - most humans have offspring with hidden dominant traits
 - humans have longer life cycles and fewer offspring than fruit flies**
 - most mating in humans is carefully controlled by genetic engineering
 - The principles of dominance, segregation, and independent assortment resulted from studies by Mendel of the inheritance of traits in
 - four-o'clock flowers
 - roan cattle
 - fruit flies
 - pea plants**
 - After observing the offspring of many generations of pea plant crosses, Gregor Mendel formulated the principle of
 - dominance**
 - polyploidy
 - crossing-over
 - mutation
 - Which concept is *not* associated with the work of Gregor Mendel?
 - dominance
 - use and disuse**
 - independent assortment
 - segregation
 - Mendel developed the basic principles of heredity by
 - examining chromosomes with microscopes
 - using x-rays to induce mutations
 - analyzing large numbers of offspring**
 - observing crossing-over during meiosis
 - Basic principles of heredity established by Mendel include
 - dominance, gene linkage, and sex linkage
 - dominance, independent assortment, and gene linkage
 - dominance, independent assortment, and segregation**
 - independent assortment, gene linkage, and segregation
 - Gregor Mendel developed some basic principles of heredity by
 - studying sex-linked traits and mutations
 - mathematically analyzing crosses of pea plants**
 - studying the mating of fruit flies
 - counting genes and chromosomes
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