1. In humans, the allele for dimples (D) is dominant. The allele for not having dimples (d) is recessive. A woman (Dd) and a man (Dd) have four children. Identify the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the offspring. (BLUE)
2. In humans, the allele for unattached earlobes (E) is dominant. The allele for attached earlobes (e) is recessive. A woman who is heterozygous for this trait marries a man who has unattached earlobes (homozygous). Identify the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the offspring.
3. In humans, the allele for long eyelashes is dominant (L) and the allele for short eyelashes is recessive (l). A female who is Homozygous for long eyelashes and a male with short eyelashes have a child. Identify the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the offspring.(PURPLE)
4. In a species of fly, the allele for red eyes (R) is dominant to the allele for brown eyes (r). Students crossed male fruit flies that were Heterozygous and female fruits flies that were homozygous recessive. Identify the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the offspring.
5. Galactosemia is an inherited disorder in humans. A person with the disorder cannot digest the sugars in milk. The allele for normal digestion (G) is dominant; the allele for galactosemia (g) is recessive. A man with galactosemia and a woman who is normal, but a carrier for galactosemia have a child. Identify the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the offspring.