

Unit A, Chapter 2 Notes - Animal Growth & Reproduction

1. When an insect goes through metamorphosis, it changes the form of its body as it grows.
2. The 3 stages of incomplete metamorphosis: egg, nymph, adult
3. Genes found on chromosomes contain the DNA codes for inherited traits.
4. Offspring have the same shape as adults when they have direct development.
5. A grasshopper's life cycle is an example of incomplete metamorphosis.
6. Stages of complete metamorphosis:
 - egg-the insect develops
 - larva-insect eats and stores energy for next stage
 - pupa-insect doesn't eat or move; body breaks down organs and tissues to turn into and adult
 - adult
7. Examples of inherited characteristics include: hair color, eye color, tongue rolling, freckles, left or right handedness
8. Examples of characteristics not inherited: playing sports, speaking a foreign language, swimming, tying shoes
9. Gregor Mendel: a monk scientist who bred tall pea plants and short pea plants. The first generation of offspring were tall plants. The second generation of plants were three fourths tall and one-fourth were short.
10. Dark brown fur is dominant in wild rabbits and light brown fur is recessive.
11. An offspring must have 2 of the recessive genes in order for the recessive trait to be seen.
12. A gene chart can be used to calculate the chances of a recessive trait being seen. Example: What are the chances that a child will have blue eyes (b) or brown eyes (B)?

Parent 1: Bb

Parent 2: BB

Fraction for blue eyes=

Fraction for brown eyes=