Monohybrid Practice Problems Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Problem Set #2 Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

For each monohybrid problem, show your punnett square and write out the genotypic and phenotypic ratios AND percentages.

1. In polka-dotted lizard monkeys, polka dots (P) are dominant and no dots (p) is recessive. If a heterozygous female mates with a recessive male, what are the chances that their offspring will have polka dots? Show your work.
2. In the world of pink and blue elephants, pink is dominant. If a pink homozygous and a blue homozygous elephant fall in love and have babies, what are the chances that their offspring will be pink or blue? Show your work.
3. A flamingo family has a flock of fledglings. If some of the fledglings are green and some are fuchsia, and fuchsia is recessive, what are the possible genotypes of the parents? Show your work.
4. Groundhogs can have either fat or skinny bellies. Fat is dominant to skinny. If two fat groundhogs have a few skinny babies, what does this say about the parental genotypes? Show your work.
5. In starry-eyed joopy birds, a loud squawk is dominant to a quiet squawk. If a heterozygous joopy bird mates with a homozygous dominant joopy bird, will they have any quiet babies? Show your work.
6. Hugging rhinos love to hug. The behavioral trait of hugging is dominant. If a homozygous hugging rhino mates with a non-hugging rhino, what are the chances that they will have hugging babies? Show your work. Draw a picture of hugging rhinos.