

# OCR (B) Biology GCSE

## Topic B1.2: How is genetic information inherited?

### Flashcards

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# What are gametes?



# What are gametes?

Reproductive cells (e.g. egg and sperm cells) that contain a single copy of each chromosome



Describe sexual reproduction in terms of chromosome number



## Describe sexual reproduction in terms of chromosome number

- Two gametes with a single copy of each chromosome fuse
- Resulting embryo has two chromosomes for each gene and two copies of each allele



# Define homozygous



Define homozygous

Having two identical alleles of a gene

e.g. FF or ff



# Define heterozygous





# Define heterozygous

Having two different alleles of a gene

e.g. Ff



# What is a dominant allele?



# What is a dominant allele?

Describes an allele that is always expressed

Represented with a capital letter e.g. F



# What is a recessive allele?



# What is a recessive allele?

An allele that is only expressed in the absence of a dominant allele

Represented with a small letter e.g. f



A female who is homozygous recessive for cystic fibrosis (ff) has a child with a heterozygous male (Ff). Draw a punnett square to illustrate this single gene inheritance.



A female who is homozygous recessive for cystic fibrosis (ff) has a child with a heterozygous male (Ff). Draw a punnett square to illustrate this single gene inheritance.

|               |   | Female genotype |    |
|---------------|---|-----------------|----|
|               |   | f               | f  |
| Male genotype | F | Ff              | Ff |
|               | f | ff              | ff |



PKU is a recessive condition. Two heterozygous parents have offspring. Predict the proportion of offspring that will have PKU.





PKU is a recessive condition. Two heterozygous parents have offspring. Using a punnett square, predict the proportion of offspring that will have PKU.

75% chance of normal phenotype

25% chance of PKU phenotype

|               |   | Female genotype |    |
|---------------|---|-----------------|----|
|               |   | P               | p  |
| Male genotype | P | PP              | Pp |
|               | p | Pp              | pp |



# What is the problem with single gene crosses?



What is the problem with single gene crosses?

Most characteristics are controlled by multiple alleles rather than just one



# What are sex chromosomes?



# What are sex chromosomes?

A pair of chromosomes that determines sex:

- Males have an X and a Y chromosome
- Females have two X chromosomes



Why does the inheritance of a Y chromosome mean that an embryo develops into a male?



Why does the inheritance of a Y chromosome mean that an embryo develops into a male?

Testes development in an embryo is stimulated by a gene present on the Y chromosome



A couple have a child. Using a punnett square, determine the probability of having offspring that is female.





A couple have a child. Using a punnett square, determine the probability of having offspring that is female.

50% chance of female (XX)

|               |   | Female genotype |    |
|---------------|---|-----------------|----|
|               |   | X               | X  |
| Male genotype | X | XX              | XX |
|               | Y | XY              | XY |



Other than using a punnett square, how else can single gene inheritance be represented?



Other than using a punnett square, how else can single gene inheritance be represented?

Using a family tree



Outline how the work of Mendel helped scientists to develop their understanding of genetics (biology only)



# Outline how the work of Mendel helped scientists to develop their understanding of genetics (biology only)

- Mendel studied the inheritance of different phenotypes of pea plants
- He established a correlation between parent and offspring phenotypes
- He noted that inheritance was determined by ‘units’ passed on to descendants
- Using gene crosses, he devised the terms ‘dominant’ and ‘recessive’



# What is genome sequencing? (biology only/higher)



What is genome sequencing? (biology only/higher)

Finding out the order of nucleotides in the DNA of an organism, enabling the function and interaction of genes to be assessed



# Why is genome sequencing important? (biology only/higher)





# Why is genome sequencing important?

(biology only/higher)

- Allows the comparison of genomes of healthy individuals with patients who have a disease
- Potential disease-causing alleles are identified
- Individuals can then undergo genetic testing for these alleles

