

# Directed Reading Worksheet 5-1

## Chapter 5, continued

### Who Was Gregor Mendel? (p. 106)

6. In the garden of a monastery, Gregor Mendel studied how traits are passed from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Unraveling the Mystery (p. 107)

7. Mendel noticed that
- a. all of the parents' traits can be seen in their offspring.
  - b. only plants have traits that don't appear in some generations.
  - c. sometimes a trait will not appear in a generation.
  - d. all traits appear in every generation.

8. What is a "self-pollinating" plant?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Peas Be My Podner (p. 108)

Mark each of the following statements *True* or *False*.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Mendel chose to study several traits at one time to get as much information as possible.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ In Figure 4, wrinkled and round are the two traits shown for the characteristic of seed shape.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ If it self-pollinates, a tall true-breeding plant can produce short offspring.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ In cross-pollination, a plant's anthers are removed and it is fertilized with pollen from another plant.

### Mendel's First Experiment (p. 109)

13. Look at Figure 6. What happened when Mendel crossed plants that had round seeds with plants that had wrinkled seeds?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. For each characteristic, Mendel called the trait that always appeared \_\_\_\_\_ and the trait that seemed to disappear \_\_\_\_\_.