



58 Creature Features



Genes determine inherited traits by carrying the information that is passed from parents to offspring. These genes carry information that each cell of an organism needs in order to grow and perform its activities. How are genes for a trait passed from parents to offspring? How do they determine the offspring's traits?



How are simple inherited traits passed from parents to their offspring and then to the next generation?

MATERIALS	
	<p><i>For each group of four students</i></p> <p>20 orange disks</p> <p>30 blue disks</p> <p>1 copy of the Critter-breeding Template orange and blue markers or crayons</p>
	<p><i>For each student</i></p> <p>1 Student Sheet 58.1, “Modeling Genes”</p>

PROCEDURE

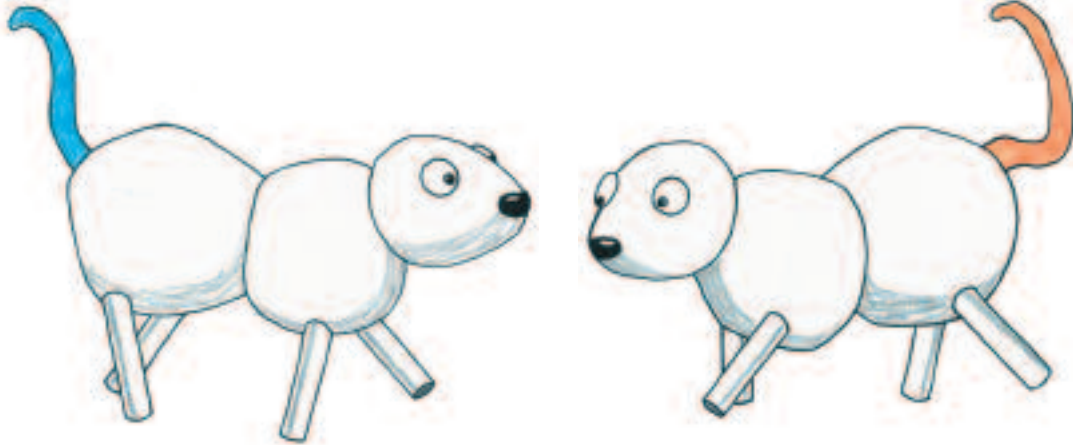
1. Work with your group to read and discuss the story that follows.
2. In order to evaluate your ideas, use Student Sheet 58.1, “Modeling Genes,” to model the behavior of genes passed from parents to offspring.

ENDANGERED CREATURES

Part One: The First Generation

Imagine two islands in the ocean, far from land. The only known population of blue-tailed critters lives on one island. The only known population of orange-tailed critters lives on the other island. The critter population is shrinking and critters have just been classified as an endangered species. Although they produce many offspring, very few of the critter offspring survive in the wild because most are eaten by the black-billed yellowbird.





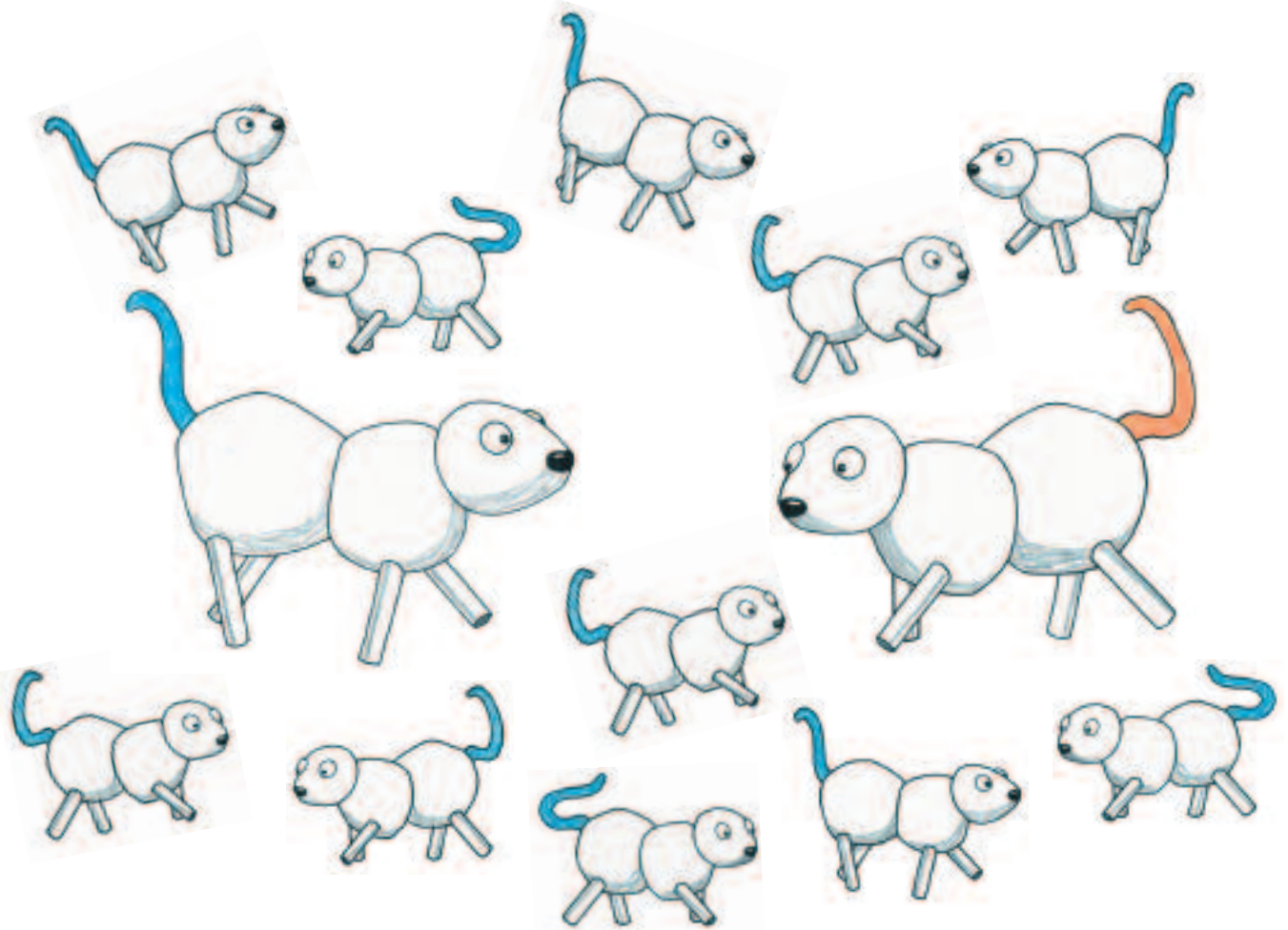
Skye is a rare blue-tailed critter.

Poppy is a rare orange-tailed critter.

Critters are hard to capture, so very few critters exist in captivity. Skye, a blue-tailed critter, lives in the Petropolis zoo. Poppy, an orange-tailed critter, lives in the Lawrenceville zoo. Critters reproduce by sexual reproduction. The research departments in these two world-famous zoos have decided to try breeding Skye and Poppy in order to produce offspring and keep the rare critters from becoming extinct.

STOPPING TO THINK 1

What do you think the tails of Skye and Poppy's offspring will look like? Explain your opinions to your group.



Part Two: The Second Generation

The breeding program is a great success. Skye and Poppy produce 100 offspring!

However, all 100 of these second-generation critters have blue tails. The scientists are concerned. “Will the orange-tail trait be lost?” they wonder.

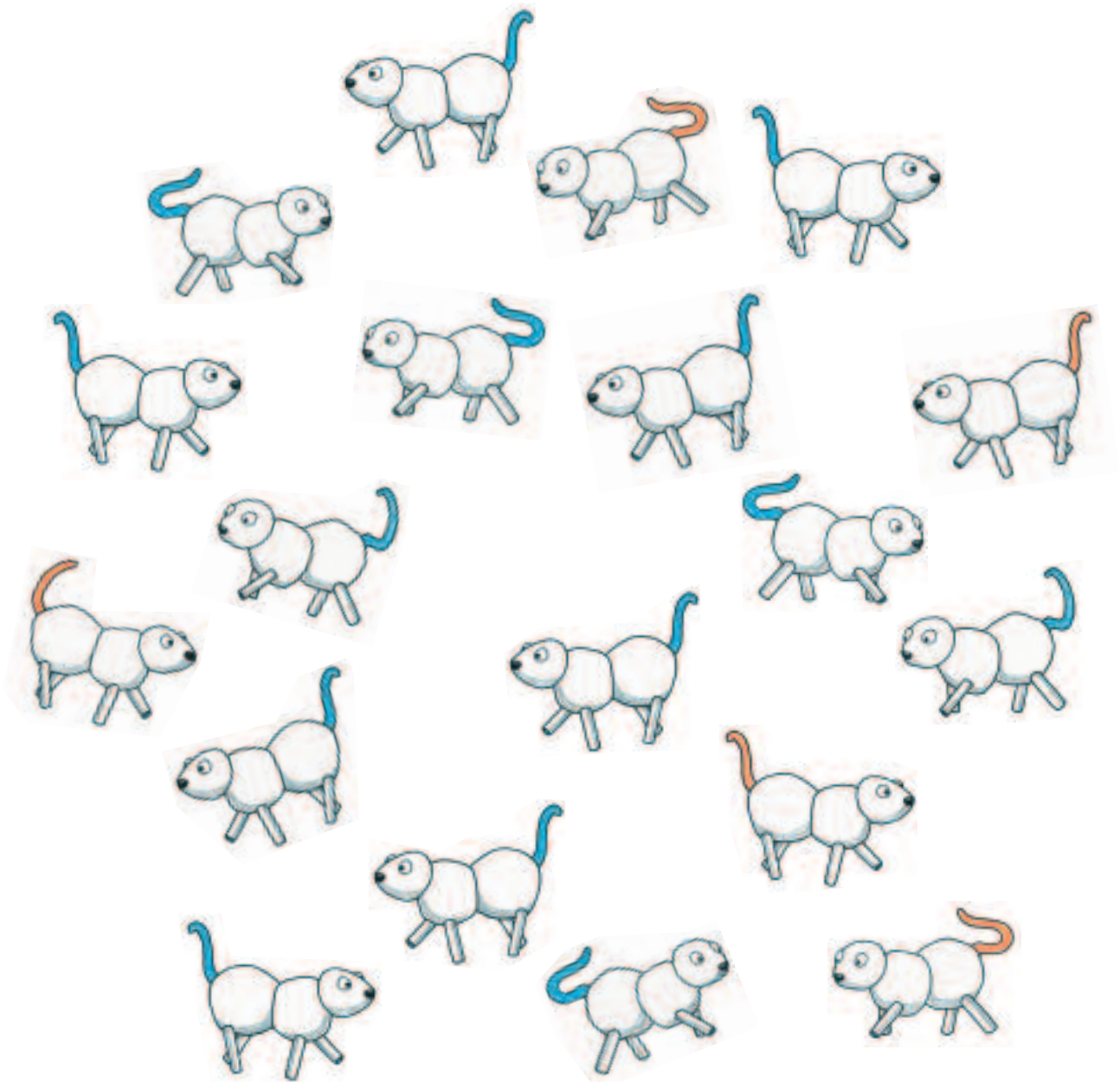
The zoo scientists wonder why none of the critter pups have orange tails. They begin to argue about several possible explanations.

STOPPING TO THINK 2

Discuss this question with your group: Why do all of the offspring have blue tails? Develop one or more hypotheses. Be prepared to share one of your hypotheses with the class.

Part Three: The Third Generation

Further attempts to breed Skye and Poppy are unsuccessful. However, once Skye and Poppy's offspring mature, they begin to have pups of their own. The scientists are fascinated by the results. Some of Skye and Poppy's "grandpups" have orange tails. The scientists notice that about one-fourth of all the pups in this third generation have orange tails. The rest have blue tails.



STOPPING TO THINK 3

Discuss with your group: Does the evidence so far from the second and third generations help you decide which hypothesis or hypotheses might be correct? Explain.

ANALYSIS

1. Based on the breeding results and your simulations, which hypothesis do you think best fits the evidence? Explain your answer.
2. **Reflection:** You have used models to investigate several scientific questions in *Science and Life Issues*. What are the trade-offs of using models to investigate the real world?