Evolution is not true
its made up cuh its what dumb
scientists belive in

but in reallity God created the
heavens and the earth
and made them from the start
in his own image so
thats how I can prove
that evolution is not true

Study guides M9 Q¹-Q¹² Myan

1 The Immutality of speicies
  The Idea of Gods creation
  Microevolution - The theory of
  naturall selection
  Macroevolution - the hypohosis of
  Microevolution
  Strata - distinct layers of rocks
  Fossils - Persevered remains
  of old thing
2. The macro evolution cycle
3. sometimes

4. Microevolution
5. the theory of microevolution
6. Stone age
7. Macroevolution
8. Microevolution
9. one is a tested theorey of
  naturall selection cuh!!
10 G.C   E.R   Sh   M.B   49
  Inc   Maco Inc   Inc   Maco
11 Turtle & Frog
12 A really big explosion

Study guide module 9 Q^{13}-Q ~~Lynn~~

13	Heat, cold, warm, & cool
14	Yes it does
15	Leu-He-Gly-Gly-Arg-His-Ser-Gly-Glu-Ala-Glu-Arg-Arg-Arg
16	Kangoroo cub on my life no kizzy cap
17	E v o l u t i o n !
18	Macroevolution
19	by looking at the fricken fossil
20	You need to get your head out of the clouds young blood nobody fricken frackin cares Jit cuh!

SPUDOODLE

Goals: In this investigation you will build an imaginary creature called a spudoodle. The traits of your organism will be determined by the gene your spudoodle inherits from its parents.

1. You will get two bags, each containing genes from a potential spudoodle parent. (Mom and Dad bag)

2. Remove the genes of one potential parent from one bag. For each color type write the two genotypes for that parent on your records sheet. Now turn the "chromosomes" upside down so you <u>cannot</u> see the letters on them. Do the same for the other parent. You should have two piles now. One pile should be the "father's" and the other pile should be the "mother's." You should also have the genotypes of both parents recorded on your sheet.   **Do not mix the piles!**

3. Organize the "chromosomes" by color.
    DO NOT MIX THE CHROMOSOMES OF THE TWO PARENTS TOGETHER.

4. Pick one chromosome from the "mother" and one from the "father" for a particular color. Put the two chromosomes you selected in a separate "baby spudoodle" pile. Do the same for each colored chromosome pair, and so on for all the chromosome pairs.

5. Return the remaining parent chromosomes to their bags, and place them aside.

6. Arrange the baby spudoodle's chromosomes in pairs by color.

7. Turn the chromosomes over to reveal the genotype on each chromosome.

8. Record your baby spudoodle's genotype on your sheet and answer the questions. Put the baby chromosomes back into the parent bags, one in each parent bag. Then close up the bags. Continue to work through your report sheet.

Ryan C

Spudoodle Genotype Key

Two- letter code	Trait
HH or Hh	Has hair (toothpicks – No more than 6)
hh	No hair
AA	Large mouth ~~(quarter)~~ Orange
Aa	Medium mouth ~~(nickel)~~ JuJu
aa	Small mouth ~~(penny)~~ Gummy
EE or Ee	~~Cork~~ (use toothpicks) Peanut
ee	No ears (deaf)
BB or Bb	Big Eyes (glue on)
bb	Small eyes (glue on)
DD	3 Green dorsal spines (green marshmallows)
Dd	3 Pink dorsal spines (pink marshmallows)
dd	3 Yellow dorsal spines (yellow marshmallows)
RR or Rr	Curly tail (pipe cleaner)
rr	Straight tail (pipe cleaner)
GG	3 Large feet (large paper-clips)
Gg	Two Large feet one small foot.
gg	All Small feet.
	(Prop the feet like a tri-pod)
NN or Nn	Two nostril nose (clear push pins)
nn	One- nostril nose (clear push pins)

Feb. 6   ~~XXX~~ XX   ~~Bartholomew~~   Herb Dickens
         Girl   IIIVMM

Name: _Ryan_   Period: _4th_

Spudoodle Report Sheet

Father's Genotypes for each trait:

Hair (green) ___H~~X~~___   Mouth (brown) ___A___

Ears (yellow) ___e___   Eyes (orange) ___b___

Spine (blue) ___D___   Tail (purple) ___r___

Legs (black) ___g___   Nose (red) ___N___

Mother's Genotypes for each trait:

Hair (green) ___h___   Mouth (brown) ___a___

Ears (yellow) ___e___   Eyes (orange) ___b___

Spine (blue) ___d___   Tail (purple) ___R___

Legs (black) ___g___   Nose (red) ___n___

Cross each trait to find the possible genotypes of their baby spudoodle:

Hair: Dominant

	H	H
h	Hh	Hh
h	Hh	Hh

Mouth: dominant

	A	A
a	Aa	Aa
a	Aa	Aa

Ears: recessive

	e	e
e	ee	ee
e	ee	ee

Eyes: recessive

	b	b
b	bb	bb
b	bb	bb

Spine: dominant

	D	D
d	Dd	Dd
d	Dd	Dd

Tail: recessive

	r	r
R	Rr	Rr
R	Rr	Rr

Legs: recessive

	g	g
g	gg	gg
g	gg	gg

Nose: dominant

	N	N
n	Nn	Nn
n	Nn	Nn

Baby Genotypes and Phenotypes for each trait: (genotype – phenotype)

Hair (green)   Hh   has hair

Ears (yellow)   ee   Deaf

Spine (blue)   Dd   Pink dorsal spine

Legs (black)   gg   all small feet

Mouth (brown)   Aa   Med Mouth

Eyes (orange)   bb   small eyes

Tail (purple)   Rr   curly tails

Nose (red)   Nn   2 Nostrals

For each phenotype above write down the odds of that particular trait showing up. This answer you should get from the punnett squares on the previous page.

Percentage of occurrence:

Hair (green)   1 : 3

Ears (yellow)   2 : 7

Spine (blue)   1 : 9

Legs (black)   4 : 1

Mouth (brown)   9 : 2

Eyes (orange)   3 : 5

Tail (purple)   1 : 2

Nose (red)   2 : 3

How unique is your spudoodle? Multiply all the odds together to get the combined odds of that particular baby. Convert to a percentage:

Uniqueness: 25 %

Describe what the father looks like. Be sure to mention all 8 traits: green hair, yellow ears, Blue spine, black legs, brown mouth, orange eyes Purple tail, red nose.

Describe what the mother looks like. Be sure to mention all 8 traits: green hair, yellow eares, blue spine, black legs, brown mouth orange eyes Purple tail, red nose

Using your phenotypes at the top of this page, create your spudoodle as it should appear.

How does the spudoodle you created compare to the parents: 12.5 %   12.5 %