

Phenotyping

1. Verb - Past Tense
2. Adjective
3. Verb - Base Form
4. Noun
5. Noun
6. Noun
7. Noun
8. Verb - Base Form
9. Verb - Base Form
10. Verb - Present Ends In Ing
11. Noun
12. Noun
13. Verb - Past Tense
14. Noun
15. Verb - Past Tense
16. Verb - Present Ends In Ing
17. Verb - Present Ends In Ing
18. Verb - Base Form
19. Adjective
20. Noun
21. Verb - Base Form

Phenotyping

Phenotypes can be many things, and can be _____ Verb - Past Tense _____ at many different levels

of _____ Adjective _____ organization. Today's lab is designed to _____ Verb - Base Form _____ you with plant morphology so that you don't make the _____ Noun _____ of saying that your _____ Noun _____ has "no obvious _____ Noun _____" , when it actually does. Genetic analysis is like _____ Noun _____. Art teachers will tell you that you can only _____ Verb - Base Form _____ what you can see, and you can only _____ Verb - Base Form _____ well if

you understand what you are _____ Verb - Present ends in ING _____. This is also true for genetic _____ Noun _____. One scientist's "screwed up _____ Noun _____" is another scientist's Cell paper. Important genes and processes have often been _____ Verb - Past Tense _____ not because they have obviously interesting mutant phenotypes, but because the _____ Noun _____ who _____ Verb - Past Tense _____ these mutants understood what they were seeing. In many cases, _____ Verb - Present ends in ING _____ precedes seeing.

In other words, the key to a good mutant screen is _____ Verb - Present ends in ING _____ what to _____ Verb - Base Form _____ for. This

requires a hypothesis, and usually also demands some _____ Adjective _____ thinking, and a bit of _____ Noun _____. Today you will learn a few ways to _____ Verb - Base Form _____ at plants.