Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_ Assignment #\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Biology Human Genetics Review – Chapter 11**

1. Normal human body cells contain 22 pairs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 1 pair of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes ( \_\_\_\_\_ in males and \_\_\_\_\_ in females.)

2. Who do squares on a pedigree represent? Circles? Be able to interpret a pedigree.

3. Which type of inheritance results in a phenotype where both other phenotypes show in a heterozygote?

4. Eye color, hair color, and height are determined by what type of inheritance? How can you tell that it’s this type of inheritance?

5. Which type of inheritance results in a phenotype intermediate between the dominant and recessive phenotypes in a heterozygote?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a homozygous genotype. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a heterozygous genotype.

7. What is a phenotype?

8. How are carriers sometimes represented on a pedigree?

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9. Alternate forms of a gene are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. What is the passing on of traits from parents to offspring called?

11. What are sex-linked conditions? Give a couple examples.

12. How are sex-linked traits passed on? (From whom to whom?)

13. What kind of trait has more than two different alleles, such as human blood type, which has three alleles?

14. What are the possible genotypes for each blood type? Know how to figure out if a child can inherit a certain blood type given the parents’ blood types.

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