

Name _____ Date _____

Pedigrees

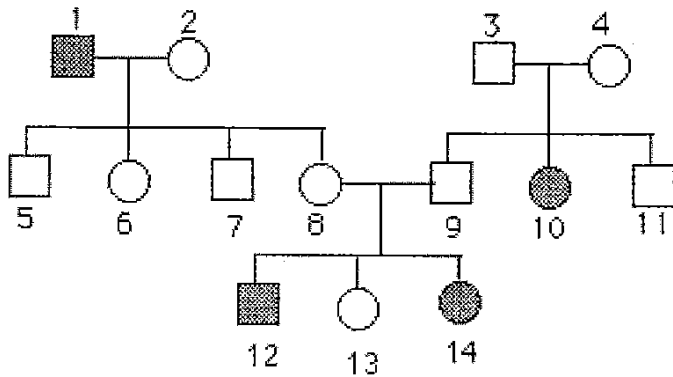
1. Draw a pedigree that represents Mary married to Greg, with 2 sons (Scott and Tyler) and 1 daughter (Karen). Please label the pedigree with the names of the people.

2. Now make a pedigree chart from the descriptions given. Label the pedigree with the names of the individuals AND shade in those with albinism.

a. Chad and Veronica got married and had Brittany, Kristin, and Harry. It was discovered that Harry had albinism. Brittany married Larry and had Stephan and Stephanie. Stephan also had albinism. Larry's brother Barry also had albinism, but neither of their parents had the disorder.

Draw a pedigree:

Use the pedigree below to answer the following questions about dimples. The dimple gene controls whether a person has dimples or doesn't have dimples. No dimples is dominant to dimples. **Write the genotypes by each person.**

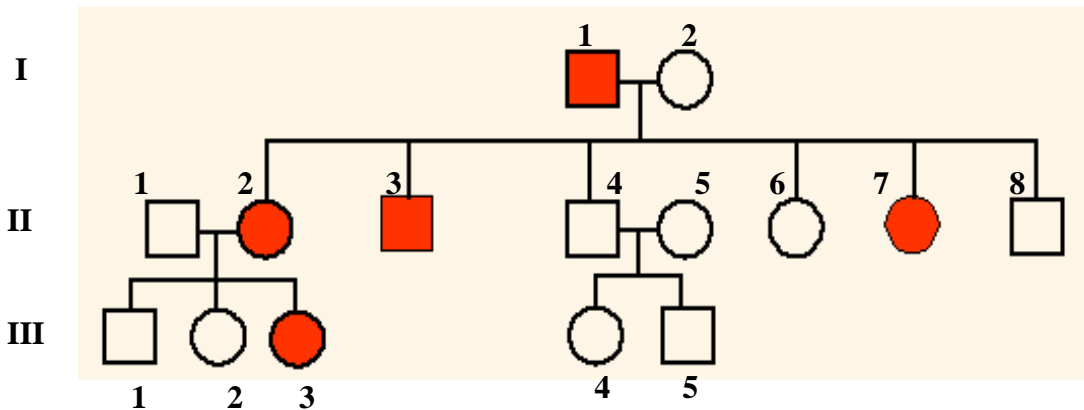


Dimples gene (d)
 No dimples is dominant to dimples
 The shaded in people have dimples.

1. How many family members have dimples? _____
2. What is the genotype of individuals I-3 and I-4? (3) _____, (4) _____
3. Can either individual II-8 or II-9 be homozygous? (8) _____, (9) _____
4. Explain the family relationship between III-12 and I-2. _____

Answer the following questions using the pedigree charts. When naming individuals, put their generation first and then their number: Ex. IV-3

Write the genotypes by each person.




 Huntington's Disease (A)
 is a dominant trait.

1. How many members of the family above are afflicted with Huntington's Disease? _____
2. How many children did individuals I-1 and I-2 have? _____
3. How many girls did II-1 and II-2 have? _____
 How many of those have Huntington's Disease? _____
4. How are individual III-2 and II-4 related? _____