Name	Class	Date .	

CHAPTER 11

Human Heredity Section 11–1 SKILL ACTIVITY—
Problem solving

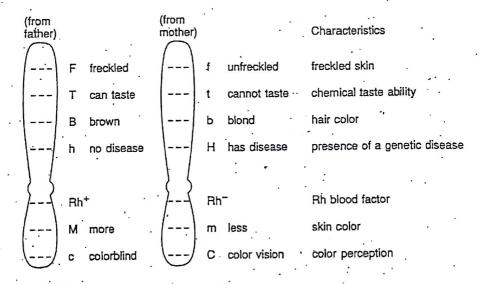
Human Characteristics

As you know, chromosomes work in pairs. The members of each chromosome pair are called homologous chromosomes, and the two chromosomes of each pair are approximately the same length, the same shape, and carry alleles for the same genes. Each chromosome of a pair comes from a different parent: one from the mother through the egg and the other from the father through the sperm. Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes, or a total of 46 chromosomes, per cell. Only 22 of these pairs are truly homologous. The twenty-third pair, the sex chromosomes, may or may not match, depending on whether the individual is female (XX) or male (XX).

The diagram below shows a generalized view of one pair of homologous chromosomes from an individual human. Assume the chromosome on the left is from the father and the one on the right is from the mother.

You should be aware that any two alleles of a gene have different effects on the trait that they control. For example, the M allele causes more melanin to be made in the skin, giving it a darker color; the m allele causes less melanin, resulting in a lighter skin color. Even though the effects are different, the two alleles in an allele pair control the same trait—in this case, skin color.

Sample Problem



Determine the genotypes and corresponding phenotypes of the person whose chromosomes are shown above.

Phenotypes
freckled
taste ability
brown hair
has disease
Rh ⁺ (positive is dominant)
darker skin
normal vision

Which parent donated a blond hair allele?

mother

Was that parent blond?

possibly-no way to know for sure from

information given

Is this person blond?

no

Is this person colorblind?

Can this person taste the chemical?

Is this person freckled?

From the information provided, can you determine this person's eye color or sex?

no-these are not the sex chromosomes and the

genes shown do not control eye color

Exercises

Determine the genotypes and corresponding phenotypes of the people whose chromosomes appear below and on the following page. Then answer the questions that follow.

(from father)	(from mother)
· (f)	, F
t	t
b	. в
h /	h /
Kara \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	· } }
/Rh ⁺ \	/Rh⁺∖
(m)	(m)

Genotypes	Phenotypes				
1. a					
· Ъ					
C.					
d					
e					
f					
g					

Name		_ Class .			D	ate		
(from father) (fro	om mother) Geno	otypes			Phenotype	es	ė	
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Juanita () /Rh+\	\(\rac{1}{Rh} \rightarrow \) e	 :		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · ·	
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(from father) (from		otypes	(19 contract) gan	ा कुराव ६८७०	Phenotype	·S .·.	ing the safe of	
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. /Rh ⁻ \	/Rh ⁻ \		 ,		· ·	• •		
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4. Was Kara's father			4.			• .		:
5. Was Kara's moth		vould	6.	•			.•	
have more freckl	genotypes, Ff or FF, v es?	vouid .				:		
7. Did either of Kar	a's parents have taste	ability?	7.				•	
8. Are all of Juanita	's brothers and sisters	blond?	8.			·		
	s children of her own,	will they	9.	<u> </u>	• • • •	-		
have taste ability			10					
10. What color is Phi		•"	10. 11.		<u>.</u>			
11. Is Phil's skin cold	•		12.					
12. Were both Phil's	parents colorbling?						•	
						÷	•.	
							•	

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