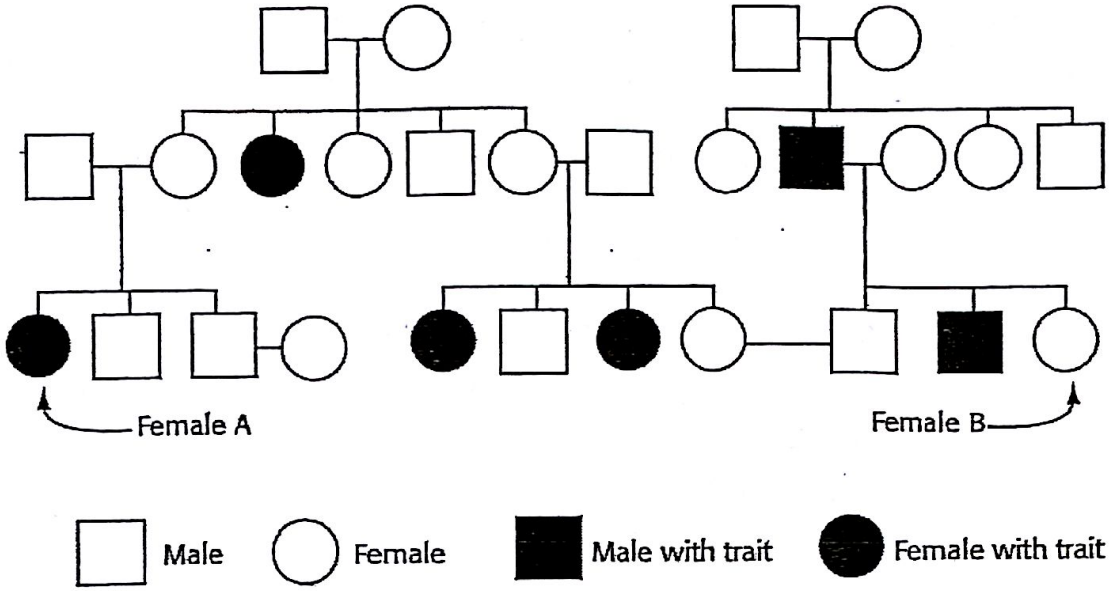
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Quick Lab

Pedigree Analysis 12.3

You will practice interpreting a pedigree. The pedigree to the right shows the presence or absence of the albinism trait in several generations of a family.



Analysis

1. **Determine** whether the albinism trait is dominant or recessive. Explain your reasoning.

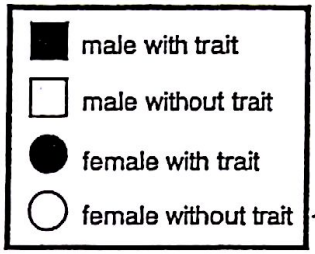
2. **Determine** if Female A could be heterozygous for albinism. Do the same for Female B.

3. **Critical Thinking** **Applying Information** Suppose that Female B is homozygous and produces children with Male C. If Male C is heterozygous, what is the probability that the children will have the albinism trait?

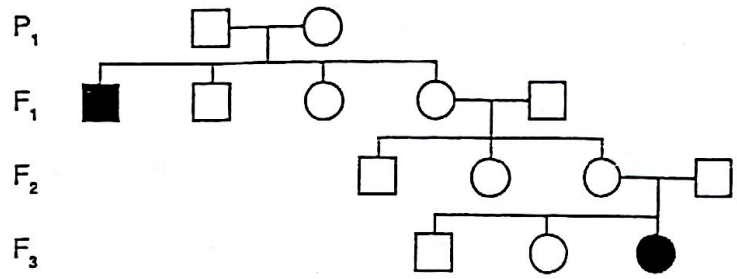
HUMAN PEDIGREES

Name _____

By studying a human pedigree, you can determine whether a trait is dominant or recessive. To interpret the three pedigrees below, use the same key shown at the right. Of course, the individual with the trait could be homozygous dominant or heterozygous dominant.



A. The pedigree shows the inheritance of attached earlobes for four generations.

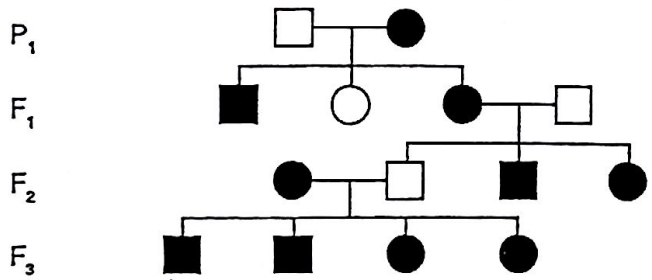


Is the trait for attached earlobes, versus free earlobes, dominant or recessive?

_____ How do you know? _____

_____

B. The pedigree shows the inheritance of tongue rolling.

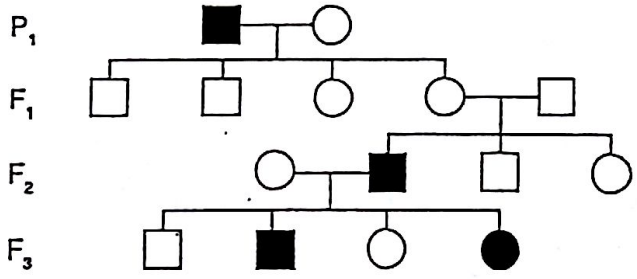


Is this trait dominant or recessive? _____ Explain. _____

_____

_____

C. This pedigree shows the inheritance of colorblindness, a sex-linked trait.



Is this trait dominant or recessive? _____ Is the mother of the colorblind girl in the F_3 generation colorblind, a carrier, or a person with normal color vision?

_____ Explain. _____

_____