Name Date			
	Pedigree Charts	Worksheet(s)	
Background Information: Pedigree charts are very important	to many different fields of	science. One reason they ar	e important is because, they
help scientists understand the gene	tic patterns of diseases. It	is important to be able to ir	nterpret pedigree charts in
order to learn the pattern of a dise	ase or condition. Specificall	y, using a pedigree chart, yo	ou can tell if the disease or
condition is autosomal, X-linked, doi	minant, or recessive.		
Before you start this activity it is in	mportant to review several s	ymbols:	
- Unaffected male	- Affected male	- Carrier male	
- Unaffected female	-Affected female	- Carrier female	
Procedure: A. First you need to become comfo your notes if necessary. 1. How can you tell if a couple Write a one sentence description	is married on a pedigree?	chart. Complete the following	g examples. You may refer to
2. How can you tell if the coup example.	vle who is married had childre	en? Write a one sentence d	escription and draw an

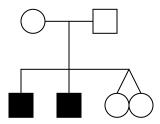
3. Draw a pedigree that represents Mary married to Greg and with 2 sons (Scott and Tyler) and 1 daughter (Karen). Please label the pedigree with the names of the people.

4.	Draw a pedigree that represents Mary married to Greg, with 2 sons and 1 daughter. Their son, Scott, married
	April and had Sutton (a boy) and Kendall (a girl). Their daughter, Karen, married Harry and had Eliq (a son) and
	Tariq (a son). Please label the pedigree with the names of the people.

5. Draw a pedigree that represents Julie married to Jeff, with one daughter, Josephine. Josephine married Joseph and had Jason and Joe. Joe married Julia and had Shannon and fraternal twin boys, Mark and Alex. Mark married Alison and had Ray and Scarlet. Please label the pedigree with the names of the people.

A. Identify the following pedigree charts as autosomal, X-linked, recessive, and dominant. Please explain your answer.

1. Is the following autosomal or X-linked? Is it dominant or recessive? Please explain.



2. Is the following autosomal or X-linked? Is it dominant or recessive? Please explain.

