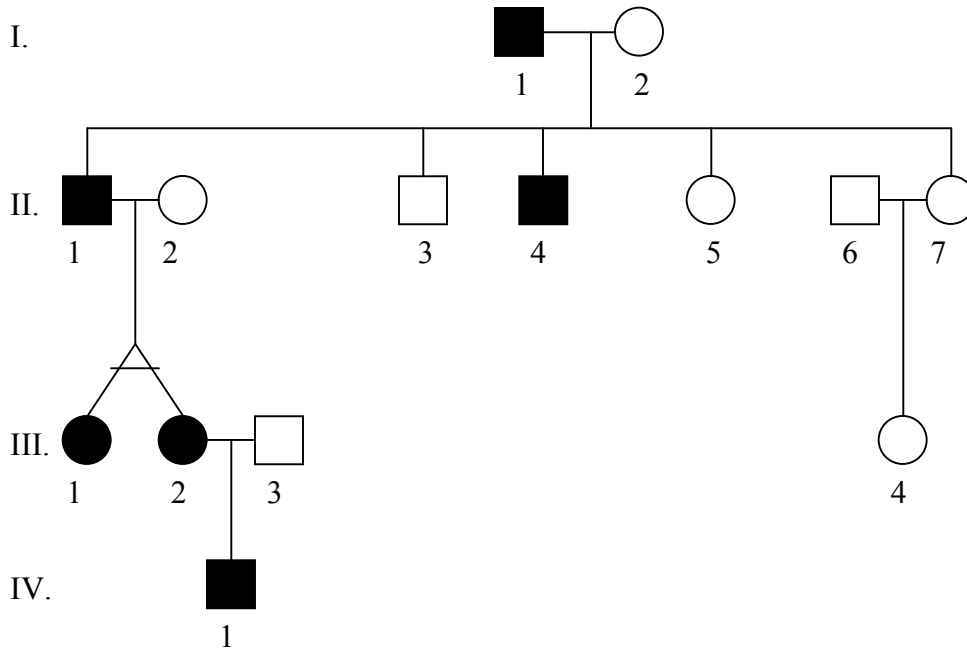


Pedigree Practice Sheet #3
READING AND CREATING MORE PEDIGREE CHARTS

Hemophilia is a sex-linked, recessive trait. The Brown Family is shown in the pedigree chart below.



1. How many generations are shown in the pedigree? _____
2. How many sons did individuals I-1 and I-2 have? _____
3. How many males have hemophilia? _____
4. How are individuals III-1 and III-2 related? _____
5. What is the genotype of individual II-2? _____
6. Who is the grandmother of individual III-4? _____
7. Who is the oldest son of individuals I-1 and I-2? _____

Using the following information about the Smith Family, draw a pedigree chart. Colorblindness is a sex-linked, recessive trait.

Generation I: A man who is colorblind marries a woman who has normal vision.

Generation II: They have five children. All five children have normal vision. The first child is a boy; the second child is a girl; the third child is a boy; the fourth child is a girl; and the last child is a boy. The second daughter marries a man with normal vision. The youngest son marries a woman who has normal vision.

Generation III: The marriage between the second daughter and the man in generation II produces three children: 2 girls and 1 boy. The first daughter is a carrier but the second is homozygous dominant. The son is colorblind. The marriage between youngest son and the woman who has normal vision in generation II produces one son who is colorblind.