

## Genetic Disorders Review

### Mendelian Disorders

<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Type of Inheritance</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>
Cystic Fibrosis		
Tay-Sachs		
Sickle-Cell		
Huntington's		

### Chromosomal Disorders

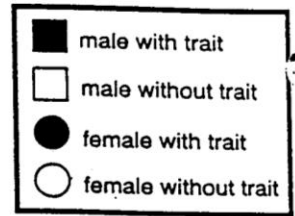
<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Mode of Inheritance</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>
Duchenne muscular dystrophy		
Hemophilia		
X-inactivation in females		

<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Mode of Inheritance</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>
Down Syndrome		
Patau Syndrome		
Edwards Syndrome		
Klinefelter Syndrome		
Turner Syndrome		
Cri du Chat		
Prader-Willi Syndrome		
Angelman Syndrome		
Fragile X Syndrome		

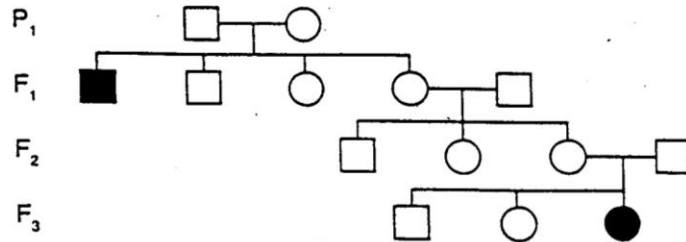
# HUMAN PEDIGREES

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.



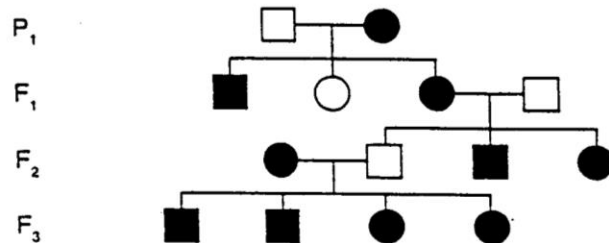
A. The pedigree shows the inheritance of attached earlobes for four generations.



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

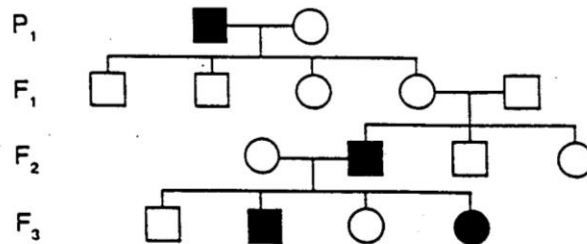
\_\_\_\_\_ How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_

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<sub>3</sub> generation colorblind, a carrier, or a person with normal color vision?

\_\_\_\_\_ Explain. \_\_\_\_\_