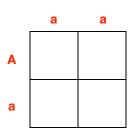
Name:	KEY	Row:
-		

Date:	Period:
Duit.	i ciica.

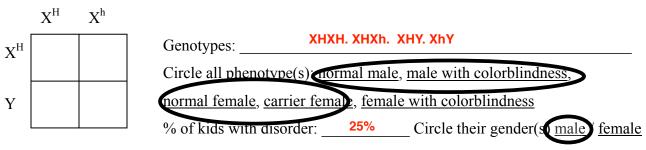
## Sex-Linked Traits Worksheet

1) Albinism is a recessive autosomal genetic disorder that causes the complete or partial absence of pigments in the skin, hair and eyes. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypic ratios from crossing homozygous recessive and heterozygous dominant parents.

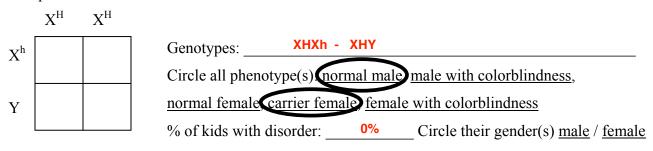


Genotypes:	Aa: aa		Genotypic Ratio:	1:1
Phenotypes:	Norma	l: albino		
% of kids with	disorder:	50%	% of carrier kids:	50%

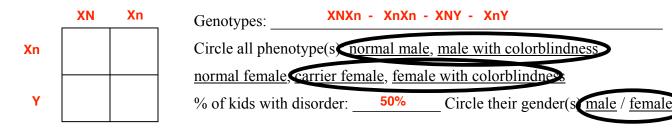
2) Red-Green color blindness is a recessive sex-linked (X chromosome) genetic disorder where the middle (green) or long (red-yellow) wavelength cones in the eyes have a partial or complete loss of function. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing a normal male and a female who is a carrier for colorblindness.



3) Color blindness is a recessive sex-linked genetic disorder located on the X chromosome. Fill in the Punnett square for a cross of a male with color blindness and a normal female.



4) Color blindness is a recessive sex-linked genetic disorder located on the X chromosome. Fill in the Punnett square for a cross of a male who is color blind and a female who is a carrier for color blindness.



Punnett s	quare fo	or a cross	of a normal male and a female who is color blind.
	Xn	Xn	Genotypes: XNXn - XnY
XN			Circle all phenotype(s): <u>normal male</u> , <u>male with colorblindness</u> .
Y			normal female, carrier female female with colorblindness
			% of kids with disorder: Circle their gender(s male) female
			cessive sex-linked genetic disorder located on the X chromosome. Fill in the of a color blind male and a color blind female.
	Xn	Xn	Genotypes: XnXn - XnY
Xn			Circle all phenotype(s): <u>normal male</u> , <u>male with colorblindness</u>
			normal female, carrier female, temale with colorblindness
Y			% of kids with disorder:Circle their gender(s_male / female
Sex lir	nked trai prevalen sive gen	ts are car t in males es to shov	I traits are different than autosomal traits.  ried on Chromosome #23 and therefore are carried on the X chromosome. They are as they only need one gene to express the trait whereas females need both we the disease. Females must have a father with the disease and a carrier mother or we the disease.
8) Explai	n why i	nales hav	ve more sex-linked disorders than females.  See above

5) Color blindness is a recessive sex-linked genetic disorder located on the X chromosome. Fill in the