Sex chromosomes

A. Are autosomes
B. Include all chromosomes except the X and Y
C. Include the X and Y
D. None of the above

Males are

A. XX
B. XY
C. XX and XY
D. None of the above

Females rarely get sex-linked disorders because

A. They have estrogen
B. They only need one defective gene to get the disorder
C. They need to get two defective genes to get the disorder
D. All the above

If a father has hemophilia & the mother is a carrier, then

A. They can have a hemophilia affected daughter
B. They will have a hemophilia affected son
C. They cannot have children
D. They will have only girls

A mutation

A. Only occur in RNA
B. Always changes the organism affected
C. Never causes problems in proteins
D. Is a change in a gene due to damage or incorrect copying

Mutations

A. May affect organisms
B. Cannot affect organisms
C. Will affect organisms
D. None of the above

A pedigree shows

A. The occurrence of genetic characteristics within a family
B. A picture of a family's chromosomes
C. If a family will have male or female children
D. When a child is normal

Blood types are determined by

A. Dominant and recessive genes
B. Polygenic inheritance
C. Intermediate inheritance
D. Codominance (multiple allele) inheritance

A child will be Type B blood if

A. The A allele and the O allele are inherited
B. The B allele and the O allele are inherited
C. The A allele and B allele are inherited
D. Two O alleles are inherited

If both girls and boys get the disorder a parents has, then

A. The disorder is sex-linked recessive
B. The disorder is sex-linked dominant
C. The disorder is autosomal recessive
D. The disorder is autosomal dominant

The chances a child will get a autosomal recessive disorder is 25% if

A. One parent is a carrier
B. Both parents are carriers
C. Neither parent carries the gene
D. Both parents have the disorder

If a disorder occurs most commonly in males, then it is probably

A. Autosomal
B. Not sex-influenced
C. Sex-linked or sex-influenced
D. Not found on the X chromosome

If a disorder is on the X chromosome then

A. It is sex-influenced
B. It is sex-linked
C. It is going to be more common in females
D. Less common in males

In a class of 100 students, 25 could not roll their tongues (homozygous recessive). Which of the following is true?

A. All genes in this population are T
B. 75% of the genes in this population are t
C. 75% of the genes in this population are T
D. 50% of the genes in this population are T

If either males or females get a trait more often it could be

A. Autosomal recessive
B. Sex-influenced
C. Sex-linked
D. None of the above

If a homozygous Type B guy marries a Type O woman, then

A. Their children will be type A
B. Their children could have type O
C. Their children will never be type B
D. All their children will be type B

There are three phenotypes in

A. Dominant and recessive inheritance
B. Polygenic inheritance
C. Intermediate inheritance
D. Codominance (multiple allele) inheritance

There are many phenotypes in

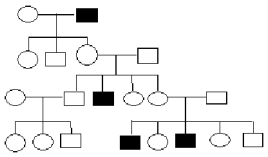
A. Dominant and recessive inheritance
B. Polygenic inheritance
C. Intermediate inheritance
D. Codominance (multiple allele) inheritance

There are two phenotypes in

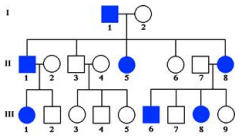
A. Dominant and recessive inheritance
B. Polygenic inheritance
C. Intermediate inheritance
D. Codominance (multiple allele) inheritance

If a heterozygous B married a heterozygous A, then their children

A. Will be type AB
B. Will be type A
C. Will be type B
D. Could be type A, type B, type AB, or type O



A. This trait is probably dominant
B. This trait is autosomal recessive
C. This trait is probably sex-linked recessive
D. This trait is lethal



A. The trait could be dominant or recessive
B. The trait could be sex-linked
C. The trait could be dominant only
D. The trait could be recessive only

If you knew the number of children born out of 1000 with a disorder you could figure the frequency of carriers

A. Using a pedigree
B. Using a karyotype
C. Using a blood type
D. Using the Hardy-Weinberg equation

If 18 students out of 200 have a trait, its frequency is

A. .18 or 18%
B. .09 or 9%
C. .045 or 4.5%
D. .91 or 91%

Sickle-Cell Anemia is a recessive genetic disorder expressed when an child gets "cc". "CC" and "Cc" do not sickle.

A) In the United States, 1 baby in 600 born from two parents of western African descent has Sickle-Cell Anemia. What is the frequency (percentage) of the Americans with western African descent are carriers of the Sickle-Cell Allele?

B) 1 in 2,000 Caucasians of European descent are born with Sickle-Cell Anemia. What is the frequency of Caucasian carriers?