

**HEREDITY WORKSHEET**

**OBJECTIVES:** 1. To explain how traits are inherited 2. To identify inheritance-linked differences 3. To understand some genetic-linked diseases.

1. What is the name of the sex cell in the woman? <hr/> 2. What is the name of the sex cell in the man?	10. Discuss the terms listed below in relation to their function(s)/purpose, composition/structure, and/or number of each. a. Amniocentesis
3. The genetic coding in both males and females is made up of chemical compounds. a. What are these called?	b. Body cell
b. How many are there in each body cell?	c. Carrier
c. What do they look like?	d. Chorion
d. What is their purpose?	e. Chromosomal error
4. What are genes? How many are there in a human cell? How many are there in a chromosome?	f. Conception
	g. Congenital malformation
	h. Dizygotic pregnancy/fraternal twins
5. Explain how the union of an ovum and sperm creates a human being with unique traits.	i. Dominant gene
	j. Dominant inheritance
6. Sometimes two or more babies develop in the same pregnancy. What is the likelihood of multiple pregnancies in the United States in the following areas: a. twin blacks b. twin whites c. triplets d. quadruplets	k. Germ/sex cell
	l. Monozygotic pregnancy/identical twins
	m. Multifactorial defects

OPTION 4, page 2--GENETICS, HEREDITY, AND BIRTH DEFECTS STUDENT

<p>7. Explain why a brown-eyed mother and a blue-eyed father will probably have a brown-eyed child.</p>	<p>n. Nucleus</p>
	<p>o. Recessive gene</p>
<p>8. Which parents determines the sex of the child? Explain how this happens.</p>	<p>p. Recessive inheritance</p>
	<p>q. Sex-linked/X-linked defects</p>
<p>9. Certain women are more likely to have dizygotic children than others. List the four factors that increase these chances.</p>	<p>r. Siamese twins</p>
	<p>s. Syndrome</p>