

NAME _____

CHAPTER 14- STARTS WITH ?

1. A P _____ is a family record that shows how a trait is inherited over several generations.
2. A C _____ is someone with ONE copy of an AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE allele and one normal allele who does not express the trait, but can pass it along to his/her offspring.
3. The failure of homologous chromosomes to separate during meiosis is called N _____.
4. D _____ syndrome is also called T _____ -21 because persons with this disorder have three #21 chromosomes.
5. The chromosomes that DO NOT determine sex are called A _____.
6. The dense region in the nucleus of female cells that forms when one of the X chromosomes is randomly inactivated is called a B _____ B _____.
7. Heterozygous persons with one sickle cell allele and one normal allele also show resistance to M _____.
8. Humans have two S _____ C _____ called X and Y.
9. In a pedigree, males are represented by S _____.
10. People with PHENYLKETONURIA (PKU) must eat a low P _____ diet because eating foods containing phenylalanine causes mental retardation.
11. A female with only one X chromosome has T _____ syndrome.
12. People with C _____ F _____ have a defect in the protein involved in Cl⁻ ion transport so thick mucous builds up in their lungs and digestive organs.
13. A _____ is another name for "Dwarfism".
14. M _____ or maternal twins come from the same zygote so they have identical DNA.
15. C _____ is an X-lined recessive disorder in which persons can't distinguish colors, especially red and green.
16. Males that show an XXY karyotype have K _____ syndrome.
17. H _____ is a genetic disorder in which blood clotting proteins are defective causing excessive bleeding after minor injuries.

18. Persons with two X chromosomes are F _____ and those with XY are M _____.
19. A photograph of a cell's chromosomes grouped in pairs in order of size called a K _____ can tell a person's sex and some chromosomal abnormalities such as Down or Turner's syndrome.
20. Colorblindness, Hemophilia, and Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy are ALL X-L _____ R _____ disorders.
21. D _____ M _____ D _____ is a disorder that results in progressive weakening and loss of skeletal muscle.
22. Woody Guthrie, the songwriter, had H _____ ' _____ disease, an autosomal D _____ disorder that results in progressive loss of muscle control and mental function beginning in middle age.
23. M _____ results when a cell has only ONE copy of a chromosome
24. Mutations that happen in S _____ cells are not passed on to offspring.
25. In children with T _____ - S _____, the accumulation of lipids in their brain causes blindness, retardation, and death in early childhood.
26. Sickle cell disease is an autosomal C _____ disorder because the heterozygous person has a different phenotype than someone with two normal alleles.
27. Tay-Sachs, PKU, and cystic fibrosis are ALL A _____ recessive disorders.
28. The gene for hairy P _____ is one of the few Y-linked genes.
29. X-linked recessive disorders show up more frequently in M _____ because they only have one X chromosome and no back-up X to protect them.
30. Most genetic disorders result from a mutation that changes the amino acid sequence in a P _____.
31. Persons with S _____ C _____ disease have a defect in their hemoglobin gene causing their red blood cells to change shape and clog blood vessels.
32. G _____ cell mutations happen in cells that make sperm and eggs and are passed on to offspring.