

17.4.1 Pedigrees, test crosses, blood groups and sex linkage

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 37 marks

KEY WORDS genotype 基因型 • dominant 显性 • pedigree diagram 系谱图 • inheritance 遗传
• recessive 隐性

Objective

Sheet 17.4 gave you the words and one cross. This sheet is the rest of 17.4, and it is the part the exam spends most of its marks on: reading a **pedigree diagram** 系谱图, using a **test cross** 测交, **codominance** 共显性 and the ABO **blood groups** 血型, and **sex linkage** 伴性遗传. Every one of these is answered by writing out a genetic diagram in full, so this sheet trains the layout as well as the biology. This sheet covers syllabus 17.4.

You must be able to:

- describe **inheritance** 遗传 as the passing of genetic information from generation to generation
- use **genotype** 基因型, **phenotype** 表现型, **homozygous** 纯合子, **heterozygous** 杂合子, **dominant** 显性 and **recessive** 隐性 correctly, and state which of them breeds true
- interpret pedigree diagrams for the inheritance of a given characteristic
- use genetic diagrams and **Punnett squares** 庞纳特方格 to predict the results of monohybrid crosses, and calculate 1:1 and 3:1 **ratios** 比例
- explain how to use a test cross to identify an unknown genotype
- describe codominance, and explain the inheritance of the ABO blood groups with the alleles I^A , I^B and I^o
- describe a sex-linked characteristic, and red-green **colour blindness** 色盲 as the example
- use genetic diagrams for crosses involving codominance or sex linkage

1 Worked examples

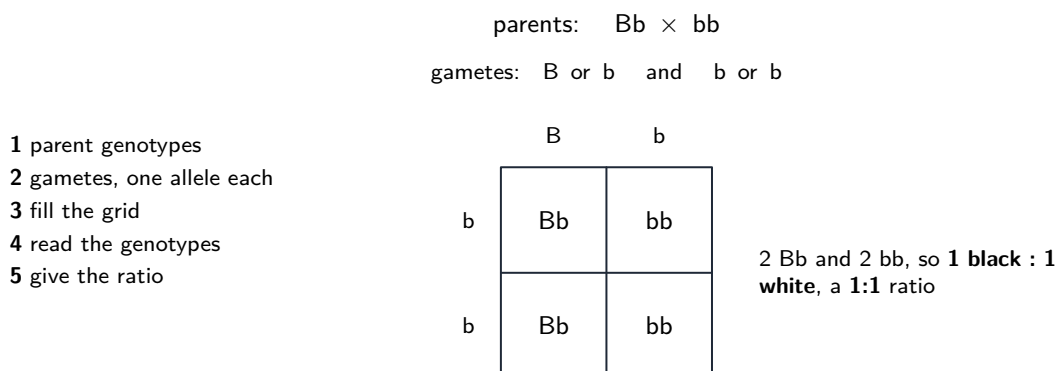
Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

■ The six words, and the two that decide everything

word	what it means	how it is written
genotype	the alleles 等位基因 an organism has	BB, Bb or bb
phenotype	the feature you can see	black fur, blue eyes
homozygous	two identical alleles; this organism is pure-breeding 纯种	BB or bb
heterozygous	two different alleles; not pure-breeding	Bb
dominant	shows even with one copy	capital letter, B
recessive	shows only with two copies	small letter, b

- A **recessive phenotype pins the genotype exactly**: a white rabbit can only be bb. Always start a question from the recessive individual and work outwards. This one habit answers most of the marks on this subtopic.
- Choose one letter for the gene and say what it stands for before you use it: “*B* = black fur, *b* = white fur”. An answer using two different letters for the same gene loses the diagram mark.

■ The layout a genetic diagram must have

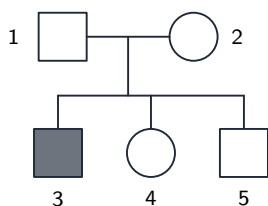


Bb × Bb gives **3:1**. Bb × bb gives **1:1**. Those are the only two ratios this syllabus asks for, so if you get a third one, check the gametes.

Five steps, and every one of them is a marking point:

1. write both **parent genotypes**;
 2. write the **gametes** 配子 – each gamete carries **one** allele of the gene;
 3. fill the **grid**;
 4. read off the offspring **genotypes**;
 5. turn them into a **phenotype ratio**.
- Only two ratios are examined: Bb × Bb gives **3:1**, and Bb × bb gives **1:1**.
 - A ratio is a prediction about *large numbers*. The **probability** 概率 for one individual offspring is the same every time, so three black rabbits in a row do not make the fourth one white.

■ Reading a pedigree



Rule 1 Two *unaffected* parents with an *affected* child means the allele is **recessive**, and both parents are **heterozygous** carriers.

Rule 2 If every affected person is *male*, suspect **sex linkage**: the gene is on the X chromosome.

□ male ○ female ■ has the condition

Squares are males, circles are females, and a shaded symbol means the person has the condition.

Worked example. Use the diagram above to show that the allele is recessive, and give the genotypes of individuals 1 and 2.

1. Find a **person who has the condition but whose parents do not**. Here that is individual 3.
 2. If the allele were dominant, one parent would have to show it – neither does. So the allele is **recessive**, and it was carried, hidden, by both parents.
 3. Individual 3 shows the recessive feature, so the genotype is **aa**, with one a from each parent.
 4. Both parents show the normal feature, so each also carries an A. Individuals 1 and 2 are both **Aa**.
- Then the probability follows: $Aa \times Aa$ gives a $\frac{1}{4}$ chance for each later child.

■ A test cross finds a hidden heterozygote

An organism showing the **dominant** feature may be BB or Bb, and you cannot tell by looking. Cross it with a **homozygous recessive** (bb) and read the offspring:

what the offspring show	what the unknown parent was
any offspring with the recessive feature	heterozygous , Bb – because that offspring needed a b from each parent
all offspring show the dominant feature	very probably homozygous , BB

- The recessive parent is chosen because it can only give a b, so every offspring reveals what the other parent gave.

■ Codominance: the ABO blood groups

genotype	blood group
$I^A I^A$ or $I^A I^o$	A
$I^B I^B$ or $I^B I^o$	B
$I^A I^B$	AB
$I^o I^o$	O

← **codominance:** both alleles show, so the phenotype is AB and not A or B

I^A and I^B are **codominant** with each other; I^o is **recessive** to both. Those two sentences generate every row above.

In **codominance**, **both** alleles of a heterozygote show in the phenotype – neither one masks the other.

- I^A and I^B are **codominant with each other**; I^o is **recessive** to both.
- So $I^A I^B$ gives group **AB**, in which both features appear. That is the only place codominance is visible.
- Write blood-group alleles with the superscript every time. A bare “A” or “B” is not a genotype.

■ Sex linkage

mother $X^B X^b$ (a carrier) × father $X^B Y$

	X^B	X^b
X^B	$X^B X^B$ girl, normal	$X^B X^b$ girl, carrier
Y	$X^B Y$ boy, normal	$X^b Y$ boy, colour-blind

A boy has **one** X, so a single recessive allele on it always shows. A girl needs **two**, which is far rarer – hence “more common in one sex”.

Here half the sons are colour-blind and none of the daughters are, although half the daughters are carriers. Always write the chromosomes, never bare letters.

A **sex-linked** characteristic is controlled by a gene on a **sex chromosome** 性染色体, in practice always the X.

- Write the chromosome with the allele on it: X^B , X^b , and a plain Y , which carries no allele of this gene.

- A male is $X^?Y$. He has only **one** X, so a single recessive allele on it **always shows**.
- A female is $X^?X^?$. She needs **two** copies to show the feature, and with only one she is a **carrier** 携带者 with normal vision.
- That is the whole reason red-green colour blindness is far more common in males.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above.

2.1 A pea plant is homozygous for tall stems (T). State its genotype, and explain why it is pure-breeding. [2]

2.2 In cats, short hair (S) is dominant to long hair (s). A heterozygous short-haired cat is crossed with a long-haired cat. Draw a genetic diagram for this cross and give the ratio of the offspring phenotypes. [4]

2.3 A short-haired cat may be SS or Ss. Describe a test cross that would show which it is, and state how you would read the result. [3]

2.4 A man has blood group AB. State his genotype, and explain what codominance means in this case. [3]

2.5 State the genotype of a person with blood group O, and the two possible genotypes of a person with blood group A. [2]

2.6 Explain why red-green colour blindness is more common in boys than in girls. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A woman of blood group A and a man of blood group B have a child of blood group O. Which row gives the genotypes of the parents? [1]

A	B
C	D

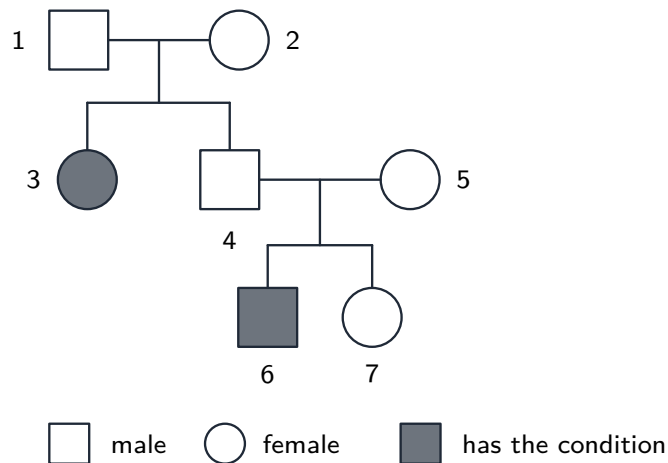
A $I^A I^A$ and $I^B I^B$

B $I^A I^o$ and $I^B I^o$

C $I^A I^B$ and $I^o I^o$

D $I^A I^o$ and $I^B I^B$

3.2 The pedigree diagram shows how an inherited condition passes through one family.



(a) State whether the allele for the condition is dominant or recessive, and give the evidence from the diagram. [2]

(b) Explain how the diagram shows that the gene is **not** on the X chromosome. [2]

(c) Using the symbols A and a, give the genotypes of individuals 4 and 5, and explain how you worked them out. [2]

(d) Calculate the probability that the next child of individuals 4 and 5 has the condition. [1]

3.3 A woman with normal colour vision has a father who is red-green colour-blind. She marries a man who is red-green colour-blind.

(a) Explain why the woman must be a carrier of the colour-blindness allele. [2]

(b) Draw a genetic diagram for this couple. Show the parents' genotypes, their gametes, and all the possible children with their phenotypes. [4]

(c) State the probability that a daughter of this couple is colour-blind, and the probability that a son is colour-blind. [2]

(d) The couple have three children, none of them colour-blind. State the probability that a fourth child is colour-blind, and explain your answer. [2]

(e) The couple have a daughter with normal colour vision. State her genotype and explain how you know it exactly. [2]
