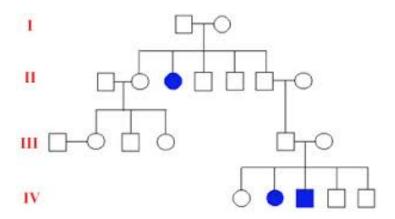
Reading Guide Packet: Ch 15.1 & 15.2: Human Chromosomes & Human Genetic Disorders Biology A

		Name	Period	
Ch 15.1: Human Chromosomes				
	1.	What is the human genome?		
	2.	What does a karyotype show?		
	3.	Which pair of chromosomes in a human are the sex chromosomes?		
	4.	Distinguish between sex chromosomes and autosomes.		
	5.	Give 2 examples of innocuous traits in humans that are produced by recessi	ve alleles.	
	6.	Human blood groups are an example of what two types of inheritance?		
	7.	Complete the Punnett square below for a cross between a parent with blood with a parent with blood type O. What is the probability that a child of this chave type O blood?		

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- 8. Sex-linked genes are located on which chromosomes?
- 9. What sex is most likely to show a recessive phenotype for a *sex-linked* trait? Why is this so?
- 10. How do the cells in females "adjust" to the extra X chromosome? What is an example in another species of this phenomenon?
- 11. What does a *pedigree* chart show?
- 12. In the *pedigree* chart below, indicate the meaning of the following symbols:
 - a. Circle
 - b. Square
 - c. Horizontal line between 2 shapes
 - d. Vertical line coming from a horizontal line
 - e. Filled-in shape
 - f. Empty shape



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Ch 15.2: Human Genetic Disorders

13. What is nondisjunction? What might result if this occurs during meiosis?	
14. How can changes in a gene's DNA sequence directly affect an individual's phenotype	?ذ
15. Why might the alleles for cystic fibrosis and sickle cell disease still exist in human populations, even though they are often fatal disorders?	