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| Human Genome projectEthical, Legal, Social issuesBiogenetics Concerns\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Recessive or Dominant?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sex Linked or autosomalColor Blindness\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * The completion of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! WOW!!!!!
* However, is knowing all of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good thing?
* Imagine someone analyzes part of your DNA. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that information?
* What if your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found out you were predisposed to develop a devastating genetic disease. Might they decide to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your insurance? Privacy issues concerning genetic information is an important issue in this day and age.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stands for Ethical, Legal and Social Issues.
* Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genetically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms such as bacteria?
* Can such organisms be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like inventions?
* Are genetically modified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ safe to \_\_\_\_\_? Might they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harmful effects on the people who consume them?
* Are genetically engineered crops safe for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
* Might they \_\_\_\_\_\_ other organisms or even entire ecosystems?
* Who controls a person’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information? What safeguards ensure that the information is kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
* How far should we go to ensure that children are free of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Should a pregnancy be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the fetus has a mutation for a serious \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
* Shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a trait over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Commonly created for families
* outlines the inheritance patterns of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Scientists can tell the genetics of inheritance from studying a pedigree,
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (on the \_\_ or \_\_ chromosome)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (on a chromosome that does not determine sex),
* dominant or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* recessive inheritance of a disorder through\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generations
* If a trait is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, every person with the trait will have a parent with the trait.
* If the trait is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a person with the trait may have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_parent with the trait.
* If a person shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phenotype, they could be either homozygous dominant (\_\_\_\_) or heterozygous (\_\_\_\_).
* A person who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Aa) for a recessive allele of a trait is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they carry a copy of the recessive allele even though they don’t have the disease.
* Only people who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a recessive allele of a trait will have the trait.
* A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a chromosome that determines the sex of an organism.
	+ Humans have two sex chromosomes, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have two X chromosomes (\_\_\_), and \_\_\_\_\_\_ have one \_\_\_ and one \_\_\_ (XY).
	+ A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trait is a trait whose allele is found on a sex chromosome.
	+ The human \_\_ is much \_\_\_\_\_\_ and has many more genes than Y.
	+ There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_ sex-linked traits on \_\_ than Y.
	+ Most are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because males only have \_\_\_\_ \_\_ if they inherit the trait then they will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. These traits are much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_ than women.
	+ Women have \_\_\_\_ \_\_ so if they express the trait then they got two copies of the \_\_\_\_, they can also only receive one copy and be a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of the trait.

* \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a heterozygous offspring
* Neither allele is completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nor completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_ shorthorn cattle have codominant genes for hair color. The coat has \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hairs.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the offspring is somewhere \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the phenotypes of both parents, a completely dominant allele does not occur.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of both genes.
* Example: when \_\_\_\_ snapdragon (CRCR) are crossed with \_\_\_\_\_ snapdragons (CWCW), the F1hybrids are all \_\_\_\_\_ heterozygotes for flower color (CRCW). The pink color is an intermediate between the two parent colors. When two F1 (CRCW) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crossed they will produce red, pink, and white flowers.
* The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be determined by it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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