1. Which members of the family above are afflicted with Huntington’s Disease?  

2. There are no carriers for Huntington’s Disease – you either have it or you don’t. With this in mind, is Huntington’s disease caused by a dominant or recessive trait?  

3. How many children did individuals I-1 and I-2 have?  

4. How many girls did II-1 and II-2 have? How many have Huntington’s Disease?  

5. How are individuals III-2 and II-4 related? I-2 and III-5?  

6. The pedigree to the right shows a family’s pedigree for Hitchhiker’s Thumb. Is this trait dominant or recessive?  

7. How do you know?  

8. How are individuals III-1 and III-2 related?  

9. How would you name the 2 individuals that have hitchhiker’s thumb?  

10. Name the 2 individuals that were carriers of hitchhiker’s thumb.  

11. Is it possible for individual IV-2 to be a carrier? Why?  

12. The pedigree to the right shows a family’s pedigree for colorblindness. Which sex can be carriers of colorblindness and not have it?  

13. With this in mind, what kind of trait is colorblindness (use your notes)?  

14. Why does individual IV-7 have colorblindness?  

15. Why do all the daughters in generation II carry the colorblind gene?  

16. Name 2 IV generation colorblind males.  

**half-shaded = carrier of disease**
Genetics Pedigree Worksheet

A pedigree is a chart of a person’s ancestors that is used to analyze genetic inheritance of certain traits – especially diseases. The symbols used for a pedigree are:

- female, unaffected
- female, affected
- male, unaffected
- male, affected

- Siblings are placed in birth order from left to right and are labeled with numbers.
- Each generation is labeled with a Roman numeral.
  - Example: we would name an individual II-3 if he/she was in the second generation and the 3rd child born

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Try to identify the genotypes of the following individuals using the pedigree above.
(homozygous dominant, homozygous recessive, heterozygous)

- III-3: ________________________________
- II-1: ________________________________
- I-1: ________________________________
- II-4: ________________________________

1. Is this trait dominant or recessive? Explain your answer.

___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

2. How can you know for sure that individuals II-3 and II-4 are heterozygous?

___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Brown eyes are a dominant eye-color allele and blue eyes are recessive. A brown-eyed woman whose father had blue eyes and whose mother had brown eyes marries a brown-eyed man whose parents are also brown-eyed. They have a son who is blue-eyed. Please draw a pedigree showing all four grandparents, the two parents, and the son. Indicate which individuals you are certain of their genotype and where there are more than one possibilities.
1. Which members of the family above are afflicted with Huntington’s Disease? **I1, II2, II3, II7, III3**

2. There are no carriers for Huntington’s Disease—you either have it or you don’t. With this in mind, is Huntington’s disease caused by a dominant or recessive trait? **Dominant**

3. How many children did individuals I-1 and I-2 have? **6**

4. How many girls did II-1 and II-2 have? **2** How many have Huntington’s Disease? **1 or 5**

5. How are individuals III-2 and II-4 related? **Uncle/Niece** I-2 and III-5? **Grandma/Grandson**

6. The pedigree to the right shows a family’s pedigree for Hitchhiker’s Thumb. Is this trait dominant or recessive? **Recessive**

7. How do you know? **III1 and III2 do not have it but their children do.**

8. How are individuals III-1 and III-2 related? **Cousins/Marriage**

9. How would you name the 2 individuals that have hitchhiker’s thumb? **IV1 and IV3**

10. Name the 2 individuals that were carriers of hitchhiker’s thumb. **III1 and III2**

11. Is it possible for individual IV-2 to be a carrier? **Yes** Why? **b/c parents were heterozygous**

12. The pedigree to the right shows a family’s pedigree for colorblindness. Which sex can be carriers of colorblindness and not have it? **Females**

13. With this in mind, what kind of trait is colorblindness (use your notes)? **Sexlinked/recessive**

14. Why does individual IV-7 have colorblindness? **b/c mom was a carrier and dad was affected**

15. Why do all the daughters in generation II carry the colorblind gene? **b/c dad was affected and its on the X**

16. Name 2 IV generation colorblind males. **IV1, IV5**
Pedigree Worksheet **KEY**
Genetics Pedigree Worksheet

A pedigree is a chart of a person’s ancestors that is used to analyze genetic inheritance of certain traits – especially diseases. The symbols used for a pedigree are:

- ○ female, unaffected
- ● female, affected
- □ male, unaffected
- ■ male, affected

- Siblings are placed in birth order from left to right and are labeled with numbers.
- Each generation is labeled with a Roman numeral.
  - Example: we would name an individual II-3 if he/she was in the second generation and the 3rd child born

Try to identify the genotypes of the following individuals using the pedigree above.
(homozygous dominant, homozygous recessive, heterozygous)

- III-3: **Homozygous recessive**
- II-1: **Homozygous recessive**
- II-4: **Heterozygous**
- I-1: **Homozygous recessive**
- II-4: **Heterozygous**

1. Is this trait dominant or recessive? Explain your answer.

   **It is a recessive trait because generation II does not have the disease and Generations I and II do have it.**

2. How can you know for sure that individuals II-3 and II-4 are heterozygous?

   **Because their offspring have the disease so they are both carriers of it.**

3. Brown eyes are a dominant eye-color allele and blue eyes are recessive. A brown-eyed woman whose father had blue eyes and whose mother had brown eyes marries a brown-eyed man whose parents are also brown-eyed. They have a son who is blue-eyed. Please draw a pedigree showing all four grandparents, the two parents, and the son. Indicate which individuals you are certain of their genotype and where there are more than one possibilities.