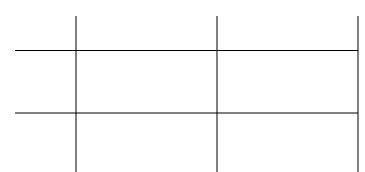
Name				Period		
Regents Biology				Date		
		GENETIC	S PRACTICE 2	: NON-MEI	NDELIAN GENE	TICS
1.	In radishes, the gene that controls color radishes crossed with pure-breeding w genotypic and phenotypic ratios when yo			hite radishe:	s make purple rad	dishes. What are the
2.	a white r	at and a white	rat always produ	uce white rat	ts. But crosses of	ats. Crosses between a white with a yellow u cross two creams?
3.	In humans, the allele for albinism (lack of pigment) is recessive to the allele for normal skin pigmentation. If two heterozygous parents have children what is the chance that a child will be albino?					

4. If normal parents have an albino child, what is the probability that their next child will be normal for pigment?

- 5. Achondroplasia (dwarfism) is caused by a dominant gene. A woman and a man both with dwarfism marry. If homozygous achondroplasia results in death of embryos, list the genotypes and phenotypes of all potential live-birth offspring.



- 6. The genes for hemophilia are located on the X chromosome. It is a recessive disorder. List the possible genotypes and phenotypes of the children from a man normal for blood clotting and a woman who is a carrier. (HINT: You have to keep track of what sex the children are!)