

Quiz 2

Name: Solution

Questions 1 - 4

Mom is homozygous and Dad is heterozygous for chromosome number 5. Both parents are heterozygous for chromosome number 2.

1. Draw a Punnett square for Mom's eggs and one for Dad's sperm.

Mom: 55 Dad is: 55 Note: Mom could be 55

Mom: 22 Dad: 22

	5	5
2	52	52
2	52	52

	5	5
2	52	52
2	52	52

2. Draw a Punnett square for all their possible children.

I'll put all of mom's possible eggs from the square in 1. above across the top and I'll put all of Dad's possible sperm from the square in 1. above down the side.

	52	52	52	52
52	5522	5522	5522	5522
52	5522	5522	5522	5522
52	5522	5522	5522	5522
52	5522	5522	5522	5522

3. How many *different* possible combinations of chromosome number 5 can their children have? What are these combinations?

55 or 55 which is two possible combinations. The combination 55 is not possible when mom is 55.

4. What are the odds that they will have a child who's heterozygous for both chromosomes number 2 and 5? Circle these children in your square from #2 above.

Heterozygous for both 5 and 2 appears four times in the table in 2 above. 4/16 is 25% of the time.

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5. If dimples are dominant and Mom has dimples but Dad does not, can they have a child with dimples? Explain

Yes they can. If the gene is dominant, it will always express itself (show up). Use the gene D. If mom has dimples, she's either DD or Dd. Dad does not so he must be dd. Having no dimples would be dd. As long as their child has at least one dominant allele (D) they will have dimples.

6. If dimples are dominant and neither Mom nor Dad has dimples, can their child have dimples? Explain

No they cannot. If the gene is dominant, it will always express itself (show up). If neither parent has dimples, then they must not carry them either. Use the gene D. Having no dimples would be dd. If both parents are dd then no offspring can get a D.

7. Explain the difference between meiosis and mitosis. (result, process, when and where it happens)

Mitosis is a fairly simple process of a cell duplicating itself. It happens in plants and animals and is by far the most common process of cell duplication. First a cell duplicates all 46 chromosomes and then the cell splits with 46 in each. This creates two identical cells.

Animals that reproduce sexually undergo meiosis to form *gametes* (sperm cells and eggs). Meiosis is a more complicated process for several reasons. 1. The chromosomes cross after duplicating to 96. 2. The cell splits once and then those 2 new cells split again. 3. The resulting 4 daughter cells are all different from one another.

8. What would happen if two sperm fertilized one egg?
- The resulting embryo would have 2 copies of every chromosome.
 - The resulting embryo would have 3 copies of every chromosome.**
 - This is the process that creates fraternal twins.
 - a and b
 - a and c

9. What are stem cells? Where can they be found (include all locations you are aware of)

Stem cells are cells that are continuously dividing throughout your life. Stem cells undergo mitosis, producing one daughter that will leave the cell cycle and become a specific cell type, and another daughter that will continue to undergo mitosis. In this way, stem cells are a constantly renewing population. Early embryos are comprised entirely of stem cells in that all the cells are still dividing and can make any of the specialized cell types the embryo will need. Even later in development, stem cells are present in the body usually, they only make one kind of cell (for example, blood or skin), but one of the unique properties of stem cells is that they can be converted into different cell types by exposing them to different signals. For this reason, they have been useful for all sorts of therapy.

Found in umbilical cord, embryo, bone marrow, testes (to make sperm), various other parts of the body.

10. What will happen to an embryo at the stage of having eight cells if one of its cells is removed?

It will develop normally. At 8 cells each cell in the embryo is an undifferentiated stem cell. All are identical and one less makes no difference.

11. How can a person be a carrier of a trait or disease that they themselves do not have?

If the trait/disease is recessive that means a person can carry it and not express it (show it). For example if the gene is H then a person who is heterozygous Hh will carry it but not express it. If they are hh then they will express it.

12. If Sarah has blue eyes and her husband has brown eyes but is a carrier for blue eyes, what are the odds that their first child will have blue eyes?

I'll choose E to signify the eye color gene. E is dominant (brown eyes) and e is recessive (blue eyes). Sarah has blue eyes: ee. Her husband has brown eyes and carries blue: Ee.

	e	e
E	Ee	Ee
e	ee	ee

The punnet square shows two cases of ee which will express blue eyes. So 2/4 or 50% chance.