

# Complex Inheritance and Human Heredity

## Section 11.1 Basic Patterns of Human Inheritance

### Main Idea

### Details

**Skim and Scan** Section 1 of the chapter. Use the checklist as a guide.

- Read all section titles.
- Read all boldfaced words.
- Read all tables and graphs.
- Look at all pictures and read the captions.
- Think about what you already know about patterns of heredity and human genetics.

*Write three facts you discovered about patterns of heredity and human genetics as you scanned the section.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Review Vocabulary

*genes*

*Use your book or dictionary to define genes.*

### New Vocabulary

*carrier*

*Use your book or dictionary to define each vocabulary term.*

*pedigree*

*Explain why pedigrees are needed to identify the carriers of a recessive trait in a family.*

### Academic Vocabulary

*decline*

*Define decline to show its scientific meaning.*

**Section 11.1 Basic Patterns of Human Inheritance (continued)**

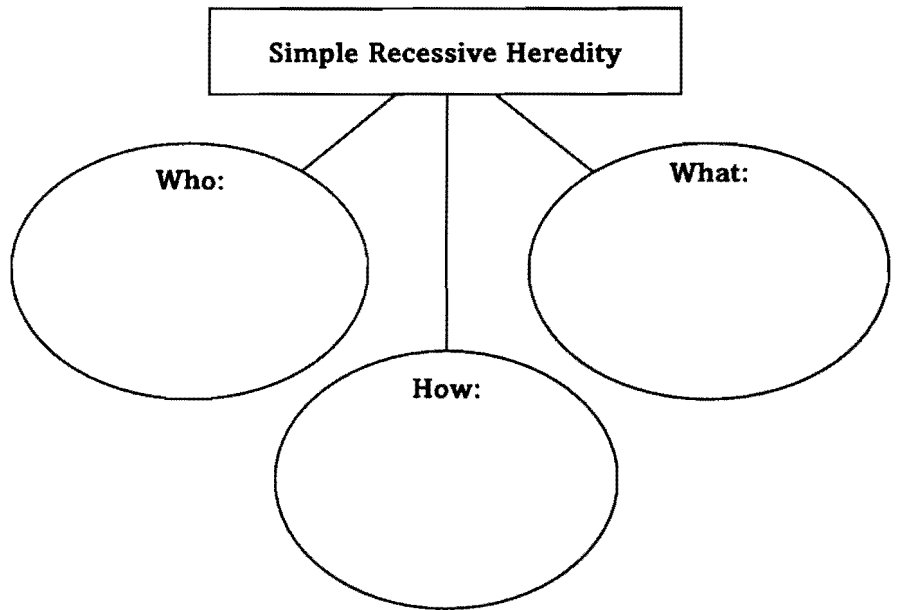
**Main Idea**

**Recessive Genetic Disorders**

I found this information on page \_\_\_\_\_.

**Details**

Write three facts about recessive heredity in the concept map.

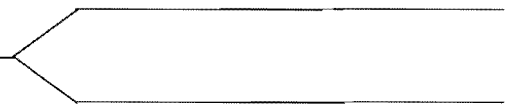


**Dominant Genetic Disorders**

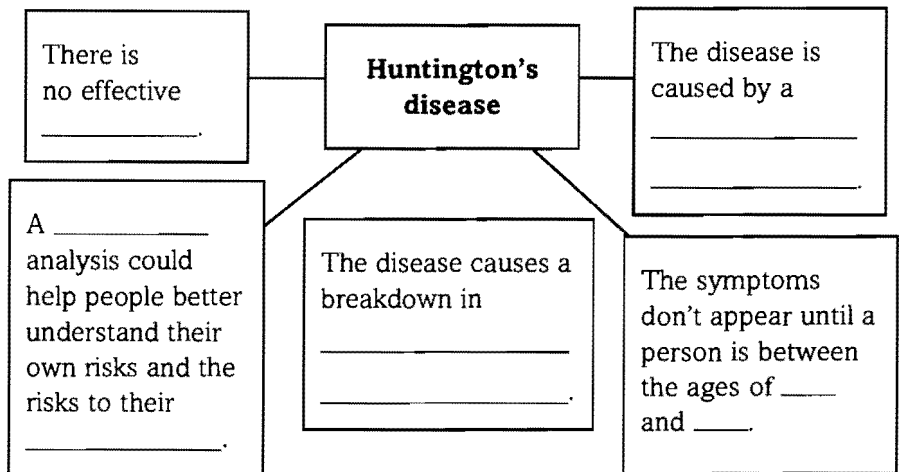
I found this information on page \_\_\_\_\_.

Identify two examples of dominant genetic disorders in humans.

dominant genetic disorders



Summarize the facts about Huntington's disease by completing the concept map below.



## Section 11.1 Basic Patterns of Human Inheritance (continued)

### Main Idea

#### Pedigrees

I found this information on page \_\_\_\_\_.

### Details

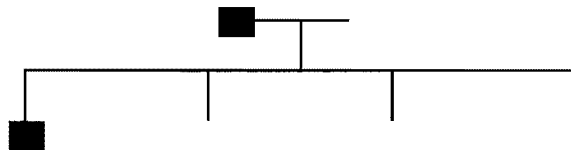
**Summarize** pedigree symbols by naming them and then drawing them in the right-hand column of the table. Sketches should resemble those in the book.

	Description of Symbol	Sketch of Symbol
male	square	

#### Analyzing Pedigrees

I found this information on page \_\_\_\_\_.

**Evaluate** the inheritance of achondroplasia shown in the pedigree.



Parent with achondroplasia: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of children with achondroplasia: \_\_\_\_\_

Genotype of the younger son: \_\_\_\_\_

### CONNECT

Create a pedigree diagram for an imaginary family. Pick a trait and designate it as dominant, then shade the boxes to show who has recessive genes, who has dominant genes, and who is likely heterozygous.