Inheritance Patterns Vocab

	1. Complete Dominance	A. Genes that exist in more than two allelic forms
	2. Incomplete Dominance	B. A gene at one locus alters the phenotypic expression of a gene at another locus
	3. Codominance	C. One allele can dominant over another allele when paired together
	4. Multiple Alleles	D. The two alleles both affect the phenotype in separate, distinguishable ways
	5. Pleiotropy	E. The additive effect of two or more genes on a single phenotypic character
	6. Epistasis	F. One gene has multiple phenotypic effects
	7. Polygenic Inheritance	G. Neither allele is completely dominant over the other and the appearance is somewhere between the phenotypes of the parents

Genetic Disorders and Mutations

Match the following patterns of inheritance and mutations to the disorder they cause.

a. Autosomal recessive
b. Autosomal dominant
c. Sex-linked
d. Nondisjunction
e. Deletion

1. Hemophilia
2. Tay-Sachs Disease
3. Down Syndrome
4. Cystic Fibrosis
5. Cri du Chat
6. Klinefelter Syndrome
7. Duchene Muscular Dystrophy
8. Sickle-cell Anemia
9. Huntington's Disease
10. Turner Syndrome
11. Phenylketonuria
12. Achondroplasia
13. Color Blindness

Type of Chromosome Mutations = mutation occurring in large pieces of DNA

Match the following mutations to their definitions.

	1. Nondisjunction	A. Fragment breaks off and reattaches in reverse order on the same chromosome
	2. Deletion	B. When a segment gets repeated in a sister chromatid
	3. Duplication	C. When chromosomes fail to separate during meiosis
	4. Inversion	D. Fragment breaks off and reattaches to a non-homologous chromosome
	5. Translocation	E. Occurs when a chromosome fragment is lost