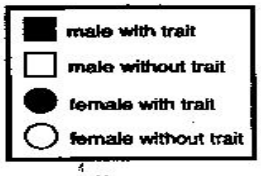
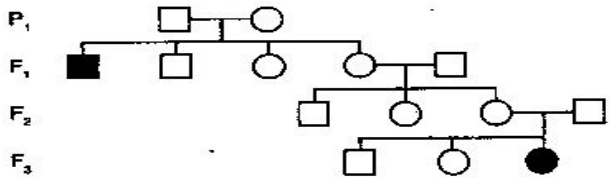
HUMAN PEDIGREES

By studying a human pedigree, you can determine whether a trait is dominant or recessive. To interpret the three pedigrees below, use the same key shown at the right. Of course, the individual with the trait could be homozygous dominant or heterozygous dominant.

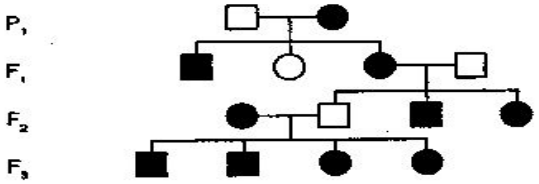


A. The pedigree shows the inheritance of attached earlobes for four generations.



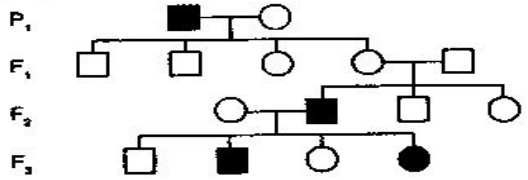
Is the trait for attached earlobes, versus free earlobes, dominant or recessive?
_____ How do you know? _____
_____

B. The pedigree shows the inheritance of tongue rolling.



Is this trait dominant or recessive? _____ Explain. _____
_____
_____

C. This pedigree shows the inheritance of colorblindness, a sex-linked trait.



Is this trait dominant or recessive? _____ Is the mother of the colorblind girl in the F_3 generation colorblind, a carrier, or a person with normal color vision?
_____ Explain. _____