



Name: _____

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Student worksheet

1.8 Alleles on the sex chromosomes produce sex-linked traits

Pages 18–21

Sex-linked traits

1 What are autosomes?

2 What are sex chromosomes?

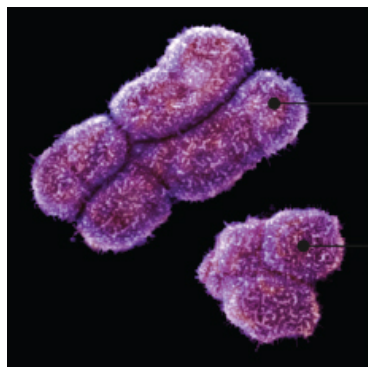
3 What sex chromosomes does a human male have?

4 Does a human male's Y chromosomes come from his mother or his father? Why?

5 Fill in the blanks.

In humans, the genotype of a female is _____ and the genotype of a male is _____.

6 Identify which is the X chromosome and which is the Y chromosome in the image below:



7 Name the term used to describe traits and genes that are carried on the sex chromosomes.



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- 8 Give ONE example of a non-sexual trait that is carried on the human X chromosome.

- 9 Explain why there is a greater percentage of males than females that have red–green colour blindness.

- 10 Match the patterns of inheritance with the correct example.

Pattern of inheritance

Autosomal recessive

Example

Daughters are always carriers if their father has red–green colour blindness.

Autosomal dominant

A father who has a rare genetic form of rickets will pass on the condition to all his daughters but none of his sons.

Sex-linked recessive

All children with achondroplasia (a common form of dwarfism) have at least one parent that also has achondroplasia, regardless of their gender.

Sex-linked dominant

Albinism is caused by a lack of pigment in the skin, hair and eyes. A mother and father who don't have albinism have four children. One son and one daughter have albinism while the other son and daughter are unaffected.

- 11 Suggest how a man and woman, both with normal sight, could have children that have red–green colour blindness. Include a Punnett square in your answer.



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Extend your understanding

- 12 Suggest why sex-linked traits are more frequently found on the X chromosome than on the Y chromosome, and explain how this affects the inheritance of these traits differently in males and females.
