**Pedigrees and Gene Linkage Exit Slip**

Name: Date: Block:

1. A male and female bison that are both heterozygous for normal skin pigmentation (Aa) produce an albino offspring (aa). Which of Mendel’s principles explain(s) why the offspring is albino?
   1. Dominance only
   2. Independent assortment
   3. Dominance and segregation
   4. Segregation only
2. A pedigree can be used to
   1. Determine whether a trait is inherited
   2. Show how a trait is passed from one generation to the next
   3. Determine whether an allele is dominant or recessive
   4. All of the above
3. In a pedigree, a circle represents a(n)
   1. Male
   2. Female
   3. Child
   4. Adult
4. Which of the following is caused by a dominant allele?
   1. Huntington’s Disease
   2. PKU
   3. Tay-Sach’s disease
   4. None of the above
5. Alleles found on the same chromosome
   1. Are dominant
   2. Are never separated by recombination (crossing over)
   3. Are linked
   4. Contain repetitive DNA
6. Cystic Fibrosis is a genetic disease in which excess mucus accumulates in the lungs and digestive system of affected individuals. Males and females must inherit 2 alleles with this mutation to have the disease. What mode of inheritance is cystic fibrosis?
   1. Autosomal dominant
   2. Autosomal recessive
   3. Sex-linked dominant
   4. Sex-linked recessive