1. a. 1 & 2 BOTH HAVE TO BE HETEROZYGOUS IF THEY HAVE A CHILD THAT HAS TYPE OO BLOOD

7 ALL their children have Type B except 1 which means that the father who is Type A has to be HETEROZYGOUS to give the Type O Blood allele

b. 5 & 6 ALL of their children are Type AB and they have 6 children so it is MOST LIKELY neither parent is heterozygous

8 ALL his children have Type B blood which means he HAD to give the Type B alleles to each of his 5 children since his spouse is Type A blood.

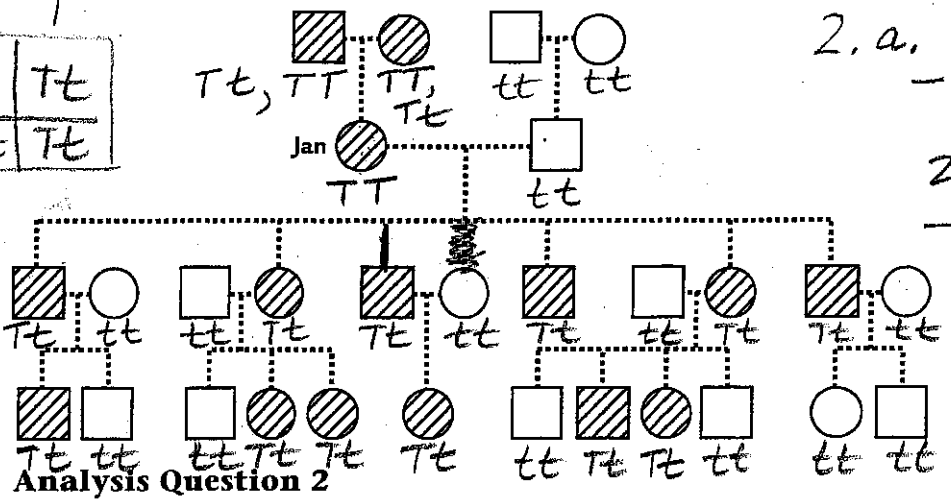
c. YES, With the number of children these parents have it is most likeyly they are Homozygous for their blood type.

Name ANSWERS Date _____

Pedigree Puzzles

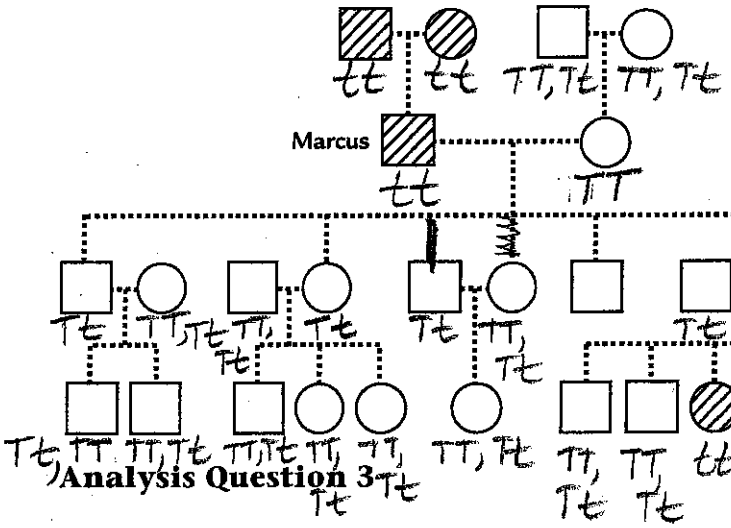
	T	T
t	Tt	Tt
t	Tt	Tt

F_1 Generation 100% Tt



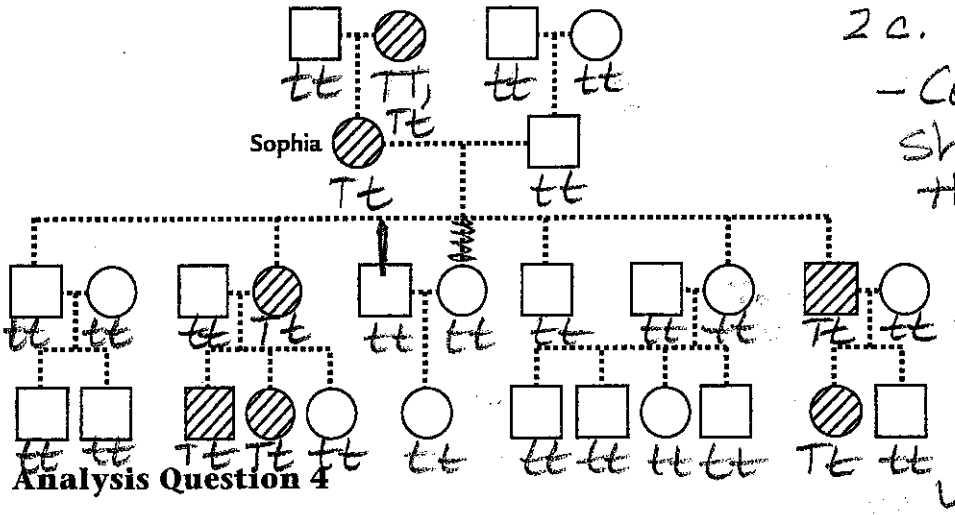
Analysis Question 2

2. a. DOMINANT
- CONDITION SHOWS UP IN 2ND Generation.
- TT, all 6 children have the Condition



Analysis Question 3

2b. Recessive
- Condition does NOT show up in the 2ND Generation
- tt



Analysis Question 4

2c. DOMINANT
- Condition Shows up in the 2nd Generation.
- Tt, she has Children without the Condition