

**Solution Manual for Children and Their Development 6<sup>th</sup> Edition by Kail ISBN 0205034942 9780205034949**

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**Chapter 2  
Genetic Bases of Child Development**

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## CHAPTER OVERVIEW

### I. Module 2.1: Mechanisms of Heredity

#### a. The Biology of Heredity

##### i. Chromosomes

1. Egg and sperm each contain 23 chromosomes

##### ii. In Vitro Fertilization

##### iii. Autosomes

##### iv. Sex Chromosomes

1. X and Y

##### v. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)

##### vi. Gene

1. Genotype

2. Phenotype

#### b. Single Gene Inheritance

##### i. Alleles

1. Homozygous

2. Heterozygous

##### ii. Dominant

##### iii. Recessive

##### iv. Incomplete Dominance

##### v. Sickle Cell Trait

vi. Table 2-1 Some Common Phenotypes Associated with Single Pairs of Genes

#### c. Cultural Influences

i. Why Do African Americans Inherit Sickle-Cell Disease?

#### d. Genetic Disorders

##### i. Inherited Disorders

1. Huntington's Disease

2. PKU

3. Table 2-2 Common Disorders Associated with Recessive Alleles

#### e. Improving Children's Lives

##### i. Genetic Counseling

##### ii. Abnormal Number of Chromosomes

1. Down Syndrome

2. Table 2-3 Common Disorders Associated with Sex Chromosomes

### II. Module 2.2: Heredity, Environment, and Development

#### a. Behavioral Genetics

##### i. Behavioral Genetics

##### ii. Polygenic Inheritance

##### iii. Methods of Behavioral Genetics

1. Monozygotic Twins

2. Dizygotic Twins

3. Twin Adoption Studies

a. Summary Table *Primary Methods for Behavioral Genetics*

##### iv. Which Psychological Characteristics are Affected by Heredity?

#### b. Focus on Research

i. Heredity and Environmental Bases of Schizophrenia - Language

#### c. Paths From Genes to Behavior

i. Heredity and Environment in the Interactionally through development

1. **Epigenesis**

2. **Heritability Coefficient**

ii. Genes can influence the kind of environment to which a child is exposed

1. **Niche-Picking**

iii. Environmental influences typically make children within a family different

1. **Nonshared Environmental Influences**

# CHAPTER MODULE SUPPLEMENTS

## MODULE 2.1: MECHANISMS OF HEREDITY

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

What are chromosomes and genes?

What are dominant and recessive traits? How are they inherited?

Which disorders are inherited? Which are caused by mutations or defective chromosomes?

(See Handout 2-1 for a list of the learning objectives for the chapter.)

### KEY TERMS:

chromosomes, p. 42

in vitro fertilization, p. 42

autosomes, p. 43

sex chromosomes, p. 43

ribonucleic acid (DNA), p. 43

gene, p. 43

genotype, p. 43

phenotype, p. 43

alleles, p. 43

43

homozygous, p. 44

heterozygous, p. 44

dominant, p. 45

recessive, p. 45

45

incomplete dominance, p. 45

sickle-cell trait, p. 45

Huntington's disease, p. 47

Dow syndrome, p. 48

### LECTURE SUGGESTIONS, CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES, AND DISCUSSION TOPICS:

**Reproductive Technology Debate** Have the class divide into two large groups. One group will debate the issue of in vitro fertilization, and one group will debate the issue of surrogacy. Once the two large groups are decided, each group should subdivide into two smaller groups so that both sides of the debate issue are represented (e.g., pro and con). Give student several class periods to prepare for the debate. On debate day, the first two groups will debate the topic of in vitro fertilization while the other two groups (in the surrogacy group) watch and evaluate. Then the other two groups will debate the topic of surrogacy while the in vitro fertilization group watches. A format for the debate is listed below and can be modified to fit classes of different lengths:

#### Debate 1: In Vitro Fertilization (30 minutes)

I. Constructive Speeches (Presentation of your side of the argument): A. PRO side will present for 7 minutes

1. Cross-examination by the CON side for 3 minutes

B. CON side will present for 7 minutes

1. Cross-examination by the PRO side for 3 minutes

II. Rebuttal Speeches (Your response to the other side's argument):

A. CON side will rebut for 5 minutes

B. PRO side will rebut for 5 minutes

III. Questions from Audience (5 minutes)

**Debate 2 : Surrogacy (30 minutes)**

I. Constructive Speeches (Presentation of your side of the argument) : A. PRO side will present for 7 minutes

1. Cross-examination by the CON side for 3 minutes  
B. CON side will present for 7 minutes

1. Cross-examination by the PRO side for 3 minutes

II. Rebuttal Speeches (Your response to the other side's argument) :

A. CON side will rebut for 5 minutes

B. PRO side will rebut for 5 minutes

III. Questions from Audience (5 minutes)

**Guest Speaker: Infertility Specialist** Ask an infertility specialist to speak to your class about his/her work and the challenging issues surrounding this new segment of the health care industry. Contact a local hospital for a referral.

**What Would You Do?** Hand out 2 -2 as students to consider a variety of options they may face if they are confronted with an infertility situation in their own lives. Students should complete the handout in class and discuss the ramifications of each option in small groups.

**Send in the Clones** Ask your students to respond to the following two questions: Would you want to have another “you” around? Why or why not? Their answers to the “why or why not” questions should lead into a discussion of the benefits and risks of genetic engineering in general, and cloning in particular. Several popular sources (Time and Newsweek) have excellent feature stories on cloning, which may supplement the discussion nicely. Also, inviting a set of (preferably identical) twins to reflect on their developmental experience will make this class session a memorable one.

**Your Genetic Profile** To clarify the concepts of phenotype, genotype, and dominant and recessive alleles, ask your students to complete Handout 2 -3 either before class or as an in-class exercise. You may want to distribute Handout

2 -4 to supplement the textbook coverage of the topic, but students usually do an adequate job of completing

Handout 2 -3 without additional resources. While heterozygous genotype may be difficult to determine, the point of this exercise is to make the students maintain clear distinctions between phenotypes and genotypes, and to cause them to reason about dominant and recessive inheritance patterns.

**Genetics Worksheet** For another activity to clarify the concepts of phenotype, genotype, and dominant and recessive alleles, ask your students to complete Handout 2 -5 either before class or as an in-class exercise. The point of this exercise is to make the students maintain clear distinctions between phenotypes and genotypes, and to cause them to reason about dominant and recessive inheritance patterns.

**Your Genetic Family Tree** This project is an elaboration of the “Your Genetic Profile” exercise described above. As a homework assignment, have your students construct a family tree of genetic characteristics, including normal characteristics and genetic disorders. With their parents’ and grandparents’ help, the students should be able to trace their genetic ancestry back to their great-grandparents.

**Guest Speaker: Genetic Counselor** Invite a genetic counselor to speak to your class about his/her work (call a local hospital for referrals). Have your students prepare questions in advance of the visit to make the session even more valuable.

**Dealing with Down Syndrome** Depending upon availability of speakers and the interests of your class, invite to your class an individual who is involved with carrier testing for children with Down syndrome. This person may be a parent of a child with Down syndrome, a counselor in a group home or larger facility that serves the needs of children with developmental disorders, a preschool or elementary teacher with specialized education, etc. Ask him/her to share some insights about the children, bringing to your class a personal (rather than simply academic) perspective on this disorder.

**Internet Annotation Bibliography** Have your students use the Internet to identify 10 websites that give scholarly information on the genetic disorders discussed in this chapter. Students should type an annotated bibliography that includes the following:

1. The **name** of the web site ( e. g. , Natio nal Do wn S ynd r o me So ciet y).
2. A **v a lid UR L** ( web site ad d r ess, e. g. , http :// nd ss. o r g / ).
3. A b r ief ( o ne o r t wo p ar agr ap h ) **re v iew** o f the web site. Re vie ws s ho uld inc lud e a b r ief **su mma ry** o f wh at stud e nts ca n exp ec t to fi nd if t he y vis it the web s i te and a b r ief **ev a lua t io n** o f the web site.

As a fo llo w- up to thi s ac ti vit y, stud en ts ca n co mb ine all o f th e anno tated b ib lio gr ap hies i nt o an I nter net Re so ur ce

Dir ec to r y t hat co uld b e d istr ib uted in cla ss o r use it to co mp l ete the **Kn o win g th e R isks** ac ti vit y d e scr ib ed next.

**Kn o win g th e R isks** T o pr o vid e stud en ts wit h a mo r e i n -d ep t h exp o s ur e to genetic d i so r d ers, have t he m co mp lete

Hand o ut 2 -6 b y usi n g the te xt, l ib r ar y re so ur ce s, o r the I n ter net ( see I nter net Re so ur ce list fo r thi s c hap ter ) . Stud ent s

could also use their Internet Annotated Bibliography from the previous activity. This assignment works well as an individual or small group project.

**My Virtual Child** My Virtual Child is an exciting new addition to the Kail text that students are sure to find both interesting and educational. With My Virtual Child, students log on to the course web site where they will be able to create their own virtual child. Students are then responsible for “raising” this child from birth through age 18. **Please see**

**the Introduction to My Virtual Child listed in Chapter 1 of this manual for more details.**

**Part 2– Three to Nine Months:** In Part 2 of My Virtual Child, students are responsible for raising the child from 3 to 9 months of age. As usual, students are asked to make a series of participating decisions, have access to video clips of child behavior in this age range, and are given a set of discussion questions to reflect on either orally or in writing. Discussion questions for this section are as follows:

1. How does your baby’s eating, sleeping and motor development compare to the typical developmental patterns?
2. At 8 months of age was your child an easy, slow-to-warm-up, or difficult baby in terms of Thomas and Chess’s classic temperament categories? On what do you base this judgment?
3. How is your child’s attachment to you and your partner developing? What is happening at the 3-month and 8-month periods that might affect attachment security according to Bowlby and Ainsworth, and various research studies?

Students are able to print out these questions directly from the web site in advance, and at 9 months of age, they are given a pediatrician’s report of the child’s development and then give answers to these questions again to answer (either in written, oral, or test format, depending on the instructor’s preference). This section could be supplemented with activities or information on **object permanence** (Chapter 6), **Bailey Scales of Infant Intelligence** (Chapter 8), **temperament** (Chapter 10) and **attachment** (Chapter 10).

#### **FILMS/VIDEO S/INTERNET SOURCES:**

**Heredity and the Environment:** Blueprint for a Baby from The Developing Child series (Magna Systems, 1996, 29 minutes). Explores the various aspects of conception and the function of genes and chromosomes, and provides an overview of inheritance and the interaction of nature and nurture. Genetic abnormalities and genetic counseling are also covered.

**Human Reproductive Biology** (Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1994, 35 minutes). This program covers the processes leading to normal impregnation as well as various fertilization techniques.



hniq ues ( e. g. , s ynthe tic sti mu latio n o f ho r mo ne s, in vitro fer tiliza tio n , micr o -i nse mi natio n, a nd test - tub e e mb r yo tr an sfer to t he wo mb ) .

Hered ity a n d th e En viro n men t: B lu ep rin ts fo r a B a by fr o m T h e Dev elo p in g Ch i ld ser ies (M agna S yste ms, 1 9 9 6 , 29 mi nute s) . E xp lo r es th e var io u s asp ec ts o f co nce p tio n and th e fu nctio n o f ge nes a nd chr o mo so mes, and p r o vid es a n o ver vie w o f i n her itance a nd th e inter ac tio n o f nat ur e and n ur tur e. Genetic ab no r malitie s and ge netic co u nse li n g ar e also co ver ed .

I a m Dek el: P o rtra it o f a Life with Do wn S yn d ro me ( Fil ms fo r th e Hu mani ties a nd Science s, 2 0 0 0 , 2 8 mi nute s) . A d o cu men tar y o f a d a y i n t he li fe o f De kel S hekar zi, a 2 1 - yea r -o ld ac to r , po et, d ance r , and ro ma ntic. Heb r e w wit h E ngl is h s ub titles.

The Lily Video s: A Longitudinal View of Life with Down Syndrome (Davidson Films – see details below). Elizabeth Grace captures the essence of her daughter, Lily, as a schoolgirl, a young woman, and an adult with Down syndrome. An engaging and inspiring video series.

Lily: A Story About a Girl Like Me (1978, 14 minutes). Lily at age 10 (3<sup>rd</sup> grade).

Lily: A Sequel (1988, 15 minutes). Lily, at age 20, graduates from high school, works at a restaurant, and resides in a group home.

Lily at Thirty (1997, 14 minutes). Lily lives in an apartment in an independent living program and is working in a supermarket. She shares her views on life with her disability.

Duo: The True Story of a Gifted Child with Down Syndrome (1996, produced by Alexander Ginn and Sergio Sanchez).

Sean's Story — A Lesson in Life – segment from Life span Human Development, Series III (ABC News/Pentecost Hall Video Library, 1996, 16.5 minutes). Video segment details the first months of public school for an 8-year-old child with Down syndrome. Issues of mainstreaming and developmental expectations are portrayed.

Special Needs Students in Regular Classrooms? Sean's Story (Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1994,

45 minutes). This video tells the story of Sean, an 8-year-old with Down syndrome, whose parents fought to have him in regular classrooms. Compromise was made to Sean's friend, Bobby, who also has Down syndrome but is enrolled in a special education school.

Children of Men (Universal Pictures, 2006, 109 minutes) and The Handmaid's Tale (Bioskop Films, 1990, 108 minutes) – both films deal with a fictionalized future Earth in a time when natural widow infertility problems raise all sorts of ethical issues that students might want to consider.

– website of the National Down Syndrome Society

– Human Genome Project information, gene mapping, and links to the Genetic World (social issues, basic genetic information, resources, etc.)

Homepage for the National March of Dimes organization. This site contains information and links that pertain to genetic and chromosomal disorders.

[a website about sickle-cell anemia](#)

Websites about Huntington's Disease

## **MODULE 2.2: HEREDITY, ENVIRONMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

What method do scientists use to study the impact of heredity and environment on children's development? How do heredity and environment work together to influence child development?

**KEYTERMS:**

behavioral genetics, p. 50

polygenic inheritance, p.

.51 monozygotic twins,

p. 52 dizygotic twins

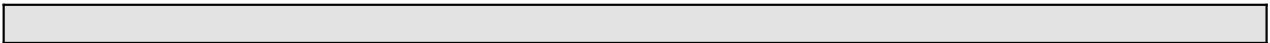
s, p. 52

epigenesis, p. 58

heritability coefficient, p.

.58 niche-picking, p. 59

nonshared environment influence, p. 60



## **LECTURE SUGGESTIONS, CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES, AND DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

**Nature/Nurture Interaction** Sandra Scarra's theory of genotype-environment interaction warrants a demonstration due to its complexity. In her chapter in a book entitled *The Emergence of Personality* (1987), Scarra provides several examples of how genetics and environment interact in shaping one's personality. Handout 2-7 presents several examples that Scarra used to illustrate the three types of genotype-environment interactions. Have your students indicate which type of interaction each example depicts.

**Great Expectations** Have students watch the video *Great Expectations* (see reference below in the Films/Video section). Students can write a summary/review of the video, or you can use the following questions to help guide and evaluate student's viewing of the film:

According to the video, does divorce affect boys and girls differently? Give evidence to support your answer.

Discuss what you believe Uri Bronfenbrenner meant when he described the nurture vs. nature

contrast as "out-of-date."

According to the video, how is development affected by both our own childhood and the experience of our parents?

Discuss Jerome Kagan's idea that some aspects of growth are universal.

Discuss Jerome Kagan's beliefs about how differences in people emerge.

## **FILMS/VIDEO S/INTERNET SOURCES:**

*Great Expectations* (Ambrose Video Publishing, 1991, 60 minutes). From the series *Childhood*, this video provides

a look at the importance of both "nature" and "nurture," and how differences in societies approach birth.

*Biological Growth: Nature's Child* (Insight Media, 1991, 60 minutes). Explores the nature-nurture contrast. Examines the influence of genetics on behavior, contraceptive use, heredity, contributions to intelligence, temperament, personality, sex differences, and mental illness.

*Like Two Peas in a Pod* (Filmmaker's Library, 1991, 55 minutes). Reviews the psychology of twins by following three sets of twins as they develop.

*The Ecology of Development* (Insight Media, 1992, 30 minutes). This video reviews how environment and genetic factors influence the development of children from 12 families in 5 countries.

*The Human Animal: Nature and Nurture* (Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1991, 52 minutes). Produced by Phil Donahue, this video includes classic footage from Harlow's lab and the Minnesota twin study as well as interviews with prominent psychologists covering the nature/nurture

## CHAPTER 2 CASE STUDY

### Genetic Basis of Child Development

Barbara and Brenda are adolescent twins. They both have brown hair, hazel eyes, wavy hair, freckles, thin lips, and, at the moment, they have cases of polio. As a child, Brenda enjoyed playing and actively exploring her environment; Barbara was quieter and enjoyed being held by her mother, who was a bright and shy woman. Since Brenda was the “explorer,” her extracurricular, athletic father (unintentionally) played with her more than he played with Barbara. Barbara participated in more solitary play activities or worked on crafts with her mother. In their teenage years, Brenda was described by her peers as “outgoing, animated, spontaneous, talkative, friendly, and popular.” Barbara was described by her peers as “quiet, shy, intelligent, and nice.”

1. Many characteristics of Barbara and Brenda are listed in the case above. Do these features represent their phenotypes or genotypes?
2. Which of Barbara and Brenda's characteristics are the result of homozygous genotype and which are likely the result of heterozygous genotype?
3. Which characteristics in the above descriptions of Barbara and Brenda are likely the result of simple genetic inheritance? Polygenic inheritance?
4. What types of careers are Barbara and Brenda likely to pursue? Career selection is an example of what type of gene-environment relation?

## CASE STUDY ANSWERS

### Genetic Basis of Child Development

1. Phenotypes

2. Homozygous versus heterozygous genotype:

Homozygous Genotype	Heterozygous Genotype
Brown hair	Hazel eyes
Thinness	Wavy hair
Susceptibility to polyomyelitis	Freckles

3. Single versus polygenic inheritance:

Single Gene Inheritance	Polygenic Inheritance
Hair color	Childhood activity levels
Eye color	Teenage personality characteristics
Height	Teenage intelligence
Narrowness	

4. Barbara is likely to pursue a career that does not involve extensive interaction with others (e.g., writing, computer programming). Brenda's outgoing personality will likely guide her to work as a sales, marketing, public relations, etc. These are both examples of niche picking.

## **HANDOUT 2 - 1**

### **Discussion Questions for Chapter 2**

1. What are chromosomes and genes?
2. What are dominant and recessive traits?
3. How are they inherited?
4. Which disorders are inherited?
5. Which are caused by too many or too few chromosomes?
6. What methods do scientists use to study the impact of heredity and environment on children's development?
7. How do heredity and environment work together to influence child development?

## HANDOUT 2 - 2

### What Would You Do ?

Directions: Imagine that you have been married for 15 years and are 38 years old. You and your spouse have not yet been able to conceive a child, even though you have been trying conceivedly for the past eight years. Rank the following options from most to least preferred (1 = most, 8 = least), and provide some reasons (pros and cons) for your ranking.

- \_ a. Hire a surrogate mother (if the wife is infertile).  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ b. Contact a sperm bank (if the husband is infertile).  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ c. Pay a lawyer a minimum of \$10,000 to try to “buy” a baby for you.  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ d. Become clients at a fertility clinic even though each attempt at pregnancy will cost \$10,000 and the chance of conceiving is very small.  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ e. Apply to adopt a baby through legal channels although it will take at least five years if you ever get a baby.  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ f. Adopt a “hard-to-adopt” child (i.e., an older child, one with serious handicaps, etc.).  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ g. Adopt a baby from another country at the cost of \$15,000 – \$40,000 even though it will take 2-3 years and may not be successful.  
Pros/Cons:
  
- \_ h. Redirect your energies into your career, hobbies, socializing, civic activities, etc.  
Pros/Cons:

Source: DeWolff, D. K. & Kail, R. V. (1993). *Instructor's Resource and Testing Manual to Accompany Developmental Psychology (5th ed.)*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.



## HANDOUT 2 - 3

### Your Genetic Profile

Directions: Complete the following table by listing the characteristics of your parents and yourself.

Characteristic	Mother's Trait (her phenotype)	Father's Trait (his phenotype)	Your Trait (your phenotype)	Your Genotype*
Eye color				
Hair color				
Height (tall, average, short)				
Body weight (overweight, average, underweight)				
Blood type				
Personality (shy or outgoing; passive or aggressive, etc.)				

\*Homozygous, heterozygous, or incompletely dominant

## HANDOUT 2 - 4

### Do mi na nt a nd Rec es siv e Ch a ra ct er ist ics

Char ac ter is tics i n t he left - han d co lu mn d o mi nate o ver tho se char ac ter istics l isted i n t he r i g ht -ha nd co lu mn.

### Do mi na nt Tra it s Rec es siv e Tra it s

e ye co lo r b r o wn gr a y, gr ee n, haz el, b lue  
visio n far si gh ted nes s no r mal visio n no  
r mal visio n  
no r mal visio  
n

no r mal visio n  
nea r si gh ted  
nes s nig ht b li  
nd ne ss co lo r b  
lind ness \*

hair d ar k hair no n -r ed hair cur l y hair  
fu ll hea d o f  
hair  
wid o w' s p ea  
k

b lo nd e, light, r ed  
hair r ed hair  
str aig ht ha ir b  
ald ness \* no r  
mal hair line

fac ial fea tur e s d i mp les

unat tached ea r lo b  
es fr ec kle s  
b r o ad lip s

no d i mp les  
attac hed ea r lo b  
es no fr ec kle s  
thi n lip s

ap p end ages extr a d igit s fu sed d igit  
s sho r t d  
igit s  
fi nger s lac k o ne j o  
int li mb d war fi ng  
club b ed thu mb d o  
ub le -j o inted nes s

no r mal nu mb er o f d  
igit s no r mal d igit s  
no r mal d igit s  
no r mal j o ints  
no r mal p r o p o r  
tio n no r mal t hu  
mb no r mal j o  
ints

o ther char ac ter istic s i mmu nit y to p o iso n i v y  
no r mal s ki n p ig me  
ntatio n no r mal b lo o d  
clo tting no r mal hea r in  
g  
no P KU ( no r  
ma l) T yp e A b  
lo o d T yp e B b  
lo od  
Rh -p o siti ve b lo o d

su sce p tibi lity to p o iso  
n i v y alb inis m  
he mo p h ilia \* co nge  
nital d ea f nes s p hen  
ylke to n ur ia ( P KU)  
T yp e O b lo o d  
T yp e O b lo o d  
Rh - negat ive b lo o d

\* se x- lin ked char ac ter is tic

S o u r c e : H o r t o n , S . & P r e i s s e r , G . ( 1 9 9 7 ) . I n s t r u c t o r ' s R e s o u r c e M a n u a l t o A c c o m p a n y D e v e l o p m e n t A c r o s s t h e L i f e s p a n . U p p e r S a d d l e R i v e r , N J : P r e n t i c e H a l l .

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# HANDOUT 2 - 5

## Genetics Worksheet

Dominant - Recessive Genetic Relationship (Homozygous - Heterozygous):

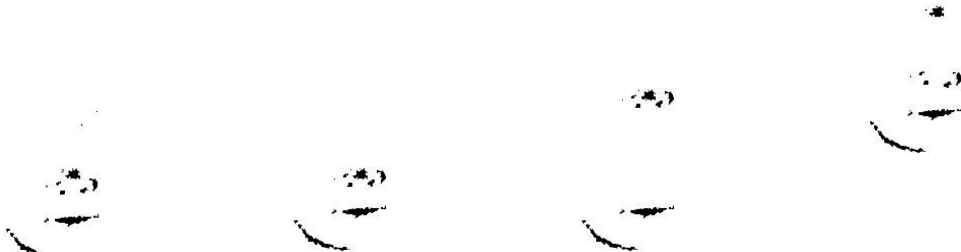
**B = Dark Hair (Dominant) b = Blonde Hair (Recessive)**

Dark-Haired Father (Homozygous) Blonde Mother (Heterozygous)



Genotype: **BB** Genotype: **bb**

Phenotype: **Dark Hair** Phenotype: **Blonde Hair**



Genotype:      Genotype:      Genotype:      Genotype:     

Phenotype:           

Phenotype:           

Phenotype:           

Phenotype:           

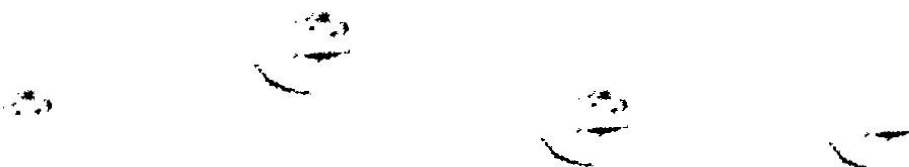
Dominant - Recessive Genetic Relationship (Heterozygous - Heterozygous):

Dark-Haired Father (Heterozygous) Blonde Mother (Heterozygous)



Genotype: **Bb** Genotype: **bb**

Phenotype: **Dark Hair** Phenotype: **Blonde Hair**





Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e:

P heno t yp e:

P heno t yp e:

P heno t yp e:

P heno t yp e:

Do min a n t - R ec essive Gen etic R ela tio n sh ip s (Ho mo zy g o u s - Hete ro zy g o u s):  
**B = Da rk H a ir ( Do mi na nt) b = B lo nde H a ir ( R ec essiv e)**

**Da rk- H a ired F a t her ( H o mo zy g o us) Da rk- H a ired M o t her ( H et ero zy g o us)**



Geno t yp e: **BB** Geno t yp e: **Bb**  
 P heno t yp e: **Da r k H a ir** P heno t yp e: **Da r k H a ir**



Geno t yp e:    Geno t yp e:    Geno t yp e:    Geno t yp e:     
 P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:

Do min a n t - R ec essive Gen etic R ela tio n sh ip s (Hete ro zy g o u s - Hete ro zy g o u s):

**Da rk- H a ired F a t her ( H et er o zy g o us) Da rk- H a ired M o t her ( H et ero zy g o us)**



Geno t yp e: **Bb** Geno t yp e: **Bb**  
 P heno t yp e: **Da r k H a ir** P heno t yp e: **Da r k H a ir**



Geno t yp e:       Geno t yp e:    Geno t yp e:    Geno t yp e:     
 P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:                      P heno t yp e:

Do min a n t - R e c e s s i v e G e n e t i c R e l a t i o n s h i p s ( C o d o m i n a n c e ) :

**A = Ty pe A B lo o d ( D o m i n a n t ) B = Ty pe B B lo o d ( D o m i n a n t )**

**o = Ty pe O B lo o d ( R e c e s s i v e )**

**F a t h e r ( Ty p e A – H o m o z y g o u s ) M o t h e r ( Ty p e B – H o m o z y g o u s )**

Geno t yp e: **AA** Geno t yp e: **BB**

P h e n o t y p e: **Ty p e A B lo o d** P h e n o t y p e: **Ty p e B B lo o d**

Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e:

P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e:

**F a t h e r ( Ty p e A – H e t e r o z y g o u s ) M o t h e r ( Ty p e B – H e t e r o z y g o u s )**

Geno t yp e: **Ao** Geno t yp e: **Bo**

P h e n o t y p e: **Ty p e A B lo o d** P h e n o t y p e: **Ty p e B B lo o d**

Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e:

P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e: P h e n o t y p e:

Do min a n t - R ec essive Gen etic R ela tio n sh ip s ( X - Lin ke d o r S ex - Lin ke d )

**X = No r ma l F e ma le S ex C hr o mo so me ( Do mi na nt) Y = No r ma l M a le S ex C hr o mo so me**

**X<sup>h</sup> = F e ma le S ex C hr o mo so me ( H e mo p hilia Tra it – R ecessiv e)**

**U na f f e c t e d F a t h e r C a r r i e r M o t h e r**



Geno t yp e: **XY** Geno t yp e: **XX<sup>h</sup>**

P h e n o t y p e: U n a f f e c t e d M a l e P h e n o t y p e: C a r r i e r F e m a l e

B o y 1 B o y 2 G i r l 1 G i r l 2

Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:

**H e m o p h i l i a c F a t h e r C a r r i e r M o t h e r**



Geno t yp e: **X<sup>h</sup>Y** Geno t yp e: **XX<sup>h</sup>**

P h e n o t y p e: H e m o p h i l i a c M a l e P h e n o t y p e: C a r r i e r F e m a l e

B o y 1 B o y 2 G i r l 1 G i r l 2

Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e: \_ Geno t yp e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:

P h e n o t y p e:



## HANDOUT 2 - 6

### Knowing the Risks

Directions: Knowledge of genetic disorders may be your best protection against them. Use the textbook, library resources, or the Internet to locate information on the characteristics, risk factors, and available treatments (if any) for the genetic disorders listed below.

Genetic Disorder	Characteristics of the Disorder	Risk Factors	Treatment (if any)
PKU (phenylketonuria)			
Down syndrome			
Sickle-cell disease			
Huntington's disease			

## HANDOUT 2 - 7

### Nature/Nurture Interactions

Sandra Scarrr (1987) illustrated several ways in which one's environment and one's genetics interact to shape one's personality. For each of the numbered examples below, label the type of nature/nurture interaction by using one of the following types of interactions:

- A. passive gene-environment relation
- B. evocative gene-environment relation
- C. active gene-environment relation (niche picking)

- \_ 1. Smiling, active babies receive more social stimulation than fussing, difficult infants.
- \_ 2. Parents who are so ciabile will expose their children to more social situations than parents who are so cially inept and isolated.
- \_ 3. Cooperative, attentive preschoolers receive more pleasant and instructional interactions from the adults around them than uncooperative, distractible children.
- \_ 4. Children who are quick, strong, and agile will likely become involved in athletic activities.
- \_ 5. Preschoolers with long attention spans and good spatial skills often seek games and puzzles to play.
- \_ 6. Parents who are assertive, faced with a child who is passive, may exert more pressure and dominance and assertiveness training than they would with a more assertive offspring.

Source: Scarrr, S. (1987). "Personality and experience: Individual encounters with the world." In J. Aronoff,

A. I. Rabbin, & R. A. Zucker (Eds.), *The Emergence of Personality* (pp. 67-68). New York: Springer.

# HANDOUT ANSWERS

## H ANDO UT 2 - 5: Genet ics Workshee t

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Ho mo zyg o u s - Ho mo zyg o u s  
s Geno t yp es : B b , B b, B b, Bb  
P heno t yp es: Da r k ha ir , Dar k h air , Dar k hair , Dar k hair

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Hete ro zyg o u s- Ho mo zyg o u s  
s Geno t yp es : B b , B b, b b, b b  
P heno t yp es: Da r k ha ir , Dar k h air , B lo nd e hair , B lo nd e hair

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Ho mo zyg o u s - Hete ro zyg o u s  
s Geno t yp es : B B , B b, BB , Bb  
P heno t yp es: Da r k ha ir , Dar k h air , Dar k hair , Dar k hair

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Hete ro zyg o u s- Hete ro zyg o u s  
s Geno t yp es : B B , B b, Bb , bb  
P heno t yp es: Da r k ha ir , Dar k h air , Dar k hair , B lo nd e hair

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s — Co d o min a n ce- A - Ho mo zyg ou s- B - Ho mo zyg ou s  
Geno t yp es : AB , AB , AB , AB  
P heno t yp es: AB b lo o d typ e, AB b lo od typ e, AB b lo o d typ e, AB b lo o d typ e

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s — Co d o min a n ce- A - Hete ro zyg o u s- B - Hete ro zyg o u s  
Geno t yp es : AB , Ao , B o , o o  
P heno t yp es: AB b lo o d typ e, A b lo o d typ e, B b lo o d typ e, O b lo o d typ e

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Se x - Li nked — Una ffec ted Ma le - Car r ier Mo ther  
Geno t yp es : X Y, X<sup>h</sup>Y, XX, X X<sup>h</sup>  
P heno t yp es: No r mal ma le, Hemo p hiliac male, No r mal fe mal e, Car r ier fe male

Do mi nant - Rec ess ive Ge netic Relatio n sh ip s —Se x - Li nked — He mo p hiliac Ma le - Car r ier Mo ther  
Geno t yp es : X Y, X<sup>h</sup>Y, XX<sup>h</sup>, X<sup>h</sup> X<sup>h</sup>  
P heno t yp es: No r mal ma le, Hemo p hiliac male, Car r ier fe mal e, He mo p hiliac fe male

## H ANDO UT 2 - 7: Nat ure /Nurt ure Int eract i ons

Ans wer o p  
tio ns : A. p assive ge ne -e n vir o n ment r elatio n  
B. evo ca tive gene -e n vir o n ment r elatio n  
C. ac tive ge ne -e n vir o n me nt r elati o n

Ans wer ke y: 1. B  
2. A  
3. B  
4. C  
5. C  
6. A

