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# 14 Human Heredity

Big Idea: How can we use genetics to study human inheritance?

## Chapter Summary

14.1 Human Chromosomes	Karyotypes Transmission of human traits Human pedigrees
14.2 Human Genetic Disorders	From molecule to phenotype Chromosomal disorders
14.3 Studying the Human Genome	Manipulating DNA The Human Genome Project

1. What are the three major topics in Lesson 1? **Human Chromosomes, Human Genetic Disorders,**

**Studying the Human Genome.**

2. What do you think a chromosomal disorder is? **A disorder having to do with Chromosomes.**

3. In Lesson 3, what does the word "manipulating" mean? **as in publication, reduction of dislocations, or changeable position of a fetus of a fetus.**

4. Can you predict what the Human Genome Project is about? **to solve how to be testing genes in human.**

### 14.1 Human Chromosomes

Lesson Objectives

- 1. Identify the types of human chromosomes in a karyotype.
- 2. Describe the patterns of the inheritance of human traits.
- 3. Explain how pedigrees are used to study human traits.

Lesson Summary

**Genome** is a genome is the full set of all the genetic information that an organism carries in its DNA. Chromosomes are bundles of DNA and proteins found in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell. A karyotype is a picture that shows the complete diploid set of human chromosomes, grouped in pairs and arranged in order of decreasing size. A typical human diploid cell contains 46 chromosomes, or 23 pairs.

Two of the 46 are the sex chromosomes that determine an individual's sex. XX = female and XY = male. The X chromosome carries nearly 10 times the number of genes as the Y chromosome.

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