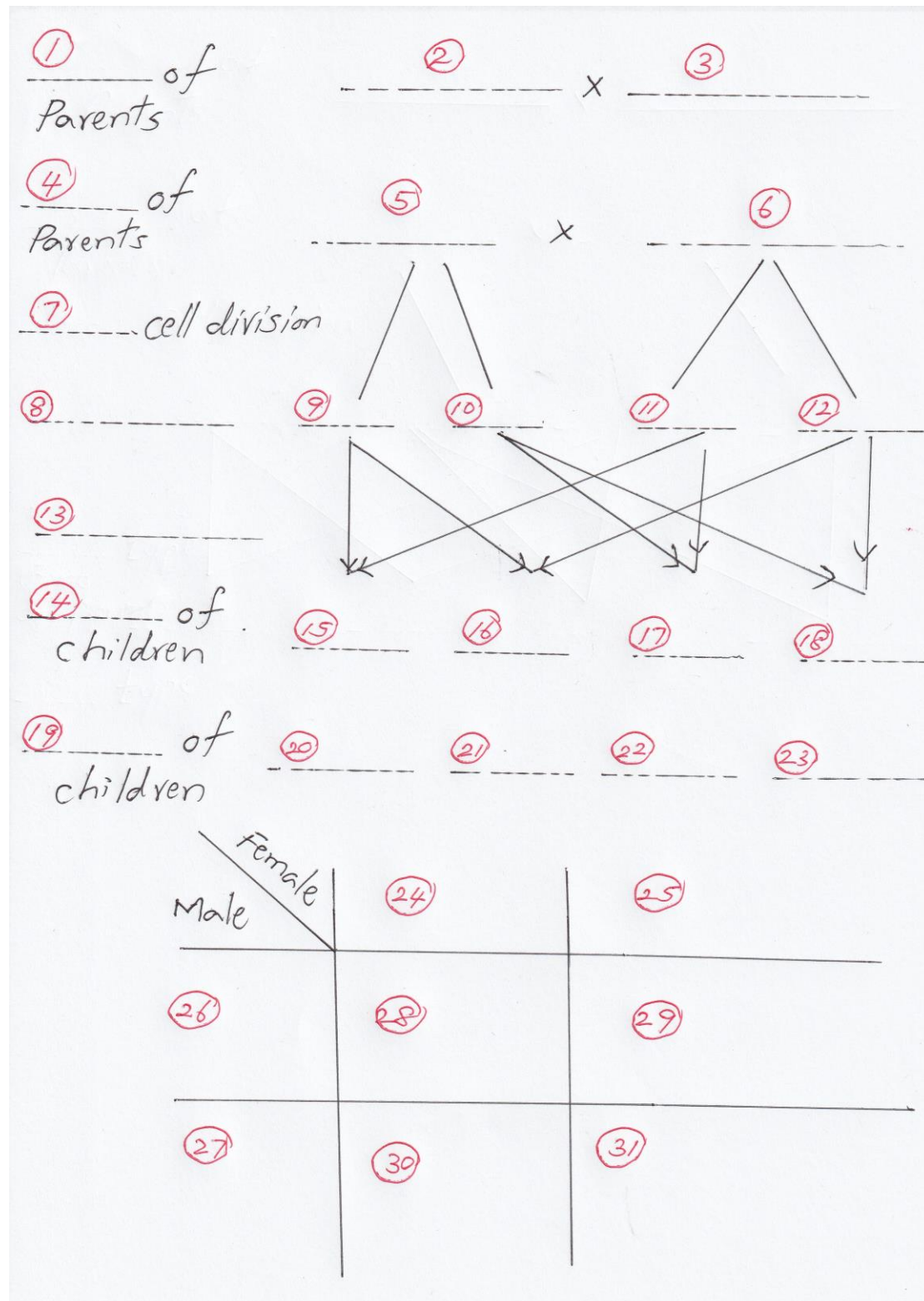


**Haemophilia**

- 1) Haemophilia is a condition where it takes a ..... time to .....
- 2) Therefore even due to a ....., a patient can ..... excessively for a ..... time and .....
- 3) Haemophilia is found only in .....
- 4) The ..... responsible for haemophilia is found only on ..... chromosomes and not on ..... chromosomes.
- 5) Haemophilia occurs when there is no ..... for .....
- 6) Therefore this disease is called .....
- 7) In ....., the ..... responsible for haemophilia is found on both ..... chromosomes.
- 8) In ..... the ..... combination can be ..... or ..... or .....
- 9) ..... having ..... are .....
- 10) ..... having ..... will have .....
- 11) ..... having ..... do not have ..... but they might produce a ..... child. Therefore ..... having ..... are called .....
- 12) In ....., the ..... combination can be ..... or .....
- 13) The ..... having ..... are .....
- 14) The ..... having ..... are .....

Find the probability of getting a haemophilic child when a haemophilic man marries a normal woman



Find the probability of getting a haemophilic child when a normal man marries a carrier woman

① \_\_\_\_\_ of Parents      ② \_\_\_\_\_ x ③ \_\_\_\_\_

④ \_\_\_\_\_ of Parents      ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ x ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ cell division

⑧ \_\_\_\_\_

⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑪ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑫ \_\_\_\_\_

⑬ \_\_\_\_\_

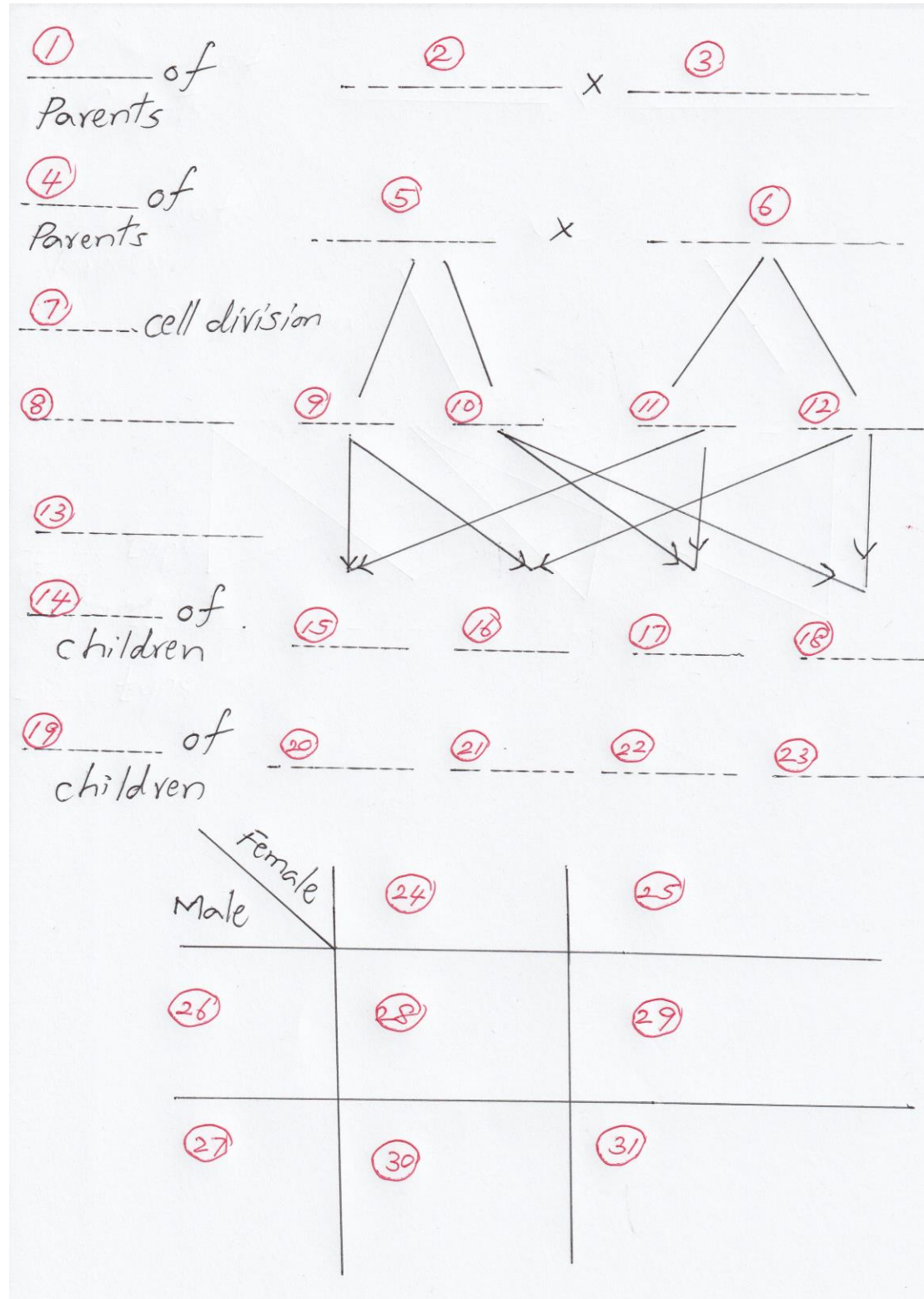
⑭ \_\_\_\_\_ of children      ⑮ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑯ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑰ \_\_\_\_\_ ⑱ \_\_\_\_\_

⑲ \_\_\_\_\_ of children      ⑳ \_\_\_\_\_ ㉑ \_\_\_\_\_ ㉒ \_\_\_\_\_ ㉓ \_\_\_\_\_

	Female		
Male		⑳	㉑
⑳		㉒	㉓
㉔		㉕	㉖

The diagram illustrates the inheritance of hemophilia. A normal man (XY) is crossed with a carrier woman (X<sup>h</sup>X). The gametes are X and Y from the man, and X and X<sup>h</sup> from the woman. The Punnett square shows four possible offspring: X<sup>h</sup>X (carrier female), X<sup>h</sup>Y (haemophilic male), XX (normal female), and XY (normal male). The probability of getting a haemophilic child is 1/4.

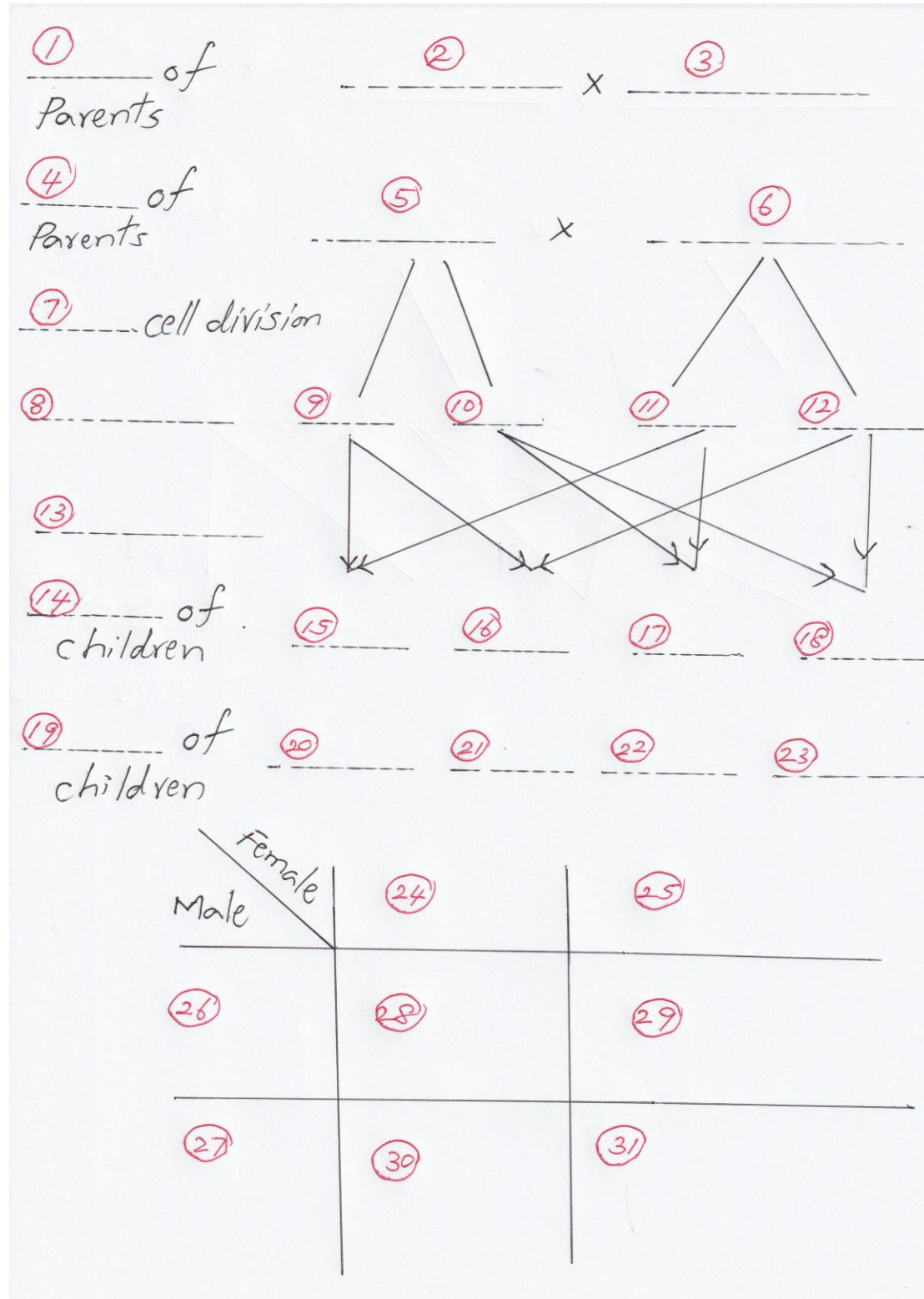
Find the probability of getting a haemophilic child when a haemophilic man marries a carrier woman



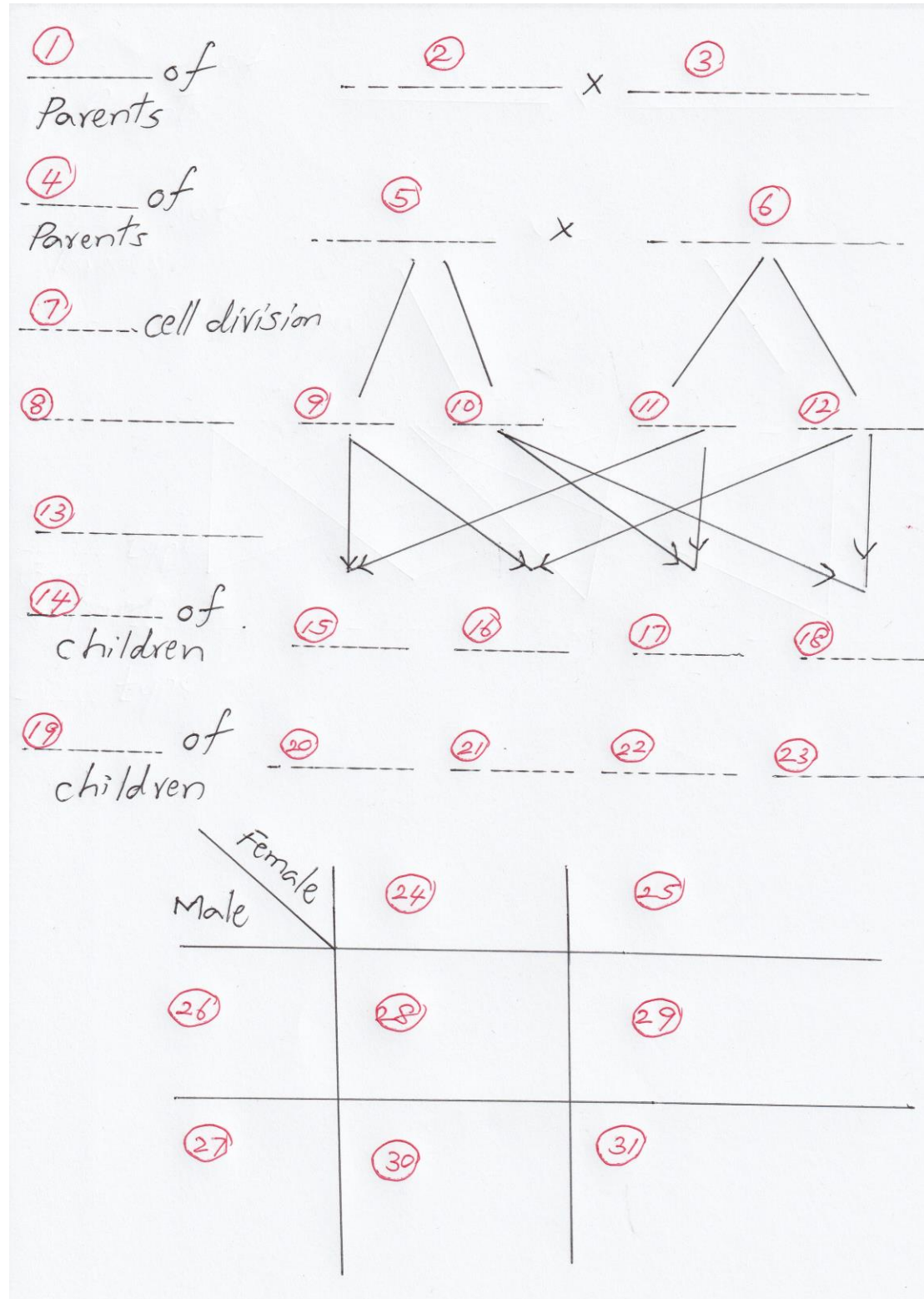
**Colour Blindness**

- 1) Cannot recognize ..... and .....
- 2) The ..... responsible for colour blindness is found only on ..... chromosome and not found on ..... chromosome
- 3) In ....., the ..... responsible for ..... is found on both ..... chromosomes.
- 4) In ..... the ..... combination can be ..... or ..... or .....
- 5) ..... having ..... are .....
- 6) ..... having ..... will have .....
- 7) ..... having ..... do not have ..... but they might produce a ..... child. Therefore ..... having ..... are called .....
- 8) In ....., the ..... combination can be ..... or .....
- 9) The ..... having ..... are .....
- 10) The ..... having ..... are .....
- 11) Normally this disease is found in ..... and rarely found in .....

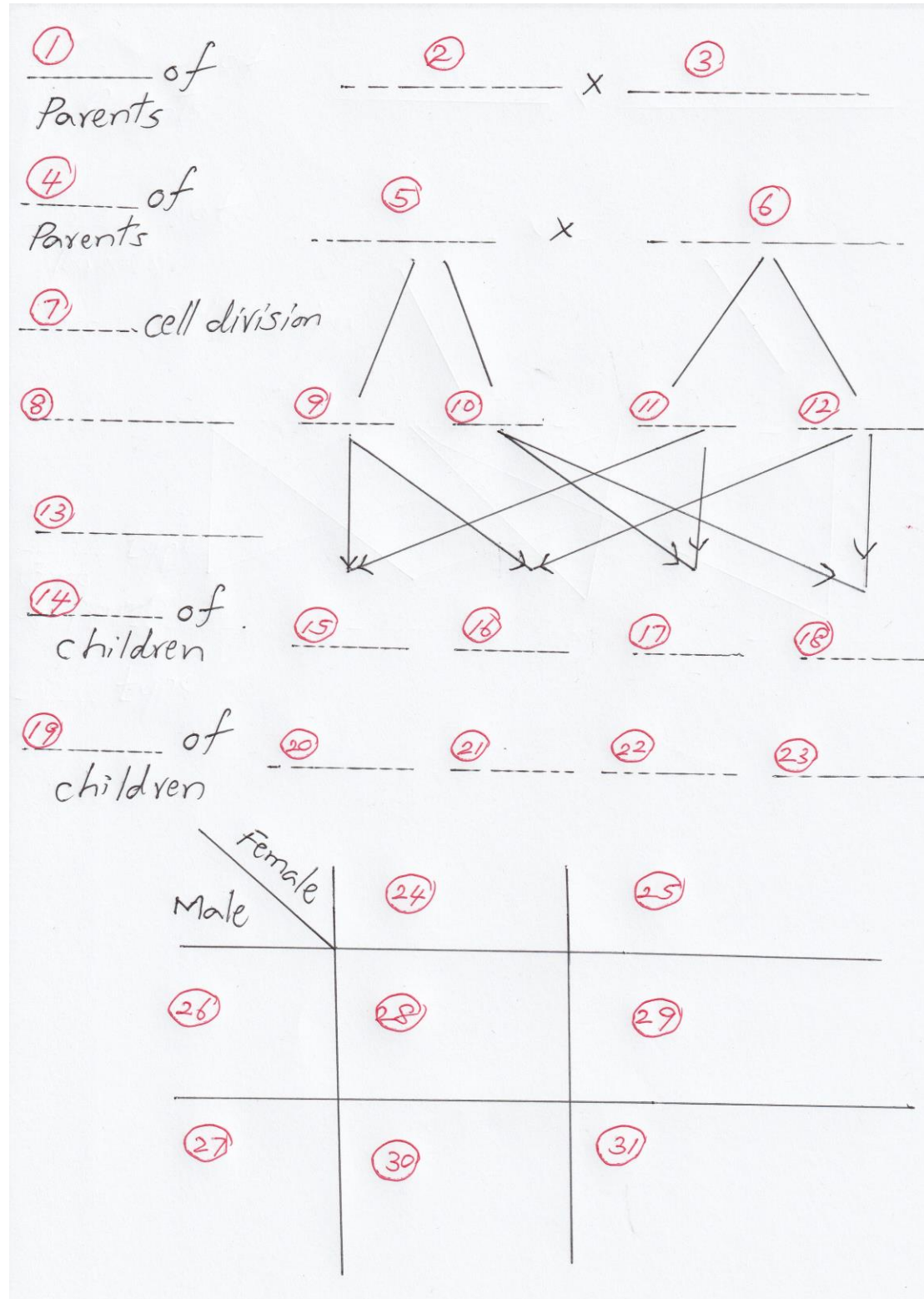
Find the probability of getting a colour blind child when a colour blind man marries a normal woman



Find the probability of getting a colour blind child when a normal man marries a carrier woman



Find the probability of getting a colour blind child when a colour blind man marries a carrier woman



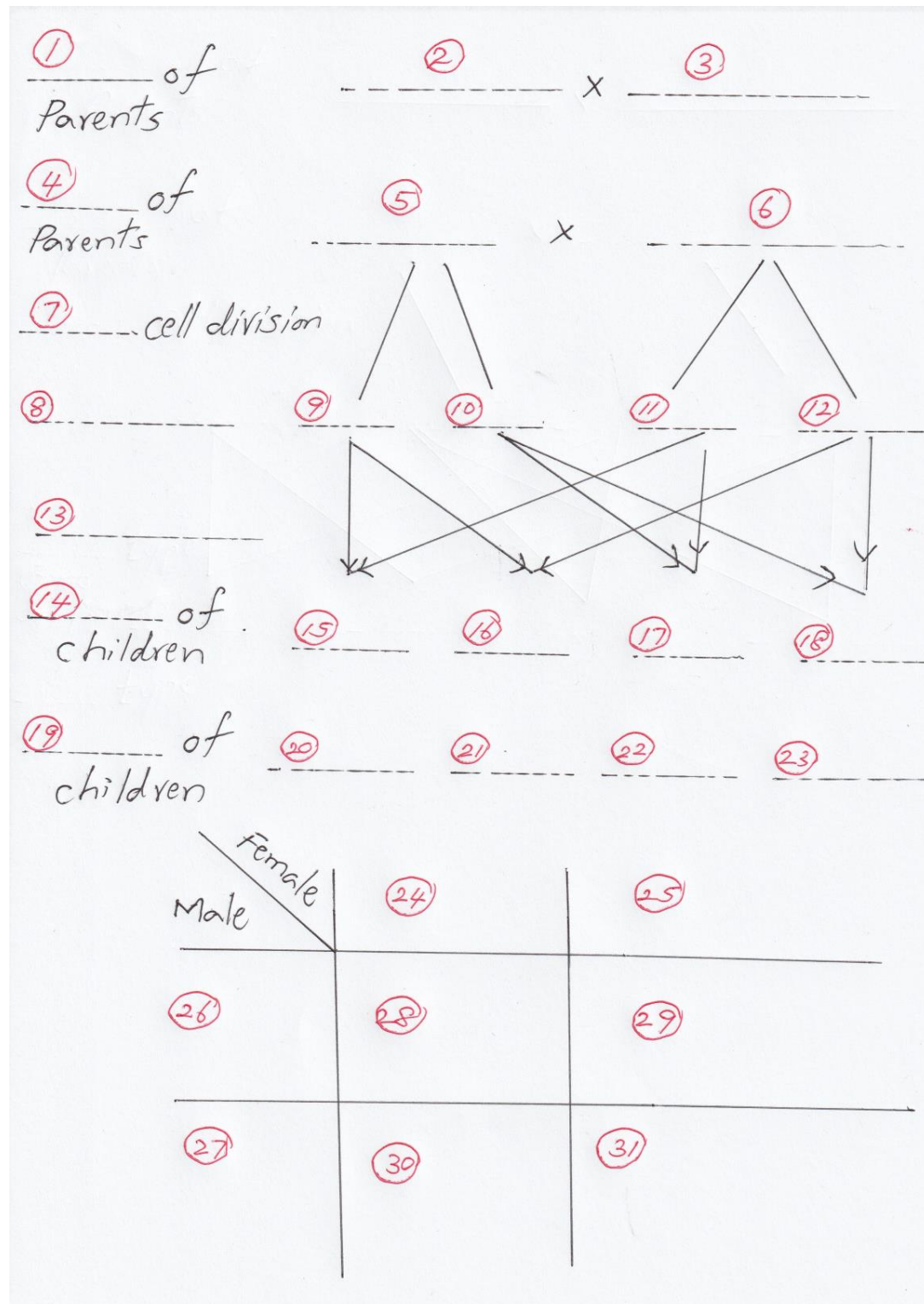


**Albinism**

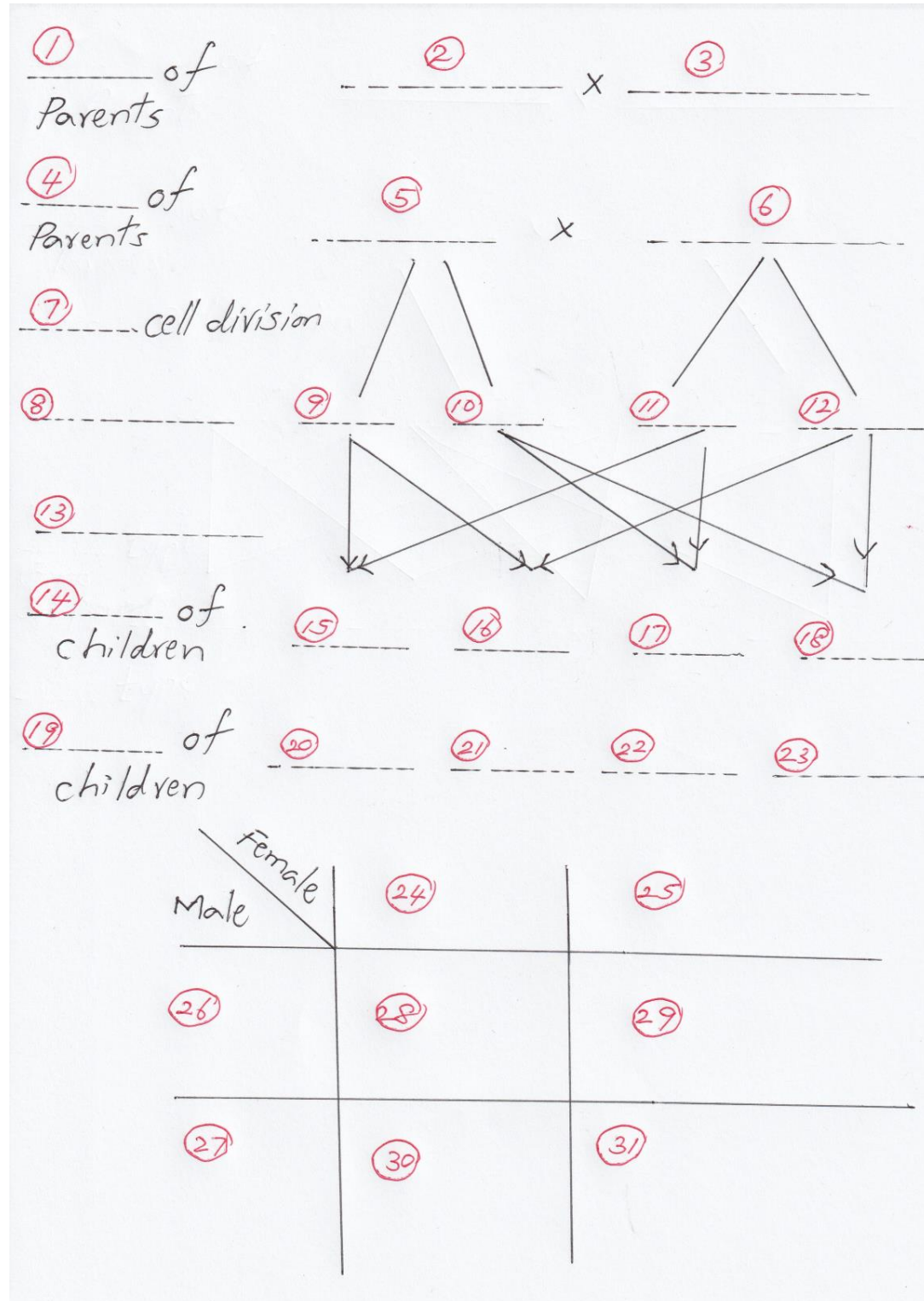
- 1) Natural complexion is due to pigment called .....
- 2) In albino people the ..... pigment is .....
- 3) The ..... responsible for ..... is found in a pair of .....
- 4) ..... normal people have .....
- 5) ..... people have .....
- 6) ..... people have .....
- 7) ..... can be found in ..... and .....

Channa Asela

Find the probability of getting an albino child when a homozygous normal marries an albino.



Find the probability of getting an albino child when a heterozygous normal marries an albino.



Find the probability of getting an albino child when a heterozygous albino marries a normal

