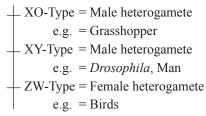
- Morgan's student Alfred Sturtevant used frequency of recombination between genes on same chromosome as a measure of distance between genes and mapped their position on chromosomes.
- If traits are controlled by three or more genes then the traits are called as polygenic traits. It also takes into account influence of environment.
 - + The phenotype reflects the contribution of each allele, i.e., the effect of each allele is additive, e.g. Human Skin Colour
- * Types of sex-determination.



- In Humans, genetic make-up of sperm determines sex of the child and in each pregnancy, there is always 50% probability of a male or female child.
- In honey bees, sex-determination is haplo-diploid type in which unfertilised egg develops as male (drone) i.e. haploid and Queen and worker bees (females) are diploid.
- Mutation is caused due to alteration in chromosomes which result in abnormalities or aberrations. Chromosomal aberrations are commonly observed in cancer cells.
- Mutagens are Chemical and physical factors that induce mutations, e.g. UV radiations, X-rays etc.
- Pedigree analysis is a study of family history about inheritance of a particular trait or disease.
- A few chromosomal aberrations are colour-blindness, Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Sickle Cell anaemia and phenylketonuria.
- A few disorders are Downs's syndrome, klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's syndrome

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