Biology 1
Hour:
Face Lab: A Study in Human Variation
Date: Data Sheet

Parents' Name: $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
Child's Name $\qquad$ (Trait 1) Gender: $\qquad$

| Trait \# | Trait | Phenotype of Mother (and Alleles Present) | Phenotype of Father (and Alleles Present) | Genotype Of Offspring | Phenotype Of Offspring |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Face Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 3 a | Chin Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 3b | Chin Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 3c | Cleft Chin |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Skin Color |  |  |  |  |
| 5a | Hair Color Melanin |  |  |  |  |
| 5b | Hair Color Red |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Hair Type |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Widow's Peak |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Eyebrows/C olor |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Eyebrows/ <br> Thickness |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Eyebrows/ Placement |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Eye Color |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Eyes/ Distance |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Trait } \\ \# \end{array}$ | Trait | Phenotype of Mother (and Alleles Present) | Phenotype of Father (and Alleles Present) | Genotype Of Offspring | Phenotype Of Offspring |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | Eyes/ Size |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Eyes/Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Eyes/Slantedness |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Eyelashes: |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Mouth/Size |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Lips |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Protruding Lip |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Dimples |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Nose/Size |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Nose/Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Nostril/Shape |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Earlobe Attachment |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Darwin's Earpoint |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Ear Pits |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Hairy Ears |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Freckles on Cheeks |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Freckles on Forehead |  |  |  |  |

## Conclusion Questions

1. If each coin represents a homologous pair of chromosomes, which of Mendel's principles is demonstrated by each flip of the coin?
2. List at least one trait that matches the following inheritance patterns.

Co-dominance
Incomplete Dominance
Polygenic (multiple genes)
3. Is a greater variety of traits possible with co-dominant or dominant/recessive crosses? Explain:
4. Define the following terms:
a. genotype:
b. phenotype:
c. allele:
5. If the same two people repeat this lab would you expect them to get the same results? Explain:
6. Tabulate the number of dominant and recessive phenotypes for traits $1,2,7,9,10,14,15,16,18$, $20,22,23,24,25,26,28,29$

|  | \# dominant traits | \# recessive traits | Ratio of dominant to recessive |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mother |  |  |  |
| Father |  |  |  |
| Child |  |  |  |

7. The traits in this lab represent actual traits that are inherited on the human face. What pros and cons do you see for using the human genome information to develop "designer babies." This question should be answered in paragraph form and your pros and cons should be clearly stated and supported. Use the back if needed...

Please sketch your progeny:

Birth Record:

Gender:
Mother: $\qquad$
Child Name:
Father:

