

1. Please explain the following genetic terms:

a. Homologous chromosomes (10 points)

b. Reduction division (10 points)

2. Calvin Bridges found primary exceptions of progenies arose from the cross of a white eye female fly and a red eye male fly, and secondary exceptions arose from the cross between the female from the primary exception and a normal red eye male. The phenotypes and number of sex chromosomes of these exceptions were:

White eye female: XXY (primary & secondary exception)

Red eye male: X (primary exception); XY (secondary exception)

Please explain how Calvin Bridges formulated “the Chromosome Theory” from aforementioned observations. (20 points)

3. Red-green color blindness in human is due to an X-linked recessive gene. Both John and Cathy have normal color vision. After 10 years of marriage to John, Cathy gave birth to a color-blind daughter. John claimed that he is not the father of the child. Is John justified in his claim of non-paternity? Explain why. If Cathy had given birth to a color-blind son, would John be justified in claiming non-paternity? (20 points)

4. In mice, black coat color (B) is dominant over brown (b), and a solid pattern(S) is dominant over white spotted (s). Color and spotting are controlled by genes that assort independently. A homozygous black, spotted mouse is crossed with a homozygous brown, solid mouse. All the F1 mice are black and solid. A testcross is then carried out by mating the F1 mice with brown, spotted mice.
- Give the genotypes of the parents and the F1 mice. (10 points)
 - Give the genotypes and the phenotypes, along with their expected ratio, of the progeny expected from the test cross. (10 points)

5. Papaya (木瓜) has three sex forms: female, male, and hermaphrodite. A papaya breeder made several different crosses and observed that different sex forms were segregated with a fixed ratio in each of crosses showing in the table below. Please hypothesize a genetic model for the sex determination in papaya. You need to give clear symbols and statements to indicate the interaction between alleles (such as dominance/recessive) and the genotypes associated to three different sex forms. (20 points)

Crosses (♀ x ♂)	sex ratio		
	hermaphrodite	female	male
female x male	0	1	1
hermaphrodite x hermaphrodite	2	1	0
female x hermaphrodite	1	1	0
hermaphrodite x male	1	1	1