## What determines human gender?

We can examine the chromosomes in a persons cell by creating a karyotype (karyo=nucleus). Each of our cells contains 46 chromosomes, 44 autosomes and two sex chromosomes. The $\mathbf{X}$ chromosome is larger than the $\mathbf{Y}$ chromosome.


Examine each of the five Karyotypes on the next two pages, and use the Karyotypes to fill in the table.



1. For each karyotype fill in the table below, if karyotype is not for a normal individual, indicate which disorder they would demonstrate.

| Picture | \# Autosomes | \# X chromosomes | \# Y chromosomes | Total chromosomes | Normal or Disorder? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |  |

2. Which chromosome determines the sex of a human?
3. Do extra or missing chromosomes appear to affect characteristics other than sex?
4. Amniocentesis is a process by which a clinician draws amniotic fluid from the sac surrounding a developing fetus. If you wished to determine whether the fetus is a boy, which chromosome would you look for?
5. Are the correct numbers of chromosomes in a gamete determined during mitosis or meiosis?
