BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION

Ncert Intext Questions

1. If a trait A exists in 10% of a population of an asexually reproducing species and a trait B

exists in 60% of the same population, which trait is likely to have arisen earlier?

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2. How does the creation of variations in a species promote survival?

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3. How do Mendel's experiments show that traits may be dominant or recessive?

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4. How do Mendel's experiments show that traits are inherited independently?

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5. A man with blood group A marries a woman with blood group O and their daughter has blood group O. Is this information enough to

tell you which of the traits blood group A or O is dominant? Why or why not?

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6. What are the different ways in which individuals with a particular trait may increase in a population?

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7. How is the sex of the child determined in human beings?

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8. Why are traits acquired during the lifetime of an individual not inherited?

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9. Why are small numbers of surviving tigers a cause of worry from the point of view of genetics?

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10. What factors could lead to the rise of a new species?

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11. Will geographical isolation be a major factor in the speciation of a self-pollinating plant species? Why or why not?

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12. Will geographical isolation be a major factor in the speciation of an organism that reproduces asexually? Why or why not?

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13. Give an example of characteristics being used to determine how close two species are in evolutionary terms.

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14. Can the wing of butterfly and the wing of a bat be considered homologous organs? Why or why not?

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15. What are fossils? What do they tell us about the process of evolution?

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16. Why are human beings who look so different from each other in terms of size, colour and looks said to belong to the same species?

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17. In evolutionary terms, can we say which among bacteria, spiders, fish and chimpanzees have a 'better' body design? Why or why not?

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Ncert Exercises

1. A Mendelian experiment consisted of breeding tall pea plants bearing violet flowers with short pea plants bearing white flowers. The progeny all bore violet flowers, but almost half of them were short. This suggest that the genetic make-up of the tall parent can be depicted as

A. TTWW

B. Ttww

C. TtWW

D. TtWw

Answer: c

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2. An example of homologous organs is

A. our arm and dog's fore-leg

B. ur teeth and an elephant's tusks

C. potato and runners of grass

D. all of the above

Answer: d

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3. In evolutionary terms, we have more in common with

A. a Chinese school-boy

B. a chimpanzee

C. a spider

D. a bacterium

Answer: a

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4. A study found that children with light-coloured eyes are likely to have parents with light-coloured eyes. On this basis, can we say anything about whether the light eye colour

trait is dominant or recessive? Why or why not?

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5. How are the areas of study-evolution and classification interlinked?

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6. Explain the terms analogous and homologous organs with examples.

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7. Outline a project which aims to find the dominant coat colour in dogs.

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8. Explain the importance of fossils in deciding evolutionary relationship.

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9. What evidence do we have for the origin of life from inanimate matter?

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10. Explain how sexual reproduction gives rise to more viable variations than asexual reproduction. How does this affect the evolution of those organisms that reproduce sexually?

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11. How is the equal genetic contribution of male and female parents ensured in the progeny?

View Text Solution

12. Only variations that confer an advantage to an individual organism will survive in a population. Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?

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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by characteristics ?

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2. Who is known as the father of genetics?

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3. Define chromosome.

View Text Solution

4. Define variation.

View Text Solution

5. Define a gene.

View Text Solution

6. Define alleles.

View Text Solution

7. Write the expanded form of DNA.

View Text Solution

8. Where is DNA found in a cell?

View Text Solution

9. What is the function of a gene?

View Text Solution

10. Who proposed the theory of natural selection?

View Text Solution

11. Which of the following traits are recessive in pea plant?

Dwarfness, violet flower, wrinkled seed.

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12. How many pairs of chromosomes are found in human beings?

View Text Solution

13. In humans, the gene for black hair colour is B and gene for brown hair colour is b. What will be the hair colour of person having the

genetic constitution?

(a) BB (b) bb (c) Bb

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14. Write the names of two types of chromosomes found in an organism.

View Text Solution

15. How many chromosomes are present in a sperm and an ovum?

View Text Solution

16. What is a sex chromosome?

View Text Solution

17. A woman has only daughters, analyse the situation genetically and provide a suitable explanation.

View Text Solution

18. Which sex chromosomes are found in male and female human beings?

View Text Solution

19. Who gave the theory of inheritance of acquired characters ?

View Text Solution

20. Define mutation.

View Text Solution

21. What are fossils?

View Text Solution

22. What is the significance of Archaeopteryx in evolution?

View Text Solution

23. Why are acquired characters not inheritable?

View Text Solution

24. What is genetic drift?

View Text Solution

25. How do we know how old a fossil is?

View Text Solution

26. What is organic evolution?

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27. What are the basic events in evolution?

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Short Answer Questions I

1. Why offsprings differ from parents in certain characters?

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2. What are the causes of variations?

View Text Solution

3. Give the pair of contrasting traits of the following characters in pea plant and mention which is dominant and recessive

(i) yellow seed

(ii) round seed

View Text Solution

4. What is the contribution of Mendel to genetics?

View Text Solution

5. Do genetic combination of mothers play a significant role in determining the sex of a new born?

View Text Solution

6. How does use and disuse of an organ help in evolution of a new species?

View Text Solution

7. A very small population of a species faces a greater threat of extinction than a larger population, Provide a suitable genetic explanation.

View Text Solution

8. Does the occurrence of diversity of animals on earth suggest their diverse ancestry also? Discuss this point in the light of evolution.

View Text Solution

9. All the human races like Africans, Asians, Europeans, Americans and others might have evolved from a common ancestor. Provide a few evidences in support of this view.

View Text Solution

10. A change in DNA that is useful for one property to start with, can become useful later for a different function. Explain.

View Text Solution

11. List two differences in tabular form between dominant trait and recessive traits. What percentage/proportion of the plants in the F_2 generation/progeny were round, in

Mendel's cross between round and wrinkled pea plants?

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12. How many pairs of chromosomes are present in human beings? Out of these how many are sex chromosomes? How many types of sex chromosomes are found in human beings?

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Short Answer Questions Ii

1. What is DNA copying? State its importance.

View Text Solution

2. "We cannot pass on to our progeny the experiences and qualifications earned during our life time". Justify the statement giving reason and examples.

View Text Solution

3. 'Different species use different strategies to determine sex of a newborn individual. It can be environmental cues or genetically

determined'. Explain the statement by giving example for each strategy.

View Text Solution

4. How do variations occur in an offspring?

View Text Solution

5. Why is variation beneficial to the species but not necessary for the individual?

View Text Solution

6. What is speciation List four factors responsible for speciation.

View Text Solution

7. List in tabular form, two distinguishing features between the acquired traits and the inherited traits with one example of each.

View Text Solution

8. List three distinguishing features, in tabular form, between acquired traits and the inherited traits.

View Text Solution

9. In one of his experiments with pea plants Mendel observed that when a pure tall pea plant is crossed with a pure dwarf pea plant, in the first generation, F_1 only tall plants appear.

(a) What happens to the traits of the dwarf plants in this case?

(b) When the F_1 generation plants were self-fertilised, he observed that in the plants of second generation, F_2 both tall plants and dwarf plants were present. Why it happened? Explain briefly.

View Text Solution

10. What are chromosomes? Explain how in sexually reproducing organisms the number of chromosomes in the progeny is maintained.

View Text Solution

11. "Two areas of study namely 'evolution and classification are interlinked." Justify this statement.

View Text Solution

12. A pea plant with blue colour flower denoted by BB is cross-bred with a pea plant with white flower denoted by ww.

(a) What is the expected colour of the flowers in their F_1 progeny?

(b) What will be the percentage of plants bearing white flower in F_2 generation, when the flowers F_1 plants were selfed?

(c) State the expected ratio of the genotype BB and Bw in the F_2 progeny.

View Text Solution

13. Explain the following:

(a) Speciation (b) Natural Selection

View Text Solution

14. "Fossils are related to evolution", justify this statement. Give the two ways by which age of the fossils can be estimated?

View Text Solution

15. (i) Planaria, insects, octopus and vertebrates all have eyes. Can we group eyes of these animals together to establish a common evolutionary origin? Justify your answer.

(ii) "Birds have evolved from reptiles". State evidence to prove the statement.

View Text Solution

16. Mention three important features of fossils which help in the study of evolution.

View Text Solution

17. Explain analogous organs and homologous organs. Identify the analogous and

homologous organs amongst the following:

Wings of an insect, wings of a bat, forelimbs of frog, forelimbs of a human.

View Text Solution

18. Describe the contribution of Lamarck.

View Text Solution

19. Name the organism Mendel used for his experiments. Explain about F, and F2 progeny

obtained by Mendel when he bred the tall and the short varieties of the organism he experimented with.

View Text Solution

20. " It is possible that a trait is inherited but may not be expressed." Give a suitable example to justify this statement.

View Text Solution

21. With the help of an example justify the following statement: "A trait may be inherited, but may not be expressed".

View Text Solution

22. Name two homologous structures in vertebrates. Why are they so called? How do such organs help in understanding an evolutionary relationship?

View Text Solution

23. In a cross between plants with pink flowers and plants with white flowers the offsprings of F_1 generation all had pink flowers. When the F_1 generation was self-crossed, it was observed in the F_2 generation that out of 100, 75 flowers were pink. Make a cross and answer the following:

(a) What are the genotypes of the F_1 progeny?

(b) What is the ratio of Pink: White flowers in the F_2 generation?

View Text Solution

24. List three factors that provide evidences in favour of evolution in organisms and state the role of each in brief.

View Text Solution

25. Does geographical isolation of individuals of a species lead to formation of a new species? Provide a suitable explanation.

View Text Solution

26. Give the basic features of the mechanism of inheritance.

View Text Solution

27. A. Mention any two points of difference between acquired and inherited traits.

B. If the tail of a mouse is cut for twenty one generations, will the tail occur in the twenty second generation of that mouse? Give reason

to support your answer.

C. Define the term-Natural Selection.

View Text Solution

28. In the following crosses write the characteristics of the progeny.

Cross	Progeny
(*a*) RR YY × RR YY Round, yellow and round, yellow	_____
(*b*) Rr Yy × Rr Yy Round, yellow and round, yellow	_____
(*c*) rr yy × rr yy Wrinkled, green and wrinkled, green	_____
(*d*) RR YY × rr yy Round, yellow and wrinkled, green	_____

View Text Solution

29. How do Mendel's experiments show that the

(a) traits may be dominant or recessive,

(b) traits are inherited independently?

View Text Solution

30. What are the various evidences in favour of evolution?

View Text Solution

31. Explain with an example for each, how the following provides evidences in favour of evolution in organisms:

(a) Homologous organs (b) Analogous organs

(c) Fossils

View Text Solution

32. Describe Darwin's theory of evolution.

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33. Explain Mendel's experiment with peas on inheritance of characters considering only one visible contrasting character.

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34. What are fossils? How are they formed? Describe in brief two methods of determining the age of fossils. State any one role of fossils in the study of the process of evolution.

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35. What are fossils? How are they formed? List two methods of determining the age of fossils. Explain in brief the importance of fossils in deciding the evolutionary relationships.

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36. What is speciation? List four factors that could lead to speciation. Which of these cannot be a major factor in the speciation of a

self-pollinating plant species? Explain. Give reason to justify your answer.

View Text Solution

37. A. How does speciation take place?

B. Define the term gene.

C. The gene for red hair is recessive to the gene for black hair. What will be the hair colour of a child if he inherits a gene for red colour from his mother and a gene for black

hair from his father? Express with the help of flow chart.

View Text Solution

38. Explain the ways in which evolutionary relationships can be traced.

View Text Solution

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Long Answer Questions

1. Explain with reason why giraffe has long neck.

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2. Explain with reason why giraffe has long neck.

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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Why do all the gametes formed in human females have X chromosome?

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2. In human beings, the statistical probability of getting either a male or female child is 50:50. Give a suitable explanation.

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3. Why did Mendel choose pea plant for his experiments?

View Text Solution

4. Give reasons for the appearance of new combinations of characters in the F_2 progeny.

View Text Solution

5. Why is making anti-viral drugs more difficult than making anti-bacterial medicines?

View Text Solution

6. Evolution has exhibited a greater stability of molecular structure when compared with morphological structures. Comment on the statement and justify your opinion.

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