

# **BIOLOGY**

# **NCERT - NCERT Biology(Tamil)**

## **HEREDITY**

Textbook Evaluation I Choose The Correct

Answer

**1.** According to Mendal ,alletes have the following character

B. Responsible for character C. Production of gametes D. Recessive factors **Answer: Watch Video Solution 2.** 9:3:3:1 ratio is due to A. Segregation

A. Pair of genes

- B. Crossing over
- C. Independent assortment
- D. Recessiveness



- **3.** The region of the chromosome where the spindle fibre get attached during cell division.
  - A. Chromomere

C. Centromere							
D. Chromonema							
Answer:							
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<b>4.</b> The centromere is found at the centre of the chromsome.							
A. Telocentric							

B. Centrosome

B. Metacentric C. Sub-metacentric D. Acrocentric **Answer: Watch Video Solution** 5. The \_\_\_\_units form the backbone of the

DNA.

A. 5 carbon sugar

C. Nitrogenous bases							
D. Sugar phosphate							
Answer:							
Watch Video Solution							
<b>6.</b> Okazaki fragements are joined together by							
A. Helicase							

B. Phosphate

- B. DNA polymerase
- C. RNA primer
- D. DNA ligase



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**7.** The number of chromosomes found in human beings are\_\_\_\_\_

- A. 22 pairs of autosomes and 1 pair of allosomes.
- B. 22 autosomes and 1 allosome
- C. 46 autosomes
- D. 46 pairs autosomes and 1 pair of allosomes.



8.	The	loss	ot	one	more	chromosome	ın	а
plo	oidy i	s call	ed_		_•			

- A. Tetraploidy
- B. Aneuploidy
- C. Euploidy
- D. polyploidy



## **Textbook Evaluation Ii Fill In The Blanks**

**1.** The pairs of contrasting character (traits) of Mendal are called



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2. Physical expression of a gene is called \_\_\_\_\_



3. The thin thread like structures found in the nucleus of each cell are called \_\_\_\_\_

**4.** DNA consists of two\_\_\_\_chains



**5.** An inheritable change in the amount or the structure of a chromosome is called



Textbook Evaluation Iii Identify Whether The Statement Are True Or False Correct The False Statement

**1.** A typical Mendelian dihybrid ratio of  $F_2$ generation is 3:1



**2.** A recessive factor is altered by the presence of a dominant factor.



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3. Each gamete has only one allele of a gene.



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**4.** Hybrid is an offspring from a cross between genetically different parent.

**5.** Some of the chromosomes have an elongated knob-like appendage known as telomere.



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**6.** New nucleotides are added and new complimentary strand of DNA is formed with the help of enzyme DNA polymerase.



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7. Down's syndrome is the genetic condition with 45 chromosomes.



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**Textbook Evaluation Iv Match The Following** 

# 1. Match the following columns

- 1. Autosomes Trisomy 21
- 2. Diploid condition 9:3:3:1
- 3. Allosome 22 pair of chromosome
- 4. Down's syndrome 2n
- 5. Dihybrid ratio 23m pair of chromosome



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## **Textbook Evaluation V Answer In A Sentence**

**1.** What is a cross in which inheritance of two pairs of contrasting characters are studied?



**2.** Name the conditions when both the alleles are identical.



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**3.** A garden pea plant produced axial white flowers. Another of the same species produced terminal violet flowers. Identify the dominant traits.



**4.** What is the name given to the segments of DNA, which are responsible for the inheritance of a particular character?



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**5.** Name the bond which binds the nucleotides in a DNA



# **Textbook Evaluation Vi Short Answers Questions**

**1.** Why did Mendel select pea plant for this experiments?



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**2.** What do you understand by the term phenotype and genotype?



**3.** What are allosomes?



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4. What are Okazaki fragments?



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**5.** Why is euploidy considered to be advantageous to both plants and animals?



**6.** A pure tall plant (TT)is crossed with pure dwarf plant (tt), What would be the  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  generations? Explain.

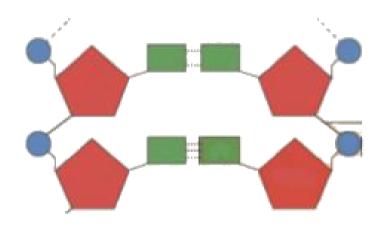


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7. Explain the structure of a chromosome



**8.** Label the parts of the DNA in the diagram given below. Explain the structure briefly





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**Textbook Evaluation Vii Long Answer Questions** 

**1.** Explain with an example the inheritance of dihybrid cross. How is it different from monohybrid cross?



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**2.** How is the structure of DNA organized? What is the biological significance of DNA?



**3.** The sex of the new born child is a matter of chance and neither of the parents may be considered responsible for it. What would be the possible fusion of gametes to determine the sex of the child?



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Textbook Evaluation Viii Higher Order Thinking
Skills Hots

1. Flowers of the garden pea are bisexual and self-pollinated .Therefore ,it iks difficult to perform hybridization experiment by crossing a particular pistil with the specific pollen grains.How Mendek made it possible in his monohybrid and dihybrid crosses?



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2. Pure-bred tall pea plants are first crossed with pure-bred dwarf pea plants. The pea

plants obtained in  $F_1$  generation are then cross-bred to produce  $F_2$  generation of pea plants.

(a) What do the plants of  $F_1$  generation look like?

(b) What is the ratio of tall plants to dwarf plants in  $F_2$  generation?

(c) Which type pf plants were missing in  $F_1$ 

generation but reappeared in  $F_2$  generation?



**3.** Pure-bred tall pea plants are first crossed with pure-bred dwarf pea plants. The pea plants obtained in  $F_1$  generation are then cross-bred to produce  $F_2$  generation of pea plants.

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(c ) Which type pf plants were missing in  $F_1$  generation but reappeared in  $F_2$  generation?

**5.** Kavitha gave birth to a female baby.Her family members say that she can give birth to only female babies because of her family history .Is the statement given by her family members true.Justify your answer .



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Textbook Evaluation Ix Value Based Question

**1.** Under which conditions does the law of independent assortment hold good and why?

