BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

HEREDITY

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?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

3. What are the different ways in which individuals with a particular trait may increase

in a population?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. What factos could lead to rise of a new species?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

11. What are fossils?

Watch Video Solution

12. 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 ?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

2. Give example for homologous organs.

A. our arm and adog's fore-leg.

B. our teeth and an elephant's tusks

C. potato and runners of grss

D. all of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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 ?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. Write a bref note on Homologos and analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

7. Which one of the following prussian blue colour ?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Exercise

1. What are variations ? How do they help organisms?

Watch Video Solution

2. In a cross between a pure tall pea plant with green pod and a pure short plant with yellow pod, how many short plants out of 16 are expected in F_2 generation?

Watch Video Solution

3. One experimenter cut the talls of parent rats, what could be the traits in offsprings?

Watch Video Solution

4. In a mango garden a farmer saw one mango tree with full of mango fruits but with a lot of pests. He also saw another mango tree without pests but with few mangoes. But the

famer wants the mango tree with full of mango fruits and pest free. Is it possible to creatwe new mango tree which the farmer wants? Can you explain how it is possible?

Watch Video Solution

5. Explain monohybrid experiment with an example. Which law of inheritance can we undrestand? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

6. State the law of independent assortment.

Watch Video Solution

7. How does sex determination happen in human?

Watch Video Solution

8. Explain the Darwin's theory of Natural selection with an example. What do you

understand by the term natural selection ? Write drwin's theory of evolution.

Watch Video Solution

9. What are variations? Explain with a suitable example.

Watch Video Solution

10. What variations generally have you observed in the species of cow?

Watch Video Solution

11. What are the characters Mendel selected for his experiments on pea plant?

Watch Video Solution

12. In what way Mendel used the word Traits? Explain using an example.

Watch Video Solution

13. What are the differences that Mendel observed between parent and F2 generation?

Watch Video Solution

14. Male is responsible for sex determination of baby - do you agree ? If so write your answer with a flow chart.

Watch Video Solution

15. Give example for analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

16. How do scientists utillse the information about fossils?

Watch Video Solution

17. Mendel selected a pea plant for his experiments. Mention the reasons for the

selection of these plants.

Watch Video Solution

18. Who proposed theory of inhertitance of acquired characters?

Watch Video Solution

19. Collect information on the inherited traits in your family members and write a note on it.

Watch Video Solution

20. With the help of vien information write your comment on evidence of evolution. Mammals have forelimbs as do birds, reptiles and amphibians. The basic structure of the limbs is similar, though it has been modified to perform different functiions.

Watch Video Solution

21. Collect information about carbon dating method. Discuss with your physical science teacher.

Watch Video Solution

22. Draw a checker board show the law of independent assortment wit a flow chart and explain the ratio

Watch Video Solution

23. Explain the process to understand monohybrid cross of Mendel experiment with a checker board.

Watch Video Solution

24. Nature selects only desirable characters. Prepare a cartoon.

Watch Video Solution

25. Prepare a chart showing evolution of man through ages

Watch Video Solution

26. What is your undertanding about survival of the fittest ? Give some situatios or examples that you observe in your surroundings.

Watch Video Solution

27. Write a monologue on evolution of a man to perform a stage show on the theatre day in your school.

Watch Video Solution

28. How does exhalation takes place?

Watch Video Solution

29. How are new characters produced ?

Watch Video Solution

30. Are they (new characters) inherited ?

Watch Video Solution

31. Do the new characters have any role in the process of evolution?

Watch Video Solution

32. Observe some of your friends and note their characters in the following table. Fill in yours as well. (Q) A. Compare your characters to that of any one of your friend. How many characters did you find were similar among you and your friend?

33. Think of your own family, what similarities do you share with your father and mother?

Draw a table to represent the similarities of some characters like colour of eye (cornea), colour of hair, shape of nose, shape of face, type of earlobe (attached or free) inner thumb markings, etc. Write your characters in one column and that of your parents in the other columns.

(Q). Is there any character in you, similar to that of your mother as well as your grandma?

Watch Video Solution

34. Think of your own family, what similarities do you share with your father and mother? Draw a table to represent the similarities of some characters like colour of eye (cornea), colour of hair, shape of nose, shape of face, type of earlobe (attached or free) inner thumb markings, etc. Write your characters in one column and that of your parents in the other columns.

(Q) where do you think your mother got tat charcter from ?

Watch Video Solution

35. Is variation all about apparent differnce ? Or is it about some subtle differences as well that we most often overlook?

Watch Video Solution

36. How do parent plants pass on their traits to the seeds?

Watch Video Solution

37. Will the seeds from tall plants always produce new tall plants?

Watch Video Solution

38. What should be the perecentage of each type of plants in F2 generation produced in dihybrid crossbetween pea plants with yellow, mooth seeds and green wrinkled seeds?

Watch Video Solution

39. What will happen if sperm containing Y chromosome fertilizes the ovum?

Watch Video Solution

40. Were all your traits similar to that of your parents?

Watch Video Solution

41. Who decides the sex of the baby -mother or father ?

Watch Video Solution

42. Is the sex also a character or trait? Does it follow mendel's law of dominance?

Watch Video Solution

43. In a forest there are two types of deer, in which one type of deer can run very fast . Whaereas second type of deer can not run as fast as the first one. Lions, tigers hunt der for

their food. Imagine which type of deer is going to survive in the ofrest, which type of deer population is going to be eliminated? And why ?

Watch Video Solution

44. How does the evolution of organisms have taken place?

Watch Video Solution

45. Think why ancient human beings travelled from one place to other and how they travelled.

Watch Video Solution

46. Observe seed in pea or bean pod and answer the following questions. Can you find two similar seeds there?

Watch Video Solution

47. Observe seed in pea or bean pod and answer the following question. What makes them vary?

Watch Video Solution

48. Observe seeds in a pea or bean pod. You may observe several parts to arrive at a generalisation.

(Q) C. Why are variations important? How are variations useful for an organism or a population?

Watch Video Solution

49. Let us do the following activity to understand the mendelian principles of heredity. Materaials required:

a. 3cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

b. 2 cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

c. Red byuttons -4

d. white buttons -4

e. chart, scale, sketch pen penil, 2 bags.

Method: Prepare a chart with 2x2 boxes along

with numbe and symbol as shown in the figure.

Game 1: Monohybrid cross (starting with hybrid parents) To start with take 1,2 or 3,4 . In case you start 1,2 pik all the 16 log and short pieces and prepare such paris in each of which you have a long and short piece. Take 4 pairs each of long and short strips and put them in two separate bags. Now each bag contains 8 strips (4 long and 4short). One bag say 'A' represents mael and the bag 'B' represents female . Now rendomly pick one strip each from bag A and B and put them together in

the 1 on the chart. Keep picking out the strips and arrange them in the same manner till your bags are empty. Same time your boxes in the chart are filled with paris of strips. you might have got the following combinations, two long strips, one long and one short strip, two short strips.

(Q) A. what is the number of long strip paris?

Watch Video Solution

50. Let us do the following activity to understand the mendelian principles of heredity. Materaials required:

a. 3cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

b. 2 cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

c. Red byuttons -4

d. white buttons -4

e. chart, scale, sketch pen penil, 2 bags.

Method: Prepare a chart with 2x2 boxes along with numbe and symbol as shown in the figure.

Game 1: Monohybrid cross (starting with hybrid parents) To start with take 1,2 or 3,4 . In case you start 1,2 pik all the 16 log and short pieces and prepare such paris in each of which you have a long and short piece. Take 4 pairs each of long and short strips and put them in two separate bags. Now each bag contains 8 strips (4 long and 4short). One bag say 'A' represents mael and the bag 'B' represents female . Now rendomly pick one strip each from bag A and B and put them together in the 1 on the chart. Keep picking out the strips and arrange them in the same manner till your

bags are empty. Same time your boxes in the chart are filled with paris of strips. you might have got the following combinations, two long strips, one long and one short strip, two short strips.

(Q) E. What can you coclude from this game?

Watch Video Solution

51. Let us do the following activity to understand the mendelian principles of heredity. Materaials required:

a. 3cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

b. 2 cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

c. Red byuttons -4

d. white buttons -4

e. chart, scale, sketch pen penil, 2 bags.

Method: Prepare a chart with 2x2 boxes along with numbe and symbol as shown in the figure.

Game 1: Monohybrid cross (starting with hybrid parents) To start with take 1,2 or 3,4 . In case you start 1,2 pik all the 16 log and short pieces and prepare such paris in each of which

you have a long and short piece. Take 4 pairs each of long and short strips and put them in two separate bags. Now each bag contains 8 strips (4 long and 4short). One bag say 'A' represents mael and the bag 'B' represents female . Now rendomly pick one strip each from bag A and B and put them together in the 1 on the chart. Keep picking out the strips and arrange them in the same manner till your bags are empty. Same time your boxes in the chart are filled with paris of strips. you might have got the following combinations, two long strips, one long and one short strip, two short

strips.

(Q) C. What is the number of short strip pairs?

Watch Video Solution

52. Describe an activity to understand the Mendelian principal of Hereditary. What is the percentage of each type ? Also find their rations.

Watch Video Solution

53. Let us do the following activity to understand the mendelian principles of heredity. Materaials required:

a. 3cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

b. 2 cm length and 1 cm breadth chart pieces -4

c. Red byuttons -4

d. white buttons -4

e. chart, scale, sketch pen penil, 2 bags.

Method: Prepare a chart with 2x2 boxes along with numbe and symbol as shown in the figure.

Game 1: Monohybrid cross (starting with hybrid parents) To start with take 1,2 or 3,4 . In case you start 1,2 pik all the 16 log and short pieces and prepare such paris in each of which you have a long and short piece. Take 4 pairs each of long and short strips and put them in two separate bags. Now each bag contains 8 strips (4 long and 4short). One bag say 'A' represents mael and the bag 'B' represents female . Now rendomly pick one strip each from bag A and B and put them together in the 1 on the chart. Keep picking out the strips and arrange them in the same manner till your

bags are empty. Same time your boxes in the chart are filled with paris of strips. you might have got the following combinations, two long strips, one long and one short strip, two short strips.

(Q) E. What can you coclude from this game?

Watch Video Solution

54. Does the life history of every individual exhibit the structural features of its ancestors?

Watch Video Solution

55. What are variations ? How do they help organisms?

Watch Video Solution

56. What is F1 generation?

Watch Video Solution

57. What is F2 generation?

Watch Video Solution

58. What is F3 generation

Watch Video Solution

59. What is phenotype ratio?

Watch Video Solution

60. What is genotype ratio ?

Watch Video Solution

61. State the law of independent assortment.

Watch Video Solution

62. What are genes?

Watch Video Solution

63. What is allele?

Watch Video Solution

64. What are homozygous alleles?

Watch Video Solution

65. What is heterozygous allele?

Watch Video Solution

66. What is law of dominance?

Watch Video Solution

67. State the law of segregation.

Watch Video Solution

68. What are inherited traits?

Watch Video Solution

69. What is heredity?

70. What is inheritance?

71. What are autosomes?

72. What are allosomes?

Watch Video Solution

73. what is genetic drift? Explain how it provides diviersity in the population. ?

Watch Video Solution

74. What are acquired characters ?

Watch Video Solution

75. what is inheritance of acquired characters?

Watch Video Solution

76. What is meant by survival of the fittest?

Watch Video Solution

77. What is meant by survival of the fittest?

Watch Video Solution

78. What is micro evolution?

Watch Video Solution

79. What is macro evolution or speciation?

Watch Video Solution

80. Homologous organs explain

Watch Video Solution

81. Give example for analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

82. What is embryology?

Watch Video Solution

83. What are fossils?

Watch Video Solution

84. What is palaeontology?

Watch Video Solution

85. What is the metod used to determine the age of the fossil ?

Watch Video Solution

86. What is human evolution?

Watch Video Solution

87. Why variations are important ? How are variations useful for an organism or a population?

Watch Video Solution

88. Which one of the following options gives one correct example each of convergent

evolution and divergent evolution?

Convergent evolution	Divergent evolution

Watch Video Solution

89. What is convergent evolution?

Watch Video Solution

90. what are vestigial organs?

Watch Video Solution

91. indentify the scientist. He was the first person to propose the theory of evolution. He took girffee to explain his theory.

Watch Video Solution

92. Who proposed theory of inhertitance of acquired characters?

Watch Video Solution

93. Who proved that bodily changes are not inherited?

Watch Video Solution

94. Who proposed the theory of natural selction?

Watch Video Solution

95. What does the theory of natural selection state?

Watch Video Solution

96. How many vestigial organs are present in man

Watch Video Solution

97. Give an exmaple for vestigial organ in our body.

Watch Video Solution

98. Why man is called a moving museum of vestigial organs?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

100. What factos could lead to rise of a new species?

Watch Video Solution

101. A normal plant bearing coloured flowers suddenly start producing white flowers. What could be the possible cause?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

103. If the sperm bearing 'Y' chromosome fertilizes the egg, the child born will not be entirely like his father, whyu is it so?

Watch Video Solution

104. Recent fossils are found closer to the earth's surface. Comment on the statement showing reason.

Watch Video Solution

105. With the help of vien information write your comment on evidence of evolution. Mammals have forelimbs as do birds, reptiles and amphibians. The basic structure of the limbs is similar, though it has been modified to perform different functiions.

Watch Video Solution

106. Name the chemicals which were essential for origin of species.

Watch Video Solution

107. Which of the following statements is not true? Write it.

1. Malthus theory was written in An essay on the principles of population.

ii. The orgini of species was written by charles Lyell.

iii. The theory of Natural selection was proposed by charles Darwin.

iv. jean Baptist lamark proposed a theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

 Watch Video Solution

108. 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?

Watch Video Solution

109. Read the table and answer the questions:

S.No.	Name of the base	Use
1.	Ammonium Hydroxide	For removal of greeze stains.
2.	Sodium Hydroxide	Manufacturing of soaps.
3.	Calcium Hydroxide	Bleaching powder industry.
4.	Aluminium Hydroxide	Used as fire extinguisher.

Watch Video Solution

110. What is the phenotypic ratio in F1 generation of a Mendel's monohybrid cross?

Watch Video Solution

111. Give example for homologous organs.

Watch Video Solution

112. Give example for analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

115. State the law of independent assortment.

Watch Video Solution

116. Write about Lamarkism.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

118. What do you understand about pure breeds ?

Watch Video Solution

119. Write main differences between F_1 Generation F_2 Generation.

Watch Video Solution

120. What are the differences between monohybrid cross and dihybrid cross?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

122. What factos could lead to rise of a new species?

Watch Video Solution

123. Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because

Watch Video Solution

124. What provides the evidences for the evolution?

Watch Video Solution

125. What is natural selection ? How does it direct the evolution ? Explain with an example.

Watch Video Solution

126. what is genetic drift? Explain how it provides diviersity in the population. ?

Watch Video Solution

127. Write the Darwin's theory of evolution in a nutshell?

Watch Video Solution

128. How would you appreciate Grego Johann Mendel's contribution to the genetics?

Watch Video Solution

129. How would you appreeciate charles Robert Darwin for his work on evolution?

Watch Video Solution

130. What provides the evidences for the evolution?

Watch Video Solution

131. 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 ?

Watch Video Solution

132. The process in which the transmission of traits from one generation to another is called..

A. Inheritance

B. Mutations

C. Diversity

D. Environment

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

133. Accourding to weismann prediction , every organism undergoes two kinds of cell divisions. In mitosis, there is no change in chromosomal number (2n) and in Meiosis, chromosomal number is reduced to half (n).

(iv) Which type of cell division occurs in the skin cells ?

A. Tests

B. Ovaries

C. Both A and B

D. All body cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

134. The human species has gentic roots in

A. America

B. Africa

C. Australia

D. Antarctica

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

135. Which of the following gas was not present in early earth atmosphere ?

A. Oxygen

B. CO_2

C. N_2

D. Methane

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

136. Scientists believe that life is originated in

A. The soil

B. The ground

C. The hills

D. The sea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

137. Father of human genetics is

A. Mendel

B. Morgan

C. Darwin

D. Wallace

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

138. One of the following traits can not be inherited

A. Colour of eyes

B. Colour of skin

C. Size of the body

D. Nature of hair

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

139. Wing of an insect and the wing of a bird are

A. Analogous organs

B. Homologous organs

C. Analeptic organs

D. Homophobic organs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

140. Wings of butterfly and that of birds are good examples of

A. Analogous organs

B. Respiratory organs

C. Vestigial organs

D. Homologus organs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

141. One of the following traits of the parents cannot be passed on to their future generations. This trait is

A. Cleft chin

B. Pointed chin

C. Scarred chin

D. Broad chin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

142. The science of heredity is known as

A. Embryology

B. Genetics

C. Palaeobotany

D. Zoo geography

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

143. The human animal which has an XY pair of chromosomes is called

A. Hybrid

B. Female

C. Male

D. Doomed

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

144. When two parents are crossed the offsprings are referred to as

A. Recessives

B. Tests cross

C. F1 generation

D. F2 generation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

145. A cross between two individuals results in a ratio of 9:3:3:1 for four possible pheno types of progeny this is an example of

A. Dihybride cross

B. Monohybride corss

C. Tests cross

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

146. In a cross between a pure tall pea plant with green pod and a pure short plant with yellow pod, how many short plants out of 16 are expected in F_2 generation?

A. 0.04375

B. 0.12569444444444

C. 0.084027777777778

D. 0.042361111111111

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

147. In human males, all the chromosomes are paired perfectly except one that is

A. X chromosomes

B. Y chromosome

C. Small chromosome

D. A and B

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

148. What are the characters Mendel selected for his experiments on pea plant?

A. Rose plants

B. Been Plants

C. Pea plants

D. Mango trees

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

149. How many pairs of contrasting characters in pea plants were studied by Mendel in his experiments?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 7

D. 9

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

150. A zygote which has inherited an 'X' chromosome from the father will develop into

A. Baby girl

B. Baby Boy

C. Adult

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

151. Who is called the father of genetics?

A. Mendel

B. Watson

C. Lamarck

D. Darwin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

152. What is F1 generation?

A. Dominant

B. Recessive

C. Both

D. None of these

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

153. What is the perecentage of plants that exhibit dominant character in F2 generation?

A. 1

B. 0.25

C. 0.5

D. 0.75

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

154. The phenotype means.....

A. Externally visible characters

B. Internal characters

C. Changing characters

D. New characters

Answer:

155. How many characters are responsible for producing a particular character or trait, according to Mendel?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:

156. if both the alleles ae same for a character, this condition is said to be

A. Heterozygous

B. homozygous

C. Mixed

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

157. If the alleles are different for a character, then this condition is said to be ?

A. Heterozygous

B. homozygous

C. Opposite

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

158. indentify the mismatched pair.

1. Phenotypic ratio of F2 genration -1:2:1

2 Genotypic ratio of F2 generation -3:1

3. Phenotypic ratio of dihybrid cross-9:3:3:1

A. 0.04306712962963

B. 0.16736111111111

C. 0.12569444444444

D. 0.043761574074074

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

159. What is the genotypic ratio of monhybrid cross?

A. 0.04306712962963

B. 0.16736111111111

C. 0.12569444444444

D. 0.043761574074074

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

160. One of the allele is dominant over other which law of mendel explain this?

A. Law of segregation

B. Law of independent assortment

C. Law dominense

D. Law of natural selection

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

161. Each parent passes a randomly selected copy of only one of the allele to an offspring wchih law of mendel explain this?

A. Law of natural selection

B. Law of dominens

C. Law of independent assortments

D. Law of segregation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

162. Mendel's law of independent assortment holds good for genes situated on the

A. Watson

B. Lamarck

C. Mendel

D. Darwin

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

163. The process of transmision of parental characters to the offspring is

A. Transmission

B. Heredity

C. Traits

D. Pass on

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

164. Factors or alleles of Mendel are now known as ....

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Genes

D. Nuclic acid

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

165. How many number of pairs of autosomes are present in humans?

A. 23

B. 1

C. 2

D. 22

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

166. How many number of pairs of allosomes are present in humans?

A. 23

B. 1

C. 2

D. 22

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

167. In one series of insects males have 17 chromosomes while female have 18 chromosomes. The type of sex determination in that species is

A. XX

B. XY

C. XZ

D. YY

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

168. What will happen if sperm containing X chromosome fertilizes the ovum?

A. Boy

B. Girl

C. Can not be decided

D. Trans gender

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

169. What is the number of chromosomes in human beings?

A. 20

B. 21

C. 22

D. 23

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

170. chromosomes whose number and morphology do not different between males and females of a species are called.....

A. Allosomes

B. Autosomes

C. Homosomes

D. Heterosomes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

171. What will happen if sperm containing Y chromosome fertilizes the ovum?

A. Boy

B. Girl

C. Can not be decided

D. Transgender

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

172. Variations in offspring are caused by .

A. Sexual reproduction

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Erroes in DNA coping

D. Both A and C

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

173. identify the mis-matched pairs

1. allosomes in males-xx

2. Allosomes in females-xy

3. factors- Genes

A. XX

B. XY

C. ZX

D. YY

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

174. Gamets produsedby woman have

A. Only X chromosomes

B. Only y chromosomes

C. Both X and Y chromosomes

D. Any one of the x or Y chromosomes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

175. gamets produsedby man have

A. Only X chromosomes

B. Only y chromosomes

C. Both X and Y chromosomes

D. Any one of the x or Y chromosomes

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

176. Which of the following is a inherited trait ?

A. Low weight due to starvation

B. Loss of body parts in accident

C. Height of the individual

D. Body growth due to exercise

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

177. indentify the scientist. He was the first person to propose the theory of evolution. He took girffee to explain his theory.

A. Mendel

B. Darwin

C. Lamarck

D. Weismann

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

178. How would you appreciate Jean Baptist Lamarck for his contribution to the biology?

A. Malthus theory

B. Natural selection

C. Inheritence of acquired characters

D. Survival of the fittest

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

179. In the world survey ship, Darwin travelled a number of places. Name the shipin which he travelled.

A. Titanic

B. HMS eagle

C. HBS beagle

D. HMS beagle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

180. Darwin finches are found in

A. Galapagos island

B. Indonesian island

C. Andoman islands

D. Maldives

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

181. Who wrote the book principles of geology'?

A. Chales lyell

B. Charles Darwin

C. Jean bapist Lamarck

D. Malthus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

182. The scientist who disproved the theory of inhertiance of acquired characters.

A. Lamarck

B. Weismann

C. Darwin

D. Mendel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

183. Augustus Wesemann conducted his experiments on

A. Cats

B. Rats

C. Dogs

D. Giraffe

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

184. Who proposed the theory of natural selction?

A. Lamarck

B. Weismann

C. Darwin

D. Mandel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

185. Which of the following statements is not true? Write it.

1. Malthus theory was written in An essay on the principles of population.

ii. The orgini of species was written by charles Lyell.

iii. The theory of Natural selection was proposed by charles Darwin.

iv. jean Baptist lamark proposed a theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

A. The origin of species

B. Journal of lynnaean society

C. An essay on the principals of populations

D. Pricipals of geology

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

186. Who concluded that natural selection contributed to arising of new species?

A. Linneaus

B. Alfred Russel

C. Lamarck

D. Augusts Weismann

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

187. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it. The origin of species was written by A.R Wallace.

A. Chales lyell

B. Charles Darwin

C. Jean bapist Lamarck

D. Malthus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

188. Wing of bat and wing of birds are the example for

A. Homologous organs

B. Analogous organs

C. Vestigial organs

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

189. Wing of bat and wing of birds are the example for

A. Homologous organs

B. Analogous organs

C. Vestigial organs

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

190. what is the study of the development of an organism from egg to adult stage?

A. Embryology

B. Paleontology

C. Geology

D. Zoology

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

191. What is the study of fossils called?

A. Embryology

B. Paleontology

C. Ecology

D. Anatomy

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

192. What is the metod used to determine the age of the fossil ?

A. Hydrogen dating

B. Nitrogen dating

C. Oxygen dating

D. Carbon dating

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

193. When did early human like form appear on the earth?

A. 750000

B. 250000

C. 150000

D. 50000

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

194. Homo sapiens appeared about years ago

A. 1.8 million

B. 40000

C. 300000

D. 2.5 million

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

195. "All human beigs came from Africa"- Expalin.

A. America

B. Asia

C. Africa

D. Australia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

196. Organs which are not useful to the organsims are called

A. Homologous organs

B. Analogous organs

C. Vestigial organs

D. Digestive organs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

197. complete the blanks. So metimes, vestigial organs are abruptly appear even in human beings. This phenomenon is called .....(1) Eg: baby with a tail. There are .... (2) vestigial organs in human beings.

A. 110

B. 1

C. 180

D. 7

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

198. Which one is not a vestigial organ in man?

A. Pinna

B. Hair on skin

C. Thumb

D. Appendix

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

199. The process of acquiring character or trait is called .....

A. Adaptation

B. Evolution

C. Heredity

D. Mutation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

200. Explain the process to understand monohybrid cross of Mendel experiment with a checker board.

A. Heredity

B. Variations

C. Evolution

D. Mutation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

201. the four characters observed in the experments on law of independent assortment are .....

A. Round and yellow

B. Wrinkled and green

C. wrinkled and yellow

D. A and B only

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

202. TT or Yy, Tt or Yy are responsible for a ..... character.

A. Recessive

B. Aggressive

C. dominant

D. Independent

Answer:

203. Famale baby having 23 pairs of autosomes at the age of 18 years, has how

many pairs of autosomes and of sex charomosomes?

A. 22 pairs of autosomes and 1 pair of sex chromosomes

B. 20 pairs of autosomes and 3 pair of sex chromosomes

C. 22 pairs of sex chromosomes and 1 pair of autosomes

D. 20 pairs of sex chromosomes and 3 pair of autosomes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

204. A goat which walks properly can't live for a long time. According to darwin, this represents .....

A. Natural selection

B. Inheritance of acquired characters

C. Survival of fittest

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

205. forelimb of whale is for swimming whereas in horse it is used for .....

A. Running

B. Walking

C. Jumping

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

206. Variation in organisms occur due to

A. Difference in characters within very closely related groups of organisms

B. Similarities in characters within very closely related groups of organisms

C. Difference in characters within non related groups of organisms

D. Similarities in characters within non related groups of organisms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

207. In pea plants, yellow seeds ar dominant to green. If a heterozygous yellow seeded plant is crossed with a green seeded plant, what raito

of yellow and green seeded plants would you expected in F_1 generation?

A. Yellow

B. Green

C. Mixed colour seeds

D. 75 % yellow 25 % green

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

208. State the law of segregation.

A. One of the allele is dominant over other

B. One of the allele is dominant over other

C. The factors for each pair of characters assorted independently of the other pair

D. The factors of each pair f characters will pass from parents to off springs

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

209. What is meant by heredity ?

A. Transmission of characters from parents to offspring

B. Transmission of characters for off spring to parents

C. Transmission of characters from male parents to off springs

D. Transmission of characters from female parents to off springs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

210. What is the genotypic ratio of monhybrid cross?

A. 0.125694444444444

B. 0.04306712962963

C. 9:3:3:1

D. 0.04375

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

211. What is F1 generation?

A. Recessive

B. Expressive

C. Dominant

D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

212. What is the phenotypic ratio of dihybrid cross?

A. 0.12569444444444

B. 0.04306712962963

C. 0.04375

D. 9:3:3:1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

213. The process in which the transmission of traits from one generation to another is called..

A. Variations

B. Inheritance

C. Genetic drift

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

214. Who hypothesised that each character is expressed due to a pair of factors or alleles.

A. lamarck

B. Weismann

C. Mendel

D. Malthus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

215. Segments of deoxyribonucleic acid are called

A. factors

B. Characters

C. Traits

D. Genes

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

216. The expression of trait and character are controlled by

A. genes

B. Factors

C. Both genes and factors

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

217. What is the number of chromosomes in human beings?

A. 44

B. 46

C. 42

D. 40

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

218. chromosomes whose number and morphology do not different between males and females of a species are called.....

A. Autosomes

B. Allosomes

C. Mesosomes

D. Centrosomes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

219. Who decides the sex of the baby -mother or father ?

A. The sperm carries Y chromosomes fertilizers the ovum

B. The sperm carries x chromosomes fertilizers the ovum

C. The sperm carries Y chromosomes fertilizers the ovum with Y chromosomes

D. The sperm fertilizers the ovum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

220. Variation in organisms occur due to

A. Genetic drift

B. Genetic recombination

C. Mutation

D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

221. What do you call the changes in the frequency of genes in small populatons?

A. Genetic drift

B. Crossing over

C. Mutation

D. Genetic recombination

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

222. One of the following traits of the parents cannot be passed on to their future generations. This trait is

A. Reproductive tissue

B. Non reproductive tissue

C. Non somatic tissue

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

223. What are acquired characters ?

A. Developed during life time of an organism

B. That comes from birth

C. That are present in fore farher

D. Present in f1 generation off springs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

224. Who proved that bodily changes are not inherited?

A. Passed to its off springs

B. Won't be passed to its off springs

C. Passed to its f2 generation off springs

D. Non of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

225. Who felt that large changes occureed due to accumulation of small changes?

A. Charles Darwin

B. Lamarck

C. Weismann

D. Charles lyell

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

226. We are structurally different but functionally similar. Who are we?

A. Vestigial organs

B. Homologous organs

C. Analogous organs

D. Judiciary organs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

227. complete the blanks. Homologous organs are examples for .....(1) type of evolution. Analogous organs are examples for .....(2) type of evolution.

A. Divergent evolution

B. Convergent evolution

C. Resurgent evolutions

D. Recessive evolution

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

228. Name the evidences of ancient life forms which have been preserved by natural processes.

A. Vestigial organs

B. Measles

C. Fossils

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

229. what did charles darwin observe in Galapagos islands?

A. Parrots

B. Doves

C. Eagles

D. Finch birds

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

230. Who wrote the book principles of geology'?

A. August Weismann

B. Lamarck

C. Charles lylell

D. Haeckel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

231. According to Darwin during the struggle for existence, these organisms alone will survive

A. Natural selection

B. Survival of fittest

C. Law of segregation

D. Law of dominance

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

232. What is macro evolution or speciation?

A. The process of species formation

B. The prosses of genes formation

C. The process of formation of family

D. The prosses of formation of order

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

233. Forelimb of bat is for flying whereas in mole it is used for

A. Digging

B. Cutting

C. Chewing

D. Jumping

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

234. Organs that are common in embryonic origin and have the same fundamental structure but perform different functions are called

A. Heterogonous organs

B. Homologous organs

C. Vestigial organs

D. Digestive organs

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

235. Who concluded that natural selection contributed to arising of new species?

A. Alfred Russel Wallace

B. August Weismann

C. Jeen Baptist Lamarck

D. Malthus

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

236. What do you name the small changes within the species?

A. Macro evolution

B. Eco evolution

C. Micro evolution

D. Bio evolution

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

237. Homologous organs explain

A. Divergent evolution

B. Convergent evolution

C. Resurgent evolution

D. Recessive evolution

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

238. A trait in an off springs is influenced by

A. DNA of mother gamete

B. DNA of father gamete

C. Both DNA s of mother and father gamete

D. Neither of mother or father gamete of DNA

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

239. A cross was made between tall and dwarf plant. In F_1 plants were selfed, thetall and dwarf plants appeared in 3:1 ratio in F_2 generation. This phenomenon is known as

A. 0.25

B. 0.4

C. 0.6

D. 0.75

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

240. Carbon dating is related to

A. Fossils

B. Living animals

C. Dead animals

D. Human being

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

241. Name the structure of gut which is vestigial in human beings, but well developed in herbivores. And mention the type of tissue with which it is mostly formed.

A. Monkey

B. Rabbit

C. Crocodile

D. Alligator

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

242. Who is called as moving museum of vestigial organs'?

A. Human being

B. Monkey

C. Elephant

D. Tiger

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

243. what is genetic drift? Explain how it provides diviersity in the population. ?

A. Evolution in the population

B. Diversity in population

C. Convergency in the population

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

244. According to Darwin, if new variations are to be inherited they should be:

A. Somatic variations

B. Germinal variation

C. Both somatic and germinal variations

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

245. How did Augustus Weisemann disprove the theory of Inheritance of acquired character proposed by Lamarck ?

A. Lamarck

B. Darwin

C. Weismann

D. Mendel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

246. Elongation of neck and fore limb in giraffe is an example for

A. Survival of fittest

B. Inheritance of acquired

C. Natural selection

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

247. Who tested the theory of inheritace of a aquired characters by his experiments on rats for 22 generations?

A. Darwin

B. Hugo de vries

C. August Weismann

D. virchow

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Medicine Oriented Material

1. what is inheritance of acquired characters?

A. Brown hair

B. Fair skin

C. Strong muscles

D. Long nose

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Mendel selected a pea plant for his experiments. Mention the reasons for the selection of these plants.

A. Pea

B. Bean

C. Mustard

D. Paddy

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Why is Mendel considered as the father of Genetics ?

A. Charles Darwin

B. Lamarck

C. Mendel

D. Watson

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What is the perecentage of plants that exhibit dominant character in F2 generation?

A. 0.042361111111111

B. 0.04375

C. 0.044444444444444

D. 0.12569444444444

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. In nl^x method, how many quantum numbers are there ?

A. 12

B. 23

C. 46

D. 48

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following is the key feature for the member of the species?

A. Similar size

B. Similar appearance

C. Same genotype

D. Ability to interbreed

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Fill in the blanks: In F1 generation, the phenotypic ratio is _____.

Watch Video Solution

8. Fill in the blanks

.....are the sites of photosynthesis.

Watch Video Solution

9. What is F1 generation?

Watch Video Solution

10. Write a short note on the law of " inheritance of acquired characters".

Watch Video Solution

11. The process in which the transmission of traits from one generation to another is called..

Watch Video Solution

12. DNA or RNA segment tagged with a radioactive molecular is called

Watch Video Solution

13. Fill in the blanks: The process of passing on the traits from parent to progeny is called _____.

Watch Video Solution

14. The expression of trait and character are controlled by

Watch Video Solution

15. Double helical model of DNA was proposed by

Watch Video Solution

16. Which chromosomes determine the sex in human beings?

Watch Video Solution

17. How many number of pairs of autosomes are present in humans?

Watch Video Solution

18. Fill in the blanks: Sperms and ova are called _____.

Watch Video Solution

19. Who proposed theory of inhertitance of acquired characters?

Watch Video Solution

20. Fill in the blanks: Theory of natural selection was explained by _____.

Watch Video Solution

21. Which of the following statements is not true? Write it.

1. Malthus theory was written in An essay on the principles of population.

ii. The orgini of species was written by charles Lyell.

iii. The theory of Natural selection was proposed by charles Darwin.

iv. jean Baptist lamark proposed a theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

 Watch Video Solution

22. Wing of an insect and the wing of a bird are

Watch Video Solution

23. Fill in the blanks: Wings of bat and wings of other birds are _____ organs.

Watch Video Solution

24. Write a bref note on Homologos and analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

25. what is the study of the development of an organism from egg to adult stage?

Watch Video Solution

26. Fossils are the precious evidences preserved by the nature to help us knowing about ancient life forms. Write the information you collected about fossils.

Watch Video Solution

27. What is the study of fossils called?

Watch Video Solution

28. Fossil man who recent in human evolution ?

Watch Video Solution

29. The human animal which has an XY pair of chromosomes is called

Watch Video Solution

30. Meiosis occurs during

Watch Video Solution

Think And Discuss

1. In a forest there are two types of deers, in which one type of deer can run very fast. Where as second type of deer can not run as fast as the first one. Lions, Tigers hunt deers for their food. Imagine which type of deers are going to survive in the forest and which type of deers population is going to be eliminated? And why?

Watch Video Solution

2. In a forest there are two types of deers, in which one type of deer can run very fast. Where as second type of deer can not run as fast as the first one. Lions, Tigers hunt deers for their food. Imagine which type of deers are going to survive in the forest and which type of deers population is going to be eliminated? And why?

Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning

1. What are variations? How do they help organisms?

Watch Video Solution

2. One student (researcher) wants to cross pure tall plant (TT) with pure dwarf (tt) plant, what would be the F1 and F2 generations? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

3. One experimenter cut the tails of parent rats , what could be the the traits in offsprings? Do the daughter rats contain tails or not? Explain your argument.

 Watch Video Solution

4. In a mango garden a farmer saw one mango tree with full of mango fruits but with a lot of pests. He also saw another mango tree

without pests but with few mangoes. But the famer wants the mango tree with full of mango fruits and pest free. Is it possible to creatwe new mango tree which the farmer wants? Can you explain how it is possible?

Watch Video Solution

5. Explain monohybrid experiment with an example, which law of inheritance can we understand? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

6. What is the law of independent assortment?

Explain with an example?

Watch Video Solution

7. Explain the Darwin's theory of evolution 'Natural selection' with an example?

Watch Video Solution

8. What are variations? Explain with a suitable example.

Watch Video Solution

9. What variations generally have you observed in the species of cow?

Watch Video Solution

10. What are the characters Mendel selected for his experiments on pea plant?

Watch Video Solution

11. In what way Mendel used the word 'Traits'- explain with an example.

Watch Video Solution

12. What differences Mendel identified between parent and F_2 generation.

Watch Video Solution

13. Male is responsible for sex determination of baby - do you agree ? If so write your answer with a flow chart.

Watch Video Solution

14. Write a brief note on analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

15. How do scientists utilise the information about fossils?

Watch Video Solution

16. Mendel selected a pea plant for his experiments. Mention the reasons in your

point of view.

Watch Video Solution

17. If the theory of inheritance of acquired characters proposed by Lamark was true how will the world be?

Watch Video Solution

18. Collect information on the inherited traits in your family members and write a note on it.

Watch Video Solution

19. Observe flowering plants in your surroundings? Write similarities and differences between them.

Watch Video Solution

20. With the help of given information write your comment on evidences of evolution.

Mammals have four limbs as do birds, reptiles

and amphibians. The basic structure of the limbs is similar, though it has been modified to perform different functions.

Watch Video Solution

21. Collect information about carbon dating method. Discuss with your physical science teacher.

Watch Video Solution

22. Draw a checker board show the law of independent assortment with a flow chart and explain the ratio.

Watch Video Solution

23. Explain the process to understand monohybrid cross of Mendel experiment with a checker board.

Watch Video Solution

24. Prepare a flow chart showing evolution of man through ages.

Watch Video Solution

25. Nature selects only desirable characters. Prepare a cartoon.

Watch Video Solution

26. What is your understanding about survival of the fittest. Give some situations or examples that you observe in your surroundings?

Watch Video Solution

27. Write a monologue on evolution of a man to perform a stage show on the theatre day in your school.

Watch Video Solution

28. What are variations? How do they help organisms?

Watch Video Solution

29. One student (researcher) wants to cross pure tall plant (TT) with pure dwarf (tt) plant, what would be the F1 and F2 generations? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

30. One experimenter cut the tails of parent rats , what could be the the traits in offsprings? Do the daughter rats contain tails or not? Explain your argument.

Watch Video Solution

31. In a mango garden a farmer saw one mango tree with full of mango fruits but with a lot of pests. he also saw another mango tree without pests but with few mangoes. But the

farmer wants the mango tree with full of mango fruits and pest free. Is it possible to create new mango tree which the farmer wants? Can you explain how it is possible?

Watch Video Solution

32. Explain monohybrid experiment with an example, which law of inheritance can we understand? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

33. What is the law of independent assortment? Explain with an example?

Watch Video Solution

34. How sex determination takes place in human? Explain with example.

Watch Video Solution

35. Explain the Darwin's theory of evolution 'Natural selection' with an example?

Watch Video Solution

36. What are variations? Explain with a suitable example.

Watch Video Solution

37. What variations generally have you observed in the species of cow?

Watch Video Solution

38. What are the characters Mendel selected for his experiments on pea plant?

Watch Video Solution

39. In what way Mendel used the word 'Traits'- explain with an example.

Watch Video Solution

40. What differences Mendel identified between parent and F_2 generation.

Watch Video Solution

41. Male is responsible for sex determination of baby - do you agree ? If so write your answer with a flow chart.

Watch Video Solution

42. Write a brief note on analogous organs.

Watch Video Solution

43. How do scientists utilise the information about fossils?

Watch Video Solution

44. Mendel selected a pea plant for his experiments. Mention the reasons in your point of view.

Watch Video Solution

45. If the theory of inheritance of acquired characters proposed by Lamark was true how will the world be?

Watch Video Solution

46. Collect information on the inherited traits in your family members and write a note on it.

Watch Video Solution

47. With the help of given information write your comment on evidences of evolution.

Mammals have four limbs as do birds, reptiles and amphibians. The basic structure of the limbs is similar, though it has been modified to perform different functions.

Watch Video Solution

48. Collect information about carbon dating method. Discuss with your physical science

teacher.

Watch Video Solution

49. Draw a checker board show the law of independent assortment with a flow chart and explain the ratio.

Watch Video Solution

50. Explain the process to understand monohybrid cross of Mendel experiment with

a checker board.

Watch Video Solution

51. Prepare a flow chart showing evolution of man through ages.

Watch Video Solution

52. Nature selects only desirable characters. Prepare a cartoon.

Watch Video Solution

53. What is your understanding about survival of the fittest. Give some situations or examples that you observe in your surroundings?

 Watch Video Solution

54. Write a monologue on evolution of a man to perform a stage show on the theatre day in your school.

Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning Fill In The Blanks

1. The process of acquiring character or traits is called _____ .

Watch Video Solution

2. Mendel's experiment explains about _____.

Watch Video Solution

3. The four characters observed in the experiments on law of independent assossment are _____ .

Watch Video Solution

4. If we cross pollinate red flower plant with white flower we will get _____ percent of recessive trait plants.

Watch Video Solution

5. TT or YY, Tt or Yy are responsible for a _____ character.

Watch Video Solution

6. Humans have _____ pairs of autosomes and _____ pair of sex chromosomes.

Watch Video Solution

7. The population grows in _____ progression where as food sources grow in _____ progression.

Watch Video Solution

8. A goat which can't walk properly can't live for a long time. According to Darwin this represents _____.

Watch Video Solution

9. Forelimb of whale is for swimming where as in horse it is used for _____ .

Watch Video Solution

10. The study of fossils is called _____.

Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is not a variation in rose plant.

A. 1. Coloured petals

B. 2. Spines

C. 3. Tendrils

D. 4. Leaf margin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. According to Mendel alleles have the following character.

A. 1. Pair of genes

B. 2. Responsible for character

C. 3. Production of Gametes

D. 4. Recessive factors

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Natural selection means

A. 1. Nature selects desirable characters

B. 2. Nature rejects undesirable characters

C. 3. Nature reacts with an organism

D. 4. Both A and B

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Palaeontologists deal with

A. Embryological evidences

B. Fossil evidences

C. Vestigial organ evidences

D. all

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Fill In The Blanks

1. The process of acquiring change is called

Watch Video Solution

2. Mendel's experiment of pea plant stands for _____.

A. reproduction

B. circulation

C. inheritance

D. evolution

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. The four characters observed in the experiments on law of independent assessment are _____ .

Watch Video Solution

4. If we cross pollinate red flower plant with white flower we will get _____ percent of

mixed colour plants.

Watch Video Solution

5. TT or YY, Tt or Yy are responsible for a _____ character.

Watch Video Solution

6. Female baby having 23 pairs of autosomes at the age of 18 years she has _____ pair autosomes and _____ of sex chromosomes.

Watch Video Solution

7. The population grows in _____ progression where as food sources grow in _____ progression.

Watch Video Solution

8. A goat which can't walk properly can't live for a long time. According to Darwin this represents _____.

Watch Video Solution

9. Forelimb of whale is for swimming where as in horse it is used for _____ .

Watch Video Solution

10. The study of fossils is called _____.

Watch Video Solution

Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is not a variation in rose plant.

A. Coloured petals

B. Spines

C. Tendrils

D. Leaf margin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. According to Mendel alleles have the following character.

A. Pair of genes

B. Responsible for character

C. production of Gametes

D. Recessive factors

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

3. Natural selection means

A. Nature selects desirable characters

B. Nature rejects undesirable characters

C. Nature reacts with an organism

D. a, b

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Palaeontologists deal with

A. Embryological evidences

B. Fossil evidences

C. Vestigial organ evidences

D. all

Answer:

Watch Video Solution