

# **BIOLOGY**

# **BOOKS - UNITED BOOK HOUSE**

# HEREDITY AND COMMON GENETIC DISEASES

Exercise

1. A pair of contrasting character is called-

- A. phenotype
- B. genotype
- C. allele
- D. gene



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2. When two individuals are similar in external appearace but different in their genetic makeup they are called-

B. phenotype
C. homozygous
D. heterozygous
Answer:
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3. The term 'gene' was coined by-

A. genotype

B. Johannsen
C. Morgan
D. Watson and Crick
Answer:
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4. How many gametes will be formed from
TtYyRr?
A. 8

- B. 16
- C. 20
- D. 32



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**5.** The visible characteristics of an organism is called-

A. homozygaous

- B. heterozygous
- C. genotype
- D. phenotype



- **6.** Who is the father of genetics?
  - A. Batesan
  - B. Gregor Johann Mendel

C. Morgan

D. Johannsen

#### **Answer:**



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7. If hybridization is made between a hybrid tall pea plant and a pure tall pea plant, the percentage of tall opff springs in F1 generation might be-

- A. 0.25
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.75
- D. 1



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8. If hybridization is made between two hybrid tall pea plant, the dwarf pea plants in F1 generation will be-

- A. 0.25
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.75
- D. 1



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**9.** The phenotype ratio of Mendel's mohohybrid cross in F2 generation is-

A. 1:1:1:1

B. 9:3:3:1

C.3:1

D. 1:2:1

## **Answer:**



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**10.** Genes located on the same locus but having different expressions are-

- A. multiple alleles
- B. polygenes
- C. oncogenes
- D. codominants



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**11.** Pairs of alleles that separate during gamete formation illustrate the-

- A. Law of independent assortment
- B. Law of the product
- C. Law of the sum
- D. Law of segregation



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**12.** A representaiton of phenotypic ratios of offspring is given by the-

- A. independent assortment
- B. Law of the product
- C. Punnett square
- D. Law of the sum



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**13.** Pairs of alleles that distribute randomely in gametes without regard to other pairs of alleles illustrate the-

B. Law of the product
C. Law of the sum
D. Law of segregation
Answer:
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14. Mendel's principles are related to-
A. reproduction

A. Law of independent assortment

- B. heredity
- C. evolution
- D. variation



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**15.** Across between homozygeous recessive and heterozygous plant is-

A. monohybrid cross

- B. dihybrid cross
- C. back cross
- D. test cross



- **16.** Which one is male sex chromosome set?
  - A. XX
  - B. XY

C. YY

D. None of these

#### **Answer:**



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17. Which one is Mendel's first Law of heredity?

A. Law of segragation

B. Law of dominant

C. Law of independent assortmet

D. Law of incomplete dominant

#### **Answer:**



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**18.** If hybridization is made between two Mirabillis jalapa plants, one pure red flowering plant crossed with another white flowering plant. In F1 generation-

A. all are white flowering plant

- B. all are red flowering plant
- C. all are pink flowering plant
- D. none of these



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**19.** In Mendel's peas, tall is dominant to dwarf & yellow is dominant to green. A pure tall, yellow plant is crossed to a pure dwarf gree

plant. What will be phenotypic ratio in F2 generation?

A. 1:2:2:4:1:2:1:2:1

B.3:1

C. 1: 2: 1

D. 9: 3: 3: 1

## Answer:



**20.** Give the Law of segregation and Law of independent assortment. What is Royal haemophilia?



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**21.** Explain why Mendel has choosen pea plants for his experiment? Give four pairs of contrasting character in pea plant studied by Mendel.



**22.** Describe Mendel's monohybird experient taking tall and dwarf pea plant and give genotype, phenotype ratio from that cross.



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**23.** Give the reasons behind Mendel's success. What is variation and mutation?



**24.** Show with a cross how the phenotypical and genotypical ratio become same in  $F_2$ generation of Mendel's monohybrid cross?



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25. When a hybrid black guineapig is crossed with a pure white gulneapig the offspring of  $F_1$  will be



**26.** Describe the sex determination process in man. What is criss-cross inheritance?



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27. What is the Symptoms of Haemophilia?



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**28.** What is the causes of Thalassemia? Give two symptoms of Thalassemia.

**29.** What is the cause of colour blindness? If a carrier colour blind woman marry a normal man, what will be all possible progeny?



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**30.** What is Royal Haemophilia and Christmas disease? What is genetic counselling?





1. What is Heredity?



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2. What is mutation?



**3.** What is Cloning?



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**4.** What is Homozygous?



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**5.** What is Hetrozygous?



6. What is Phenotype?

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7. What is Genotype?



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8. What is Locus?



9. What is Dominant and Recessive? **Watch Video Solution** 10. What is factor? **Watch Video Solution** 11. What is hybrid? **Watch Video Solution** 

**12.** What is Pure line?



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**13.** What is recessive gene?



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**14.** What is the recessive character transmitted through autosome?



**15.** What is the Autosomal dominant inherited character?



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16. What is Colour blindness?



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17. What is the Symptoms of Haemophilia?



18. What is Hemolytic Anemia?



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19. What is Test cross?



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20. What is Back cross?



21. Mention one dominant trait of Drosophila.



**22.** Give one example of inborn error in metabolism.



## 23. What is sickle-cell anaemia?

