



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NEW JYOTHI BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

PRINCIPLES OF INHERITANCE AND VARIATION

Ncert Text Book Questions

1. Mention the advantages of selecting pea plant for experiment by Mendel.



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2. Differentiate between the following:

(a) Dominance and Recessive

(b.) Homozygous and Heterozygous

(c). Monohybrid and Dihybrid.



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3. A diploid organism is heterozygous for 4 loci, how many types of gametes can be produced?



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4. Explain the Law of Dominance using a monohybrid cross.



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5. Define and design a test-cross.



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6. Using a Punnett Square, work out the distribution of phenotypic features in the first filial generation after a cross between a homozygous female and a heterozygous male for a single locus.



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7. When a cross is made between tall plant with yellow seed ($TtYy$) and tall plant with green seed ($Ttyy$), what proportions of phenotype in the

offspring could be expected to be

a. tall and green.

b. dwarf and green.



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8. Two heterozygous parents are crossed. If the two loci are linked what would be the distribution of phenotypic features in F generation for a dihybrid cross?



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9. Briefly mention the contribution of T.H.

Morgan in genetics



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10. What is pedigree analysis? Suggest how such an analysis, can be useful.



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11. How is sex determined in human beings?



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12. A child has blood group O. If the father has blood group A and mother blood group B, work out the genotypes of the parents and the possible genotypes of the other offspring.



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13. Explain the following terms with example.

a. Co-dominance

b. Incomplete dominance



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14. What is point mutation? Give one example.



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15. Who had proposed the chromosomal theory of inheritance?



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16. Mention any two autosomal genetic disorders with their symptoms.



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New Evaluation Type Questions

1. Match the following.

A	B
a. Mendel	Chromosome theory
b. Karl Landsteiner	Genetics
c. Sutton and Boveri	Polytene chromosome
d. Morgan	Incomplete dominance
e. Bateson	Blood groups



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2. a. Name the phenomenon of co-existence of two or more genes in same chromosome. b.

Mention its types.



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3. Differentiate between mutants and mutons.



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4. Write the symptoms of Haemophilia, Cystic fibrosis, Sickle cell anaemia, Colour blindness and Thalesemia.



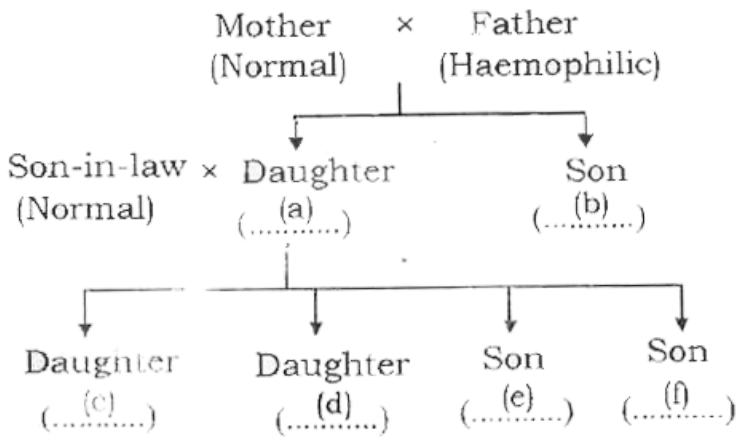
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5. The following are the symbols shown in pedigree analysis. Identify them.



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6. Complete the flowchart on the criss-cross inheritance seen in human beings.



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7. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the 4th place.

a. Genetics - Bateson : Genes -

b. Visible characters of an organism - Phenotype

:: Genetic constitution of an organism.

c. Epigenesis - Wolf :: Blending inheritance -

d. Multiple alleles - Blood group : Polygenic traits
-

e. Heredity - Resemblance between parents and
offspring : Variation -

f. Garden pea - *Pisum sativum* - Sweet pea -

g. Monohybrid ratio - 3:1 :: Dihybrid ratio



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8. Find out the odd one in each group.

a. 3 : 1, 1 : 2 : 1, 9 : 3 : 3 : 1, 9 : 7

b. Homozygous, Heterozygous, Hemizygous,

Azygous

c. Monohybrid, Dihybrid, Polyhybrid, Back cross

d. Tall, Axial, Purple, White



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9. Mendel studied seven traits in garden pea.

Which one or more of the following were recessive?

Wrinkled seed, axial flower, yellow colour of pod, tall, purple flower.



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10. Name a plant that shows incomplete dominance in respect to the colour of its flowers.



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11. A heterozygous tall plant is crossed with a homozygous dominant plant. What is the result in F₁ generation? Explain with adequate illustration.



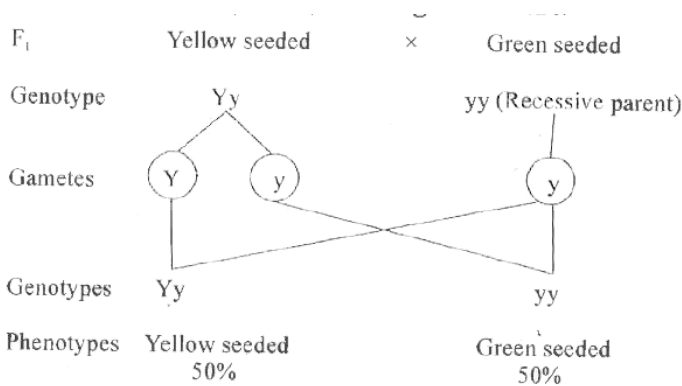
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12. Give the names of the scientist who rediscovered Mendelism.



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13. What do you understand from the following flow chart?



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14. What do the following genetic symbols mean? Aa, AA



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15. Three children of a family have blood groups A, AB and B. What could be the genotypes of their parents?



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16. Give reason.

a. Mendel selected garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) as his experimental plant.

b. Blood group identification is not required while transfusing serum.



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17. In man, four types of blood groups A, B, AB and O are controlled by three alleles of a gene. Name the type of inheritance involved in blood group.



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18. What does the letter F_1 represent in heredity?



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19. Match the related items from B and C with column A.

A - Blood groups	B - Antigens	C - Antibodies
A	B	A
B	A	B
AB	-	AB
O	AB	-



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20. Identify the personality.



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21. Name the pigment that gives colour to the skin of man.



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22. Match the following.

A	B
i. Incomplete dominance	Punnet
ii. Polygenic traits	Blood groups
iii. Multiple alleles	Skin colour
iv. Checker board	Mirabilis jalapa



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23. Mendel, in his last breath said 'Meine zeit word schoon kommen'. What is the meaning of it?



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24. Give the scientific names of the following.

4 o'clock plant, Sweet pea, Snap dragon.



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25. Who discovered blood groups?



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26. Discuss under what conditions the ratio 9:3:3:1 is modified to 9:7 ratio.



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27. A plant with red flowers was crossed with another plant of the same species with white flowers. The offspring thus obtained were 60 plants with only pink flowers. On selfing, these plants produced 60 plants with red flowers, 120

plants with pink flowers and 60 with white flowers.

a. Name the genetic principle behind this.

b. Give scientific explanation for this. "

c. Name the geneticist who conducted this experiment.



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28. All test crosses are back cross. But all back crosses are not test cross'. Justify the statement.



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29. Copy and complete the checker board of dihybrid cross. Write the genotypic and phenotypic ratio. Gametes are given.

$\begin{matrix} \text{♀} \\ \text{♂} \end{matrix}$	RY	Ry	rY	ry
RY				
Ry				
rY				
ry				



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30. Test cross is used to identify whether the plant is homozygous or heterozygous. Justify this statement.



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31. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the 4th place.

a. XX - XO mechanism - Grasshopper: XX - XY mechanism

b. Sex limited inheritance - Beard in man: Sex

influenced inheritance -

c. Phenylketonuria - Phenylalanine hydroxylase:

Alkaptonuria -

d. Down syndrome - Langdon Down : Klinefelter's syndrome -

e. Turner's syndrome - 45 chromosomes: Down's syndrome -

f. Ascaris megalocephala - 2:Ophioglossum reticulatum



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32. Find the odd one of the following:

- a. Alkaptonuria, Phenylketonuria, Albinism, Colour blindness
- b. Deletion, Duplication, Inversion, Conversion
- c. Haploidy, Diploidy, Polyploidy, Polydactyly
- d. Nullisomic, Monosomic, Polysomic, Polygenic
- e. Klinefelter's syndrome, Down's syndrome, Turner's syndrome, Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome.



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33. Give reason

- a. *Drosophila* is the ideal material for genetic study.
- b. Haemophilia is more common in males.
- c. Aneuploidy leads to variation.
- d. Sex of the child is determined by father.



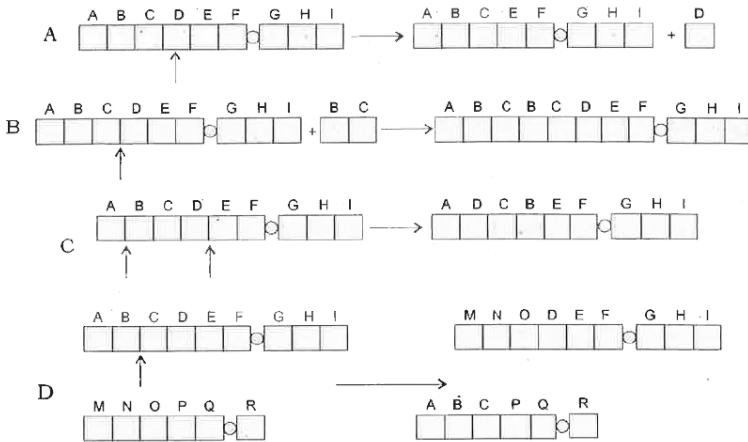
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34. Construct a flow chart showing criss-cross inheritance.



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35. Observe the following diagrams and identify the different types of chromosomal mutation.



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36. Substitution of a wrong amino acid valine instead of glutamic acid in the 6th position of

globin chain of RBC causes a disease in man

a. Name the disease.

b. Draw the amino acid sequence of both normal and diseased Hb.



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37. Who proposed mutation theory ____



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38. Which one of the following is male Drosophila?

A



B



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39. A man suffering from haemophilia marries a carrier woman. Work out the chances, of their progeny suffering from the disease. Use a flow chart/Punnet square.



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40. Match the following,

A	B
a. Mutation theory	Garrod
b. Chromosome map	John Cotto
c. Haemophilia	Hugo de Vries
d. Inborn errors of metabolism	Sturtevent



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41. Some so called doctors claim that their medicines provide 100% guarantee for getting a son or a daughter according to the wish of the parent. How do you react to such claims on the basis of your knowledge of genetics? Give a suitable explanation.



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42. What will be the sex of a child which develops from $44 + XX$ zygote?



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43. Explain how an XXY individual can arise in human.



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44. *Drosophila* is known as the 'pea' of animal kingdom. Justify this statement.



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45. Some genetic disorders such as haemophilia, colour blindness etc. transmit from father to grandson through daughter. Name the type of inheritance.



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46. Give one word for the following.

a. Agents that cause mutation.

b. Diagrammatic representation of karyotype

c. Seat of genes

d. Loss of chromosome segment

e. Fixed position of a gene

f. Exchange of segments between non-sister chromatids

g. Failure of separation of chromosome during meiosis.

h. A chromosome pair is lost from the diploid set.



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47. Match the related items from B and C with column A

A	B	C
i. Turner's syndrome	a. Autosomal defect (Chromosome No.7)	f. Sterile male
ii. Sickle cell anemia	b. Inborn error of metabolism	g. Failure of chloride ion transport
iii. Klinefelter's syndrome	c. 44A + X	h. Abnormal Hb
iv. Phenylketonuria	d. Substitution of wrong aminoacid	i. Sterile female
v. Cystic fibrosis	e. 44A + XXY	j. Lack of phenyl alanine hydroxylase



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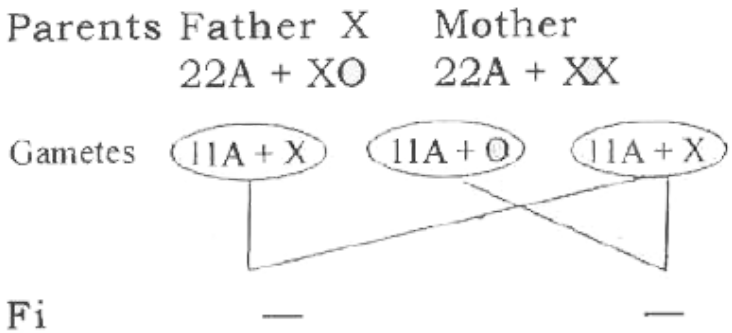
48. Give the chromosome numbers of the following animals and plants.

Animals	Plants
i. <i>Ascaris megalocephala</i>	a. <i>Pisum sativum</i>
ii. <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	b. <i>Allium cepa</i>
iii. <i>Apis</i> (honey bee)	c. <i>Oryza sativa</i>
iv. <i>Homo sapiens</i>	d. <i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i>
v. <i>Equus</i> (horse)	e. <i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
vi. <i>Culex</i>	f. <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>



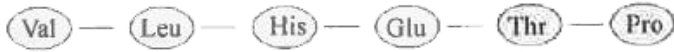
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49. Complete the flow chart.



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50. Correct the aminoacid sequence of sickle cell haemoglobin.



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51. Down's syndrome may occur in both sexes.

Comment.



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52. Chromosome sets of four individuals are given below

$44A + XXY$, $44A + XO$, $45A + XX$, $45A + XY$.

a. How many body chromosomes and sex chromosomes are present in normal male and females?

b. Identify and write the names of chromosomal abnormalities in the above listed chromosome sets.

c. Down's syndrome is seen in both sexes.

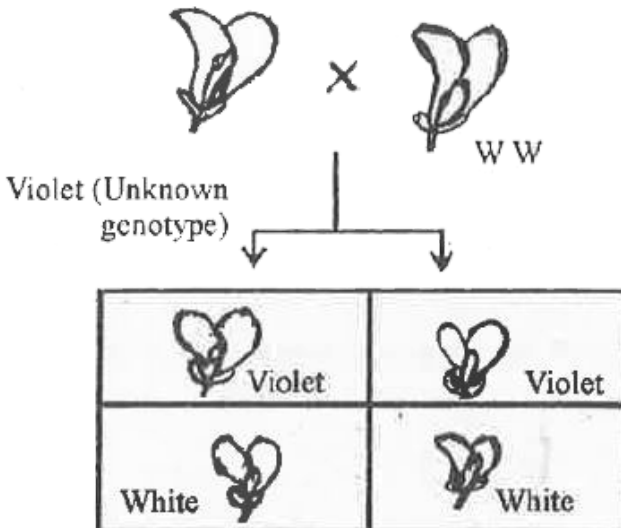
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Previous Year Hse Questions

1. To find out the unknown genotype of a violet flowered pea plant a researcher done the following cross. Observe the diagram and answer the following questions.

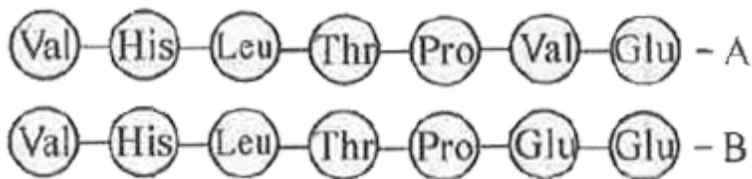


- a. What would be the above cross called ?
- b. Can you determine the unknown genotype of violet flowered parent by drawing Punnet square ?



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2. Polypeptide chains of two haemoglobin molecules are shown below. One of the chains shows an abnormality. Observe the diagram and answer the following questions.



- Which of the polypeptide chain in haemoglobin is abnormal leading to a disease?
- What is the reason for this abnormality?
- What will be the effect of this change in polypeptide chain?

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3. Some genetic abnormalities, their genotypes and features are distributed in columns A, B and

C respectively. Match them correctly.

A	B	C
Down's Syndrome	44 A + XO	Rudimentary ovary and sterility
Turner's Syndrome	44 A + XXY	Furrowed tongue and partially opened mouth
Klinefelter's Syndrome	45A +XX/XY	Gynaecomastia and sterility



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Previous Year Competitive Exam Questions

1. Epistatic effect in which the dihybrid cross $AaBb \times AaBb$ resulting in the ratio 12:3:1 is due to _____.

A. a) Interaction between two alleles of the same locus

B. b) Interaction between two alleles of different loci

C. c) Dominance of one allele on another allele of the same locus

D. d) Dominance of one allele on another allele of both loci

Answer: B



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2. Mendel's law of independent assortment can be demonstrated by

- A. Test cross
- B. Monohybrid cross
- C. Back cross
- D. Dihybrid cross

Answer: D



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3. If Mendel had studied the 7 traits using a plant with 12 chromosomes instead of 14, in what way would the interpretation have been different ?

A. a) He would have mapped the chromosome

B. b) He would not have discovered the law of independent assortment

C. c) He would have discovered blending or incomplete dominance

D. d) He would have discovered sex linkage

Answer: B



4. How many types of genetically different gametes will be produced by heterozygous plant having the genotype $AABbcc$?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Eight

Answer: A



5. When a plant of F1 generation is crossed with a homozygous dominant parent, it is known as

A. Simple Cross

B. Special cross

C. Back cross

D. Test cross

Answer: C



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6. The ability of a gene to have many effects is called

A. pleiotropy

B. epistasis

C. dominant gene

D. phenotype

Answer: A



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7. The back Cross of F1 hybrid with the recessive parent is called

- A. monohybrid cross
- B. reciprocal cross
- C. test cross
- D. Punnet square cross

Answer: C



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8. Skin colour inheritance in man is

- A. monogenic
- B. polygenic
- C. sex linked
- D. multiple alleles

Answer: B



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9. The blood group _____ is called universal donor.

A. AB group

B. A group

C. O group

D. B group

Answer: C



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10. The ratio of 1:1:1:1 is obtained from a cross between the parents _____.

A. $RRYY \times rryy$

B. $RRYY \times rrYy$

C. $RrYY \times Rryy$

D. $RrYy \times rryy$

Answer: D



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11. A cross between F1 hybrid and recessive parent ($Tt \times tt$) gives a ratio

A. 1 : 1

B. 2 : 1

C. 3 : 1

D. 4 : 1

Answer: A



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12. Pleiotropic gene _____.

A. controls only one phenotype

B. controls several phenotypes

C. masks the expression of another non-allelic
gene

D. inhibits crossing over

Answer: B



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13. The process that involves inter-genic suppression or the masking effect which one gene locus has upon the expression of another is called

- A. epistasis
- B. dominance
- C. incomplete dominance
- D. recessive

Answer: A



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14. Two sister chromatids are attached with the

A. spindle fibres

B. chromatid

C. centromere

D. chromocentre

Answer: C



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15. Genes are arranged linearly in a chromosome
was concluded by the study of

- A. codominance
- B. incomplete dominance
- C. linkage
- D. sex chromosomes

Answer: C



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16. Crossing over occurs between _____.

A. a) two sister chromatids of same chromosome

B. b) two non sister chromatids of same bivalent

C. c) two non - sister chromatids of different bivalent

D. d) None of these

Answer: C



17. Chemical composition of chromosome is

- A. a) DNA and proteins
- B. b) DNA and lipids
- C. c) DNA and carbohydrates
- D. d) protein and lipids

Answer: A



18. Which pair is a chromosomal aberration?

A. a) Duplication and translocation

B. b) Duplication and transduction

C. c) Duplication and transversion

D. d) All of these

Answer: A



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19. Chromosomal aberrations refer to

A. a) morphological changes

B. b) aneuploidy

C. c) polyploidy

D. d) All of these

Answer: A



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20. Linkage reduces the frequency of

A. all parental types

B. homozygous recessive parents

C. hybrids

D. heterozygous dominant parents

Answer: C



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21. Chromosome complement with $2n - 1$ is called

A. a) nullisomy

B. b) monosomy

C. c) trisomy

D. d) tetrasomy

Answer: B



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22. The term genome refers to the total number of genes contained in a

A. a) haploid set of chromosome

B. b) diploid set of chromosome

C. c) nucleus of a megasporocyte

D. d) nucleus of a cell of stem apex

Answer: A



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23. DNA is associated with highly basic proteins called

A. a) histons

B. b) non - histones

C. c) albumins

D. d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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24. A person with sex chromosomes XXY suffers from

- A. a) Down syndrome
- B. b) Turner's syndrome
- C. c) Gynandromorphism
- D. d) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer: D



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25. Pairing of homologous chromosomes can be seen during

A. a) leptotene

B. b) zygotene

C. c) pachytene

D. d) diplotene

Answer: B



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26. The meiosis during sperm formation in *Ascaris* was studied by

- A. Brauer (1893)
- B. Boveri (1887)
- C. Flemming (1892)
- D. Abbe (1878)

Answer: A



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27. The chromosome associated with sex determination is known as

- A. autosomes
- B. accessory chromosomes
- C. super numenary
- D. determinant chromosome

Answer:



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28. The exchange of chromosome segments between non-homologous chromosome is called

A. translocation

B. deletion

C. transfer

D. frameshift

Answer: A



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29. In case of Hemophilia, if the carrier daughter (Hh) marries a normal man 'H', then among their daughter

A. 50% will be normal (HH) and 50% carrier

(Hh)

B. 50% will be normal (HH) and 50 hemophilic

(1)

C. 50% carrier (Hh) and 50% hemophilic (h)

D. 25% carrier (Hh) and 75% hemophilic (h)

Answer: A



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30. Name the scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for his genetic studies on the linear arrangements of genes on chromosomes in the fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*

A. T.H. Morgan

B. C.F. Wolf

C. T.A. Knight

D. J. Swammerdam

Answer: A



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31. In humans, philadelphia chromosome results from the reciprocal translocations between chromosome numbers

A. 10 and 20

B. 3 and 11

C. 9 and 22

D. 20 and 9

Answer:



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32. The person with Turner's syndrome has

A. 44 autosomes and XXY sex chromosomes

B. 44 autosomes and XO sex chromosomes

C. 44 autosomes and XYY sex chromosomes

D. 44 autosomes and X sex chromosomes

Answer: B



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33. The length of one full turn of DNA is

A. 3.4\AA

B. $34. \text{A}\text{\AA}$

C. $20.0\text{A}\text{\AA}$

D. 3.04

Answer: B



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34. Width of DNA molecule is

A. 34\AA

B. 20\AA

C. 15\AA

D. 25\AA

Answer: B



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35. The sex chromosome constitution in a Klinefelter male is

A. XXY

B. XXX

C. XO

D. XYY

Answer: A



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36. What are all the chances of colour blind daughters and sons being born in a marriage of normal man marrying a normal woman whose father was colour blind?

A. All sons are normal and all daughters are colour blind

B. Both the sons and daughters are phenotypically normal

C. 50% sons are colour blind and all daughters are normal

D. Both the sons and daughters are colour blind

Answer:



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37. Phenylketonuria is a genetic disorder due to a defect in metabolism of the following

A. Polysaccharides

B. Amino acids

C. Vitamins

D. Hormones

Answer: D



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38. When closely placed genes on the same chromosome are inherited together the phenomenon is called

- A. Qualitative inheritance
- B. Crossing over
- C. Gene interaction
- D. linkage

Answer:



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39. The amino acid substituted in sickle cell anemia is

- A. Glutamic acid for valine in the alpha chain
- B. Glutamic acid for valine in the beta chain
- C. Valine for glutamic acid in the alpha chain
- D. Valine for glutamic acid in the beta chain

Answer: D



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40. Monosomic trisomy is represented as

A. $2n - 1 + 1$

B. $2n - 1 - 1$

C. $2n - 1$

D. $2n + 1 + 1$

Answer: A



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41. Turner's syndrome is an example of

A. Monosomy

B. Bisomy

C. Trisomy

D. Polyploidy

Answer: A



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42. In sickle cell anaemia the glutamic acid is replaced by

A. proline

B. alanine

C. serine

D. valine

Answer: D



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43. Phenylketonuria is a genetic disorder of

A. trisomic condition

B. monosomic condition

C. autosomal dominant gene

D. autosomal recessive gene

Answer: D



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44. Blackening of urine when exposed to air is a metabolic disorder in human beings. This is due to

A. phenylalanine

B. tyrosine

C. valine replacing glutamine

D. homogentisic acid

Answer:



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45. The accumulation of protein called amyloid β peptide in human brain causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Huntington's disease

C. Alzheimer's disease

D. Motor-neuron disease

Answer: C



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46. Chromosome theory of inheritance was proposed by

A. Gregor Mendel

B. Hugo de Vries

C. Bridges

D. Sutton and Boveri

Answer: D



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47. Gynaecomastia is a condition seen in

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome
- D. Patau's syndrome

Answer: C





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48. Cri-du-chat syndrome is caused by

A. para centric inversion

B. duplication

C. translocation

D. deletion

Answer: D



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49. Down's syndrome and Turner's syndrome occur in human beings due to

A. monosomic and nullisomic conditions respectively

B. monosomic and trisomic conditions respectively

C. trisomic and monosomic conditions respectively

D. nullisomic and monosomic conditions respectively

Answer: C



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50. Inheritance of blood group is a condition of

I. Co-dominance

II. Incomplete dominance

III. Multiple allelism

IV. dominance

A. I, II

B. II, IV

C. II, II

D. I, III,IV

Answer:



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51. When a dihybrid cross is fit into a Punnet square with 16 boxes, the maximum number of different phenotypes available are

A. 8

B. 4

C. 2

D. 16

Answer: B



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52. Sex chromosomes of a female bird are represented by

A. XO

B. XX

C. XY

D. ZW

Answer:



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53. A man can inherit his X chromosome from

A. his maternal grandmother or maternal grandfather.

B. his father

C. his maternal grandfather only

D. his paternal grandfather

Answer: A



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54. Down's syndrome is an example of

A. aneuploidy

B. polyteny

C. polyploidy

D. monoploidy

Answer: A



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55. In a pedigree analysis, $\square = \bigcirc$ represents

- A. unrelated mating
- B. consanguinous mating
- C. affected parents
- D. siblings

Answer: B



56. Which of these is not a Mendelian disorder?

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B. Sickle cell anaemia
- C. Colour blindness
- D. turners syndrome

Answer:

57. Who postulated the mutation theory?

A. G. Mendel

B. Charles Darwin

C. J.B. Lamarck

D. Hugo de Vries

Answer: D



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58. Which of the following represents a test cross?

A. $WwXXww$

B. $WwXXWw$

C. $Ww \times ww$

D. $WW \times wwww$

Answer: C



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59. In which one of the following, complementary gene interaction ratio of 9:7 is observed?

A. Fruit shape in Shepherd's purse

B. Coat colour in mouse

C. Feather colour in fowl

D. Flower colour in pea

Answer: D



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60. Pick out the correct statements.

- i. Haemophilia is a sex linked recessive disease
- ii. Down's syndrome is due to aneuploidy
- iii. Phenylketonuria is an autosomal dominant

gene disorder

iv. Phenylketonuria is an autosomal recessive gene disorder

v. Sickle cell anaemia is an X-linked recessive gene disorder

A. (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

B. (i) and (iii) are correct

C. (ii) and (v) are correct

D. (i), (iv) and (v) are correct

Answer:



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61. ABO blood group in human is an example of

- A. pleiotropism
- B. epistasis
- C. polygenic inheritance
- D. incomplete dominance

Answer:



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62. The dominant epistasis ratio is

A. 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

B. 12 : 3 : 1

C. 9 : 3 : 4

D. 9 : 6 : 1

Answer: B



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63. Match Column I with Column II and find the correct answer.

Column I	Column II
a. Monoploidy	i. $2n - 1$
b. Monosomy	ii. $2n + 1$
c. Nullisomy	iii. $2n + 2$
d. Trisomy	iv. $2n - 2$
e. Tetrasomy	v. n
	vi. $3n$

A. $a - v, b - I, c - iv, d - ii, e - iii$

B. $a - v, b - ii, c - iv, d - I, e - iii$

C. $a - vi, b - v, c - iii, d - iv, e - ii$

D. $a - ii, b - I, c - iii, d - vi, e - v$

Answer: A



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64. In Morgan's experiments on linkage, the percentage of white eyed, miniature winged recombinants in F_2 generation is

A. 1.3

B. 37.2

C. 62.8

D. 73.2

Answer: B



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65. The graphical representation to calculate the probability of all possible genotypes of offspring in a genetic cross is called

- A. Pedigree analysis
- B. Karyotype
- C. Punnett square
- D. Chromosome map

Answer: C



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66. Inheritance of flower colour is an example of incomplete dominance, which is seen

A. Antirrhinum

B. Pisum

C. Solanum

D. Hibiscus

Answer: A



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67. Identify the wrong statement

- A. In male grasshoppers 50% of the sperms have no sex chromosome
- B. Usually female birds produce two types of gametes based on sex chromosomes
- C. The human males have one of their sex chromosomes much shorter than the other
- D. The male fruit fly is heterogametic

Answer:



68. The ABO blood grouping in human beings is an example for

i. Dominance

ii . Incomplete dominance

iii. Co-dominance

iv. Multiple alleles

A. i and ii only

B. ii, iii and iv

C. i, ii and iv

D. iii and is only

Answer: C



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69. Which of the following genotype does not produce any sugar polymer on the surface of the RBC?

A. $I^A I^A$

B. $I^B i$

C. $I^A I^B$

D. ii

Answer: D



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70. Gynaecomastia is a common feature seen in

A. Klinefelter's syndrome

B. Turner's syndrome

C. PKU

D. Cystic fibrosis

Answer:





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71. Haemophilia in man is due to

- A. sex-linked inheritance
- B. sex limited inheritance
- C. sex-influenced inheritance
- D. primary non-disjunction

Answer: A



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72. Which of the following is not a Mendelian disorder ?

A. Haemophilia

B. Cystic fibrosis

C. Colour blindness

D. Turner's Syndrome

Answer:



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