BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

PRINCIPLES OF INHERITANCE AND VARIATION

Example

1. What is criss-cross inheritance?

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2. What are genes ?

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3. What is haplodiploidy?

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4. What is Lyonisation?

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5. Define the unit of heredity.

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6. What are multiple alleles?

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7. What is meant by kin selection?

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8. Define sex linked inheritance.

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9. What are sex linked genes?

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10. Explain the process of Karyotyping.

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11. What is a Karyotype?


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12. Write a brief note on pedigree analysis.


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13. What is aneuploidy?


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14. Distinguish between heterogametic and homogametic sex determination systems?

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15. Differentiate Intersexes from Supersexes.

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16. Distinguish between heterogametic and homogametic sex determination systems?

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17. What is criss-cross inheritance?

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18. What are holandric genes?

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19. Mention the symptoms of Phenylketonuria.

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20. Mention the symptoms of Down's syndrome.

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21. What is haplodiploidy?

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22. What is Lyonisation?

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23. Why are sex linked recessive characters more common in the male human beings?

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24. Differentiate Intersexes from Supersexes.

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25. List any three applications of karyotype.

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26. Explain the genetic basis of ABO blood grouping man.

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27. How is sex determined in human beings?

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28. Explain male heterogamety.

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29. Brief about female heterogamety.

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30. Give an account of genetic control of Rh factor ?

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31. Explain the mode of sex determination in honeybees.

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32. Disccus the genic balance mechanism of sex determination in Drosophila ?

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33. Define sex linked inheritance.

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34. What are extra chromosomal inheritance ? Explain with an example .

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35. Comment on the methods of Eugenics.

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36. Define the unit of heredity.

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37. Name some methods used in the betterment of human race.

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38. What is multiple allelism?

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39. Write the three allelic forms of the gene, controlling blood type? What do they specify?

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40. Which allele of the gene controlling blood type is called 'null' allele? Why?

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41. Who are secretors? Where can antigenic substances detected in them?

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42. What is referred to as the "immunogenic D antigen? Why it is called so? What is the disorder caused due to the incompatibility of this antigen in new borns?

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43. Write about Wiener hypothesis?

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44. What are multiple alleles?

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45. What is meant by kin selection?

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46. What is the role of the queen bee in achieving its reproductive success?

Watch Video Solution

47. Define sex linked inheritance.

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48. What are sex linked genes?

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49. Give examples of X-linked gene inheritance in humans.

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50. What is the pattern of inheritance in haemophilia? Give reason.

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51. Write about the disorder and the name of the gene that is incapable of producing colour sensitive cone cells.

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52. Write about the disorder or condition caused by inheritance of Y-linked genes.

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53. What is karyotyping?

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54. What is karyotyping?

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55. On what basis are human chromosomes classified?

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56. Explain the types of chromosome, based on position of centromere.

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57. Write a brief note on pedigree analysis.

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58. How is a genetic disorder caused?

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59. _____ are examples of mendelian disorders.

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60. What is the role of phenylalanine hydroxylase?

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61. What is the disease caused due to mutation in the gene PAH?

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62. What is aneuploidy?

Watch Video Solution

63. Which disorder is known as Cooley's anaemia? What does this disorder lead to?

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64. Write about the autosomal aneuploid in humans caused by trisomic condition of chromosome-21.

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65. What are the abnormalities in humans, caused by mitotic nondisjunction of sex chromosomes.

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66. Write short notes on the allelic forms that determine ABO blood group.

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67. Which blood group type is known as universal donor? Why?

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68. Who discovered the blood group that is known as universal recipient?

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69. Explain Rh factor in brief.

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70. Do animals have antigens on the sur-face of RBC's as in humans. Justfiy

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71. Which disease results in the lack of thromboplastin? .

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72. Write about the condensed body observed Barr and Bertram.

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73. Males have one X chromosome. Females have two X chromosomes. How is this dosage difference compensted?

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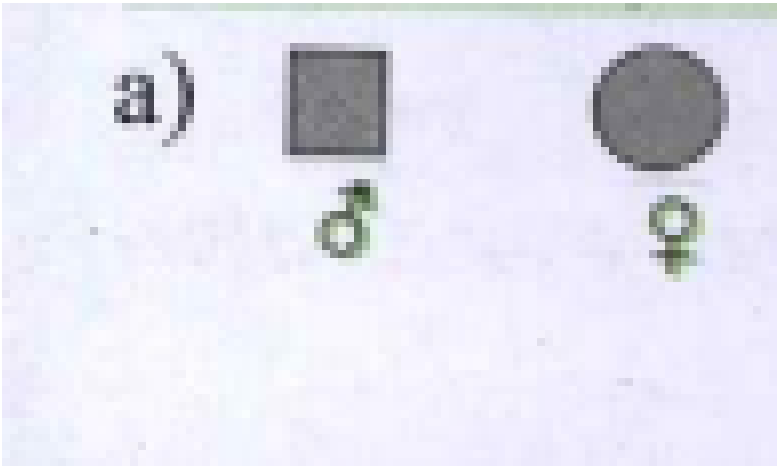
74. Identify the following symbols used in pedigree charts and give its explanatin:



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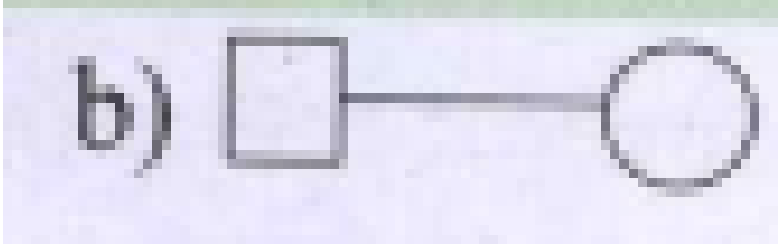

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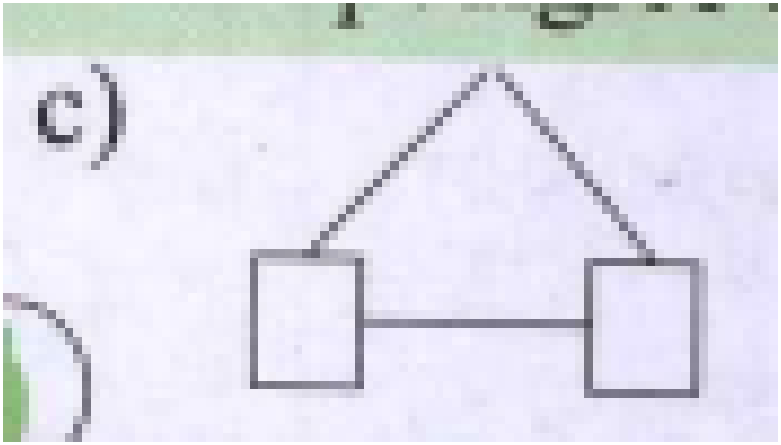

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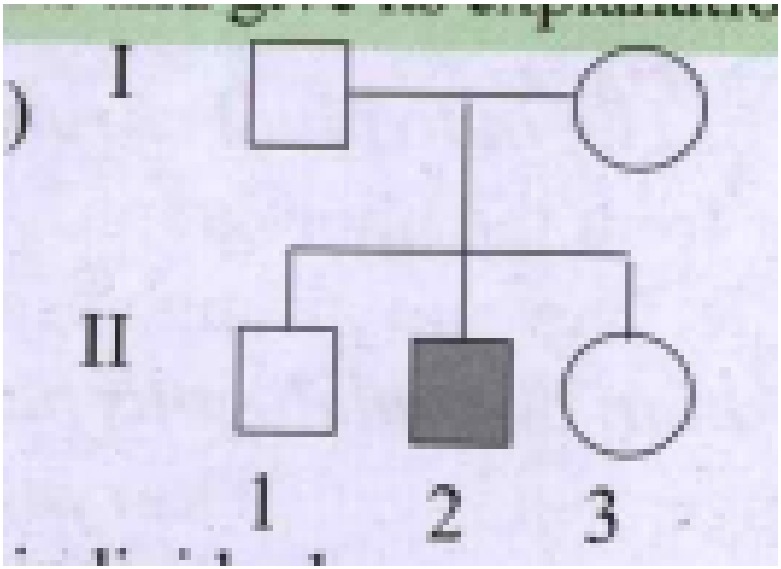

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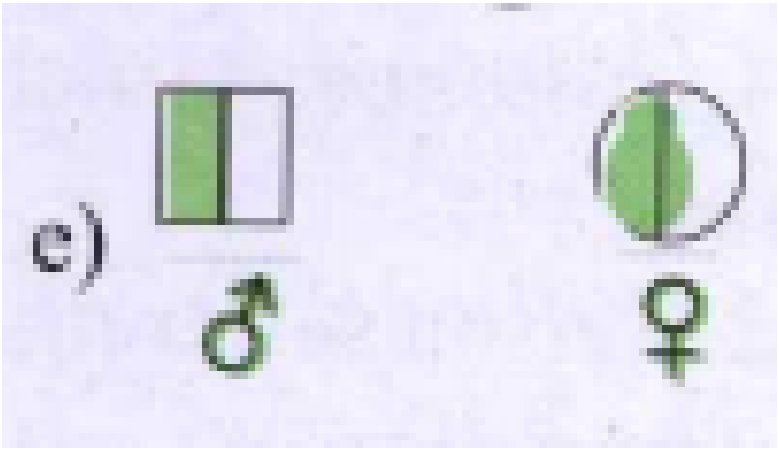

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79. How is karyotype prepared? What are the advantages of chromosome banding?

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80. Write notes on Mendelian disorders.

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81. Explain the disease caused due to the absence of melanin.

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82. Explain the mode of sex determination in honeybees.

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83. What happens when errors occur during cell division? Explain in brief.

Watch Video Solution

84. Write about the autosomal aneuploid in humans caused by trisomic condition of chromosome-21.

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85. The number of chromosomes is a diploid cell of Drosophila is _____

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86. What happens when two different in compatible bloods are mixed? What is the reason for this?

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87. Define HDN. How can it be prevented?

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88. What does current analysis of Y-chromosome reveal and explain its role in male development?

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89. Does Rh incompatibility have any significance in child birth? Justify it.

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90. Give a schematic diagram to show inheritance of colourblindness in their grand children.

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91. A colorblind man marries a women with normal sight who has no history of color blindness in her family. What is the probability of their grandson being colorblind?

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92. Which autosomal recessive disorder is caused due to excessive destruction of RBC?

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93. What is the disease caused caused by the presence of 47 chromosomes in humans? Explain it.

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94. What is the disease caused by the presence of 45 chromosomes in human? Explain it.

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Exercise

1. Mangolism is a genetic disorder which is caused by the presence of an extra chromosome number.

A. 20

B. 21

C. 4

D. 23

Answer:

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2. Which of the following phenotypes is not possible in the progeny of the parental genotypic combination $I^AI^OXI^AI^B$?

A. AB

B. O

C. A

D. B

Answer:

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3. Improvement of human race by encouraging the healthy persons to marry early and produce large number of childern is called

A. Positive eugenics

B. Negative enugeniucs

C. Positive euthenics

D. Positive euphenics

Answer:

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4. Which enzyme is produced by I^A allele?

A. N-acetyl galactose transferase

B. Galactose transferase

C. Phosphoryl transferase

D. No transferase enzyme is produced

Answer:

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5. During karyotyping, at which state will colchicine arrest cell division.

A. Prophase stage

B. Metaphase stage

C. Telophase stage

D. Anaphase stage

Answer:

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12. Differentiate Intersexes from Supersexes.

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13. What is meant by cytoplasmic inheritance ?

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14. Explain with an example.

Watch Video Solution

15. Which blood group type is known as universal donor? Why?

Watch Video Solution

16. What happens when errors occur during cell division? Explain in brief.

Watch Video Solution

17. How are Mendelian disorders transmitted?

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18. What are prions? Name one human diseases and cattle disease caused by prions.

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19. Explain Rh factor in brief.

Watch Video Solution

20. Which autosomal recessive disorder is caused due to excessive destruction of RBC?

Watch Video Solution

21. Explain it write about its classification.

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22. What will be the phenotype of children when a color blind man marries a normal

visioned woman?

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23. Give a schematic diagram to show inheritance of colourblindness in their grand children.

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24. Haemophilia is more common in males because it is a

A. Recessive character carried by Y-chromosome

B. Dominant character carried by Y-chromosome

C. Dominant trait carried by X-chromosome

D. Recessive trait carried by X-chromosome

Answer:

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25. ABO blood group in man is controlled by

A. Multiple alleles

B. Lethal genes

C. Sex linked genes

D. Y-linked genes

Answer:

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

A. $I^A I^B$ and $I^O I^O$

B. $I^A I^O$ and $I^B I^O$

C. $I^B I^B$ and $I^A I^A$

D. $I^A I^A$ and $I^O I^O$

Answer:

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27. Which of the following is not correct?

A. Three or more alleles of a trait in the population are called multiple alleles.

B. A normal gene undergoes mutations to form many alleles

C. Multiple alleles map at different loci of a chromosome

D. A diploid organism has only two alleles out of many in the population.

Answer:

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28. Which of the following phenotypes in the progeny are possible from the parental combination AxB?

A. A and B only

B. A, B and AB only

C. AB only

D. A, B, AB and O

Answer:

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29. Which of the following phenotypes is not possible in the progeny of the parental genotypic combination $I^A I^O X I^A I^B$?

A. AB

B. O

C. A

D. B

Answer:

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30. Which of the following is true about Rh factor in the offspring of a parental combination DdXDd (both Rh positive)?

A. All will be Rh-positive

B. Half will be Rh positive

C. About 3/4 will be Rh negative

D. About one fourth will be Rh negative

Answer:

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31. What can be the blood group of offspring when both parents have AB blood group?

A. AB only

B. A, B and AB

C. A, B AB and O

D. A and B only

Answer:

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32. If the childs blood group is 'O' and fathers blood group is 'A' and mother's blood group is 'B' the genetype of the parents will be

A. I^AI^A and I^BI^O

B. I^AI^O and I^BI^O

C. I^AI^O and I^OI^O

D. I^OI^O and I^BI^B

Answer:

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33. XO type of sex determination and XY type of sex determination are examples of.

A. Male heterogamety

B. Female heterogamety

C. Male homogamety

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer:

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34. In an accident there is great loss of blood and there is no time to analyse the blood group which blood can be safely transferred?

A. O' and Rh negative

B. O' and Rh positive

C. B' and Rh negative

D. AB' and Rh positive

Answer:

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35. Father of a child is colour blind and mother is carrier for colour blindness, the possibility of the child being colour blind is.....

A. 0.25

B. 0.5

C. 1

D. 0.75

Answer:

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36. A marriage between a colourblind man and a normal woman produces

A. All carrier daughters and normal sons

B. 50% carrier daughers, 50% normal daughters

C. 50% colour blind sons, 50% normal sons

D. All carrier offsprings

Answer:

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37. Mangolism is a genetic disorder which is caused by the presence of an extra chromosome number.

A. 20

B. 21

C. 4

D. 23

Answer:

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38. Klinefclter's syndrome is characterized by a karyotype of ..... .

A. XXY

B. XO

C. XXX

D. XXY

Answer:

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39. Females with Turners' syndrome have

A. Small uterus

B. Rudimentary ovaries

C. Underdeveloped breasts

D. All of thses

Answer:

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40. Patau's syndrome is also referred to as .....

A. 13- Trisomy

B. 18- Trisomy

C. 21- Trisomy

D. None of these

Answer:

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41. Who is the founder of Modern Eugenics movement?

A. Mendel

B. Darwin

C. Francis Galton

D. Karl Pearson

Answer:

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42. Improvement of human race by encouraging the healthy persons to marry early and produce large number of childern is called

A. Positive eugenics

B. Negative eugenics

C. Positive euthenics

D. Positive euphenics

Answer:

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43. The _____ deals with the control of several inherited human diseases especially inborn errors metabolism.

A. Euphenics

B. Eugenics

C. Euthenics

D. All of thses

Answer:

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44. "Universal Donor" and "Universal Recipients" blood group are _____ and _____ respectively

A. AB, O

B. O, AB

C. A, B

D. B, A

Answer:

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45. ZW-ZZ system of sex determination occurs in

A. Fishes

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. All of thses

Answer:

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46. Co-dominant blood group is

A. A

B. AB

C. B

D. O

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

47. Which of the following is incorrect regarding ZW-ZZ type of sex determination?

A. It occurs in birds and some reptiles

B. Females are homogametic and males are heterogametic

C. Male produces two types of gametes

D. It occurs in gypsy moth

Answer:

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48. Who discovered antigens on the surface of RBC?

A. Bernstein

B. Landsteiner

C. Wiener

D. Bertram

Answer:

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49. Who discovered the blood group that is known as universal recipient?

A. Landsteiner and Barr

B. Barr and Bertram

C. Wiener and Ernst

D. De Castelle and Sturli

Answer:

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50. On which chromosome is the autosomal alleles that determine blood group located?

A. Chromosome 6

B. Chromosome 3

C. Chromosome 9

D. Chromosome 7

Answer:

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51. Which enzyme is produced by I^A allele?

A. N-acetyl galactose transferase

B. Galactose transferase

C. Phosphoryl transferase

D. No transferase enzyme is produced

Answer:

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52. Which enzyme is produced by I^A allele?

A. N-acetyl galactose transferase

B. Galactose transferase

C. Phosphoryl transferase

D. None of the above

Answer:

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53. Which allele of the gene controlling blood type is called 'null' allele? Why?

A. I^A

B. I^B

C. I^O

D. $I^A B$

Answer:

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54. When should anti D antibodies be administered to mother to prevent erthroblastosis foetalis?

A. 4th and 8th week

B. 28th and 34 week

C. 12th and 14th week

D. 36 and 40th week

Answer:

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55. How many genes are present in X chromosome?

A. 100 genes

B. 500 genes

C. 1000 genes

D. 1500 genes

Answer:

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56. Which organism does not show XX-XO type of sex determination?

A. Drosophila

B. Bugs

C. Cockroaches

D. Grasshoppers

Answer:

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57. Which method of sex determination is called Lygaeus type?

A. XX-XO types

B. XX-XY type

C. ZO-ZZ type

D. ZW-ZZ type

Answer:

58. Give the type of sex determination in Drosophila

A. XX-XO types

B. XX-XY type

C. ZO-ZZ type

D. ZW-ZZ type

Answer:

59. Which disease is also known as bleeder's disease?

A. Haemophilia

B. Anaemia

C. Thalassemia

D. Aleukemia

Answer:

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60. Haemophilia is caused byt

A. Dominant X-linked gene

B. Recessive X-linked gene

C. Dominant Y-linked gene

D. Recessive Y-linked gene

Answer:

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61. When normal visioned man marries a colour blind women.

A. All sons will be normal visioned

B. All daughters will be colour blind

C. All sons will be colour blind

D. All children will be colour blind

Answer:

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62. The genes for hypertrichosis are transmitted directly from

A. Father to daughter

B. Mother to daughter

C. Mother to son

D. Father to son

Answer:

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63. During karyotyping, at which state will colchicine arrest cell division.

A. Prophase stage

B. Metaphase stage

C. Telophase stage

D. Anaphase stage

Answer:

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64. Which of these is not a Mendelian disorder?

A. Thalassemia

B. Phenylketonuria

C. Sickle cell anaemia

D. Erythremia

Answer:

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65. Which is an allosomal abnormality in humans.

A. Turner's syndrome

B. Down's syndrome

C. Patau's syndrome

D. Cushing's syndrome

Answer:

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66. Failure of chromatids to segregate during cell division and resulting in gain or loss of chromosomes is called.

A. Polyploidy

B. Aneuploidy

C. Haplodiploidy

D. Tetraploidy

Answer:

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67. Patau's syndrome is also referred to as .....

A. Trisomy-21

B. Trisomy-13

C. Trisomy-18

D. Trisomy-22

Answer:

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68. Down's syndrome is trisomic condition of

A. Chromosome 21

B. Chromosome 18

C. Chromosome 13

D. Chromosome 22

Answer:

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69. Incompatibility reaction is not seen when

A. A blood group person receives AB blood

B. O blood group person receives A blood

C. Rh positive person receives Rh negative blood

D. B blood group person receives AB blood

Answer:

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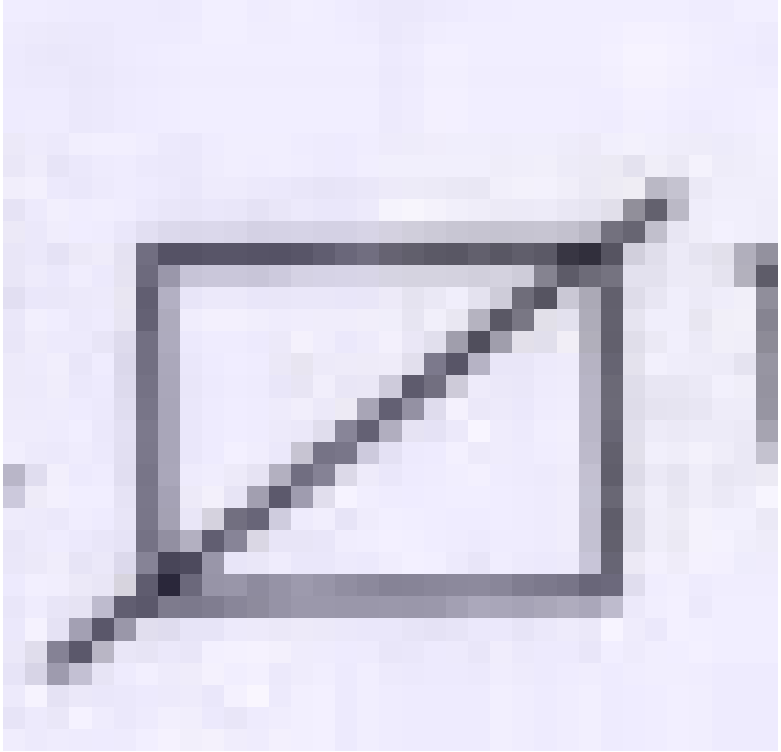
70. Which is the correct explanation of the symbol used in pedigree charts?



A. Abortion or still birth

B. Sex unspecified

C. Death

D. Carrier of sex linked recessives

Answer:

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71. Haplodiploidy is seen in

A. Ants

B. Drosophila

C. Cockroaches

D. Moths

Answer:

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72. Females who are carriers of the discease, Haemophilia transmit the disease to

A. 25% of their sons

B. 25% of their daughters

C. 50% of their daughters

D. 50% of their sons

Answer:

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73. Albinism is caused due to the absence of the pigment

A. Phthalocyanine

B. Alizarin

C. Melanin

D. Anthocyanin

Answer:

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74. Which is not a sympton of Huntington's chorea?

A. Progressive degeneration of the nerovus system

B. Mental and physical deterioration

C. Increased separation between the eyes

D. Involuntary jerking of the body.

Answer:

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75. Person with Klinefelter's syndrome have

A. 44 AA + XO chromosomes

B. 44 AA + XXY chromosomes

C. 45 AA + XYY chromosomes

D. 43 AA + XO chromosomes

Answer:

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76. Phenylalanine hydroxylase is essential for the conversion of

A. Phenylalanine to tyrosine

B. 3,4 dihydroxy phenylalanine to melanin

C. Phenylalanine to alanine

D. 3,4 dihydroxy phenylalanine to lysine. \

Answer:

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77. Match the following

1. Haemophilia	-	a) Autosomal recessive gene
2. Huntington's chorea	-	b) Recessive X-linked gene
3. Phenylketonuria	-	c) Inheritance of Y-linked genes
4. Hypertrichosis	-	d) Autosomal dominant lethal gene

A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

B. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Answer:

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78. ZW-ZZ system of sex determination occurs in

A. (i) and (iv) are correct

B. (ii) and (iv) are correct

C. (i) and (iii) are correct

D. (iii) and (iv) are correct

Answer:

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79. The sex chromosome in Turner's syndrome is

A. XO

B. XXY

C. XYY

D. XXO

Answer:

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80. An idiogram refers to

A. the diagram showing incompatibility of blood groups

B. the diagrammatic representation of chromosomes

C. the phenotypic combinations of alleles

D. diagram showing the inheritance pahtway for specific phenotypic characters.

Answer:

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81. ..... Is used in gender identification

A. Pedigree analysis

B. ABO grouping

C. Karyotyping

D. Genetic linkage analysis

Answer:

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82. What can be the blood group of children when father is AB and mother is O group?

A. A and B groups

B. AB and B groups

C. AB and O groups

D. AB and A groups

Answer:

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83. If the child's blood group is 'B' and father's blood group is 'A' and mother's blood group is 'AB', what is the genotype of the father and mother?

A. I^AI^A, I^AI^B

B. I^OI^A, I^BI^O

C. I^AI^O, I^AI^B

D. I^AI^A, I^OI^O

Answer:

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84. The genotypes of a husband and wife are $I^A I^B$ and $I^A I^O$. Among the blood types of children, how many different genotypes and phenotypes are possible?

A. 2 genotypes and 3 phenotypes

B. 4 genotypes and 3 phenotypes

C. 4 genotypes and 4 phenotypes

D. 3 genotypes and 3 phenotypes

Answer:

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85. In ABO blood grouping, how many genotypes show codominace?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:

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86. A person of AB negative blood group met with an accident and is need of blood transfusion. Which blood group is not safe to be administered to this person?

A. AB negative

B. A negative

C. O negative

D. O Positive

Answer:

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87. Which blood type is considered as a universal donor?

A. O positive

B. O negative

C. AB positive

D. AB negative

Answer:

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88. What will be the genotypes of parents if they produce offspring with all the four blood groups A, B, AB and O ?

A. $I^A I^O$, $I^B I^O$

B. $I^A I^A$, $I^B I^B$

C. $I^A I^A$, $I^B I^O$

D. $I^A I^O$, $I^B I^B$

Answer:

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89. When the genotypes of the parents are $I^A I^A$ and $I^B I^O$, which blood group is not possible in the offspring?

A. A and AB groups

B. O group

C. O and AB groups

D. B and AB groups

Answer:

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90. Rh incompatibility problems canoccur during pregnancy is mother is ..... and child is .....

A. Rh positive, Rh negative

B. Rh positive, Rh negative

C. Rh negative, Rh positive

D. Rh negative, Rh negative

Answer:

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91. The genotype of a plant showing the dominant phenotype can be determined by

A. $R^O r^Y$

B. $R^O r$

C. $r r^Y$

D. $R^Z r$

Answer:

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92. A mother of blood type O has a child of O group. The blood type of father is .....

A. A or B

B. O only

C. AB only

D. A or B or O

Answer:

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93. Which couple can produce children with all the 4 types of blood group

A. AxAB

B. BxAB

C. AxB

D. ABxO

Answer:

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94. In each of the following questions, there are two statements. One is assertion (A) and other is reasoning (R) . Mark the correct

answer as

If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A.

if both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

If A is true but R is false

If both A and R are false Assertion (A) : Pedigree is same in colour blindness and haemohilia Reason (R) : Colour blindness and haemophilia are X-linked recessive traits

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95. (A): Trisomic condition of chromosome-21 results in Down's syndrome

Reason (R): Mitotic or meiotic non-disjunction of sex chromosomes causes autosomal abnormalities.

A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A.

B. if both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false Assertion

Answer:

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96. (A) : Person with Turner's syndrome have 47 chromosomes. Reason (R) : Turner's syndrome is also knownas (44AA+XX) syndrome.

A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A.

B. if both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false Assertion

Answer:

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97. In each of the following questions, there are two statements. One is assertion (A) and other is reasoning (R) . Mark the correct

answer as

If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A.

if both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

If A is true but R is false

If both A and R are false Assertion (A) : Pedigree is same in colour blindness and haemohilia Reason (R) : Colour blindness and haemophilia are X-linked recessive traits

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