



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION

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?



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



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

in a population?



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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11. What are fossils?



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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 ?



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



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 suggests that the genetic make-up of the tall parent can be depicted as

A. TTWW

B. TTww

C. TtWW

D. TtWw

Answer:



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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 grass

D. all of the above

Answer:



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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:



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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 ?



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



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6. Write a brief note on Homologous and analogous organs.



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7. Which one of the following prussian blue colour ?



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



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



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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?



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



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



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