

BIOLOGY

41. Analysis of traits in a several of generations of a family is called as
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 88]
- (1) Pedigree analysis
 - (2) Linkage
 - (3) Independent assortment
 - (4) Recombination
42. In sickle cell anaemia ____ is replaced by 'Val' at ____ position
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 90]
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Gly, 6 th | (2) Glu, 5 th |
| (3) Glu, 6 th | (4) Gly, 5 th |
43. α -Thalassemia is caused due to change in chromosome no ____.
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 91]
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 11 | (2) 16 |
| (3) 21 | (4) 23 |
44. Phenylketonuria is an ____ disorder.
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 91]
- (1) autosomal recessive
 - (2) autosomal dominant
 - (3) X linked dominant
 - (4) X linked recessive
45. Which of the following disorder is caused due to aneuploidy?
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 91]
- (1) Sickle cell anaemia
 - (2) Phenylketonuria
 - (3) Turner's syndrome
 - (4) Cystic fibrosis
46. Gynaecomastia is seen in the person¹ suffering from [NCERT XII Pg. No. 92]
- (1) Sickle cell anaemia
 - (2) Klinefelter's syndrome
 - (3) Down syndrome
 - (4) Turners syndrome
47. Out of 200 seeds how many seeds will bear genotype with seed colour trait heterozygous dominant and seed shape gene recessive? [NCERT XII Pg. No. 92]
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) 25 | (2) 50 |
| (3) 75 | (4) 100 |
48. A cross between TTYy \times TtYy how many individuals bear the Phenotype tall and yellow? [NCERT XII Pg. No. 94]
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (1) 25% | (2) 50% |
| (3) 75% | (4) 100% |
49. Genes on a chromosome were mapped for the first time by the scientist -
[NCERT XII Pg. No. 83]
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Henking | (2) Sturtevant |
| (3) Willkins | (4) Sutton |
50. A diploid organism is heterozygous for 4 loci, how many types of gametes can be produced? [NCERT XII Pg. No. 94]
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 4 | (2) 8 |
| (3) 16 | (4) 32 |