

BIOLOGY

51. Which law was proposed based on dihybrid cross? [NCERT XII Pg. No. 80]
 (1) Law of dominance
 (2) Law of segregation
 (3) Law of independent assortment
 (4) Both (1) and (2)
52. Unrecognition of Mendel's principles of genetics in till 1900s was due to [NCERT XII Pg. No. 81]
 (1) Very good communication systems in that time
 (2) Factors being unstable
 (3) Usage of mathematics in biology
 (4) Both (1) and (3)
53. Seeds with yellow round phenotype in a dihybrid cross is [NCERT XII Pg. No. 80]
 (1) $\frac{9}{16}$ (2) $\frac{4}{16}$
 (3) $\frac{3}{16}$ (4) $\frac{1}{16}$
54. How many different genotypes and phenotypes are formed in typical dihybrid cross respectively? [NCERT XII Pg. No. 79]
 (1) 9, 3 (2) 6, 4
 (3) 9, 4 (4) 3, 9
55. Best example for incomplete dominance is [NCERT XII Pg. No. 76]
 (1) AB blood group in man
 (2) Flower colour in Dog-flower
 (3) Skin tone in man
 (4) Plant height in *Pisum*
56. Total number of phenotypes w.r.t. trait of flower colour in an *Antirrhinum* plant is [NCERT XII Pg. No. 76]
 (1) two (2) three
 (3) six (4) four
57. Breathing is commonly known as [NCERT XI Pg. No. 268]
 (1) Respiration
 (2) Transpiration
 (3) Cardiac Ventilation
 (4) Guttation
58. Branchial respiration is respiration through [NCERT XI Pg. No. 268]
 (1) Green glands (2) Nephridia
 (3) Lungs (4) Gills
59. The only vertebrate to use branchial respiration is - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 268]
 (1) Amphibians
 (2) Reptiles
 (3) Fishes
 (4) Aquatic mammals
60. The function of salivary amylase is - [NCERT XI Pg. No. 262]
 (1) hydrolysis of 30% of starch
 (2) oxidation of cellulose
 (3) hydrolysis of 100% starch
 (4) reduction of glycogen