

# Principles of Inheritance and Variation

## CASE STUDY / PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

1

Read the following and answer any four questions from 1(i) to 1(v) given below:

Prashant wanted to find the genotype of a pea plant bearing purple coloured flowers in his kitchen garden. For this, he crossed purple flowered plant with white flowered plant. As a result, all plants which were produced had purple flower only. Upon selfing these plants, 75 purple flower plants and 25 white flower plants were produced. Now, he can determine the genotype of a purple flowered plant by crossing it with a white flowered plant.

- (i) Which of the following cannot be derived from the crosses done by Prashant?

  - (a) Mendel's law of segregation
  - (b) Mendel's law of dominance
  - (c) Mendel's law of independent assortment
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)

(ii) To determine the genotype of a purple flowered plant, Prashant crossed this plant with a white flowered plant. This cross represents a

  - (a) test cross
  - (b) dihybrid cross
  - (c) reciprocal cross
  - (d) trihybrid cross.

(iii) In white flowered plant, allele is expressed in

  - (a) heterozygous condition only
  - (b) homozygous condition only
  - (c)  $F_3$  generation
  - (d) both homozygous and heterozygous condition.

(iv) The character, i.e., purple colour of the flowers that appeared in the first filial generation is called

  - (a) recessive character
  - (b) dominant character
  - (c) holandric character
  - (d) lethal character.

(v) Assertion : A geneticist crossed two plants and he obtained 50% purple flowered plants and 50% white flowered plants.  
Reasons : Purple coloured flower plant might be heterozygous.

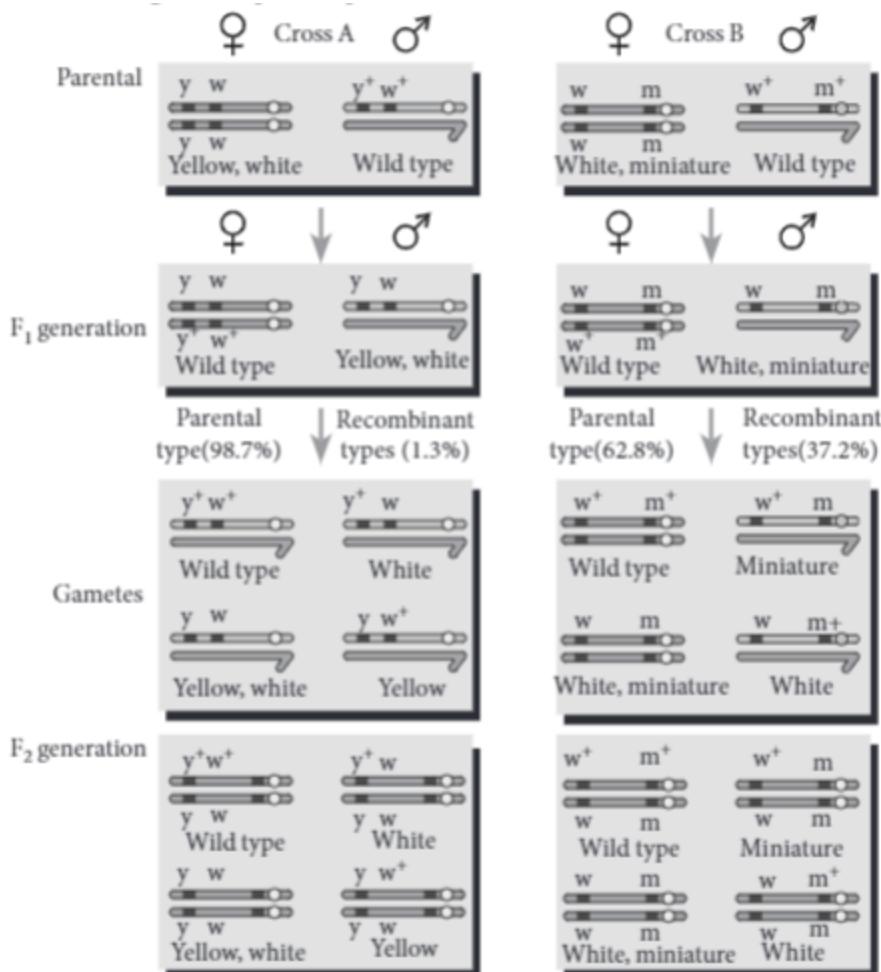
  - (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**2**

Read the following and answer any four questions from 2(i) to 2(v) given below:

During a study of inheritance of two genes, teacher asked students to perform an experiment. The students crossed white eyed, yellow-bodied female *Drosophila* with a red eyed, brown-bodied male *Drosophila* (i.e., wild). They observed that progenies in F<sub>2</sub> generation had 1.3 percent recombinants and 98.7 percent parental type combinations. The experimental cross with results is shown in the given figure. [Note: Dominant wild type alleles are represented with (+) sign in superscript.]



- (i) By conducting the given experiment, teacher can conclude that
- Genes for eye colour and body colour are linked
  - Genes for eye colour and body colour show complete linkage
  - Linked gene remain together and are inherited
- (a) A and B only      (b) B only      (c) A and C only      (d) A, B and C
- (ii) Teacher asked to conduct an experiment on *Drosophila* because
- the male and female flies are easily distinguishable
  - it completes its life cycle in about two weeks
  - a single mating could produce a large number of progeny flies
  - all of these.

- (iii) Genes white eyed and yellow bodied located very close to one another on the same chromosome tend to be transmitted together are called  
(a) allelomorphs      (b) identical genes      (c) linked genes      (d) recessive genes.
- (iv) Select the correct statement regarding the given experiment.  
(a) The physical distance between two genes determines strength of linkage.  
(b) The physical distance between two genes determines frequency of crossing over.  
(c) The two linked genes always segregate independently of each other.  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- (v) Assertion : When yellow bodied, white eyed *Drosophila* females were hybridised with brown-bodied, red eyed males; and  $F_1$  progeny was intercrossed,  $F_2$  ratio deviated from 9 : 3 : 3 : 1.  
Reason : When two genes in a dihybrid are on the same chromosome, the proportion of parental gene combinations are much higher than the non-parental type.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

### 3

Read the following and answer any four questions from 3(i) to 3(v) given below:

Turner's syndrome is an example of monosomy. It is formed by the union of an allosome free egg and a normal 'X' containing sperm or a normal egg and an allosome free sperm. The individual has  $2n = 45$  chromosomes ( $44 + X0$ ) instead of 46. Such individuals are sterile females who have rudimentary ovaries, under developed breasts, small uterus, short stature, webbed neck and abnormal intelligence. They may not menstruate or ovulate. This disorder can be treated by giving female sex hormone to the women from the age of puberty to make them develop breasts and have menstruation. This makes them feel more normal.

- (i) Number of barr body present in a female with Turner's syndrome is  
(a) 0      (b) 1      (c) 2      (d)  $< 2$ .
- (ii) Turner's syndrome is an example of  
(a) aneuploidy      (b) euploidy  
(c) polyploidy      (d) autosomal abnormality.
- (iii) Turner's syndrome is a/an  
(a) autosomal recessive Mendelian disorder      (b) autosomal dominant Mendelian disorder  
(c) sex linked Mendelian disorder      (d) chromosomal disorder.
- (iv) Which of the following statements regarding Turner's syndrome is incorrect?  
(a) It is a case of monosomy of chromosomes.  
(b) The suffering individual is a sterile female having one 'X' chromosome missing in the cells.  
(c) The problem is due to an extra chromosome.  
(d) The individual are of short stature.
- (v) Assertion : Turner's syndrome is caused due to absence of any one of the X and Y sex chromosome.  
Reason : Individuals suffering from Turner's syndrome show masculine as well as feminine development.  
(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Read the following and answer any four questions from 4(i) to 4(v) given below:**

According to Mendel, one gene controls the expression of one character only. The ability of a gene to have multiple phenotypic effect because it influences a number of characters is an exception. The gene having a multiple phenotypic effect because of its ability to control of two or more characters can be seen in cotton. In cotton, a gene for the lint also influences the height of plant, size of the ball, number of ovules and viability of seeds.

- (i) Genes with multiple phenotypic effects are known as
 

(a) hydrostatic genes	(b) duplicate genes
(c) pleiotropic genes	(d) complimentary genes.
- (ii) Which of the following disorder is an example of genes with multiple phenotypic effects?
 

(a) Phenylketonuria	(b) Haemophilia	(c) Sickle cell anaemia	(d) Both (a) and (c)
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- (iii) Which of the following is an example of gene with multiple phenotypic effect?
 

(a) <i>Drosophila</i> white eye mutation	(b) Kernel colour in wheat
(c) Height in human beings	(d) Skin colour in human beings
- (iv) Which of the following statements is not correct regarding genes with multiple phenotypic effect?
 

(a) It is not essential that all the traits are equally influenced.	(b) Occasionally a number of related changes are caused by a gene.
(c) It occurs due to effect of the gene on two or more inter-related metabolic pathways.	(d) None of these
- (v) **Assertion :** In garden pea, the gene which controls the flower colour also controls the colour of the seed coat and presence of red spots in the leaf axils.  
**Reason :** A pleiotropic gene influences more than one trait.
 

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.	(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Read the following and answer any four questions from 5(i) to 5(v) given below:**

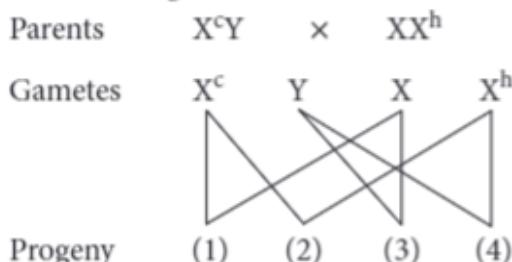
Haemophilia is a sex linked disease which is also known as bleeder's disease as the patient will continue to bleed even from a minor cut since he or she does not possess the natural phenomenon of blood clotting due to absence of anti-haemophilic globulin or factor VIII and plasma thromboplastin factor IX essential for it. As a result of continuous bleeding the patient may die of blood loss. Colour blindness is another type of sex linked trait in which the eye fails to distinguish red and green colours. Vision is however, not affected and the colour blind can, lead a normal life, reading, writing and driving (distinguishing traffic lights by their position).

- (i) If a haemophilic man marries a woman whose father was haemophilic and mother was normal then which of the following holds true for their progenies?
 

(a) Of the total number of daughters, 50% daughters are carrier and 50% are haemophilic.	(b) All the daughters are haemophilic.
(c) All sons are haemophilic and all daughters are normal.	(d) All sons are normal, all daughters are carriers.

- (ii) A man whose father was colourblind and mother was normal marries a woman whose father was haemophilic and mother was normal. Which of the following is true for their progenies? [Note: Percentage is from the total number of progenies.]
- 25% female progenies carry the gene for both haemophilia and colourblindness.
  - 25% male progenies carry only the gene of colourblindness.
  - 25% female progenies carry only the gene of colourblindness.
  - 25% male progenies and 25% female progenies carry the gene of haemophilia.
- (iii) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding haemophilia?
- It is a dominant disease.
  - A single protein involved in clotting of blood is affected.
  - It is recessive disease.
  - It is Mendelian disorder.
- (iv) Anup is having colourblindness and is married to Soni who is normal. What is the chance that their son will have the disease?
- 100%
  - 50%
  - 25%
  - 0%

(v) Refer to the given cross.



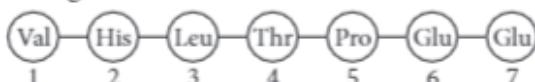
Select the correct option regarding 1, 2, 3 and 4.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colourblind carrier female</li> <li>2. Colourblind haemophilic female</li> <li>3. Normal male</li> <li>4. Haemophilic male</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colourblind people</li> <li>2. Haemophilic female</li> <li>3. Normal male</li> <li>4. Haemophilic male</li> </ol>    |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colourblind female</li> <li>2. Colourblind and haemophilic female</li> <li>3. Normal male</li> <li>4. Normal male</li> </ol>          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colourblind carrier female</li> <li>2. Normal female</li> <li>3. Normal male</li> <li>4. Haemophilic male</li> </ol> |

**6**

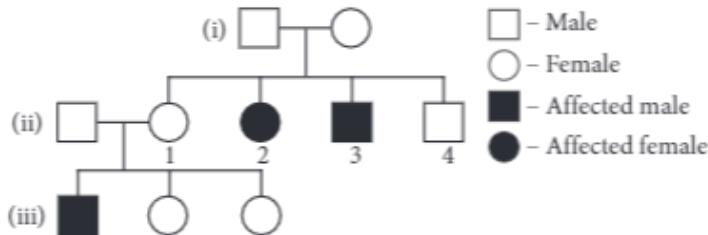
Read the following and answer any four questions from 6(i) to 6(v) given below:

A relevant portion of  $\beta$ -chain of haemoglobin of a normal human is as follows



The codon for the sixth amino acid is GAG. The sixth codon GAG mutates to GAA as a result of mutation X and into GUG as a result of mutation Y.

- (i) Which of the following is incorrect statement?
- Mutation X carries no change in shape of red blood cells.
  - Mutation Y causes change in shape of red blood cell shape.
  - Both mutations X and Y causes change in shape of red blood cell shape.
  - Both (a) and (b)



### Genotypes of parents

- (a) Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>  
 (b) Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>  
 (c) Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>  
 (d) Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>

### Genotypes of 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> child in F<sub>1</sub>

- Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>  
 Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>, Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>  
 Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>A</sup>, Hb<sup>S</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>  
 Hb<sup>A</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>, Hb<sup>S</sup> Hb<sup>S</sup>

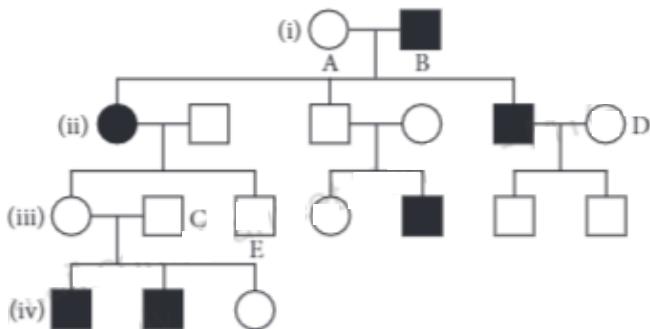
7

Read the following and answer any four questions from 7(i) to 7(v) given below:

Study the two cases carefully regarding the pattern of inheritance of disease.

Case	Mother	Father	Children
Case I	With disease	Normal	Sons always with diseases
Case II	With disease	Normal	Sons and daughters could show disease

(v) Study the given pedigree chart showing the inheritance pattern as case II.



What will be the genotype of individuals A, B, C, D and E respectively?

- (a) Aa, aa, aa, AA, aa      (b) Aa, aa, Aa, AA, Aa  
 (c) Aa, Aa, aa, AA, AA      (d) Aa, AA, Aa, Aa, aa

**8**

Read the following and answer any four questions from 8(i) to 8(v) given below:

In a plant species that follows Mendelian inheritance yellow flower colour is dominant over white and round fruit shape is dominant over elongated. Crossing was performed between two purelines-one having yellow-flower and round fruit and another with white flower and elongated fruits. About 20 plants survived in  $F_1$  progeny. Plants of  $F_1$  were allowed to self fertilise and about 960 plants survived in  $F_2$ .

- (i) How many plants would have yellow flower and round fruit in  $F_1$  generation?  
 (a) 20      (b) 10      (c) 5      (d) 0
- (ii) How many plants would have yellow flower and round fruit in  $F_2$  generation?  
 (a) 960      (b) 540      (c) 180      (d) 60
- (iii) Which of the following is correct for the condition when plant heterozygous for yellow flower and round fruit is back crossed with the double recessive parent?  
 (a) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 ratio of phenotype only      (b) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 ratio of genotype only  
 (c) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 ratio of phenotype only      (d) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 ratio of phenotype and genotype
- (iv) When the plant heterozygous for yellow flower and round fruit are self crossed, then the plant with yellow flower and elongated fruit will be represented by the genotype  
 (a) YyRr, YyRR, YYRr      (b) Yyrr, YYrr, yyrr  
 (c) yyRr, yyRR      (d) Yyrr, YYrr.
- (v) The given Punnett's square represents the pattern of inheritance in a dihybrid cross where yellow flower and round fruit (R) condition is dominant over white flower (y) and elongated fruit (r) condition.

$\frac{\text{♀}}{\text{♂}}$	YR	Yr	yR	yr
YR	A	E	I	M
Yr	B	F	J	N
yR	C	G	K	D
yr	D	H	L	P

Plant 'C' will produce fruits with the genotype identical to fruits produced by the plant of  
 (a) type H      (b) type E      (c) type K      (d) type I.

**Read the following and answer any four questions from 9(i) to 9(v) given below:**

ABO blood groups in human beings are controlled by the gene  $I$ . The gene  $I$  has three alleles,  $I^A$ ,  $I^B$  and  $i$ . Since there are three different alleles six different genotypes are possible. If two persons with 'AB' blood group marry and have sufficient large number of children, their children could be classified as 'A' blood group : 'AB' blood group : B blood group in 1 : 2 : 1 ratio. Modern technique of protein electrophoresis reveals presence of both 'A' and 'B' type proteins in 'AB' blood group individuals.



Genotypes	Blood groups
$I^A I^B$	(I)
$I^B i, \underline{(II)}$	B
<u>(III)</u>	O
$I^A I^A, \underline{(IV)}$	$I^A$

- |     | (I) | (II)      | (III)     | (IV)    |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (a) | O   | $I^B I^B$ | $I^B i$   | $I^A i$ |
| (b) | AB  | $I^A i$   | $I^A I^B$ | $IBi$   |
| (c) | AB  | $I^B I^B$ | $ii$      | $I^A i$ |
| (d) | O   | $I^A I^A$ | $ii$      | $I^A i$ |

**Read the following and answer any four questions from 10(i) to 10(v) given below:**

While studying inheritance of characters, a teacher gave the example of inheritance of attached earlobe and hypertrichosis of the ear to her students. A man with attached earlobes and extensive hair on pinna married a woman having free earlobes. The couple had four children, one son with attached earlobes and hairy pinna, one son with a free earlobes and hairy pinna and two daughters with attached earlobes. One of the daughters married a man with free earlobes and sparse hair on pinna. Teacher said if this couple would have sons there would be equal chances for both having free or attached earlobes and sparse hair on pinnae.

## **ASSERTION & REASON**

For question numbers 11-30, two statements are given—one labelled Assertion and the other labelled Reason. Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  - (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  - (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
  - (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

11. Assertion : Mendel was successful in his hybridisation experiments.

**Reason :** Garden pea proved to be an ideal experimental material.

12. Assertion : Mutations are discontinuous variations.

**Reason :** Mutations occur suddenly.

- 13. Assertion :** In a monohybrid cross, F<sub>1</sub> generations indicate dominant characters.

**Reason :** Dominance occurs only in heterozygous state.

14. Assertion : Hybrids are generally superior than their parents.

**Reason :** All the dominant traits are present in the hybrid.

15. Assertion : Hybrids are generally back crossed.

**Reason :** Back cross is done to increase the traits of the parent.

16. Assertion : Pure lines are called true breed.

**Reason :** True breeds are used for cross breeding.

17. Assertion : The principle of segregation gives

**Reason :** Gametes are pure for a character.

18. Assertion : Codominant alleles lack dominant recessive relationship

Reason : Codominant alleles show incomplete dominance.

19. Assertion : Epistasis does not show normal dihybrid ratio, i.e., 9 : 3 :

**Reason :** A gene suppresses the phenotypic expression of a non-allelic gene.

20. Assertion : A gene may have several allelomorphs.  
 Reason : Wild form can mutate in more than one ways.
21. Assertion : Complementary genes are non-allelic genes.  
 Reason : Complementary genes interact to produce a completely new trait.
22. Assertion : Test cross is a back cross.  
 Reason : In test cross, individual is crossed with recessive parent.
23. Assertion : Quantitative inheritance is called polygenic inheritance.  
 Reason : Several genes control the expression of a trait.
24. Assertion : In birds, the chromosome composition of the egg determines the sex.  
 Reason : Female birds are heterogametic.
25. Assertion : Haplodiploidy occurs in some insects.  
 Reason : Male insects develop parthenogenetically, while females grow from fertilised eggs.
26. Assertion : Karyotypes study is used to detect of chromosomal aberrations.  
 Reason : Karyotypes can be used to know the sex of unborn child.
27. Assertion : Y chromosome causes maleness.  
 Reason : If the number of X chromosome is more than one, femaleness dominates.
28. Assertion : In some *Drosophila*, bilateral gynandromorphs are found.  
 Reason : The gynandromorphs are formed by an irregularity in mitosis at the first cleavage of the zygote.
29. Assertion : Linked gene show dihybrid ratio of 9 : 3 : 3 : 1.  
 Reason : Linked gene undergo independent assortment.
30. Assertion : Number of chromosomes in one genome is equal to number of linkage groups.  
 Reason : Two homologous chromosomes form a linkage group.

### HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (i) (c) : Mendel's law of independent assortment states 'when two pairs of traits are combined in a hybrid, segregation of one pair of characters is independent of the other pair of characters'. This law can be derived by dihybrid cross but Prashant has performed monohybrid cross only, i.e., one pair of traits.

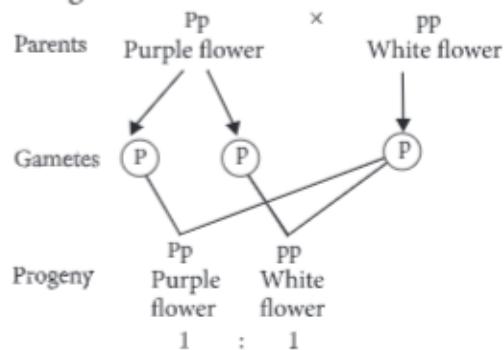
(ii) (a) : In a test cross, an organism (pea plant) showing a dominant phenotype whose genotype is to be determined is crossed with the recessive parent instead of self-crossing. The progenies of such a cross can easily be analysed to predict the genotype of the test organism. Normal test cross ratio for a monohybrid cross is 1 : 1 and for a dihybrid cross is 1 : 1 : 1 : 1.

(iii) (b) : The factor of an allelic or allelomorphic pair which is unable to express its effect in the presence of its contrasting factor in a heterozygote is called recessive factor or allele, e.g., the allele 't' in hybrid tall pea plant Tt. The effect of recessive factor becomes known only

when it is present in the pure or homozygous state, e.g., tt in dwarf pea plant.

(iv) (b) : In first filial generation or heterozygous individuals, out of the two factors or alleles representing the alternate traits of a character, one is dominant and expresses itself in the hybrid or F<sub>1</sub> generation. The other factor or allele is recessive and does not show its effect in the heterozygous individual.

(v) (a) : The given cross can be illustrated as follows:



or 50% purple flowered plant, 50% white flowered plant.

2. (i) (c) : By conducting the given cross teacher can conclude that the genes for eye colour and body colour are linked. Thus these genes were very tightly linked and showed very low recombination.

(ii) (d)

(iii) (c) : Genes located very close to one another on the same chromosome tend to be transmitted together and are called linked genes.

(iv) (a) : The physical distance between two genes determines both the strength of the linkage and the frequency of the crossing over between two genes. The strength of the linkage increases with the closeness of the two genes. On the other hand the frequency of crossing over increases with the increase in the physical distance between the two genes.

(v) (a) : In *Drosophila*, the genes for body and eye colour are located on X chromosome. When two genes in a dihybrid cross are situated on the same chromosome, the proportion of parental gene combination are higher than non-parental type. This occurs due to physical association or linkage of the two genes while non-parental gene combinations due to recombination between two genes. Thus, linkage and recombination deviates the ratio from Mendelian ratio of a dihybrid cross (9 : 3 : 3 : 1).

3. (i) (a) : Barr body is a structure consisting of a condensed X chromosome that is found in non-dividing nuclei of female mammals. The presence of Barr body is used to confirm the sex of athletes in sex determination tests. It is named after the Canadian anatomist M.L. Barr, who identified it. The number of Barr bodies is one less than total number of X chromosomes. In Turner's syndrome genotype is  $45 + X0$ , so, the number of Barr body is 0.

(ii) (a) : Failure of segregation of chromatids during cell division result in the gain or loss of a chromosomes called aneuploidy. For example, Turner's syndrome results due to loss of X chromosome in human females.

(iii) (d) : Turner's syndrome is a chromosomal disorder that occurs due to absence of one chromosome.

(iv) (c) : In Turner's syndrome individual lacks one X chromosome. This situation is known as monosomy.

(v) (d) : Turner's syndrome occurs due to absence of X chromosome. Individuals having a single X chromosome  $22A+X0$  (45) have female sexual differentiation but ovaries are rudimentary. Other associated phenotypes of this condition are short

stature, webbed-neck, broad chest, lack of secondary sexual characteristics and sterility. Thus, any imbalance in the copies of the sex chromosomes may disrupt the genetic information necessary for normal sexual development.

4. (i) (c)

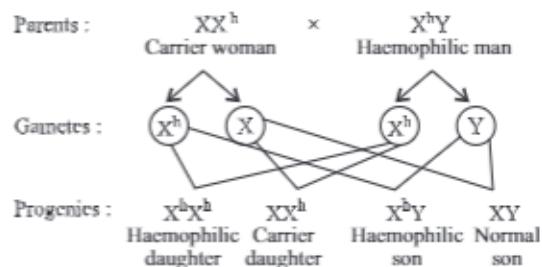
(ii) (d) : The ability of a gene to have multiple phenotypic effects because it influences a number of characters simultaneously is known as pleiotropy. In human beings pleiotropy is exhibited by syndromes, i.e., sickle cell anaemia and phenylketonuria.

(iii) (a) : Kernel colour in wheat, height in human beings and skin colour in human beings are examples of polygenic inheritance, i.e., inheritance controlled by three or more genes. In *Drosophila*, white eye mutation pleiotropic effect, it causes depigmentation in many part of the body.

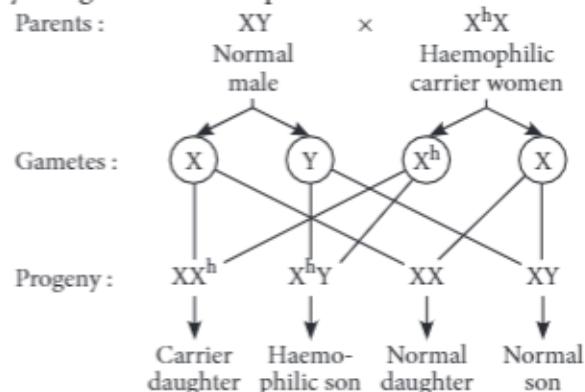
(iv) (d)

(v) (a)

5. (i) (a) : When a haemophilic man ( $X^hY$ ) marries a woman whose father was haemophilic and mother was normal i.e., carrier woman ( $XX^h$ ), then 50% daughters are carriers and 50% are haemophilic. This can be explained as follows :

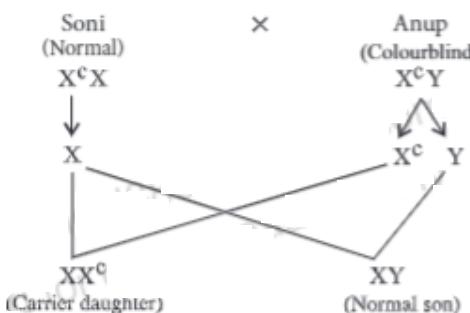


(ii) (d) : When a man whose father was colourblind and mother was normal (i.e., normal man XY) marries a woman whose father was haemophilic and mother was normal (i.e., carrier haemophilic woman  $X^hX$ ), then 25% male progenies and 25% female progenies carry the gene of haemophilia.



(iii) (a) : Haemophilia is sex linked recessive Mendelian disorder.

(iv) (d) : When Anup who is colourblind ( $X^cY$ ) marries Soni who is normal (XX) then 0% chances that their son will have colourblindness.



(v) (a)

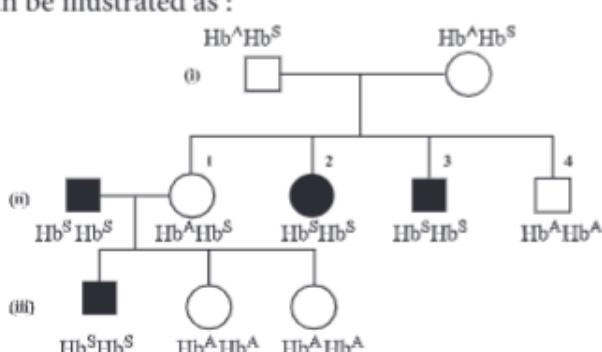
6. (i) (c) : Due to mutation X, GAG mutates to GAA. But both GAG and GAA code for glutamic acid and hence there is no change in shape of RBC whereas in mutation Y, GUG is substituted by GAA that codes for valine and so the RBCs become sickle shaped.

(ii) (b) : Mutation Y causes sickle cell anaemia and the mutant haemoglobin molecule undergoes polymerisation under low oxygen tension causing the change in the shape of RBC from biconcave disc to elongated sickle cell like.

(iii) (a) : Refer to answer (i).

(iv) (a) : Mutation Y causes sickle cell anaemia that is controlled by a single pair of allele,  $Hb^A$  and  $Hb^S$ . Out of three possible genotypes only homozygous individuals for  $Hb^S$  ( $Hb^S Hb^S$ ) show the diseased phenotype.

(v) (d) : Given pedigree chart for sickle-cell anaemia can be illustrated as :



7. (i) (c) : Thalassemia is autosomal recessive disease. Case I represents sex linked recessive disease.

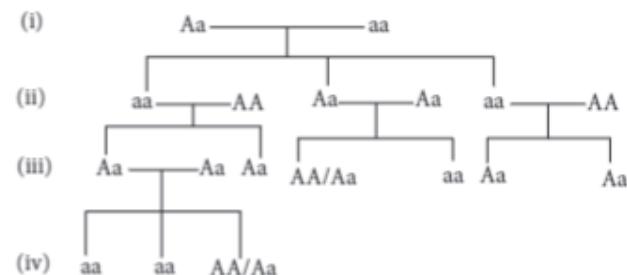
(ii) (c)

(iii) (a) : Case II shows autosomal inheritance. If both the parents are carrier, then it must be a case of autosomal recessive inheritance where the chances of having a disease child is 25% as shown :

♀ Aa	$\times$	♂ Aa
A	AA Normal	Aa Carrier
a	Aa Carrier	aa Affected

(iv) (b)

(v) (b) : Autosomal recessive traits are the traits which are caused by recessive autosomal genes when present in homozygous condition. The given pedigree can be explained as:



As the trait appears only in homozygous recessive individuals (aa), therefore it is an autosomal recessive trait.

8. (i) (a) : In  $F_1$  generation, all the 20 plants would be heterozygous for the trait and thus they would possess yellow flower and round fruit.

(ii) (b) : When heterozygous plants in  $F_1$  generation undergo selfing,  $F_2$  progeny gives 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 phenotypic ratio. Thus, in the given case, yellow flower with round

fruit are  $960 \times \frac{9}{16} = 540$ .

(iii) (d) : When heterozygous for yellow flower and round fruit is back crossed with double recessive parent then genotypic and phenotypic ratio will be 1 : 1 : 1 : 1.

Parents :		$YrRr$	$\times$	$yyrr$
♀	♂			
YR				yr
Yr				YyRr Yellow round
yR				Yyrr Yellow elongated
yr				yyRr White elongated
				yyrr White elongated

Phenotypic ratio = 1 yellow round : 1 yellow elongated : 1 white round : 1 white elongated

Genotypic ratio =  $YyRr : Yyrr : yyRr : yyrr$

(iv) (d) : When plant YyRr is self pollinated, 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 ratio of phenotype will be observed. This can be explained as follows :

Parents : YyRr × YyRr

Progenies :		YR	Yr	yR	yr
		YYRR Yellow round	YYRr Yellow round	YyRR Yellow round	YyRr Yellow round
		YYRr Yellow round	YYrr Yellow elongated	YyRr Yellow round	Yyrr Yellow elongated
		YyRR Yellow round	YyRr Yellow round	yyRR White round	yyRr White round
		YyRr Yellow round	Yyrr Yellow elongated	yyRr White round	yyrr White elongated

Phenotypic ratio = 9 yellow and round : 3 yellow and elongated : 3 white and round : 1 white and elongated.

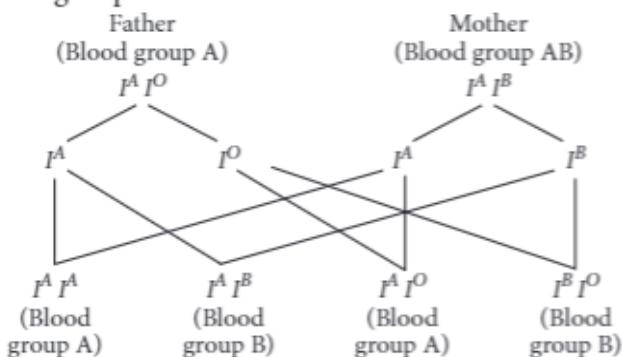
(v) (d) : Plant 'C' is formed by fusion of gametes yr and YR and hence has the genotype YyRR. Plant I is formed by fusion of gametes YR and yR and hence will have the same genotype as plant I, i.e., YyRR.

9. (i) (d) : In human beings ABO blood groups are controlled by gene  $I$  which has three alleles  $I^A$ ,  $I^B$  and  $i$ . The six possible genotypes are  $I^A I^A$ ,  $I^A i$ ,  $I^B I^B$  and  $ii$ . The phenotype which occur by these genotypes are A ( $I^A I^A$ ,  $I^A i$ ), B ( $I^B I^B$ ,  $I^B i$ ), AB ( $I^A I^B$ ) and O ( $ii$ ).

(ii) (d) : ABO blood grouping in human beings is an example of co-dominance and multiple allelism. Co-dominance is a phenomenon in which alleles do not show dominance-recessive relationship and are able to express themselves independently when present together. More than two alternate forms of a gene present on the same locus are called multiple alleles and the mode of inheritance in these alleles is called multiple allelism. Human beings have six genotypes and four blood group phenotypes - A, B, AB and O.

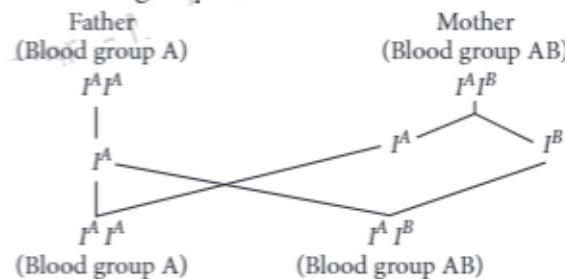
(iii) (c)

(iv) (b) : If a man with blood group A (genotype  $I^A I^O$ ) marries a woman having blood group AB (genotype  $I^A I^B$ ), then their offspring would have AB, B and A blood groups.



Presence of B blood group in a child is indicative that the man is heterozygous.

If the male is homozygous, then the offspring will contain blood group A, B and A.

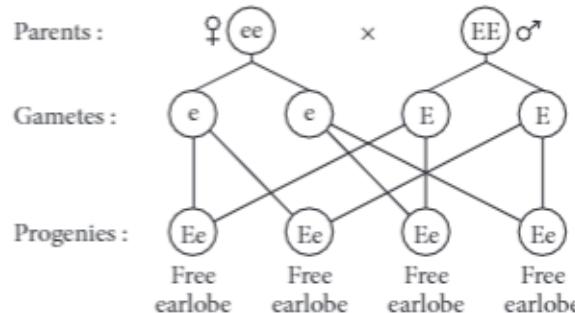


(v) (c)

10. (i) (c) : In humans, free earlobes is dominant over attached earlobes.

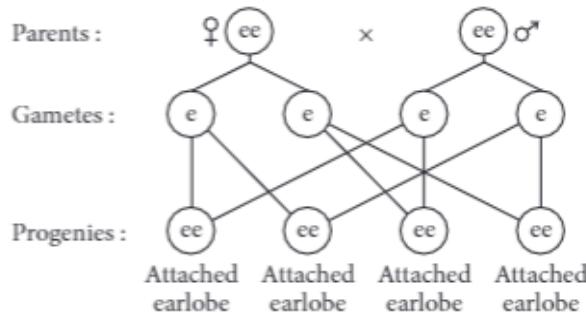
(ii) (b)

(iii) (a) : If a female with attached earlobes ( $ee$ ) married a male with free lobe (EE) and sparse hair on pinna then chance of any progeny to have attached earlobe is zero. It can be depicted as follows:



(iv) (b) : If a man with attached earlobe ( $ee$ ) and hairy pinna married a woman with attached earlobes ( $ee$ ) than 100% chances of sons to have hairy pinna as hypertrichosis or hairy pinna is Y linked feature.

(v) (b) : If a male with attached earlobe sparse hair on pinna married a female with attached earlobe then all daughters have an attached earlobe.



11. (b) : Mendel chose garden pea as plant material for his experiments, since it had the following advantages:

(i) well defined characters

(ii) bisexual flowers

(iii) predominantly self-fertilisation

(iv) easy hybridisation

(iv) (d) : When plant YyRr is self pollinated, 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 ratio of phenotype will be observed. This can be explained as follows :

Parents : YyRr × YyRr

Progenies :	$\frac{\text{♀}}{\text{♂}}$	YR	Yr	yR	yr
YR	YYRR Yellow round	YYRr Yellow round	YyRR Yellow round	YyRr Yellow round	Yyrr Yellow elongated
Yr	YYRr Yellow round	YYrr Yellow elongated	YyRr Yellow round	Yyrr Yellow elongated	yyRr White round
yR	YyRR Yellow round	YyRr Yellow round	yyRR White round	yyRr White round	yyrr White elongated
yr	YyRr Yellow round	Yyrr Yellow elongated	yyRr White round	yyrr White elongated	

Phenotypic ratio = 9 yellow and round : 3 yellow and elongated : 3 white and round : 1 white and elongated.

(v) (d) : Plant 'C' is formed by fusion of gametes yR and YR and hence has the genotype YyRR. Plant I is formed by fusion of gametes YR and yR and hence will have the same genotype as plant I, i.e., YyRR.

9. (i) (d) : In human beings ABO blood groups are controlled by gene  $I$  which has three alleles  $I^A$ ,  $I^B$  and  $i$ . The six possible genotypes are  $I^A I^A$ ,  $I^A i$ ,  $I^B I^B$  and  $ii$ . The phenotype which occur by these genotypes are A ( $I^A I^A$ ,  $I^A i$ ), B ( $I^B I^B$ ,  $I^B i$ ), AB ( $I^A I^B$ ) and O ( $ii$ ).

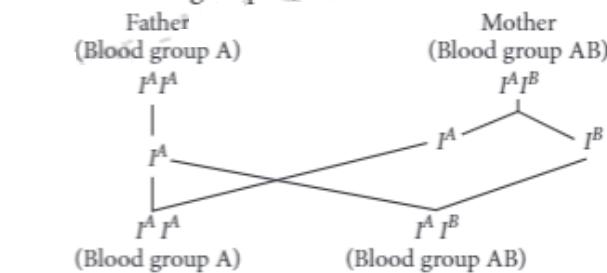
(ii) (d) : ABO blood grouping in human beings is an example of co-dominance and multiple allelism. Co-dominance is a phenomenon in which alleles do not show dominance-recessive relationship and are breeding, back cross is performed a few times in order to increase the traits of that parent. For example, a crop plant is crossed with a wild variety in order to obtain its disease resistance. In the process, most good traits of the crop plant get diluted. The hybrid is, therefore, repeatedly crossed with parent crop plant in order to transfer the good traits back into it.

16. (b) : Pure line is a strain of genetically pure true breeding individuals. Members of pure line are homozygous for one or more characters. In homozygous form both the factors express the same effect. These organisms are said to breed true. They are used for cross breeding in order to get the desired improvement in crops.

17. (a) : According to principle of segregation (first law of Mendelism), the two factors of a character which remain together in an individual do not get mixed up but keep their identity distinct, separate at the time of gametogenesis or sporogenesis, get randomly

Presence of B blood group in a child is indicative that the man is heterozygous.

If the male is homozygous, then the offspring will contain blood group A, B and AB.

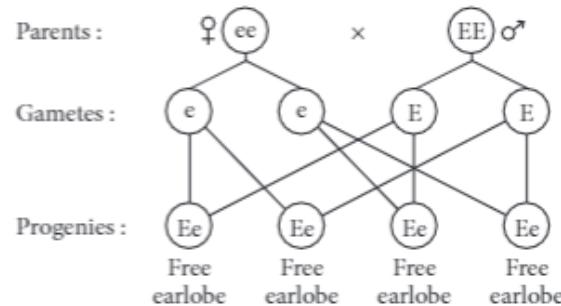


(v) (c)

10. (i) (c) : In humans, free earlobes is dominant over attached earlobes.

(ii) (b)

(iii) (a) : If a female with attached earlobes ( $ee$ ) married a male with free lobe ( $EE$ ) and sparse hair on pinna then chance of any progeny to have attached ear lobe is zero. It can be depicted as follows:



(iv) (b) : If a man with attached earlobe ( $ee$ ) and hairy

recessive epistasis) or 9 : 7 (double recessive epistasis), etc.

20. (a) : According to Mendel's concept of inheritance, each gene had two alternative forms or allelomorphs, one being dominant and the other recessive. Practically, the wild form can mutate in several ways. The mutant form can also mutate once again to give rise to another mutant form. Therefore, a gene can have more than two allelomorphs. These allelomorphs make a series of multiple alleles.

21. (b) : Complementary genes are those non-allelic genes which independently show a similar effect but produces a new trait when present together in the dominant form. W. Bateson and R.C. Punnett observed that, when two white flowered varieties of sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus* were crossed,  $F_1$  progeny had coloured flowers. When  $F_2$  progeny obtained from  $F_1$  was classified, plants with coloured flowers and those with white flowers were obtained in 9 : 7 ratio. The two

dominants are brought together in  $F_1$  generation and therefore coloured flowers are produced.

22. (a): Backcross is cross which is performed between hybrid and one of its parents. In test cross, the individual is crossed with recessive parent. It is called a test cross, because it is used to test whether an individual is homozygous or heterozygous (hybrid).

23. (a): Quantitative inheritance is a type of inheritance controlled by one or more genes in which the dominant alleles have cumulative effect with each dominant allele expressing a part or unit of the trait, the full trait being shown only when all the dominant alleles are present. The genes involved in quantitative inheritance are called polygenes. A polygene is defined as a gene where a dominant allele controls only a unit or partial quantitative expression of a trait.

24. (b): In birds, chromosomal composition of the egg determines the sex. This is called genetic sex determination, with females being heterogametic. But being heterogametic is alone not responsible for sex determination. Other factors like specific genes or autosomal, sex chromosome ratio, etc., are responsible.

25. (a): Haplodiploidy is a type of sex determination in which the male is haploid while the female is diploid. It occurs in some insects like bees, ants and wasps. Male insects are haploid because they develop parthenogenetically from unfertilised eggs. Meiosis

26. (b): Karyotype is the chromosome complement of a cell, individual or group of similar individuals that provides description of number, types and other characteristics of chromosomes. Any change in the chromosome number is detected immediately. Chromosomal aberrations or abnormalities are found about. This chromosome technique has made

it possible to know the sex of developing fetus by drawing amniotic fluid and preparing karyotypes from cells derived from fetus floating in this fluid.

27. (c): In mammals, the presence of a Y chromosome is required for the development of a male sex phenotype. In contrast, the Y chromosome plays no significant role in sex determination in *Drosophila*. A Y chromosome is required for maleness, moreover, the presence of a single Y chromosome is sufficient even in the presence of several X chromosomes (e.g., XXXXY).

28. (a): Abnormal chromosomal behaviour in insects can result in the formation of gynandromorphs or sexual mosaics in which some parts of the animal are female and other parts are male. Some gynandromorphs in *Drosophila* are bilateral intersex. Bilateral gynandromorphs have been explained on the basis of an irregularity in mitosis at the first cleavage of the zygote. Infrequently a chromosome lags in division and does not arrive at the pole in time to be included in the reconstructed nucleus. When one of the X chromosomes of an XX (female) zygote lags in the spindle, one daughter nucleus receives two X chromosomes. A mosaic body pattern is thus established. One nucleus in the nuclei stage would be XX (female) and one would be XO (male).

on the same chromosome while unlinked genes are the ones found on different chromosomes. Linked genes show dihybrid ratio of 3 : 1. Linked genes do not show independent assortment.

30. (b): Linkage group is linearly arranged groups of genes which fail to show independent assortment as these are present on the same chromosomes.