



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORK SHEET – 20

Class: XII

Sub: Biological Science

Date: 23.06.2020

Topic: Chapter 5 (part 9) Mutation and its types

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

- Changes which takes place due to mutation are :-
a) Sudden b) Inheritable c) Stable d) All of these
- The changes at the level of nucleotides are called :-
a) Gene mutation b) Chromosomal aberrations c) Genomic mutation d) None of these
- Due to addition / deletion of nucleotides in point mutation following occurs :-
a) Sequence of amino acid changes b) Reading frame changes c) New polypeptide is formed
d) All of these
- Replacement of a nucleotide pair in a DNA segment is called :-
a) Transition b) Transversion c) Transduction d) Both transition and transversion
- Chromosomal aberrations includes :-
a) Change in nucleotide b) Change in the number of gene in the chromosome c) Rearrangement
genes d) Both (b) and (c)
- If a sequence of genes is read as ABBBCDE and the original sequence of genes was ABCDE. Such
type of mutation is an example of :-
a) Deletion b) Duplication c) Inversion d) Deficiency
- The original chromosomes ABCDEF and UVWXYZ exchange parts to form new chromosomes
with arrangement as ABCD and UVWXYZEF. Such type of mutation is called :-
a) Simple translocation b) Reciprocal translocation c) Inversion d) Duplication
- Addition or loss of a complete one set or more than one haploid set of chromosomes is called :-
a) Aneuploidy b) Frame shift mutation c) euploidy d) None of these
- Organisms with 5n chromosomes sets are called :-
a) Triploid b) Pentaploid c) Hexaploid d) Tetraploid
- Loss of one or more chromosome from the genome is :-
a) Aneuploidy b) Euploidy c) Point mutation d) All of these
- Genomic mutations include :-
a) Gross mutation b) Euploidy c) Aneuploidy d) Both euploidy and Aneuploidy

12. Based on the nature of genetic material the following is a mutation :-
a) Gene mutation b) Chromosomal mutation c) Genomic mutation d) All of these
13. When A is replaced by T and G is replaced by C. Such type of mutation is called :-
a) Transversion b) Transition c) Inversion d) Deletion
14. The smallest unit of mutation is called :-
a) Muton b) Cistron c) Recon d) All of these
15. The smallest unit of mutation can be a :-
a) Single gene b) a nucleotide c) Genome d) Chromosome

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