ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORK SHEET – 19

Class: XII Sub: Biological Science Date: 22.06.2020

Topic: Chapter 5 (part 8) Sex linked Inheritance in Man and Pedigree analysis

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option: (1x15=15)

1. The genes present exclusively on the Y-chromosomes are called :-
   a) Holandric genes b)Linked genes c) Hypostatic genes d) None of these
2. Example of holandric gene :-
   a) TDF gene b) SRY gene c) Gene for hypertrichosis d) All of these
3. The genes which are found on the non-homologus part of X-chromosomes are called :-
   a)Y-linked genes b) X-Y linked c) X-linked d) All of these
4. X-linked genes are _____ in nature.
   a)Always dominant b) Always recessive c) Dominant or recessive d) None of these
5. The following is the example of X-linked recessive disorder :-
   a) Haemophilia b) Red-green colourblindness c) Blue colour blindness d) Both (a) and (b)
6. The traits which are affected by sex hormones in both sexes are called :-
   a) Sex linked traits b) Sex-limited traits c) Sex influenced traits d) All of these
7. Lactation takes place only in females of mammals. The trait is called :-
   a) Sex linked trait b) Sex-limited trait c) Sex-influenced trait d) Co-dominant trait
8. The recessive X-linked is always transferred to :-
   a) Daughters b) Sons c) Both daughter and sons d) None of these
9. The chart which gives us complete information about the occurrence of a particular trait in a family is called :-
   a) Pedigree b) Tree of life c) Family tree d) All of these
10. The person for whom the pedigree analysis is made is called :-
    a) Propositus b) Carrier c) Family tree d) None of these
11. Significance of pedigree analysis is :-
    a) Tracing of the first appearance of the character in the family b) Advice for genetic counseling
    c) Understanding the nature of the character d) All of these
12. The following is not a type of inheritance in pedigree analysis :-
    a) Autosomal dominant b) X-linked dominant c) Y-linked dominant d) X-linked recessive

13. When a father transfers a disease it is always :-
    a) Sex linked dominant b) Autosomal dominant c) Autosomal recessive d)Both (b) and (c)
14. If all females have affected fathers and sons then the trait is :-
    a) X-linked recessive b) Autosomal recessive c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) and (b)
15. The type of sex linked inheritance follow the same pattern as :-
    a) Lizards b)Birds c) *Drosophila* d) Butterflies

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