



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

SOLUTIONS – 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
Answer : Holandric genes (a)
2. Example of holandric gene :-
a) TDF gene b) SRY gene c) Gene for hypertrichosis d) All of these
Answer : All of these (a)
3. The genes which are found on the non-homologous part of X-chromosomes are called :-
a) Y-linked genes b) X-Y linked c) X-linked d) All of these
Answer : X-linked (c)
4. X-linked genes are _____ in nature.
a) Always dominant b) Always recessive c) Dominant or recessive d) None of these
Answer : Dominant or recessive (c)
5. The following is the example of X-linked recessive disorder :-
a) Haemophilia b) Red-green colour blindness c) Blue colour blindness d) Both (a) and (b)
Answer : Both (a) and (b) (d)
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
Answer : Sex influenced traits (c)
7. Location 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
Answer : Sex-limited trait (b)
8. The recessive X-linked is always transferred to :-
a) Daughters b) Sons c) Both daughter and sons d) None of these
Answer : Both daughter and sons (c)
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
Answer : All of these (d)

10. The person for whom the pedigree analysis is made is called :-

- a) Propositus b) Carrier c) Family tree d) None of these

Answer : Propositus (a)

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

Answer : All of these (d)

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

Answer : Y-linked dominant (c)

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)

Answer : Both (b) and (c) (d)

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)

Answer : X-linked recessive (a)

15. The type of sex linked inheritance follow the same pattern as :-

- a) Lizards b) Birds c) *Drosophila* d) Butterflies

Answer : *Drosophila* (c)

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