QB365 Student Learing Managemnet System
Exam Name: Pre Quarterly - Practice
Std: 12th Standard - Biology
Chapter: Zoology - Principles of Inheritance and Variation, Zoology - Reproduction in Organisms, Zoology - Human Reproduction, Zoology - Molecular Genetics, Zoology - Reproductive Health, Zoology - Evolution

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Questions:

IV. Answer the following. Draw diagrams where ever necessary:

1. Give an account of genetic control of Rh factor.
2. Explain the formation of a nucleosome.
3. Describe the major STDs and their symptoms.
4. Darwin's finches and Australian marsupials are suitable examples of adaptive radiation – Justify the statement

III. Answer any six from the following: Ques.No: 23 is compulsory.

5. What is parthenogenesis? Give two examples from animals.
6. Brief about female heterogamety.
7. What are the applications of Karyotyping?
8. What is colostrum? Write its significance.
9. What is the composition of semen?
10. State any three goals of the human genome project.
11. Who disproved Lamarck's Theory of acquired characters? How?
12. HGP is the windows for treatment of various genetic disorders. Justify the statement.

II. Answer any six from the following:

13. Why is the offspring formed by asexual reproduction referred as a clone?
14. What is Lyonisation?
15. What are holandric genes?
16. Placenta is an endocrine tissue. Justify
17. What is inhibin? State its functions
18. Why tRNA is called an adapter molecule?
19. Expand the following
    a) ZIFT
    b) ICSI
20. List out the major gases seems to be found in the primitive earth.

I. Answer the following:

21. Haemophilia is more common in males because it is a _____.
    (a) Recessive character carried by Y-chromosome (b) Dominant character carried by Y-chromosome (c) Dominant trait carried by X-chromosome
    (d) Recessive trait carried by X-chromosome
22. Which of the following is not correct?
    (a) Three or more alleles of a trait in the population are called multiple alleles (b) A normal gene undergoes mutations to form many alleles
    (c) Multiple alleles map at different loci of a chromosome (d) A diploid organism has only two alleles out of many in the population
23. XO type of sex determination and XY type of sex determination are examples of _____.
    (a) Male heterogamety (b) Female heterogamety (c) Male homogamety (d) Both (b) and (c)
24. In which mode of reproduction, variations are seen _____.
    (a) Asexual (b) Parthenogenesis (c) Sexual (d) Both a and b
25. Co-dominant blood group is _____.
    (a) A (b) AB (c) B (d) O
26. The male sex hormone testosterone is secreted from _____.
    (a) Sertoli cells (b) Leydig cell (c) Epididymis (d) Prostate gland
27. Colostrum is rich in _____.
    (a) Ig E (b) Ig A (c) Ig D (d) Ig M
28. A contraceptive pill prevents ovulation by _____.
    (a) blocking fallopian tube (b) inhibiting release of FSH and LH (c) stimulating release of FSH and LH (d) causing immediate degeneration of released ovum.
29. Who proposed the Germplasm theory?
    (a) Darwin (b) August Weismann (c) Lamarck (d) Alfred Wallace
30. According to Darwin, the organic evolution is due to
    (a) Intraspecific competition (b) Interspecific competition (c) Competition within closely related species.
    (d) Reduced feeding efficiency in one species due to the presence of interfering species.