



Final examination of first semester 2016-2017 ...

Q1-Chose the best answer: (15 marks)

1-Examples of x-linked recessive genes in human -----

- a-daltonism. b-Duchenne's muscular dystrophy.
c-Haemophilia. d-all above.

2-X-linked dominant genes in human -----

- a-hypophosphatemia b-enamel hypoplasia.
c-congenital ichthyosis. d-a & b are correct.

3- In autosomal dominant traits. Two heterozygous parents can produce a -----

- a- 1:1 ratio. b-2:1 ratio. c-3:1 ratio. d- 1:2:1 ratio .

4-Two affected parents always produce an affected child in -----

- a-autosomal dominant disorder. b- autosomal recessive disorder.
c-x-linked. d-a & b are correct .

5-When Genes that assort independently of one another, because they are located on different chromosomes. This is referred to as -----

- a-Mendel's first law of heredity. b-co dominance.
c- Mendel's second law of heredity. d-In complete dominance.

6-The chromosomes of similar size and nature often forms pairs during meiotic cell division, Known as -----

- a-non-homologous. b-sister chromatid. c-non-sister chromatid. d-homologous.

7-A gene or locus which suppressed or masked the action of gene at another locus was termed -----

- a-epistatic gene. b-mutation gene. c-dominant gene. d-recessive gene.

8-Whene out of two contrasting characters or traits only one expresses or appear in a generation, that trait is known as -----

- a-recessive trait. b-dominant trait c-pleiotropy. d-sex-linked.

9- When Mendel crossed heterozygous F1 individual back to the parent homozygous for the recessive trait. This called-----

- a- dihybrid cross. b- back cross. c- test cross. d- monohybrid.

10- The genotype is

- a- the blueprint b- the visible outcome.
c- the totality of alleles that an individual contains d- a & c are correct.

11- Mendel tried to find out how different characters would behave in relation to each other in their inheritance from generation to generation
In his 2nd law by

- a- monohybrid crosses b- dihybrid crosses
c- multihybrid crosses d- none of these are correct

12- The alleles governing the ABO blood group system in humans are

- a- codominants b- incomplete dominance. c- dominance d- recessive

13- In man, the tendency to develop diabetes mellitus is controlled by

- a- Incomplete Penetrance b- complete Penetrance
c- epistasis d- none of these are correct

14- A point mutation in which a nucleotide of a triplet is replaced by another nucleotide called.....

- a- background mutation b- frameshift mutations
c- Substitution mutation d- a & b are correct.

15- A female with 44 autosomes and only with one X chromosome in her body cells exhibits symptoms of

- a- Poly-X Females b- Turner's Syndrome
c- Hermaphroditism d- Klinefelter's Syndrome

Q2- Answer of the following (10 marks)

A- What genotypes and their proportions would be produced by the following crosses ?
(a) $IAi \times ii$; (b) $IAIB \times IAi$;

B- A human disease known as cystic fibrosis is inherited as a recessive trait .A normal couples have affected child .what is the ratio of affected and un affected children.

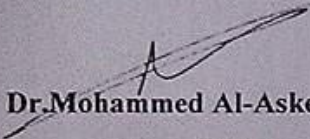
Q3- Answer only two branches of the following (10 marks)

A- what is the Heterogametic Males

B-What are the effect of polyploidy?

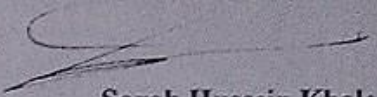
C-Classify the Mutations According to the Size and quality?

Q4-Distinguish between epistasis and dominance. What does gene interaction mean (5 marks)


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GOOD LUCK


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