DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST PAPER

/IYP Genetics Test February 2010

Multiple Choice - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1. A locus is...
- a. a recessive gene.
- b. an unmatched allele.
- c. a sex chromosome.
- d. the location of an allele on a chromosome.
- e. a dominant gene.
- 2. Which of the following genotypes show dominant phenotypes?
- a. aa
- b. Aa
- c. AA
- d. Aa and AA
- e. AA and aa
- 3. According to Mendel, what kind of genes "disappear" in F_1 pea plants?
- a. sex-linked
- b. dominant
- c. recessive
- d. codominant
- e. lethal
- 4. If tall (D) is dominant to dwarf (d), and two homozygous varieties DD and dd are crossed, then what kind of offspring will be produced?
- a. all intermediate forms
- b. all tall
- c. all dwarf
- d. 1/2 tall, 1/2 dwarf
- e. 3/4 tall, 1/4 dwarf
- 5. A testcross involves
- a. two dominant individuals.
- b. a dominant individual and a heterozygous organism.
- c. two parental organisms.
- d. a dominant individual and the homozygous dominant parent.
- e. a dominant individual and an organism that is homozygous recessive for that trait.
- 6. The theory of segregation
- a. deals with the alleles governing two different traits.
- b. applies only to linked genes.
- c. applies only to sex-linked genes.
- d. explains the behavior of a pair of alleles during meiosis.
- e. none of these
- 7. Mendel's principle of independent assortment states that
- a. one allele is always dominant to another.
- b. hereditary units from the male and female parents are blended in the offspring.
- c. the two hereditary units that influence a certain trait segregate during gamete formation.
- d. each hereditary unit is inherited separately from other hereditary units.
- e. all of these

- 8. In cocker spaniels, black coat color (B) is dominant over red (b), and solid color (S) is dominant over spotted (s). If a red spotted male was crossed with a black solid female and all the offspring from several crosses were only black and solid, the genotype of the female would be
- a. BB SS.
- b. Bb SS.
- c. Bb Ss.
- d. BB Ss.
- e. none of these
- 9. In cocker spaniels, black coat color (B) is dominant over red (b), and solid color (S) is dominant over spotted (s). A cross of Bb Ss with Bb Ss would produce the phenotypic ratio
- a. 9:3:3:1.
- b. 1:1:1:1.
- c. 1:2:1.
- d. 3:1.
- e. none of these
- 10. If a child belonged to blood type O, he or she could not have been produced by which set of parents?
- a. Type A mother and type B father
- b. Type A mother and type O father
- c. Type AB mother and type O father
- d. Type O mother and type O father
- e. Type O mother and type B father
- 11. If a child has an AB blood type, the parents
- a. must both have different blood types.
- b. must be A and B, but not AB.
- c. must both be AB.
- d. can be any blood type.
- e. can have different blood types, but neither can be blood type O.
- 12. In incomplete dominance,
- a. one allele is not dominant to another allele.
- b. the genotype can be determined by the phenotype.
- c. the heterozygote is somewhat intermediate to the two homozygotes.
- d. the intermediate phenotype may be the result of enzyme insufficiency.
- e. all of these
- 13. Multiple effects of a single gene, such as is seen in Sickle Cell Anemia, is known as
- a. expressivity.
- b. penetrance.
- c. codominance.
- d. pleiotropy.
- e. multiple alleles.
- 14. Which of the following genotypes is not pure breeding?
- a. AA BB
- b. Aa BB
- c. AA bb
- d. aa BB
- e. aa bb

15. Genes are

- a. located on chromosomes.
- b. inherited in the same way as chromosomes.
- c. arranged in linear sequence on chromosomes.
- d. assorted independently during meiosis.
- e. all of these

16. Chromosomes other than those involved in sex determination are known as

- a. nucleosomes.
- b. heterosomes.
- c. alleles.
- d. autosomes.
- e. liposomes.

17. Different molecular forms of the same locus are called

- a. homologues.
- b. alleles.
- c. autosomes.
- d. loci.
- e. gametes.

18. Sex chromosomes

- a. determine sex.
- b. vary from one sex to another.
- c. carry some genes that have nothing to do with sex.
- d. were unknown to Mendel.
- e. all of these

19. Which of the following designates a normal human female?

- a. XXY
- b. XY
- c. XX
- d. XYY
- e. XO

20. A karyotype

- a. compares one set of chromosomes to another.
- b. is a visual display of chromosomes arranged according to size.
- c. is a photograph of cells undergoing mitosis during anaphase.
- d. of a normal human cell shows 48 chromosomes.
- e. cannot be used to identify individual chromosomes beyond the fact that two chromosomes are homologues.

21. Karyotype analysis

- a. is a means of detecting and reducing mutagenic agents.
- b. is a surgical technique that separates chromosomes that have failed to segregate properly during meiosis II.
- c. is used to detect chromosomal mutations and metabolic disorders in embryos.
- d. substitutes defective alleles with normal ones.
- e. all of these

22. If two genes are on the same chromosome,

- a. crossing over occurs frequently.
- b. they assort independently.
- c. they are in the same linkage group.
- d. they are segregated during meiosis.
- e. an inversion will usually occur.

23. Which is NOT a structural-chromosomal mutation?
a. deletion
b. nondisjunction
c. translocation
d. crossing over
e. inversion
24. In a pedigree chart, a female who does not demonstrate the trait being studied is
represented by a
a. darkened square.
b. clear diamond.
c. clear circle.
d. darkened triangle. e. darkened oval.
OF Ded green colorblindness is an X-linked recessive trait in humans. A colorbling
woman and a man with normal vision have a son. What is the probability that the son
is colorblind?
a. 100 percent
b. 75 percent
c. 50 percent
d. 25 percent
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26. If a daughter expresses an X-linked recessive gene, she inherited the trait from
a. her mother.
b. her father.
c. both parents.
d. neither parent.
e. her grandmother.
27. A chromosome's gene sequence that was ABCDEFG before modification and
ABCDCDEFG afterward is an example of
a. inversion.
b. deletion.
c. duplication.
d. translocation. e. crossing over.
28. A chromosome that has been broken and rejoined in a reversal sequence has
undergone
a. inversion.
b. deletion.
c. duplication.
d. translocation.
a propering over
29. Certain human cancer cells may demonstrate which of the following?
a. deletion
b. inversion
c. translocation
d. duplication
e none of these

30. The condition occurring when an organism has a $2n + 1$ chromosome composition known as
a. monosomy.
b. trisomy.
c. diploid.
d. haploid.
e. both trisomy and haploid.
31. How many chromosomes would be in the somatic cells of a man with two X
chromosomes?
a. 12
b. 23
c. 24
d. 46 e. 47
e. 47
A B C D
E E
Use the pedigree above of an autosomal recessive trait to answer the following four items. 32.Which letter on the pedigree indicates an affected male? a. A b. B c. C
d. D
e. E
33.What is the genotype of the individual marked "B"?
a. aa .
b. Aa
c. AA
d either aa or Aa
e either Aa or AA
34. What is the genotype of the individual marked "D"?
a. aa
b. Aa
c. AA
d. either aa or Aa
e. either Aa or AA
35. What is the chance of affected offspring from the cross "B" x "D"?
a. 0 percent
b. 25 percent
c. 50 percent
d. 75 percent
e. 100 percent

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