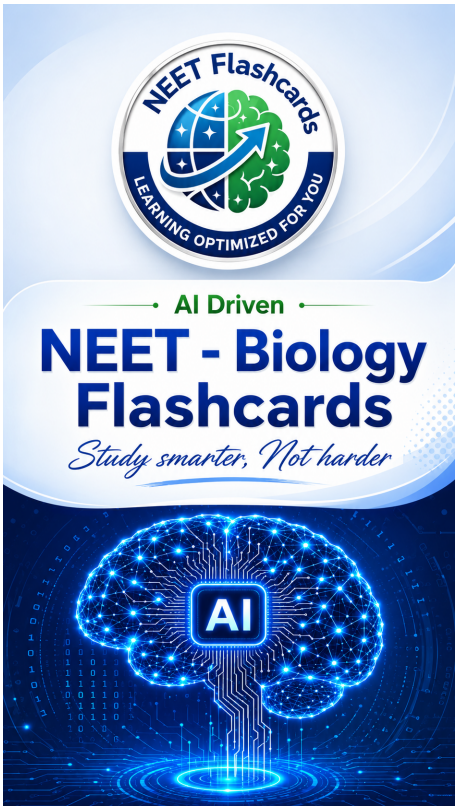

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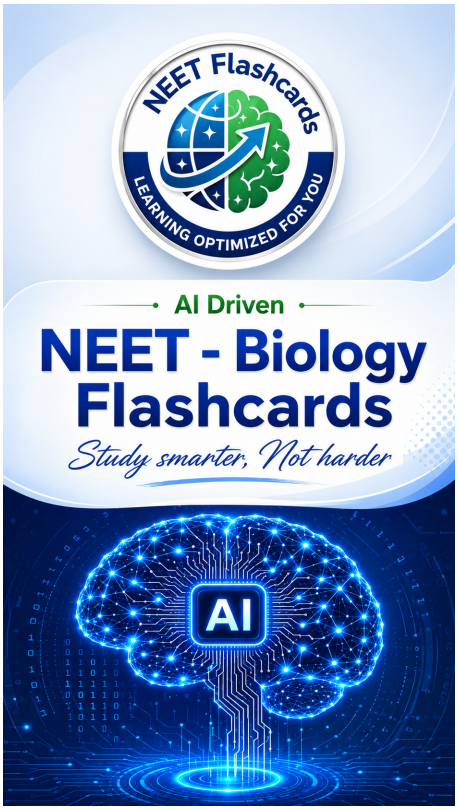
Question	Answer
Are amphibians oviparous or viviparous?	Oviparous.
Are annelids triploblastic?	Yes.
Are cnidarians diploblastic or triploblastic?	Diploblastic.
Are external ear openings present in reptiles?	No.
Are gill slits present in chordates?	Yes, pharynx is perforated by gill slits.
Are mammals homoiothermous or poikilothermous?	Homoiothermous.
Are many Chondrichthyes viviparous or oviparous?	Viviparous.
Are reptiles poikilotherms or homoiotherms?	Poikilotherms.
Are scales and paired fins present in cyclostomes?	No.
Are sexes separate in ctenophores?	No.
Besides recombination, what else produces variation in DNA?	Mutation.
Can Mendelian disorders be dominant or recessive?	Yes.
Define bilateral symmetry.	The body can be divided into identical left and right halves in only one plane.
Describe the alimentary canal of aschelminthes.	It is complete with a well-developed muscular pharynx.
Describe the body plan of hemichordates according to the summary.	Cylindrical body with proboscis, collar, and trunk.
Do characters blend in heterozygous condition according to Mendel?	No, characters do not blend.
During which period did humans recognize that sexual reproduction causes variation?	Around 8000–1000 B.C.
Give an example of an acoelomate group.	Platyhelminthes.
How are hind limbs adapted in birds?	For walking, swimming, perching, or clasping.
How does respiration occur in hemichordates?	Through gills.
How does thalassemia differ from sickle-cell anaemia?	Thalassemia is a quantitative defect, while sickle-cell anaemia is a qualitative defect.
How is the 9:3:3:1 ratio derived?	By combining 3:1 ratio for seed shape with 3:1 ratio for seed colour.
How many chromosomes are present in a normal human cell?	46 chromosomes.

Question	Answer
How many copies of each gene are present in diploid organisms?	Two copies.
How many pairs of limbs are present in mammals?	Two pairs.
How many pairs of limbs are usually present in amphibians?	Two pairs.
In which reptiles are limbs absent?	Snakes.
In XO sex determination, what types of sperm are produced?	Some with X chromosome and some without X chromosome.
Into what are the forelimbs modified in birds?	Wings.
Into which two categories are genetic disorders broadly classified?	Mendelian disorders and chromosomal disorders.
Is the excretory system present in echinoderms?	No, it is absent.
Name examples of birds given in the text.	Corvus, Columba, Psittacula, Struthio, Pavo, Aptenodytes, and Neophron.
Name examples of cnidarians given in the text.	Physalia, Adamsia, Pennatula, Gorgonia, and Meandrina.
Name examples of echinoderms given in the text.	Asterias, Echinus, Antedon, Cucumaria, and Ophiura.
Name examples of hemichordates given in the text.	Balanoglossus and Saccoglossus.
Name the additional chambers in the digestive tract of birds.	Crop and gizzard.
Name the respiratory organs in arthropods.	Gills, book gills, book lungs, or tracheal system.
Name the two basic body forms in cnidarians.	Polyp and medusa.
Radula is characteristic of which phylum?	Mollusca.
State the second point of the Law of Dominance.	Factors occur in pairs.
Under what condition can a daughter become colour blind?	If the mother is a carrier and the father is colour blind.
What are frame-shift mutations caused by?	Insertions or deletions of DNA base pairs.
What are non-chordates?	Animals that do not form a notochord.
What are polygenic traits?	Traits controlled by three or more genes.
What are sex-linked genes?	Genes linked to sex chromosomes.
What are the four types of gametes produced by RrYy plants?	RY, Ry, rY, and ry.

Question	Answer
What are the phenotypic effects of phenylketonuria?	Mental retardation and reduced hair and skin pigmentation.
What are the possible allele combinations for height in pea plants?	TT, Tt, and tt.
What are the sex chromosomes in female birds?	ZW.
What are triploblastic animals?	Animals in which the developing embryo has a third germinal layer, mesoderm, between ectoderm and endoderm.
What causes polyploidy?	Increase in a whole set of chromosomes.
What determines the sex of a child in humans?	Genetic makeup of the sperm.
What did Morgan discover about genes located on the same chromosome?	Some genes are tightly linked while others are loosely linked.
What did Sutton and Boveri conclude from chromosome behaviour?	Pairing and separation of chromosomes lead to segregation of factors (genes).
What forms the endoskeleton in echinoderms?	Calcareous ossicles.
What habitat is seen in protochordates?	Exclusively marine.
What habitats are seen in aschelminthes?	They may be free-living, aquatic, terrestrial, or parasitic in plants and animals.
What habitats are seen in Osteichthyes?	Marine and freshwater habitats.
What happens to cyclostome larvae after metamorphosis?	They return to the ocean.
What happens to the notochord in Chondrichthyes?	It persists throughout life.
What happens when more α-globin genes are affected?	Fewer alpha globin molecules are produced.
What important similarity exists between chromosomes and genes?	Both occur in pairs and segregate during gamete formation.
What is a closed circulatory system?	Blood circulates through vessels such as arteries, veins, and capillaries.
What is a monohybrid cross?	A cross between TT and tt involving one character.
What is a test cross?	A cross between an organism showing dominant phenotype and a recessive parent to determine genotype.
What is a true-breeding line?	A line that shows stable trait inheritance and expression after continuous self-pollination for several generations.
What is characteristic of annelids according to the summary?	Metamerically segmented animals with true coelom.

Question	Answer
What is cloaca?	Common chamber into which alimentary canal, urinary, and reproductive tracts open.
What is coelom?	A body cavity lined by mesoderm.
What is genotype?	Genetic constitution or factors controlling characters.
What is linkage?	Physical association of genes on the same chromosome.
What is mantle cavity?	The space between the visceral hump and mantle.
What is notochord?	A mesodermally derived rod-like structure formed on the dorsal side during embryonic development.
What is organ-system level of organisation?	Organs associate to form functional systems, each concerned with a specific physiological function.
What is phenotype?	The observable expression of a trait, such as tall or dwarf.
What is pleiotropy?	A condition where a single gene affects multiple phenotypic traits.
What is present on the plasma membrane of red blood cells in ABO blood groups?	Sugar polymers.
What is pseudocoelom?	A body cavity not lined by mesoderm, with mesoderm present as scattered pouches between ectoderm and endoderm.
What is spongocoel?	The central cavity in sponges.
What is the chromosome number in female honey bees?	Diploid, 32 chromosomes.
What is the distinctive feature of Arthropoda?	Exoskeleton of cuticle with jointed appendages.
What is the distinctive feature of Coelenterata (Cnidaria)?	Presence of cnidoblasts.
What is the frequency of colour blindness in males?	About 8 percent.
What is the function of the air bladder in Osteichthyes?	Regulates buoyancy.
What is the main effect of abnormal globin synthesis in thalassemia?	Formation of abnormal haemoglobin causing anaemia.
What is the probability that a carrier parent transmits the mutant HbS gene?	50 percent.
What is the seed shape of bb seeds after maturation?	Wrinkled.
What is the sex determining mechanism in humans?	XY type.

Question	Answer
What level of organisation is found in platyhelminthes?	Organ level of organisation.
What level of organisation is present in ctenophores?	Tissue level of organisation.
What level of organisation is present in hemichordates?	Organ-system level of organisation.
What level of organisation is seen in sponges?	Cellular level of organisation.
What modifications help birds in flying?	Wings, feathers, pneumatic bones, and air sacs.
What proportion of fertilisations produce tt genotype?	1/4.
What proportion of gametes carries allele R?	50 percent.
What supplements respiration in birds?	Air sacs connected to lungs.
What supports the body of sponges?	Skeleton made up of spicules or spongin fibres.
What topics are examined in this unit?	Structure and function of DNA, and the story and theory of evolution.
What type of appendages occur in vertebrates?	Paired appendages in the form of fins or limbs.
What type of circulatory system is present in annelids?	Closed circulatory system.



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