Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
1	5	K	Suppose an animal with a chromosome number 40 divides mitotically. How many number of chromosome\s is expected in each daughter cell?		20	40	80	10	B
2	5	K	Which of the following is **NOT** correct about mitosis?		It is a division of somatic cells to make identical daughter cells	It produces new copies of the homologous pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus	The nucleus divides into nuclei containing the same number of identical chromosomes	It is a form of cell division where the chromosome number is reduced by half	D
3	5	K	Which of the following is sometic cell?		sperm cell	blood cell	egg cell	egg	B
4	5	K	Which of the following cell division produces identical cells?		meiosis	gametogenesis	mitosis	oogenesis	C
5	5	K	A new cell is needed for an organism to _____.		damage tissues	control function of old cell	repair damaged tissues	increase the volume of cells	C
6	5	K	Which of the following statements defines mitosis best? It is the division of the:		somatic cells to make identical daughter cells	somatic cells resulting in daughter cells with half of the original number of chromosomes	sex cells resulting in daughter cells half of original number of chromosomes	sex cells to make identical daughter cells	A
7	5	K	How many numbers of chromosomes are found in human somatic cells?		56	76	46	36	C
8	5	K	A type of cell division used as a means of reproduction in unicellular organisms is:		meisosis	mitosis	the 2^{nd} meiotic phases	the anaphase Ⅱ	B
9	5	K	Which one of the following does **NOT** describe mitosis process? It is _____.		cell division of somatic cell	result in the same genetic information	used to form part of the organism	used to form gamete cell	D

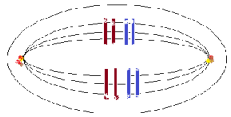
Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
10	5	A	Which of the following is correct?	<table><tr><td></td><td>Feature</td><td>Mitosis</td><td>Meiosis</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Where does it take place</td><td>Somatic cells</td><td>Reproductive organs</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Chromosomes in daughter cells</td><td>Same number of chromosomes as original cells</td><td>Same number of chromosomes as mother cell</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Number of daughter cells</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Variety</td><td>Daughter cells different from parent cell</td><td>Daughter cells identical from parent cell</td></tr></table>					A
11	6	K	Which of the following stages of mitotis is cell division does the sister chromatids alined at equator of cell plate?		Interphase of prophase	End of prophase	Metaphase	Telophase	C
12	6	K	Which of the following stages of mitotisis do chromatids pulled to opposite poles of the cell?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	A
13	6	K	At what stage of mitosis are two daughter cells formed?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	D
14	6	K	At what stage of mitosis do homologous chromosomes pair?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	C
15	6	K	At what stages of mitosis are the chromatids attached to spindle by the centromere?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	B
16	6	K	At which stage of mitosis the spindle fibers shorten and pull the chromatids to opposite poles of the cell?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	A
17	6	K	Which of the following is the final stage of mitosis?		Prophase	Telophase	Interphase	Metaphase	B
18	6	K	Which of the following is true about the stage of mitosis?		Anaphase: The division is finishing up	Interphase. The separation begins	Metaphase. The DNA lines up along a central axis	Telophase. The cell is duplicating its nucleic acids	C

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
19	6	K	Which of the following cell divisions takes place in normal body cell and produces identical cell?		gametogenesis	mitosis	meiosis	chromatids	B
20	6	K	Which of the following is easier to understand the correct sequences of mitosis?		Stage→interphase →prophase→ telophase	Interphase→ telophase→stage →anaphase	Anaphase→stage →prophase→ interphase	Stage→interphase →prohase→ metaphase→ anaphase	D
21	6	K	If an organism's kidney cell has 40 chromosomes, how many chromosomes do you find in a liver cell?		10	20	30	40	D
22	6	K	At what stage of mitosis does sister chromatids separate?		Prophase	Anaphase	Telophase	Metaphase	B
23	6	K	The mitosis stage at which the spindle fibers shorten and pull the chromatids to the opposite poles of the cell is:		anaphase	metaphase	prophase	telophase	A
24	6	K	At which mitosis stage does sister chromatids makeup each chromosome?		Telophase	Anaphase	Prophase	Metaphase	C
25	6	K	Which of the following DNA bases pairs with thymine?		Guanin	Cytosine	Adenine	Micleotide	C
26	6	K	At which stage of mitosis do chromatids attach to the spindle by centromere?		Interphase	Anaphase	Metaphase	Telophase	C
27	6	K	Which of the following is true of mitotic cell division?		the resulting daughter cells have less than the number of chromosomes of their parent cell	the resulting daughter cells are identical to the parent cell	the resulting daughter cells have more than the number of chromosomes of their parent cell	the resulting daughter cells have different chromosomes	B
28	6	K	During which phase of mitosis do chromosomes first become visible?		Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase	Telophase	C

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
29	6	K	Which of the following options contain the correct order of phases in mitosis from beginning to end?		Interphase→ prophase→ metaphase→ anaphase→ telophase	Prophase→ Interphase→ telophase→ anaphase→ metaphase	Telophase→ anaphase→ metaphase → prophase→ Interphase	Anaphase→ Interphase→ metaphase→ prophase→ telophase	A
30	6	K	Examine the picture and answer the question. At what phase of mitosis is this cell found?		Anaphase	metaphase	prophase	telophase	B
31	6	K	The stage of mitosis where the sister chromatids are arranged at the equatorial position is _____.		prophase	metaphase	anaphase	telophase	B
32	6	K	At which stage of meiosis each chromosome appears in the condensed form with two chromatids and homologous pairs of chromosomes associated with each other?		Metaphase Ⅰ	Prophase Ⅰ	Anaphase Ⅱ	Telophase Ⅱ	B
33	5	A	If a cell contains (2n) 500 chromosomes and divides by mitosis, what will be the number of chromosomes in the daudhter cells?		1000	1225	500	575	A
34	6	A	If an organism has 30 chromosomes at interphase, how many chromosomes are found at anaphase?		30	60	90	120	B
35	7	K	Which of the following is inherited?		marasmus	anemia	Leprosy	blood group	A
36	7	K	A child born from mother with blood group 'A' and father blood group 'O' will have blood group _____.		AA	AO	AB	BO	B

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
37	7	K	Which type of cell division occurs at the reproductive organ? But both mitisis and meosis occur!		Mitosis	Meiosis	Somatic cell division	Daughter cell division	B
38	7	K	How many daughter cells are produced by meiosis?		Two	Four	Six	Eight	B
39	7	K	Suppose an animal having a chromosome number of 56 divides mitotically. The possible number of chromosomes in each daughter cell is:		14	28	56	112	C
40	7	K	Which of the following is true about meiosis?		A daughter cell is produced	Four daughter cells are produced	Two daughter cells are produced	It is a means by which somatic cells divide	B
41	7	K	Which of the following is the function of meiosis?		formation of new body cells	for reproduction in unicellular organisms	it helps organisms to grow	it is used to produced sex cells	D
42	7	K	Which of the following is **NOT** true about meiosis?		It is the division of sex cells resulting in daughter cells with half the original number of chromosomes	There is no more replication of chromosomes in its second division	It takes place in the normal body cells	It introduces variety	C
43	7	K	Which of the following statement best defines meiosis? It is the division of:		somatic cells to make identical daughter cells	sex cells to make identical daughter cells	somatic cells resulting in daughter cells with half of the original number of chromosomes	sex cells resulting in daughter cells half of original number of chromosomes	D
44	7	K	Meiosis results in		2 haploid daughter cells	2 diploid daughter cells	4 haploid daughter cells	4 diploid daughter cells	C

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
45	7	K	Meiosis cell division takes place in_____		reproductive organs	somatic cells	liver cells	skin cells	A
46	7	A	Why is meiosis so important to continue life? Because it _____.		helps to regenerate the damaged tissues	keeps the genetic quality unchanged across generations	reduces the number of chromosomes for sexual reproduction	duplicates the number of chromosomes across generation	C
47	8	K	At what stage of meiosis-II do the chromatids move to the opposite ends of the cell?		Anaphase-Ⅱ	Metaphase-Ⅱ	Prophase-Ⅱ	Telophase-Ⅱ	A
48	8	K	At what stage of meiosis-Ⅰ do the chromatids line up on the equatorial plane of a cell?		Anaphase-Ⅰ	Metaphase-Ⅰ	Prophase-Ⅰ	Telophase-Ⅰ	B
49	8	K	At what stages of meiosis are the four daughter cells produced?		Anaphase-Ⅱ	Metaphase-Ⅰ	Prophase-Ⅰ	Telophase-Ⅱ	D
50	8	K	During which phase of meiosis does DNA duplicate?		Anaphase Ⅰ	Interphase Ⅰ	Prophase Ⅱ	Telophase Ⅱ	B
51	8	K	In which stage does reduction of chromosome occur during meiosis?		Anaphase-Ⅱ	Anaphase-Ⅰ	Prophase-Ⅰ	Metaphase-Ⅰ	A
52	8	K	Which of the following feature appears during meiosis?		number of daughter cells formed are 2	same number of chromosomes as original cell	number of daughter cells formed are 4	it takes place in somatic cells	C
53	8	K	What will be the number of chromosomes in the daughter cells produced by meiosis?		Twice the parent cell	Equal to the parent cell	Half of the parent cell	Some cells half, while some equal to the parent cells	C

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
54	8	K	Following are events occurred during meosis. 1- pairing of homologous chromosomes. 2- migration of chromatid pairs. 3- crossing over. 4- division of centromere. Which one shows the correct sequences of events from prophase Ⅰ to anapase Ⅱ		1→3→4→2	3→1→4→2	1→3→2→4	3→2→1→4	C
55	8	K	The meiosis stage at which crossing over occurs is:		Anaphase Ⅰ	Anaphase Ⅱ	Metaphase Ⅰ	Metaphase Ⅱ	C
56	8	A	The number of chromosomes of an organism is 16. How many chromosomes will be found in its gamet cells?		32	8 pairs	8	16	C
57	9	K	Which of the following is correct about mitosis and meiosis?		Mitosis takes place in reproductive cells	Meiosis takes place in somatic cells	In mitosis daughter cells are identical to parent cells	In meiosis the same number of chromosomes as original cell are produced	C
58	9	K	Which of the following type of cell division takes place in the human reproductive organ?		meiosis	mitosis	DNA replication	Interphase	A
59	9	K	Which of the following is a special form of cell division where the chromosome number is required by half?		meiosis	mitosis	Binary fission	stain	A
60	9	K	Which of the following features appears during mitosis?		Daughter cells different from parent cells	Germ cells found in reproductive (sex) organ	Half the chromosome number of original cell	It takes place in somatic cells (normal body cell)	D
61	9	K	Where does mitosis take place in the process of cell division?		sex organs (germ cells)	body cells (somatic cells)	reproductive organs	menstrual fluid	B

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
62	9	K	Which of the following is true about meiosis?		It takes place in body cells	Daughter cells always vary	It always occurrs in first meiotic and second meiotic phases	The same number of chromosomes as original parent cells	B
63	9	K	During which stage of meiosis does crossing over of chromosome occur?		Anaphase Ⅰ	Anaphase Ⅱ	Metaphase Ⅰ	Metaphase Ⅱ	C
64	9	K	Which of the following is correct about mitosis and meiosis?		Mitosis occurs in gonads and meiosis occurs in somatic cells	Mitosis produces 4 identical daughter cells while meiosis 4 different daughter cells	Mitosis produces 2 haploid daughter cells while meiosis produces 4 diploid daughter cells	Mitosis produces 2 diploid daughter cells while meiosis produces 4 haploid daughter cells	D
65	10	K	If two heterozygous tall pea plants are cross bred, the genotype ratio of the offspring will be:		3Tt: 1tt	1 TT: 2 Tt : 1 tt	2TT: 1 Tt : 1 tt	3 TT : 1 tt	B
66	10	K	If a heterozygous tall pea plant is crossbred with a short pea plant. The possible phenotypic ratio of the offspring will be:		3 tall : 1 short	1 tall : 3 short	1 tall : 1 short	4 tall : 0 short	C
67	10	K	Which of the following organisms was used as an experimental organism for Mendel's work?		Beans	Garden pea	Ground nut	Soya bean	B
68	10	K	If you cross two individuals who are homozygous for the same characteristics, what will be the characteristics of the offsprings in the following generations?		The second generation will have a different characterstics	The first generation will have a different characterstics	All the generation will have different characterstics	All the generation will have the same characterstics	D
69	10	K	Which of the following pure breeding contrasting traits of a pea plant are correctly matched?		Axial - white flower	Green - wrinkled seed	Round - yellow seed	Tall - short stem	D
70	10	K	Which of the following is **FALSE** about Mendle's monohybrid inheritance on garden pea plants?		F_2 offsprings are self pollinated F_1 plants	F_1 offsprings are cross pollinated p plants	Parental genotypes are homozygotes	Recessive traits are expressed in F_1 generation	D

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
71	10	K	Which of the following explains Mendel's work?		The offspring do not breed true	Mating animals give a different breed	Cross breeding among pea plants	Well defined how many chromosomes are there in fertilized	C
72	10	K	Mendel believed that the characteristics of pea plants are determined by _____.		inheritance of units or factors from both parents	inheritance of units or factors from one parent	the environmental condition during pollination	the environmental conditions from germination to maturity	A
73	11	K	Which of the following did Gregor Mendel use in his garden pea plants for checking which one came from which breeds?		TT X tt	Tt X TT	Tt X Tt	tt X tt	C
74	10	K	A gene with different alleles of the same trait is called		Dominat	Heterozygous	homozygous	Recessive	B
75	11	K	An alternative term of the same gene is known as: May be not correct!		allele	chromosome	DNA	gene	A
76	11	K	If you have group 'A' blood, which genotype you could have?		AB	AO	BB	OO	B
77	11	A	A farmer cross-breeds a pure white flowered pea (rr) with a pure red flowered pea (RR). What will be the ratio of the color of the offsprings in the F_2 generation?		All red	3 white 1 red	3 red 1 white	2 red 2 white	C
78	11	A	Which of the following is true when dangly earlobe parents (DD) crossed with attached earlobe parents?		F_1 offsprings have DD	attached earlobe parents have Dd	F_1 offsprings have Dd	F_1 offsprings have dd	C
79	11	A	If heterozygous yellow parent is crossed, what is the phenotypic ratio of F1 offspring?		3:1	1:1	1:2:1	9:3:3:1	A
80	12	K	Which one describes Mendelian cross among the following option? He starts his cross using:		Homozygous Chromosome	Heterozygous Chromosome	Chromosome of different organism	Chromosome of domestic animal	A

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
81	12	K	A blood type of a child is 'O' then what would be the genotypes of parents?		AO X BO	AO X BB	BO X AA	BO X BB	A
82	12	K	What will be the possible earlobe types of children if a father with pure dangly earlobe marries a woman with attached earlobe?		Dangly earlobe	Attached earlobe	Two dangly and two attached earlobe	Three dangly and one attached earlobe	A
83	12	K	Which one of the following is TRUE about gene? It is:		made of glucose unit molecules	composed of DNA, RNA and complex protein	found in the cytoplasm of cell	contain one particular allele	B
84	12	K	What would be the possible genotype ratio of culves if two roans (Rr) are mated?		2 RR : 1 Rr : 1 rr	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 rr	1 RR : 2 Rr : 1 rr	0 RR : 2 Rr : 2 rr	B
85	12	K	What is the term that better describes the genetic make up of an organism?		Gene	Allele	Genotype	Phenotype	C
86	12	K	How many percent of the children become albinos, if both parents are carriers of albino?		25%	50%	75%	100%	A
87	12	K	Which of the following describes the genetic make up of an individual?		genotype	alleles	phenotype	chromosomes	A
88	12	A	Which of the following cross could represent the parental generation of Mendel?		BB X Bb	bb X Bb	Bb X Bb	BB X bb	D
89	12	A	If RR (round) and rr (wrinkled) parents are crossed and have 1200 F_2 offsprings after F_1 self pollination, how many of F_2 offsprings have heterozygous round seeds?		300	600	900	1200	B

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
90	12	A	A pea plant having yellow seed breeds with a pea plant having green seed and got only yellow seeds. What can be concluded from this?		Yellow is recessive	Green is dominant	Parents are homozygous	Parents are heterozygous	C
91	12	A	The genotype of a plant with wrinkled seed is ww and the genotype of a plant with smooth seed is Ww. If you allow the two plants to cross breed what will be the phenotype and ratio of the offsprings?		All smooth	1/2 smooth : 1/2 wrinkled	All wrinkled	3 wrinkled: 1 smooth	B
92	13	K	Which one of the following describes inheritance of two dominant Alleles? It is:		Homologous	Homozygous	Analogous	Heterozygous	B
93	13	K	What can we say of a person who inherits two identical alleles, whether they are dominant or recessive?		Homozygous for that trait	Heterozygous for that trait	Homologous for that trait	Heterologous for that trait	A
94	13	K	Which of the following represents a test cross?		Rr X RR	RR X RR	Rr X rr	Rr X Rr	C
95	13	A	A true breeding tall plant was crossed with a short plant. What is the expected phenoptype in the F_2 generation		All tall	All short	3 tall, 1 short	Half tall, half short	C
96	13	A	If two heterozygous couples are crossed, what will happen in F_1 genotypic ratio of the offsprings?		1 homozygous dominant : 2 heterozygous dominant : 1 homozygous recessive	All are homozygous recessive	Half of the offsprings is dominated and half is recessive	All offsprings are similar to parent genotype	A
97	14	K	Which of the following is correct about the chromosome?		It is like α-helix structure	It carried a gene	It inherit only from one parent	It found only in somatic form	B

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
98	14	K	What is a tread-like structure in side the nucleus of a cell consisting of genes protein and genetic materials?		Ribosome	Chromosome	DNA	RNA	B
99	14	K	An animal has 23 chromosomes in its gamates. How many chromosomes can be found in the skin cells of this animal?		11.5	23	46	92	C
100	14	K	Which of the following is wrong about human sex (x) chromosomes?		A girl inherits x chromosome from her mother	A boy has x chromosomes	A girl has one x chromosome	A boy inherits x chromosome from his mother	C
101	14	K	Which of the following is correct about human chromosome?		All human chromosomes have the same size and shape	Humans have 23 pair of chromosomes	Human Y chromosomes are larger than X chromosomes	If human egg is fertilized by a sperm carrying X chromosomes, it results in maleness	B
102	14	K	The thread-like structure that stores genetic information that passes from parent to the child is called_____		nucleus	chromosome	ribosome	cytoplasm	B
103	14	A	Which of the following combination of chromosomes would result in a human female?		YX	XX	YY	XXY	B
104	14	A	If a DNA has 30 pairs of nucleotides and the number of thymine is 17, what would be the number of cytosine?		13	17	15	30	A

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
105	15	K	Which of the following is **NOT** correct about DNA?		It is a polynucleotide chain	Its upright strands are made up of amino acids	It contains the genetic instructions	It is a long molecule made up of two strands twisted together	B
106	16	K	What is the difference between chromosome and gene?		gene is a thread like structure	chromosome is found on the gene	genes are found on the chromosomes	both genes and chromosomes are the same	C
107	16	K	What is a gene? It is _____.		the basic unit of lif	the basic unit of inheritance	a chemical that carries the instruction needed for the formation of all proteins	the threat-like structure found in the nucleus	B
108	16	K	Mr. X has dimples when he smiles. He has inherited one allele for dimples from his mother, and one allele for non-dimples from his father. Which of the following terms best describes 'X's' genotype for his dimples?		homozygous	heterozygous	homologous	autosomal	B
109	16	K	Which of the following is thread-like structure inside the nucleus?		allele	chromosome	deoxyribonucleic acid	gene	B
110	16	K	Which of the following components of DNA are correctly matched?		Adenine - always paired with uracil	Guanine - always paired with thymine	Nucleoside - consist ribose sugar only	Nucleotide - consists of a phosphate group, a sugar and a base	D
111	16	K	Which statement best defines genes? Genes are _____.		genetic materials in the nucleus	patterns of sugars in DNA	units of hereditary materials on chromosome	structures made up of phosphates	C
112	16	A	The inheritance of the human ABO blood groups if BO crossed with AO types how many blood AB - types, B types, A - types and O - types offsprings appeared by respectively?		1:1:1:1	2:0:0:2	3:0:0:1	4:0:0:0	A

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
113	17	K	Which of the following is the sugar component of a nucleotide?		Adenine	Thymine	Deoxyribose	Phosphate	C
114	17	K	Which of the following bases are correctly paired?		A=C	C=G	A=G	T=C	B
115	17	K	Which of the following units of hereditary materials is located in the chromosome ?		Karyotype	DNA	Gene	Autosome	C
116	17	K	Which of the following unit of hereditary material is located on the chromosomes?		Nucleus	Gene	Somatic cell	Daughter cell	B
117	17	K	The two strands of a chromosome that are formed during mitosis are known as		daughter cells	chromatids	DNA	identical chromosomes	B
118	18	K	Which one of the following is **NOT** the base of DNA in human genome?		Adenine	Cytosine	Guamine	Uracil	D
119	18	K	What are the repeating units of nucleic acids?		Phosphate molecules	Bases	Nucleotides	Sugar molecules	C
120	18	K	Which of the following is **NOT** a component of DNA?		Ribose sugar	Deoxyribose sugar	Thyamine	Pentose sugar	A
121	18	K	Which of the following is a component of DNA?		Uracil	Ribose sugar	Phosphate group	RNA	C
122	18	K	Which of the following is **NOT** true about DNA?		Double helix	Double stranded	Protein complex	Ribose sugar is a component	D
123	18	K	Which of the following base pairs of DNA are correctly matched?		Adenine - guanine	Adenine - thymine	cytosine - adenine	thymine - cytosine	B

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-peten-cy No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
124	18	K	Which of the following is true about the structure of DNA?		guanine pairs with thymine	sugar link strands of DNA molecule	bases are linked with phosphates	each strand of DNA has phosphate group sugar and a base	D
125	18	K	How many thyamine is found in a DNA molecule if it has 100 bases and 15 of them are guaning?		35	15	70	30	A
126	18	A	Which of the following is **NOT** found in a single DNA molecule?		nucleotide	a base paired with another base	a nucleotide connected to another nucleotide	sugar connected to base	B
127	19	K	Which of the following is another name of cross-breeding?		selective breeding	horticulture	combination of traits	genetic engineering	C
128	19	K	Which of the following is used to prevent animals from mating?		breeding	castrating	combining	diversifying	B
129	19	K	Which of the following genetic materials is contained in the nucleus?		gamete	zygote	DNA	chromatids	C
130	19	K	Which of the following breeding is between two different breeds?		Out-breeding	Selective breeding	Cross-breeding	In-breeding	C
131	19	A	Which one is true about F_2 offspring of garden pea after cross between F_1 offspring, if P are round (RR) and winkle (rr) ?		3 round and 1 wrinkled offspring will be produced	4 round offsprings will be produced	2 round and 2 wrinkled offsprings will be produced	4 wrinkled offsprings will be produced	A
132	19	A	Based on Mendel's experiment, when somebody crosses heterozygous with heterozygous for a particular feature test, what will he get?		All are heterozygous offsprings	Two of them heterozygous offsprings and two of them homozygous offsprings	One pure homozygous of dominance, two heterozygous and one pure homozygous of recessive offsprings	All one homozygous offsprings	C

Unit 2

S.N.	Com-petency No.	Level (K or A)	Stem	Figure/Table	A	B	C	D	Key
133	20	K	Which of the following is **NOT** correct about breeding?		It feeds our population	It maintains our genetic diversity	It produces low yield crops	It provides new and useful genes	C
134	20	K	Which of the following is a European breed of cattle?		borena	raya	holstein triesian	zebu	C
135	20	A	RNA is different from DNA in that RNA contains uracil instead of:		adenine	thymine	guanine	cytosine	B
136	20	A	All cattle had similar ancestors in the distant pasts, but selective breeding has given us some very different breeds and the selective ones resist diseases. Which alleles are more important in this process? Hint: D= for pure dominance d= for pure recessive		DD	Dd	dd	possible every	B
137	21	K	Which genotype show albino		Aa	AA	BB	aa	D
138	21	A	Suppose a man with blood group of hybrid B (BO) marries a woman with a blood group of pure A (AA). What will be the possible blood groups of their children?		100% AB	50% AB, 50% BO	75% AB, 25% AO	50% AB, 50% AO	D