

NAME_Key – correct answers in **BOLD** _____ **FORM A**

Before you begin, please write your name and social security number on the computerized score sheet. Mark in the corresponding bubbles under these. Fill in the Form (A or B), instructor (Winn), and course (BCS 2011-02) lines. Select the best answer to each question: **ONLY ANSWERS RECORDED ON THE COMPUTERIZED SCORE SHEET WILL BE GRADED**

1. What is the probability that the first child of a man with ABO blood type O and a woman with type AB blood will be either a boy with type B blood **or** a boy with type A blood?
a. **1/2** b. 1/4 c. 1/8 d. 1/16 e. 1/32
2. In a cross between a parent that is homozygous recessive at a locus and a parent that is heterozygous at that locus, what is the expected frequency of offspring that are homozygous recessive?
a. 0 b. 1/4 **c. 1/2** d. 3/4 e. 3/8
3. For a trait determined by 2 co-dominant alleles at a single locus, the expected ratio of phenotypes in a cross between two heterozygotes is
a. 9:3:4 b. 9:3:3:1 c. 3:1 d. 1:1 **e. 1:2:1**
4. How many different kind of gametes can be produced by an individual with the genotype AaBBCCdD?
a. 32 b. 16 **c. 8** d. 6 e. 4
5. What is the probability that a woman who is a carrier for the X-linked trait hemophilia and a man who does not express the trait will produce a daughter who is a carrier for hemophilia?
a. 1/2 **b. 1/4** c. 1/8 d. 1/16 e. 0
6. What is the probability that a woman who is a carrier for the X-linked trait hemophilia and a man who does not express the trait will produce a son who is a hemophiliac?
a. 1/2 **b. 1/4** c. 1/8 d. 1/16 e. 0
7. The S and G loci are linked and there are 2 possible alleles with one showing complete dominance at each locus. The correct notation for the genotype of a heterozygote with the loci linked in repulsion is
a. SsGg b. Ss//Gg c. SG//sg d. SGsg **e. Sg//sG**

Use the following information to answer the next 3 questions: The loci for height (T = tall is dominant to t = short) and for thorns (H= thorns is dominant to h = thornless) are linked.

8. In the absence of crossing over, what gametes can be produced by the following individual: TH//th

- a. T and H b. T, H, t, and h **c. TH and th**
 d. Th, and th e. tH and Th

9. If the frequency of crossing-over between these loci is 20%, the expected frequency of gametes produced by an individual with the genotype TH//th is

- a. 10% tH, 10% Th, 40% TH, and 40% th**
 b. 20% TH and 80% th
 c. 10% TH, 10% th, 40% tH, and 40% Th
 d. 20% Th and 80% tH
 e. 20% TH, 80% th, 20% Th, and 80% tH

10. If the frequency of crossing-over between these loci is 20%, what fraction of the offspring from the cross TH//th x th//th would be expected to be short and have thorns

- a. 5% **b. 10%** c. 20% d. 40% e. 80%

11. The gametes produced by an individual with the genotype aB//Ab are 43% aB, 47% Ab, 4% ab, and 6% AB. What is the map distance between these two loci?

- a. 5 map units **b. 10 map units** c. 20 map units
 d. 47 map units e. 90 map units

12. In the cross AABbccDd x aaBBCCDD, what is the expected frequency of offspring that are homozygous at the C locus?

- a. 0** b. 1/4 c. 1/2 d. 3/4 e. 1/16

13. In the cross AaBBCCDd x aabbCcdd, what is the expected frequency of offspring with the genotype aabbCcdd?

- a. 0** b. 1/4 c. 1/2 d. 3/4 e. 1/16

14. Six children of the same parents have the ABO blood types AB (two have this type), A (two have this type), B, and O. What are the genotypes of the parents?

- a. $I^A I^A$ and $I^A I^B$
 b. $I^A I^B$ and $I^A I^B$
c. $I^A i$ and $I^B i$
 d. $i i$ and $I^A I^B$
 e. none of the above

15. The ability of genes at one locus to mask the expression of alleles at a different locus is called

- a. pleiotropy
 b. dominance
 c. incomplete penetrance
 d. incomplete dominance
e. none of the above

16. Non-disjunction during meiosis causes

- a. translocation
 - b. linkage between traits
 - c. autosomal recessive mutations
 - d. aneuploid gametes**
 - e. none of the above
17. Which of the following is **not** true of crossing over
- a. each cross-over event results in 2 recombinant gametes
 - b. the greater the map distance between loci the less likely is crossing over between them**
 - c. the probability of crossing over between some loci is different than the probability of crossing over between other loci
 - d. chiasmata are physical evidence of the occurrence of crossing over
 - e. all of these are true
18. Which of the following is true about meiosis?
- a. centromeres divide in the first meiotic division
 - b. synapsis occurs during the second meiotic division
 - c. no new DNA is synthesized between the first and second meiotic divisions**
 - d. cells produced by meiosis are identical to the parent cell
 - e. none of these is true
19. An individual that carries 2 different alleles at the locus for a given trait is
- a. homologous for the trait
 - b. heterozygous for the trait**
 - c. hemizygous for the trait
 - d. homozygous for the trait
 - e. homogametic for the trait
20. Which of the following human cell types would contain 22 pairs of autosomes and 2 X chromosomes
- a. an unfertilized egg cell
 - b. a sperm cell
 - c. a male somatic cell
 - d. a female somatic cell**
 - e. both a and d
21. Recombinant gametes are the result of
- a. mutation
 - b. crossing over**
 - c. non-disjunction
 - d. phenotypic plasticity
 - e. aneuploidy
22. Which of the following is not true for traits determined by X-linked loci in species with XY sex determination
- a. more phenotypes may be possible in females than males
 - b. males with a recessive allele will always express it
 - c. phenotypes due to recessive mutations will be more common in males
 - d. males inherit genes for these traits only from their mother
 - e. all of these are true**

23. Which is true of traits for which more than 2 alleles are possible at a locus
- a. it is usually not possible to predict offspring phenotype and genotype ratios for these traits
 - b. there are more possible phenotypes than if there were only 2 alleles**
 - c. the traits will have a continuous distribution
 - d. some individuals will be hemizygous for these traits
 - e. dominance at these loci will be incomplete
24. Which is not part of Mendel's theory of inheritance that differs from previous theories
- a. traits are passed between generations by an indirect mechanism
 - b. it is possible to predict the expected frequencies of offspring phenotypes
 - c. offspring traits are not a blend of parental traits
 - d. the factors that determine traits are not changed as they are passed between generations
 - e. all describe ways that Mendel's theory was different**
25. Which of the following is NOT true of sex chromosomes
- a. sex chromosomes of the same species can be of different sizes
 - b. one sex may have fewer sex chromosomes than the other
 - c. different sexes may be the heterogametic sex in different species
 - d. some loci on the sex chromosomes may not contribute to determining sex
 - e. all are true of sex chromosomes**
26. Which of the following occurs during the second meiotic division
- a. pairing of homologous chromosomes
 - b. separation of sister chromatids**
 - c. separation of homologous chromosomes
 - d. reduction of chromosome number
 - e. production of identical daughter cells
27. Linkage is different from pleiotropy because
- a. pleiotropy is due to the effects of genes located on different chromosomes
 - b. traits affected by pleiotropy undergo recombination
 - c. the effects of linkage are due to a single gene product
 - d. effects of linkage can be broken up by crossing over**
 - e. none of the above
28. Which of the following types of mutation is **most** likely to be deleterious
- a. an insertion in a non-coding region of the genome
 - b. a substitution in a non-coding region of the genome
 - c. an insertion in a coding region of the genome**
 - d. a substitution in a non-coding region of the genome
 - e. a deletion in a non-coding region of the genome
29. Which of the following describes a non-chromosomal mechanism of sex determination
- a. in some species, haploid individuals are all male
 - b. in some species the ratio of autosomes to X chromosomes determine sex
 - c. in some species, reproduction is parthenogenetic
 - d. in some species, both sexes are heterogametic
 - e. in some species, low nest temperature produces males**

30. Which of the following does not describe a way that sexual reproduction promotes genetic variation
- a. fusion of egg and sperm nuclei from different parents to form a zygote
 - b. exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes
 - c. potential for different arrangements of homologous chromosome pairs during meiosis
 - d. linkage caused by genes for different traits being located on the same chromosome**
 - e. all describe how sexual reproduction promotes genetic variation
31. Which of the following occurs in both mitosis and meiosis
- a. separation of sister chromatids**
 - b. synapsis
 - c. production of haploid cell products
 - d. crossing over
 - e. none of the above
32. Polygenic inheritance describes the inheritance of
- a. traits for which heterozygotes have the same phenotype as one homozygote
 - b. multiple traits influenced by a single locus
 - c. multiple traits whose genes interact
 - d. traits influenced by more than one locus**
 - e. None of the above
33. Which of the following techniques would be **most** useful for determining with certainty that a particular individual has the genotype XYY
- a. a karyotype analysis**
 - b. a pedigree analysis
 - c. analysis of sex chromatin (Barr bodies)
 - d. a and c would be equally useful
 - e. b and c would be equally useful