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MCB 200L

PLB201

1. Genetics is the science of? (Hereditary)
2. Fusion of a male & female zygote to produce a zygote is called? (fertilization)
3. The frequent differences btw individual members of plant & animal specie is called variation
4. Size height colour of the eyes are all examples of? (Morphological variation)
5. Ability to taste PTC(phenylthiocarbamide) and blood group is known as?? (Physiological variation)
6. Theory of pangenesis was propounded by who?
7. Theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by who?
8. Theory of continuity of germ plasmid was propounded by whom?
9. Plants that complete its life cycle within a short period of time are called?
10. What is a mono hybrid?
11. The phenomom whereby genes associated 2geda on the chromosome are inherited 2geda is referred 2 as?
12. The two types of chromosomes are?
13. Sex linkage occurs when?
14. In many higher organisms adults are recognizable as males & female this can also be called?
15. Nuclie acid was discovered by whom & when? _____
16. The most stable substance in d chromosome is? (DNA)
17. According to function there are two types of RNA name them ____
18. Purine = Adenine gunanine while pyrimidine = CTU
19. Who proposed that DNA is in form of double stranded helix? _____
20. Adenine can only pair with what? _____
21. The bases of DNA are held together by what bond?
22. What is a chromatin
23. Histones are of what charge?
24. Histones are what kind of protiens? Acidic or basic?
25. The two distinct kinds of chromatids are?
26. What is Euchromatids?
27. What is heterochromatids

28. During Mitosis the heterochromatid region are located where? _____
29. The nucleus divides to form two daughter cells in which phase? _____
30. The phase of DNA and histone synthesis is what phase? _____
31. Doubling of chromosomes, DNA and proteins occurs in what phase? _____
32. _____ is the longest phase in cell cycle
33. Cell divides at what phase? _____
34. What is mitosis & Meiosis?
35. Nucleolus disappears in what phase in meiosis?? _____
36. Homologous chromosomes seek each other and lie side by side pairing chromosomes from different parents this pairing is known as? _____
37. Dihybrid experiment is also known as _____
38. After complete synapsis a pair of homologous chromosomes are called? _____
39. In what process after pairing is complete and bivalent gets reduced in size, thicker and visible _____
40. The pair of attachment that does not separate completely is called? _____
41. Meiosis is reduction division while Mitosis is Multiplication division
42. Primary aim of Evolution is adaptability
43. Mechanistic theories of evolution are based on assumptions
44. The theory that all creations was from God was strongly believed by _____, _____ & _____
45. The cosmic theory was proposed by _____ in _____
46. Theory of catastrophism & spontaneous creation was created by who? _____
47. The supporter of this theory were _____
48. The theory of catastrophism was propounded by _____
49. One of the scientists that supported Lamarckism was _____
50. Who pointed out that number of Adenine = thymine ?
51. The 3 possible methods of replication of DNA are?
52. Evidence of chromosomes are observed under microscope is a thread like structure called?
53. The function of crossing over is for the _____
54. One of the exceptions to the use of independent assortment is _____
55. A reciprocal exchange of chromosome segment is called _____
56. _____ is the principal cause of Natural selection
57. _____ criticised Darwin/ refuted the hypothesis of pangenesis
58. _____ are Neo-Darwinism

Answers

1. H
2. F
3. V
4. Morphological
5. Physio
6. Charles darwin
7. Jean baptist Lamarck
8. August weisman
9. Ephemeral
10. _____
11. Linkage
12. _____
13. _____
14. Asexual dimporphism
15. Fredick meisher 1859
16. Dna
17. Gentic & non-gene
18. _____
19. Watson & greek 1953
20. Thymine
21. Hydrogen bond
22. _____

23. Positive
24. _____
25. Euchromatids & hetero
26. _____
27. _____
28. Telomere
29. G2
30. S-phase
31. S-phase
32. S-phase
33. M-phase
34. _____
35. Prophase
36. Synapsis
37. Two factor cross
38. Bivalent
39. Phcytene
40. Chaismata
41. _____
42. _____
43. Adaptability
44. Father suarez ,john milton & Lineus
45. Ritchee in 1865
46. Empedode
47. Aristotle, William Haney, John Helmont & John Needham
48. Baron judges (1769-1832)
49. Giad
50. Chargan & all
51. Conservative...semi conservative.. & dispersive
52. Chromanema
53. Re-shuffling of Genes
54. Linkage

55. Crossing over

56. Environment

57. Sonton(1875)

58. T.H hauxley & S.wright