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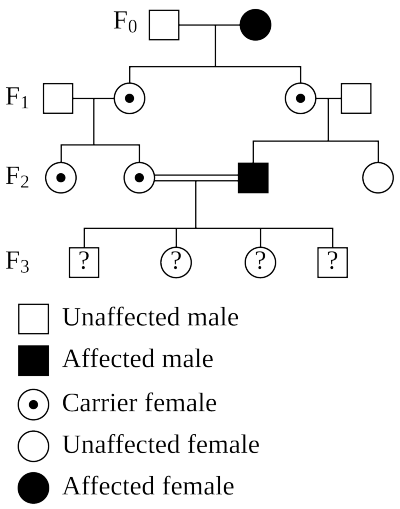
NEET PRINCIPLES OF INHERITANCE AND VARIATION — PEDIGREE ANALYSIS — PYQS

Max. Marks: 36 **Questions:** 9

Section A (MCQ) — 9 questions

Q.1 With the help of given pedigree, find out the probability for the birth of a child having no disease and being a carrier (has the disease mutation in one allele of the gene) in F_3 generation.

[NEET (UG) 2025]



(1) 1/8 (2) Zero (3) 1/4 (4) 1/2

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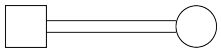
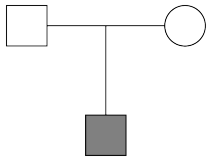
Q.2 Which one of the following symbols represents mating between relatives in human pedigree analysis?

[NEET (UG) 2023]

(1) 

(2) 

(3)

(4)

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Q.3 Which of the following occurs due to the presence of autosome linked dominant trait?

[NEET (UG) 2022]

(1) Sickle cell anaemia (2) Myotonic dystrophy
(3) Haemophilia (4) Thalassemia

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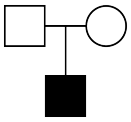
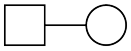
Q.4 Select the incorrect match regarding the symbols used in the Pedigree analysis:

[NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

(1)  – Parent with male child affected with disease

(2) – Sex unspecified

(3) – Affected individual

(4)  – Consanguineous mating

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Q.5 Which one is the incorrect statement with regards to the importance of pedigree analysis?

[NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) It confirms that DNA is the carrier of genetic information
(2) It helps to trace the inheritance of a specific trait
(3) It confirms that the trait is linked to one of the autosome
(4) It helps to understand whether the trait in question is dominant or recessive

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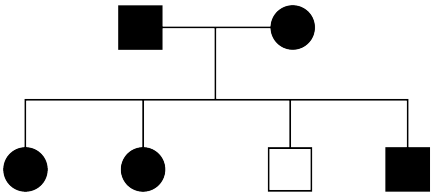
Q.6 Study the pedigree chart of a certain family given below and select the correct conclusion which can be drawn for the character – [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]



(1) The trait under study could not be colourblindness
(2) The female parent is heterozygous
(3) The parents could not have had a normal daughter for this character
(4) The male parent is homozygous dominant

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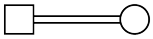
Q.7 Which one of the following symbols and its representation, used in human pedigree analysis is correct – [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1)  = mating between relatives

(2) □ = unaffected female

(3) ○ = unaffected male

(4) ◆ = male affected

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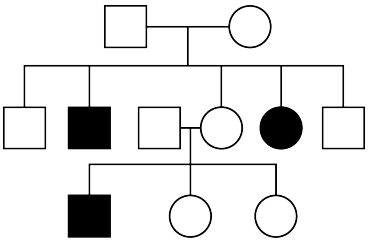
Q.8 Study the pedigree chart given below:



What does it show? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) Inheritance of a recessive sex-linked disease like haemophilia

(2) Inheritance of a sex-linked inborn error of metabolism like phenylketonuria

(3) The pedigree chart is wrong as this is not possible

(4) Inheritance of a condition like phenylketonuria as an autosomal recessive trait

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Q.9 A diseased man marries a normal woman. They get three daughters and five sons. All the daughters were diseased and sons were normal. The gene of this disease is : - [AIPMT 2002]

(1) Sex linked dominant

(2) Autosomal dominant

(3) Sex linked recessive

(4) Sex limited character

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Ans.	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	4	1		