

Fundamentals of Genealogy

Genealogy · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. What is the primary unit of heredity that is passed down from parents to offspring?

- A) Cell
- B) Gene
- C) Tissue
- D) Organ

2. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is inherited almost exclusively from which parent?

- A) Father
- B) Mother
- C) Both parents equally
- D) Neither parent

3. Which of the following scientific disciplines directly contributes to understanding genetic inheritance patterns in genealogy?

- A) Paleontology
- B) Archaeology
- C) Genetics
- D) Geology

4. Autosomal DNA, found in the non-sex chromosomes, is inherited from ancestors on both sides of the family. How many sets of autosomes does a typical human have?

- A) 1 set
- B) 2 sets
- C) 3 sets
- D) 4 sets

5. The Y-chromosome, responsible for determining male biological sex, is passed down from father to son. This means Y-DNA tracing follows which lineage?

- A) Maternal
- B) Paternal
- C) Both maternal and paternal
- D) Only across generations

6. What is the scientific term for the study of the structure, function, and inheritance of genes?

- A) Zoology
- B) Botany
- C) Genomics
- D) Genetics

7. When examining genealogical records, historical census data provides information about populations and can help place ancestors in specific locations and time periods. What is the primary purpose of a census?

- A) To count livestock
- B) To survey land ownership
- C) To officially count and gather information about a population
- D) To track religious affiliations

8. The process by which traits are passed from parents to their children is known as:

- A) Mutation
- B) Adaptation
- C) Heredity
- D) Evolution