

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F ₂	A. Dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Co dominance D. Epistasis
2	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten
3	In 1901, ABO group system was discovered by.	A. Punnet B. Karl Landsteiner C. Wiener D. Bern Stein
4	Blue cone monochromacy is also called	A. Red - green colour blindness B. Red - blue colour blindness C. Green - blue colour blindness D. Yellow - blue colour blindness
5	80% haemophiliacs suffer from haemophilia A due to abnormality of factor	A. VIII B. IX C. X D. XI
6	The maturity on set diabetes of the young is	A. an autosomal recessive trait B. An autosomal dominant trait C. A sex linked trait D. A sex influenced trait.
7	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an Xlinked.	A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
8	Different alleles of a gene that are both expressed in heterozygous condition are called.	A. codominant B. Over dominant C. Complete dominant D. Incomplete dominant
9	Mendellian factors were renamed as 'genes' by	A. Mendel B. Correns C. Morgan D. Johannsen
10	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
11	ABO system has four different phenotypes which are distinct from each other on the basis of specific antigens on the surface of	A. Mitochondria B. Golgi bodies C. RBC D. Centrioles
12	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
13	The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called.	A. Test cross B. Reciprocal cross C. Monohybrid cross D. Dihybrid cross
14	The position of gene on chromosome is called. its.	A. Allele B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype

15	The protective coat which surrounds the embryo is known as:	B. Chorion C. Allantosis D. Chorio Allantoic
16	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their children will have blood group	A. MM B. NN C. MN D. None of these
17	MN blood group is example of	A. Complete dominance B. Co- dominance C. Over dominance D. Incomplete dominance
18	O blood has neither A or B antigen but it does have	A. Anti - A antibodies B. Anti - B antibodies C. Anti - O antibodies D. Both a & b
19	A monochromat can perceive	A. Three colours B. Yellow colours C. Only one colour D. Two colours
20	RH blood group system is named after.	A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient