

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
2	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. Gogli bodies C. RBC D. Centrioles
3	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten
4	Blue cone monochromacy is also called	A. Red - green colour blindness B. Red-&nbsp;- blue-&nbsp;colour blindness C. Green-&nbsp;- blue-&nbsp;colour blindness D. Yellow - blue-&nbsp;colour blindness
5	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type
6	Human skin colour is also a quantitative trait which is controlled by	A. 3 - 6 gene pairs B. 1 - 3 gene pairs C. None of these
7	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. Ab blood group D. O blood group
8	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin
9	Blue cone monochrome may is an X linked trait is which.	A. Red cone cells are absent B. Green cone cells are absent C. Both red and green cone cells are absent D. Blue cone cells are absent
10	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
11	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
12	ABO blood group system was discovered by	A. Karl Landsteiner B. Bernstein C. Correns D. T.H.morgans
13	Hemophilia is	A. X linked dominant trait B. X linked recessive trait C. Sex influenced trait D. Sex limited trait
14	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
		A. Allele

15	The position of gene one chromosome is called. its.	B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype
16	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaining lactation after birth is:	A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolactin D. Oxytocin
17	In test cross, heterozygous produces.	A. All round B. 50,50 C. All wrinkle D. None of these
18	Mendel called the offspring of first parents as	A. F <sub>1</sub> B. First filial generation C. Both a & b D. First generation
19	Mendelian factors were renamed as 'genes' by	A. Mendel B. Correns C. Morgan D. Johannsen
20	A clear picture of the genetic basis of sex determination emerged after the discovery of	A. Autosomes B. X chromosomes C. Sex chromosomes D. Y chromosomes