Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which trait is transmitted directly from an affected father to only his sons.	A. X - linked B. Y - Linked C. x and y linked D. Autosomal
2	The protective coat which surrounds the embryo is known as:	A. Amnion B. Chorion C. Allantosis D. Chorio Allantoic
3	A dichromate can perceive two primary colours but is unable to perceive the one whose opsins are missing due to	A. Metamorphosis B. Transmutation C. Alteration D. Mutation
4	The outer layer of the blastocyst, which laterattaches tothe uterus , is:	A. Deciduas B. Trophoblast C. Ammion D. Inner cell mass
5	The gens found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Genome C. Gene frequency D. Gene pool
6	Hypophosphatemic rickets is an _____ trait.	A. X - Linked B. Y -Linked C. X- and Y linked D. An autosomal
7	In test cross, heterozygous produces.	A. All round B. 50,50 C. All wrinkle D. None of these
8	The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is	A. Pleiotropy B. Epistasis C. Bombay phenotype D. Linkage
9	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.
10	Hereditary characteristics pass from parents to offspring through genes in their	A. Nuclei B. DNA C. Gametes D. Body
11	The genes found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Gene pool C. Genome D. Gene frequency
12	80% haemophiliacs suffer from haemophilia A due to abnormality of factor	A. VIII B. IX C. X D. XI
13	A woman can be bald only when she is	A. Homozygous domunant B. Heterozygous C. Homozygous recessive D. Maleness
14	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type
15	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin

16	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
17	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
18	The gene that triggers developmental process towards maleness is.	A. TFM B. MODY C. SRY D. BOB
19	The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called.	A. Test cross B. Reciprocal ross C. Monohybrid corss D. Dihybrid cross
20	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21
21	A monochromat can perceive	A. Three colours B. Yellow colours C. Only ane colour D. Two colours
22	Genes are located at specific loci on	A. Chromatids B. Chromosomes C. Centromeres D. Homologues
23	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaning lacation after birth is:	A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolatin D. Oxytocin
24	Mendellan factors were renamed as 'genes' by	A. Mendel B. Correns C. Morgan D. Johannsen
25	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. Ab blood group D. O blood group
26	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deiteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protamptoa D. colour blind
27	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.	A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
28	MN blood group is example of	A. Complete dominance B. Co- dominance C. Over dominance D. Incomplete dominance
29	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
30	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
31	The first restriction enzyme was isolated by.	A. Kary mulis B. Hamilton O smith C. Maxam Gilbert D. Sanger
32	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten

33	In cats the dominant allele W not only makes pure white but also causes	A. Black spots B. Brown spots C. Deafness D. Blindness
34	Incomplete dominance was discovered by 4 '0 clock olant in 1899 by.	A. devries B. Jhannsen C. Carl correns D. Tscharmach
35	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
36	The form of appearance of the trait is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Wild type D. dominance
37	Hemophilia is	A. X linked dominant trait B. X linked recessive trait C. Sex influenced trait D. Sex limited trait
38	Recombinant DNA is introduced into the host cell by means of a.	A. Vector B. Phage C. Bacterium D. Fungus
39	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
40	Hemoohilia is.	A. Affects both sexes equally B. Affects men more than woman C. Affects women more than men D. Is non allelic recessive sex linked
41	RH blood group system is named after.	A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient
42	ABO Blood group system in man is encoded by a oolvmorohic gene I on chromosome.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 10 D. 23
43	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
44	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome	A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
45	DNA Polymerase enzyme was isolated from.	A. Viruses B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Fungi
46	The position of gene one chromosome is called. its.	A. Allele B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype
47	The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F2	A. Dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Co dominance D. Epistasis
48	In 1901, ABO grop system was discovered by.	A. Punnet B. Karl Landsteiner C. Wiener D. Bern Stein
49	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
50	ABO blood group system was discovered by	A. Karn Ladsteiner B. Bernstein C. Correns

		D. T.H.morgans
51	Percentage of its recombination frequency.	A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 80
52	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
53	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
54	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
55	Mendel called the offspring of first parents as	A. F₁ B. First filial generation C. Both a & b D. First generation
56	Identical twins result from the fertilization of:	A. One ovum by the sperm B. One ovum by the two sperms C. Two ova by two sperms D. Two ova by one sperm
57	Bombay phenotype is an example of.	A. Pleiotropy B. Probability C. dominance D. epistasis
58	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their childern will have blood group	A. MM B. NN C. MN D. None of these
59	Intelligence is also a case of polygenic inheritance which is strongly influenced by	A. Genes B. Environment C. Experience D. Nature