MDCAT Biology Chapter 9 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The chances of which hemophilia is equal in males & females	A. A B. B C. C D. All
2	Man has _____ linkage group	A. 23 B. 21 C. 25 D. 46
3	Diabetes is the leading cause of	A. Kidney failure B. Adult blindness C. Heart disease D. All of these
4	When a haemophilic carrier woman marries a normal man, who among her offspring may be affected	A. all her children B. all her daughter C. half of her daughter D. half of her sons
5	Mutatuons are inherited only if they occur in the	A. Gland cells B. Gametes C. Muscle cells D. Somatic cells
6	Homogenetistic acid is oxidized rapidly when exposed to air, turning the urine	A. White B. Purple C. Blue D. Black
7	The two linked genes A and B with a 30% recombination frequency must be	A. 15 units apart B. 30 units apart C. 60 units apart D. 90 units apart
8	Interaction of two loci	A. Pleiotropy B. Epistasis C. Dominance D. Differentiation
9	Which of the following traist is transmitted directly from an affected to only its sons?	A. autosomal B. X-linked C. Y-linked D. X and Y linked
10	Which can convert glucose to glucose 6 phosphate	A. Hexokinase B. Glucokinase C. Phospho fructokinase D. Both a & b
11	Which phenomenon reduces the chances of genetic recombination and variations among offspring ?	A. linkage B. crossing over C. independent assortment D. dominance
12	If the distance of 20 map units is found among two linked loci what would be the percentage of cross gametes	A. 40% B. 60% C. 20% D. 10%
13	A change in one or more bases of DNA, which results in the formation of an abnormal protein is	A. Moulting B. Transformation C. Mutation D. Fission
14	Rh factor is encoded by	A. 2 genes which occupy 3 loci B. 3 genes which occupy 2 loci C. 2 genes which occupy 2 loci D. 3 genes which occupy 3 loci
15	A heterrozygote offspring quantitatively exceeds the phenotypic expression of both the homozygote parents due to:	A. dominance B. incomplete dominance C. over dominance D. codominance

16	Genes for alpha and beta chains of hemoglobin are found on which chromosomes?	A. Chromosome 16 alpha; chromosome 11 beta B. Chromosome 11 alpha; chromosome 16 beta C. Chromosome 11 D. Chromosome 16
17	Two parents of blood group A had a child of blood group O, what will be percentage chances of having such child again	A. 25% B. 50% C. 75% D. None
18	Color blindness, haemophilia and gout form linkage group onj	A. Chromosome 9 B. Chromosome 19 C. x-chromosome D. y-chromosome
19	Which of these traits zigzags from meternal grand father through a carrier daughter to a grandson ?	A. autosomal B. X-linked C. Y-linked D. X and Y linked
20	In case of sickle cell anemia, in place of glutamic acid, _____ is found	A. Histidine B. Valine C. Proline D. Leucine