

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
2	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.	A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
3	Incomplete dominance was discovered by 4 'O clock olant in 1899 by.	A. devries B. Jhannsen C. Carl correns D. Tscharmach
4	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
5	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type
6	Blue cone monochrome may is an Xlinked 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
7	The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F2	A. Dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Co dominance D. Epistasis
8	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
9	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaining lacation after birth is:	A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolatin D. Oxytocin
10	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
11	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
12	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
13	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
14	RH blood group system is named after.	A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient
15	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deiteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protamptoa D. colour blind

16 The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome. A. 7
B. 11
C. 19
D. 21

17 Bombay phenotype is an example of. A. Pleiotropy
B. Probability
C. dominance
D. epistasis

18 Blood serum containing antibodies is called. A. Plasma
B. Antigen
C. Antiserum
D. Immuno globulin

19 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

20 The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is A. Pleiotropy
B. Epistasis
C. Bombay phenotype
D. Linkage
