

## 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<br>B. 19<br>C. 21<br>D. 24  |
| 2  | Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.   | A. Dominant trait<br>B. Over dominant trait<br>C. co dominant trait<br>D. Recessive trait  |
| 3  | Incomplete dominance was discovered by 4 'O clock plant in 1899 by.                                  | A. devries<br>B. Jhannsen<br>C. Carl correns<br>D. Tscharmach  |
| 4  | Human skin colour is also a quantitative trait which is controlled by                                | A. 3 - 6 gene pairs<br>B. 1 - 3 gene pairs<br>C. None of these   |
| 5  | Expression of a trait is termed as   | A. Genotype<br>B. Phenotype<br>C. Dominance<br>D. Wild type  |
| 6  | Blue cone monochrome may is an X linked trait is which.  | A. Red cone cells are absent<br>B. Green cone cells are absent<br>C. Both red and green cone cells are absent<br>D. Blue cone cells are absent |
| 7  | The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F2                               | A. Dominance<br>B. Incomplete dominance<br>C. Co dominance<br>D. Epistasis   |
| 8  | The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called. | A. Test cross<br>B. Reciprocal cross<br>C. Monohybrid cross<br>D. Dihybrid cross   |
| 9  | The most important hormone in initiating and maintaining lactation after birth is:                   | A. Estrogen<br>B. FSH<br>C. Prolactin<br>D. Oxytocin   |
| 10 | Which trait is transmitted directly from an affected father to only his sons.                        | A. X - linked<br>B. Y - Linked<br>C. x and y linked<br>D. Autosomal  |
| 11 | Hemophilia is.   | A. Affects both sexes equally<br>B. Affects men more than woman<br>C. Affects women more than men<br>D. Is non allelic recessive sex linked    |
| 12 | Protanopia is  | A. Red blindness<br>B. Blue blindness<br>C. Green blindness<br>D. Brown blindness  |
| 13 | Identical twins result from the fertilization of:  | A. One ovum by the sperm<br>B. One ovum by the two sperms<br>C. Two ova by two sperms<br>D. Two ova by one sperm                               |
| 14 | RH blood group system is named after.  | A. Discoverer<br>B. Rhesus monkey<br>C. Rhinoceros<br>D. a patient   |
| 15 | Green colour blindness is called.  | A. Deuteranopia<br>B. Tritanopia<br>C. Protanopia<br>D. colour blind   |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 16 | The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.   | A. 7<br>B. 11<br>C. 19<br>D. 21                                    |
| 17 | Bombay phenotype is an example of.  | A. Pleiotropy<br>B. Probability<br>C. dominance<br>D. epistasis    |
| 18 | Blood serum containing antibodies is called.  | A. Plasma<br>B. Antigen<br>C. Antiserum<br>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<br>B. Gogli bodies<br>C. RBC<br>D. Centrioles      |
| 20 | The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is   | A. Pleiotropy<br>B. Epistasis<br>C. Bombay phenotype<br>D. Linkage |