

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Intelligence is also a case of polygenic inheritance which is strongly influenced by	A. Genes B. Environment C. Experience D. Nature
2	A woman can be bald only when she is	A. Homozygous dominant B. Heterozygous C. Homozygous recessive D. Maleness
3	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21
4	Hypophosphatemic rickets is an _____ trait.	A. X- Linked B. Y -Linked C. X- and Y linked D. An autosomal
5	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
6	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin
7	The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called.	A. Test cross B. Reciprocal cross C. Monohybrid cross D. Dihybrid cross
8	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
9	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
10	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
11	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.
12	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
13	The form of appearance of the trait is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Wild type D. dominance
14	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

15	80% haemophiliacs suffer from haemophilia A due to abnormality of factor	A. VIII B. IX C. X D. XI
16	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their children will have blood group	A. MM B. NN C. MN D. None of these
17	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deiteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protamptoa D. colour blind
18	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
19	The gens found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Genome C. Gene frequency D. Gene pool
20	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