

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	<p>A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21</p>
2	Blue cone monochromacy is also called	<p>A. Red - green colour blindness B. Red&amp;nbsp;- blue&amp;nbsp;colour blindness C. Green&amp;nbsp;- blue&amp;nbsp;colour blindness D. Yellow - blue&amp;nbsp;colour blindness</p>
3	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaining lactation after birth is:	<p>A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolactin D. Oxytocin</p>
4	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	<p>A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten</p>
5	RH blood group system is named after.	<p>A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient</p>
6	Recombinant DNA is introduced into the host cell by means of a.	<p>A. Vector B. Phage C. Bacterium D. Fungus</p>
7	The cross which is used to find out the homozygous or heterozygous nature of the genotype is called.	<p>A. Test cross B. Reciprocal cross C. Monohybrid cross D. Dihybrid cross</p>
8	Green colour blindness is called.	<p>A. Deuteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protanopia D. colour blind</p>
9	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their children will have blood group	<p>A. MM B. NN C. MN D. None of these</p>
10	Hemophilia is.	<p>A. Affects both sexes equally B. Affects men more than women C. Affects women more than men D. Is non allelic recessive sex linked</p>
11	Hypophosphatemic rickets is an _____ trait.	<p>A. X- Linked B. Y-Linked C. X- and Y linked D. An autosomal</p>
12	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	<p>A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin</p>
13	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome	<p>A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7</p>
14	Human skin colour is also a quantitative trait which is controlled by	<p>A. 3 - 6 gene pairs B. 1 - 3 gene pairs C. None of these</p>
15	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.	<p>A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait</p>

		C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
16	The position of gene on chromosome is called. its.	A. Allele B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype
17	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
18	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
19	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. Ab blood group D. O blood group
20	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type