

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	MN blood group is example of	A. Complete dominance B. Co- dominance C. Over dominance D. Incomplete dominance
2	In 1901, ABO grop system was discovered by.	A. Punnet B. Karl Landsteiner C. Wiener D. Bern Stein
3	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
4	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deiteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protamptoa D. colour blind
5	Mendellan factors were renamed as 'genes' by	A. Mendel B. Correns C. Morgan D. Johannsen
6	The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is	A. Pleiotropy B. Epistasis C. Bombay phenotype D. Linkage
7	ABO Blood group system in man is encoded by a oolvmorohic gene I on chromosome.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 10 D. 23
8	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
9	A monochromat can perceive	A. Three colours B. Yellow colours C. Only ane colour D. Two colours
10	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
11	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
12	A woman can be bald only when she is	A. Homozygous dominant B. Heterozygous C. Homozygous recessive D. Maleness
13	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
14	Hereditary characteristics pass from parents to offspring through genes in their	A. Nuclei B. DNA C. Gametes D. Body
15	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21

16	Hemophilia 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
17	The genes found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Genome C. Gene frequency D. Gene pool
18	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. AB blood group D. O blood group
19	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
20	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness