Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Genes are located on:	A. Chromosomes B. proteins C. nucleotide D. DNA
2	In human body cells the number of chromosomes present are:	A. 23 B. 46 C. 52 D. 48
3	The alternate forms of a gene are called:	A. traits B. companion genes C. alleles D. homologous genes
4	How many genotypes are possible for the allele "A" and "a" ?	A. two B. three C. four D. seven
5	It is a homozygous genotype:	A. AA B. aa C. Aa D. both A and B
6	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. guanine C. cytosine D. uracil
7	The are how many hydrogen bonds between cytosine and guanine?	A. one B. two C. three D. four
8	How many contrasting pairs of characters of pea plant were studied bu mendel?	A. one B. three C. five D. seven
9	The genotype of wrinkled green seeds was:	A. RRyy B. RyYr C. RRYY D. rryy
10	ABO blood system is controlled by a gene I The number of alleles I.The number of alleles of this gene are:	A. two B. three C. five D. many
11	In dihybrid cross the genotypic ratio of F2 generation is:	A. 1 : 1 ; 1 : 1 B. 1 :3 :1 : 1 C. 1 : 2 : 2 : 1 D. 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
12	The relationship between the alleles IA and IB of the blood group is:	A. complete dominance B. incomplete dominance C. recessiveness D. co-dominance
13	An organism's expressed physical trait, such as seed colour or pod shape is called its.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Physical type D. Karyotype
14	In the cross-pollination between a true-breeding yellow pod plant and a true-breeding green pod plant, where green pod colour is dominant, the resulting offspring will be.	A. 1/4 green , 3/4 yellow B. All yelow C. 1/4 yellow, 3/4 green D. All green
15	How many genetically different kinds of gametes an individual with genotype AAbb can produce?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 9

16	Which of the following statement regarding genes is FALSE.	A. Genes are located on chromosomes B. Genes consist of a long sequence of DNA C. A gen contains information for the production of a protein D. Each cell contain a single copy of every gene.
17	Mendel's primary contribution to our understanding of inheritance was:	A. The idea that genes are found on chromosomes B. Explanation of the patterns of inheritance C. The discovery of alleles D. Determining that informations contained in DNA are for protein synthesis.
18	A purple flowered pea plant has the genotype PP, which of the following statements about this plant is FALSE.	A. Its phenotype will be white flowers . B. It has a homozygous dominant genotype. C. When bred to a white flowered plant all offspring will be purple flowered. D. All the gametes produced will have the same flower colour allele
19	Charles Darwin proposed that organisms produce many more offspring than can possible survive on the limited amount of resources available to them. According To Darwin, the offspring that are most likely to survive are those that.	A. Are born first and grow fastest B. Are largest and most aggressive C. Have no natural predators D. Are best adapted to the environment.
20	Branch of biology that deals with the study of inheritance is called as:	A. Artificial selection B. Natural selection C. Genetics D. Histology
21	Transmission of characteristics from parents to offsprings is called as:	A. Replication B. Inheritance C. co-dominance D. Mutation
22	Chromosomes carry units of inheritance called as:	A. Chromatin B. DNA C. Genes D. None of these
23	Gene contain instructions for the synthesis of.	A. Fats B. Carbohydrates C. Vitamins D. Proteins
24	There are how many pairs of homologous chromosomes in human body cell?	A. 22 B. 23 C. 40 D. 46
25	Chromatin is made up of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. DNA+ Protein D. None of these
26	DNA wraps around histone protein and forms-rounded structures called as	A. Nucleosomes <o:p></o:p> B. Ribosomes C. Lysosomes D. mRNA
27	In_____ James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure for DNA.	A. 1951 <o:p></o:p> B. 1953 C. 1955 D. 1957
28	A DNA molecule consists of_____ polynucleotide strands.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
29	Outside back bone of double helix is made up:	A. Sugar <o:p></o:p> B. Phosphate C. Sugar Phosphate D. None of these

30	Inside of double helix consists of:	A. Nitrogenous bases B. sugar C. sugar Phosphate D. Phosphate
31	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. Guanine C. Cytosine D. Uracil
32	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. Uracil C. Cytosine D. Guanine
33	Cytocine always pairs with:	A. Guanine B. Adenine C. Uracil D. Thymine
34	How many hydrogen bounds are formed between adenine and thymine?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
35	Copies of chromatids of chromosomes are made through the process called.	A. Inheritance B. Transcription C. Translation D. Replication
36	Specific proteins have specific number and sequence of:	A. Enzymes B. Amino acids C. Locus D. Allele
37	Sequence of amino acid is protein is controlled by sequence of ___ in DNA.	A. Genes B. Loci C. Nucleotides D. Alleles
38	Specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is copied in the form of mRNA in a process.	A. Replication B. Translation C. Inheritance D. Transcription
39	mRNA carries sequence of the nucleotides to ribosomes, Ribosomal reads this sequence and joins specific amino acid to form protein, this process is:	A. Duplication B. Transcription C. Translation D. Replication
40	The position of gene on chromosome is known as:	A. Locus B. Allele C. Genotype D. Genome
41	Which component of cell is involved in translation?	A. Ribosome B. Mitocondria C. Golgi apparatus D. Nucleus
42	The alternate forms of a gene are called as:	A. Genome B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. None of these
43	It is a condition in which normal body pigments are absent:	A. Color blindness B. Albinism C. Diabetes D. Sickle cell anacmia
44	Dominant alleles are represented by _____ letter and recessive alleles by _____ letter.	A. Capital lowercase B. Lowercase, capital C. Lower case, lowercase D. Capital, capital
45	Expression of genotype in the form of trait is:	A. Genome B. Phenotype C. Complete dominance D. Incomplete dominance
		A. Lamark

46	Who developed fundamental principles of genetics?	B. Gregor mendle C. Charles lyll D. Charles Darwin
47	Pisum sativum is scientific name of:	A. Onion B. Frog C. Mustard plant D. Pea plant
48	Each trait studied in pea plant had ___ distinct form.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
49	It is a situation where two different alleles of gene pair express themselves completely, instead of showing a dominant recessive relationship is called.	A. Incomplete dominance. B. Co-dominatice C. Complete dominatnce D. None of these
50	Among following which is example of co-dominance?	A. Blood group A B. Blood group B C. Blood group AB D. Blood group O
51	It is a situation where in heterozygous genotypes, both the alleles express as a blend and neither allele is dominant over the other:	A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
52	Pink flowered four o clock plant is an example of:	A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
53	How many types of Difference shown by individuals of same species?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 6
54	Among following, which is source of variations?	A. Mutation B. Crossing over C. Gene flow D. All of these
55	Variatations show distinct phenotypes and phenotypes of such variations cannot be measured by:	A. Discontinuous variations B. Continuous variations C. Both a and b D. None of these
56	Example of discontinuous variation is:	A. Blood group B. Height in Man C. Intelligence D. None of these
57	In variation, the phenotypes shows a complete range of measurements from one extreme to the other is.	A. Discontinuous B. Continuous C. ^{Both a and b} D. None of these
58	It is change in characteristics of a population or species of organisms over the course of generations:	A. Replication B. Transcription C. Evolution D. Translation
59	All living thing had been created in their current form only a few thousand years ago. This idea is known as:	A. Theory of special creation B. Evolution C. Variations D. None of these
60	We proposed the mechanism of organic evolution in 1838?	A. Charles Darwin B. Charles lyll C. Lamark D. Gregor Mendel
61	Charles Darwin published a book "on the origin of species by means of Natural Selection" in:	A. 1858 B. 1859 C. 1889 D. 1890
62	It is the process by which the better genetic variations become more common in successive generations of population:	A. Variation B. Artificial selection C. Selective breeding D. Natural selective
63	Variation selected for their transmission to next generation are:	A. Favourable B. Continuous C. Discontinuous D. None of these

64	Among following which is favourable variation in mouse?	A. Light coloured skin B. Medium coloured skin C. Dark coloured skin D. All of these
65	Which is favourable variation in moths after industrial revolution?	A. Light colour B. Medium colour C. Dark colour D. None of these
66	International breeding between individuals for certain traits, or combination of traits is called as.	A. Variations B. Evolution C. Natural selection D. Artificial selection
67	Transmission of character (traits) from parent offspring is called:	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Reproduction
68	It is a genetic material:	A. DNA B. RNA C. tRNA D. rRNA
69	Branch of biology in which we study about inheritance.	A. Pharmacology B. Physiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
70	The specific combination of genes in an individual is called:	A. Phenotype B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Gepotype
71	Ribisome reads the sequence of mRNA nucleotides and joins specific amino acids to form protein. This step is known as:	A. Combination B. Replication C. Transcription D. Translation
72	the actual location of gene on chromosome is:	A. Locus B. Karyotype C. Chromatids D. Centromere
73	The characteristics which appear in an organism are called:	A. Genotype B. Karyotype C. Phenotype D. Body type
74	The allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Phenotype C. Genotype D. Recessive
75	An organism has two different alleles for a single trait. Its genotype is said to be:	A. Homozygous B. Heterozygous C. Holozygous D. Hemizygous
76	Dominate alleles are represented by:	A. Small letters B. Capital letters C. Roman Numbers D. Numerical Numbers
77	Inherited characters are called:	A. Genes B. Traits C. Genetics D. Fertilization
78	Genetics is the branch of biology in which we study:	A. Functions B. Fossils C. Inheritance D. Evlution
79	The Allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Homozygous D. Hetrozygous
80	THe location or position of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Loci B. Alleles C. Phenotypes D. Genotypes
81	These are unit of inheritance :	A. Genes B. Alleles C. Phenotype D. Genotype

82	Genes consist of:	A. DNA B. RNA C. mRNA D. Protein
83	Chromatin material is made of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. RNA D. DNA and Protein
84	James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in:	A. 1953 B. 1963 C. 1933 D. 1922
85	The organisms expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Karyotype D. Bodytype
86	Alternatives forms of a gene are called:	A. Allele B. DNA C. Chromosome D. Gamete
87	How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells:	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
88	In a nucleosome , DNA is wrapped around protein named:	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Histone D. haemoglobin
89	Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called:	A. Translocation B. Transcription C. Transduction D. Translation
90	Cytocine always makes pair with :	A. Guanine B. Hydrogen C. Adenine D. Thymine
91	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype
92	In the structure of DNA Adenine of one nucleotide pairs with which of the nitrogenous base opposite nucleotide:	A. Guanine B. Cytosine C. Thymine D. Uracil
93	_____ hydrogen bonds are present between cytosine and guanine:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
94	DNA is surronded by a protein and form a structure called:	A. Nucleotide B. Nucleoside C. Nucleosome D. Nucleus
95	No. of hydrogen bonds between Adenine and thymine is:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
96	The allele which is nto expressed in F_1 generation is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Mutant D. Selected
97	If an organism have genotype of AAbb, How many types of gametes can it produce:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 4
98	The structure of RNA model was proposed by:	A. Charles Darwin B. c.de Buffon C. J.de Lamarck D. 4
99	The process of formation of protein is:	A. Translation B. Duplication C. Mutation

		C. Mutation D. Replication
100	THe alternate form of a gene are called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Alleles D. Replication
101	How many pea plants were used in experiment of Mendel?	A. 28,000 B. 29,000 C. 26,000 D. 27,000
102	On which vegetable , Mendel carried out a large number of experiments?	A. Pea B. Tomatto C. Potato D. Gabbage
103	Transmission of Characters from parent to offspring is called.	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Repreduction
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126	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called.	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype
127	In an arranged data the value lying in the middle is called:	A. Average B. Median C. Mode D. All of them