

Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	It is a genetic material:	A. DNA B. RNA C. tRNA D. rRNA
3	Genetics is branch of biology in which we study.	A. Functions B. Fossils C. Inheritance D. Evolution
4	If an organism have genotype of AAbb, How many types of gametes can it produce:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 4
5	Specific sequence of DNA nucleotides is copied in the form of mRNA in a process.	A. Replication B. Translation C. Inheritance D. Transcription
6	The characteristics which appear in an organism are called:	A. Genotype B. Karyotype C. Phenotype D. Body type
7	The specific combination of genes in an individual is called:	A. Phenotype B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Gepotype
8	The location of position of genes on chromosomes is called.	A. Loci B. Alleles C. Phenotypes D. Genotype
9	It is a condition in which normal body pigments are absent:	A. Color blindness B. Albinism C. Diabetes D. Sickle cell anacmia
10	Genes are located on:	A. Chromosomes B. proteins C. nucleotide D. DNA
11	Adenine always pairs with:	A. Guanine B. Cytosine C. Uracil D. thymine
12	In a nucleosome, DNA is wrapped around protein named.	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Histone D. Haemoglobin
13	It is genetic material.	A. DNA B. RNA C. IRNA D. rRNA
14	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
15	There are how many pairs of homologous chromosomes in human body cell?	A. 22 B. 23 C. 40 D. 46

16	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
17	In an arranged data the value lying in the middle is called:	A. Average B. Median C. Mode D. All of them
18	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. Uracil C. Cytosine D. Guanine
19	Example of discontinuous variation is:	A. Blood group B. Height in Man C. Intelligence D. None of these
20	DNA is surrounded by a protein and form a structure called:	A. Nucleotide B. Nucleoside C. Nucleosome D. Nucleus
21	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
22	International breeding between individuals for certain traits, or combination of traits is called as.	A. Variations B. Evolution C. Natural selection D. Artificial selection
23	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.
24	Dominate alleles are represented by:	A. Small letters B. Capital letters C. Roman Numbers D. Numerical Numbers
25	Ribosome 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
26	How many genotypes are possible for the allele "A" and "a" ?	A. two B. three C. four D. seven
27	Sequence of amino acid is protein is controlled by sequence of ____ in DNA.	A. Genes B. Loci C. Nucleotides D. Alleles
28	Genetics is the branch of biology in which we study:	A. Functions B. Fossils C. Inheritance D. Evlution
29	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
30	Which is favourable variation in moths after industrial revolution?	A. Light colour B. Medium colour C. Dark colour D. None of these
31	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

32	The structure of RNA model was proposed by:	B. c.de Buffon C. J.de Lamarck D. 4
33	Genes consist of:	A. DNA B. RNA C. mRNA D. Protein
34	How many contrasting pairs of characters of pea plant were studied by Mendel?	A. one B. three C. five D. seven
35	Pisum sativum is scientific name of:	A. Onion B. Frog C. Mustard plant D. Pea plant
36	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
37	The alternate forms of a gene are called as:	A. Genome B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. None of these
38	The process of formation of protein is:	A. Translation B. Duplication C. Mutation D. Replication
39	The characteristics which appear in an organism are called.	A. Genotype B. Karyotype C. Phenotype D. Body type
40	Outside back bone of double helix is made up:	A. Sugar B. Phosphate C. Sugar Phosphate D. None of these
41	Among following which is example of co-dominance?	A. Blood group A B. Blood group B C. Blood group AB D. Blood group O
42	There are how many hydrogen bonds between cytosine and guanine?	A. one B. two C. three D. four
43	The allele which is not expressed in F ₁ generation is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Mutant D. Selected
44	Ribosome 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
45	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype
46	Alternative forms of a gene are called.	A. Allele B. DNA C. Chromosome D. Gamete
47	How many genetically different kinds of gametes can an individual with genotype AAbb produce?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 9
48	An organism has two different alleles for a single trait its genotype is said to be.	A. Homozygous B. Heterozygous C. Holozygous D. Hemizygous

49	Chromatin material is made of.	A. DNA B. Protein C. RNA D. DNA and protein
50	Inherited characters are called.	A. Genes B. Traits C. Genetics D. Fertilization
51	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
52	Genes consist of.	A. RNA B. mRNA C. Protein D. DNA
53	It is a homozygous genotype:	A. AA B. aa C. Aa D. both A and B
54	_____ hydrogen bonds are present between cytosine and guanine:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
55	We proposed the mechanism of organic evolution in 1838?	A. Charles Darwin B. Charles lyll C. Lamark D. Gregor Mendel
56	Pink flowered four o'clock plant is an example of:	A. Incomplete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
57	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.
58	An organism has two different alleles for a single trait. Its genotype is said to be:	A. Homozygous B. Heterozygous C. Holozygous D. Hemizygous
59	Inside of double helix consists of:	A. Nitrogenous bases B. sugar C. sugar Phosphate D. Phosphate
60	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
61	Transmission of Characters from parent to offspring is called.	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Reproduction
62	The allele which is not expressed is called.	A. Dominant B. Phenotype C. Genotype D. Recessive
63	In human body cells the number of chromosomes present are:	A. 23 B. 46 C. 52 D. 48
64	Alternatives forms of a gene are called:	A. Allele B. DNA C. Chromosome D. Gamete
65	the actual location of gene on chromosome is:	A. Locus B. Karyotype C. Chromatids

		D. Centromere
66	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-dominance C. Complete dominance D. None of these
67	How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells.	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
68	Variations 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
69	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 yellow C. 1/4 yellow, 3/4 green D. All green
70	The organisms expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Karyotype D. Baby type
71	Which component of cell is involved in translation?	A. Ribosome B. Mitochondria C. Golgi apparatus D. Nucleus
72	The Allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Recessive C. Homozygous D. Heterozygous
73	In _____ James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure for DNA.	A. 1951 B. 1953 C. 1955 D. 1957
74	Copies of chromatids of chromosomes are made through the process called.	A. Inheritance B. Transcription C. Translation D. Replication
75	Gene contain instructions for the synthesis of.	A. Fats B. Carbohydrates C. Vitamins D. Proteins
76	The location or position of genes on chromosomes are called:	A. Loci B. Alleles C. Phenotypes D. Genotypes
77	Dominant Alleles are represented by:	A. Small letters B. Capital letters C. Roman numbers D. Numerical numbers
78	James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in.	A. 1953 B. 1963 C. 1933 D. 1922
79	These are unit of inheritance.	A. Genes B. Alleles C. Phenotype D. Genotype
80	The relationship between the alleles I ^A and I ^B of the blood group is:	A. complete dominance B. incomplete dominance C. recessiveness D. co-dominance
81	Each trait studied in pea plant had ____ distinct form.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
82	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.

83	Variation selected for their transmission to next generation are:	A. Favourable B. Continuous C. Discontinuous D. None of these
84	The genotype of wrinkled green seeds was:	A. RRyy B. RyYr C. RRYy D. rryy
85	No. of hydrogen bonds between Adenine and thymine is:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
86	The alternate form of a gene are called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Alleles D. Replication
87	How many pairs of homologous chromosomes are present in human body cells:	A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25
88	Transmission of character (traits) from parent offspring is called:	A. Inheritance B. Mutation C. Regeneration D. Reproduction
89	The position of gene on chromosome is known as:	A. Locus B. Allele C. Genotype D. Genome
90	Chromatin material is made of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. RNA D. DNA and Protein
91	The actual location of gene on chromosome is.	A. Locus B. Karyotype C. chromatids D. Centromere
92	Cytosine always pairs with:	A. Guanine B. Adenine C. Uracil D. Thymine
93	The specific combination of genes in an individual is called.	A. Phenotype B. Genotype C. Karyotype D. Phenotype
94	A DNA molecule consists of _____ polynucleotide strands.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
95	Chromatin is made up of:	A. DNA B. Protein C. DNA+ Protein D. None of these
96	The allele which is not expressed is called:	A. Dominant B. Phenotype C. Genotype D. Recessive
97	In a nucleosome , DNA is wrapped around protein named:	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Histone D. haemoglobin
98	Cytosine always makes pair with.	A. Guanine B. Hydrogen C. Adenine D. thymine
99	Dominant alleles are represented by _____ letter and recessive alleles by _____ letter.	A. Capital lowercase B. Lowercase, capital C. Lower case, lowercase D. Capital, capital

100	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
101	Chromosomes carry units of inheritance called as:	A. Chromatin B. DNA C. Genes D. None of these
102	Who developed fundamental principles of genetics?	A. Lamark B. Gregor mendle C. Charles Iyll D. Charles Darwin
103	Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called.	A. Translocation B. Transcription C. Tranduction D. Translation
104	How many pea plants were used in experiment of Mendel?	A. 28,000 B. 29,000 C. 26,000 D. 27,000
105	Among following which is favourable variation in mouse?	A. Light coloured skin B. Medium coloured skin C. Dark coloured skin D. All of these
106	On which vegetable , Mendel carried out a large number of experiments?	A. Pea B. Tomatto C. Potato D. Gabbage
107	Among following, which is source of variations?	A. Mutation B. Crossing over C. Gene flow D. All of these
108	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
109	Expression of genotype in the form of trait is:	A. Genome B. Phenotype C. Complete dominance D. Incomplete dominance
110	Formation of messenger RNA from DNA is called:	A. Translocation B. Transcription C. Transduction D. Translation
111	DNA wraps around histone protein and forms-rounded structures called as	A. <p>Nucleosomes</p> B. Ribosomes C. Lysosomes D. mRNA
112	Branch of biology in which we study about inheritance.	A. Pharmacology B. Physiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
113	Branch of Biology is which we study about inheritance.	A. Pharmacology B. Physiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
114	Transmission of characteristics from parents to offsprings is called as:	A. Replication B. Inheritance C. co-dominance D. Mutation
115	How many types of Difference shown by individuals of same species?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 6
116	Specific proteins have specific number and sequence of:	A. Enzymes B. Amino acids C. Locus D. Allele
How many hydrogen bounds are formed between adenine and thymine?		A. 1 B. 2

117		B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
118	Inherited characters are called:	A. Genes B. Traits C. Genetics D. Fertilization
119	Charles Darwin published a book "on the origin of species by means of Natural Selection" in:	A. 1858 B. 1859 C. 1889 D. 1890
120	Adenine always pairs with:	A. thymine B. guanine C. cytosine D. uracil
121	These are unit of inheritance :	A. Genes B. Alleles C. Phenotype D. Genotype
122	Branch of biology that deals with the study of inheritance is called as:	A. Artificial selection B. Natural selection C. Genetics D. Histology
123	The organisms expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called:	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Karyotype D. Bodytype
124	James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the structure of DNA in:	A. 1953 B. 1963 C. 1933 D. 1922
125	The alternate forms of a gene are called:	A. traits B. companion genes C. alleles D. homologous genes
126	Cytocine always makes pair with :	A. Guanine B. Hydrogen C. Adenine D. Thymine
127	The points of attachment of genes on chromosomes are called.	A. Transcription B. Translation C. Loci D. Phenotype