

Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 22 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	80% haemophiliacs suffer from haemophilia A due to abnormality of factor	A. VIII B. IX C. X D. XI
2	A clear picture of the genetic basis of sex determination emerged after the discovery of	A. Autosomes B. X chromosomes C. Sex chromosomes D. Y chromosomes
3	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
4	A monochromat can perceive	A. Three colours B. Yellow colours C. Only one colour D. Two colours
5	A woman can be bald only when she is	A. Homozygous dominant B. Heterozygous C. Homozygous recessive D. Maleness
6	ABO blood group system was discovered by	A. Karn Ladsteiner B. Bernstein C. Correns D. T.H.morgans
7	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. Golgi bodies C. RBC D. Centrioles
8	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
9	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
10	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome	A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
11	The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is	A. Pleiotropy B. Epistasis C. Bombay phenotype D. Linkage
12	Genes are located at specific loci on	A. Chromatids B. Chromosomes C. Centromeres D. Homologues
13	Hereditary characteristics pass from parents to offspring through genes in their	A. Nuclei B. DNA C. Gametes D. Body
14	Human skin colour is also a quantitative trait which is controlled by	A. 3 - 6 gene pairs B. 1 - 3 gene pairs C. None of these
15	If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group all their children will have blood	A. MM B. NN C. MN

	group	C. MN D. None of these
16	Intelligence is also a case of polygenic inheritance which is strongly influenced by	A. Genes B. Environment C. Experience D. Nature
17	Mendel called the offspring of first parents as	A. F ₁ B. First filial generation C. Both a & b D. First generation
18	The protective coat which surrounds the embryo is known as:	A. Amnion B. Chorion C. Allantosis D. Chorio Allantoic
19	The outer layer of the blastocyst, which later attaches to the uterus, is:	A. Deciduas B. Trophoblast C. Amnion D. Inner cell mass
20	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
21	The most important hormone in initiating and maintaining lactation after birth is:	A. Estrogen B. FSH C. Prolactin D. Oxytocin
22	The position of gene on a chromosome is called its.	A. Allele B. Phenotype C. Locus D. Genotype
23	The genes found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Genome C. Gene frequency D. Gene pool
24	Expression of a trait is termed as	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Dominance D. Wild type
25	Locus is	A. Part of DNA B. Position of gene C. Partner of a gene D. Complement of gene
26	Mendelian factors were renamed as 'genes' by	A. Mendel B. Correns C. Morgan D. Johanssen
27	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
28	The genes found in a breeding population constitute.	A. Genotype B. Gene pool C. Genome D. Gene frequency
29	The form of appearance of the trait is called.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Wild type D. dominance
30	In test cross, heterozygous produces.	A. All round B. 50,50 C. All wrinkle D. None of these
31	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
32	MN blood group is an example of	A. Complete dominance B. Co-dominance C. Over dominance D. Incomplete dominance

33	Incomplete dominance was discovered by 4 'O clock plant in 1899 by.	A. Darwin B. Jhannsen C. Carl correns D. Tscharmach
34	The type of inheritance with same phenotypic and genotypic ratio in F2	A. Dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Co dominance D. Epistasis
35	RH blood group system is named after.	A. Discoverer B. Rhesus monkey C. Rhinoceros D. a patient
36	The individuals called universal recipients have.	A. A blood group B. B blood group C. Ab blood group D. O blood group
37	In 1901, ABO group system was discovered by.	A. Punnet B. Karl Landsteiner C. Wiener D. Bern Stein
38	Secretors have dominant secretor gene 'Se' on chromosome.	A. 9 B. 19 C. 21 D. 24
39	Blood serum containing antibodies is called.	A. Plasma B. Antigen C. Antiserum D. Immuno globulin
40	A gene with multiple phenotypic effect is.	A. Polygenic B. Bombay type C. Pleiotropic D. Monogenic
41	Bombay phenotype is an example of.	A. Pleiotropy B. Probability C. dominance D. epistasis
42	In cats the dominant allele W not only makes pure white but also causes	A. Black spots B. Brown spots C. Deafness D. Blindness
43	ABO Blood group system in man is encoded by a polymorphic gene I on chromosome.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 10 D. 23
44	Human skin colour is controlled by gene pairs.	A. Two to four B. Three to six C. Four to six D. Six to ten
45	Percentage of its recombination frequency.	A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 80
46	Green colour blindness is called.	A. Deuteranopia B. Tritanopia C. Protanopia D. colour blind
47	The gene that triggers developmental process towards maleness is.	A. TFM B. MODY C. SRY D. BOB
48	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
49	Hemophilia is	A. X linked dominant trait B. X linked recessive trait C. Sex influenced trait D. Sex limited trait
50	Blue cone monochrome may be an X linked 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. Both red and green cone cells are present

D. Blue cone cells are absent

51	The gene for blue opsin is present on autosome.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 19 D. 21
52	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
53	Protonopia is	A. Red blindness B. Blue blindness C. Green blindness D. Brown blindness
54	Hypophosphatemia rickets is an X linked.	A. Dominant trait B. Over dominant trait C. co dominant trait D. Recessive trait
55	Hypophosphatemic rickets is an _____ trait.	A. X - Linked B. Y -Linked C. X- and Y linked D. An autosomal
56	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.
57	Recombinant DNA is introduced into the host cell by means of a.	A. Vector B. Phage C. Bacterium D. Fungus
58	The first restriction enzyme was isolated by.	A. Kary mulis B. Hamilton O smith C. Maxam Gilbert D. Sanger
59	DNA Polymerase enzyme was isolated from.	A. Viruses B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Fungi