MDCAT Biology Chapter 9 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which phenomenon reduces the chances of genetic recombination and variations among offspring ?	A. linkage B. crossing over C. independent assortment D. dominance
2	A change in one or more bases of DNA, which results in the formation of an abnormal protein is	A. Moulting B. Transformation C. Mutation D. Fission
3	Which of the following traits is not sex-linked recessive ?	A. haemophilia B. colour blindness C. hypophosphatemic ricket D. tfm syndrome
4	The two linked genes A and B with a 30% recombination frequency must be	A. 15 units apart B. 30 units apart C. 60 units apart D. 90 units apart
5	Queen victoria was having which kind of haemophilia	A. A B. B C. C D. None
6	In sickle cell beta chain glutamic acid is replaced by valine which is sixth amino acid from	A. N-Terminal B. C-Terminal C. R-Terminal D. H-Terminal
7	There are _____ total possible genotypes of blood group ABO system	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 7
8	Which enzyme deficiency leads to phenylketonuria	A. Phenylalanine oxidase B. Phenylalanine hydroxylase C. Phenylalanine synthase D. Phenylalanine carboxylase
9	Which of these traits zigzags from meternal grand father through a carrier daughter to a grandson ?	A. autosomal B. X-linked C. Y-linked D. X and Y linked
10	Genes for alpha and beta chains of hemoglobin are found on which chromosomes?	A. Chromosome 16 alpha; chromosome 11 beta B. Chromosome 11 alpha; chromosome 16 beta C. Chromosome 11 D. Chromosome 16
11	Rh factor is encoded by	A. 2 genes which occupy 3 loci B. 3 genes which occupy 2 loci C. 2 genes which occupy 2 loci D. 3 genes which occupy 3 loci
12	How many kinds of rhodopsins, a blue cone monochromate will have	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. No rhodopsins
13	Mutation of one or two N-bases is	A. Inversion B. Point mutation C. Deletion D. Chromosomal aberrations
14	What will be the risk of heamophilia in sons if father is haemophilic and mother is normal	A. 0% B. 20% C. 25% D. 50%
15	Degenerated testes are present in abdomen in which of these cases	A. Down's syndrome B. Klinefelter's sysndrome C. Turner's syndrome

		D. Testicular ferminization
16	Genes can be mapped on chromosomes on the basis of	A. Sex linkage B. Assortment C. Recombination frequency D. Gene sequencing
17	Which can convert glucose to glucose 6 phosphate	A. Hexokinase B. Glucokinase C. Phospho fructokinase D. Both a & b
18	A carrier mother for colour blindness does not have	A. A normal boy B. A carrier boy C. A colour blind boy D. A normal daughter
19	If the distance of 20 map units is found among two linked loci what would be the percentage of cross gametes	A. 40% B. 60% C. 20% D. 10%
20	A heterrozygote offspring quantitatively exceeds the phenotypic expression of both the homozygote parents due to:	A. dominance B. incomplete dominance C. over dominance D. codominance