Type: MQC

Q1. The test used for testing relationship between categorical variables. (1)

1. **Chi square test
2. T test
3. Probability test
4. Frequency distribution

Q2. Unicellular organism that lack organelles or other internal membranes bound structures is called as ..... (1)

1. Polypeptides
2. **Prokaryotic cell
3. Bacteria
4. Virus

Q3. Which scientist among the following clearly stated one gene one enzyme hypothesis? (1)

1. E.R. Garrad
2. Tatum Khan
3. **George Beadle
4. Wilson George

Q4. Coding sequences is called as ..... (1)

1. Intron
2. **Exon
3. Metamorphosis
4. DNA

Q5. Introns range in size from about 50 nucleotides to ..... (1)

1. **More than 1,00,000 nucleotides
2. Less than 1,00,000 nucleotides
3. Approximately 1,00,000 nucleotides
4. More than 2,00,000 nucleotides

Q6. Gene may have one more than ..... cistrons. (1)

1. Two
2. Four
3. **One
4. Six

Q7. Region where two chromatids are joined & is also the side of attachment via kinetochrome to the mitotic spindle and pulls apart the sister chromatids at anaphase. (1)

1. Telomere
2. **Centromere
3. Prophase
4. Metaphase

Q8. If brood of eggs is incubated at a temperature below 28° C all the turtle hatching eggs will be ..... (2)

1. **Male
2. Female
3. Super male
4. Super female

Q9. XX-XO sex determination is present in which order of insects. (2)

1. Porifera
2. Mollusca
3. Bryozoa
4. **Hemiptera

Q10. Mechanism of sex determination in honey bee is called as ..... (2)

1. Diploid
2. Triploidy
3. Trihaploidy
4. **Haplodiploidy

Q11. Genic balance theory was proposed by ..... in 1911. (2)

1. Gregor Mendel
2. Thomas Hunt
3. Barbara McClintock
4. **Calvin Bridge

Q12. The organism in which the body is composed of both male and female is called as ..... (2)

1. Sex determination
2. Autosomes
3. **Gynandromorphs
4. Variation

Q13. SRY genes stands for (2)

1. **Sex Determining Region Y
2. Sex Ratio Y
3. Sex Dominance Ratio Y
4. Sex under dominance Ratio Y

Q14. Ratio in which X chromosomes to the set of autosomes (A) is less than 0.5 is called as ..... (2)

1. Male
2. Female
3. **Meta male
4. Meta female

Q15. Type of gene action where each of two allele contributes equally to the population of qualitative phenotype and neither allele is dominant (3)

1. **Additive gene
2. Natural selection
3. Heritability
4. Continuous variation

Q16. Process that bring about change in the allelic frequency is the influx of genes from other population (3)

1. Cross breeding
2. **Migration
3. Sex determination
4. Sex Induction

Q17. Form of selection in which one allele or trait is favoured over another is called as ..... (3)

1. **Direction selection
2. Continuous variation
3. Mutation
4. Gene

Q18. Deviation from the additive components that results when phenotypic expression in heterozygous is not precisely intermediate between the two homozygotes (3)

1. Irreversible inhibitors
2. Heritability
3. **Dominance variance
4. Allosteric inhibition

Q19. Phenotypic characters are expressed as (3)

1. **$V_P = V_E + V_G + (V_{GxE})$
2. $H^2 = V_G/V_P$
3. $H^2 = V_p/V_G$
4. $V_E = (V_P + (V_G)$

Q20. The dedifferentiation of adult structure to from an undifferentiated mass of cells that then becomes respecified is called .....(4)

1. Morphallaxis
2. Variability
3. **Epimorphosis
4. Reactivation

Q21. Phenotypic variations can be caused by ..... (3)

1. Chromosomes
2. Allele
3. Mutation
4. **Genes

Q22. Ratio of additive genetic variance of total phenotypic variance is called as ..... (3)

1. **Realised heritability
2. Breeding
3. Direction selection
4. Natural selection

Q23. Transition from larval stage to adult stage is ..... (4)

1. Aging
2. Stabilizing selection
3. **Regeneration
4. Genetic drift

Q24. Science of aging is termed as ..... (4)

1. Dominance
2. **Gerontology
3. Maternal effect
4. Biological factor

Q25. Specialised cells of circulatory system (4)

1. WBC
2. Secretory cells
3. **RBC
4. Tissue cells

Q26. The first interaction of cells in which the dorsal mesoderm induces ectoderm into differentiated into-neural structure is called as ..... (4)

1. **Primary embryonic induction

2. Regeneration
3. Embryonic development
4. Dominance

Q27. Rebirth literally means ..... (4)

1. Metamorphosis
2. **Renaissance
3. Regeneration
4. Heterozygote advantage

Q28. Example of Compensatory regeneration is ..... (4)

1. Hydra
2. Insects
3. **Mammalian liver
4. Drosophila

Q29. The second major hormone in insect development is juvenile hormone and secretes ..... (4)

1. Ecdysone
2. Neurosecretory cells
3. Prothoracic glands
4. **Corpora allata

Q30. Programmed cell death is also called as ..... (4)

1. **Apotosis
2. Lysosomes
3. Eversion
4. Traits