The inheritance of trait that is determined by gene located on sex chromosomes is called.
A. Sex linked trait
B. Sex linked inheritance
C. Sex dominant trait
D. All of these
ANSWER: B
The example of X- linked recessive trait in human is.
A. Colour blindness
B. Hepatitis
C. Polio
D. AIDS
ANSWER: A
The most commonly used restriction enzyme during genetic engineering is.
A. EcoR1
B. EcoR2
C. EcoR3
D. EcoR4
ANSWER: A
One common type of vector used during genetic engineering is.
A. Ribosome
B. Nucleus
C. Plasmid
D. Cosmid
ANSWER: C
The group of genes linked together and not showing independent assortment is called.
A. Linkage group

B. Crossing over

C. Mutation
D. Interference
ANSWER: A
When one or more complete sets of chromosomes are involved in the aberration, the condition is called.
A. Haploidy
B. Diploidy
C. Aneuploidy
D. Euploidy
ANSWER: D
The individuals containing more than two multiples of the haploid chromosome sets are known as.
A. Haploidy
B. Diploidy
C. Aneuploidy
D. Polyploidy
ANSWER: D
Triticale is an example which polypoidy.
A. Allotetraploidy
B. Autotetraploidy
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
Answer: A
Rearrangement of genes in a part of chromosome is called.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Translocation

ANSWER: C

ANSWER: B

The movement of a segment of a chromosome between two non-homologous chromosomes is known as.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Reciprocal translocation
ANSWER: D
If the centromere in not the part of rearranged-chromosome segment, the inversion is said.
A. Paracentric
B. Pericentric
C. Dicentric
D. Polycentric
ANSWER: A
Addition of gene in a part of chromosome is known as.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Translocation
ANSWER: B
The nucleic acid polymer of deoxyribonucleotides is called.
A. RNA
B. DNA
C. Nuclein
D. All of these

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: A
A sequence of three nucleotides designating an amino acid is called.
A. Codon
B. Anticodon
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
ANSWER: A
In human, SRY gene is present on chromosome of man.
A. X
B. Y
C. Both X and Y
D. XX
ANSWER: B
T.H. Morgan (1910) discovered sex linkage in.
A. Honey bee
B. Bird
C. Moth
D. Drosophilla
ANSWER: D
The ends of two different pieces of DNA joined with the help of special enzyme is known as.
A. DNA amylase

B. DNA gyrase

Nitrogen base is attached to carbon number ----- of a pentose sugar.

C. DNA nuclease
D. DNA ligase
ANSWER: D
Genes are isolated by cutting the chromosomes by using special enzyme is known as.
A. Restriction endonuclease
B. Restriction exonuclease
C. Restriction mutase
D. All of these
ANSWER: A
The phenomenon of crossing over between homologous chromosomes, takes place during.
A. Mitosis
B. Meiosis
C. Interphase
D. Both A and B
ANSWER: B
When an organism gains or losses one or more chromosome, but not complete set. the condition is termed as.
A. Haploidy
B. Diploidy
C. Aneuploidy
D. Polypoidy
ANSWER: C
Raphanobrassica is an exmple of which polypoidy.
A. Allotetraploidy
B. Autotetraploidy
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

ANSWER: A

ANSWER: B

Transfer of a segment of chromosome to another chromosome is called.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Translocation
ANSWER: D
Cri Due Chat Syndrome in human beings occur as a result of.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Translocation
ANSWER: A
If a segment of chromosome is turned around 180 degree and is reinserted into the chromosome, the condition is known as.
A. Deficiency
B. Duplication
C. Inversion
D. Translocation
ANSWER: C
If the centromere is a part of the inverted segment, the inversion is known as.
A. Paracentric
B. Pericentric
C. Dicentric
D. Polycentric

In some cases, a pair of homologous chromosome is lost (2n-2), such condition is known as.
A. Monosomy
B. Trisomy
C. Tetrasomy
D. Nullisomy
ANSWER: D
Deoxyribose is deficient in one oxygen atom at carbon number.
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
ANSWER: A
The nucleotides are linked with each other by.
A. Phosphodiester bond
B. Diphophoester bond
C. Phosphoester bond
D. Ester bond
ANSWER: A
A specific tRNA molecule contains three consecutive ribonucleotides complementary to codon
A. Codon
B. Anticodon
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
ANSWER: B