

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A condition in which more than one sperm fertilizes an egg is called <input type="text"/> -.	polyspermy					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Boveri was able to show that the abnormal development of a dispermic embryo was the result of the <input type="text"/> chromosome distribution.	errortic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cross in which the traits of the male and the female are reversed is known as a <input type="text"/> cross.	reciprocal					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sex which has only one X or Z chromosome is described as being <input type="text"/> -.	hemizygous					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is assumed that skin colour in man is determined by a maximum of <input type="text"/> additive loci.	six					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In sex determination system, an XO individual is phenotypically a <input type="text"/> -.	female					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as the father of Genetics.	Gregor Mendel	Mendel				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a genetic cross, the parents are symbolized P while the second generation is symbolized as <input type="text"/> —.	F2						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genes located on the Y chromosome can specifically be referred to as <input type="text"/> genes.	linked						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Darwin, exact miniature replicas called <input type="text"/> of the body parts and organs are carried in the blood stream to be assembled in the gametes.	gemmules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The performance theory postulated that a miniature human being called a <input type="text"/> is present in the sperm.	homunculus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> disproved the Hyppocrate's theory.	Aristotle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> advanced the theory of evolution.	Jean Baptiste Lamarck	Lamarck					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most prominent adherent to the inheritance of acquired characteristics in recent times was <input type="text"/> —.	Trofim Lysenko						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage at which chromosomes move to the opposite poles during cell division is called <input type="text"/> —.	anaphase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cross between an offspring and one of its parents is known as a <input type="text"/> —.	backcross						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Albinism is an autosomal trait in human. The allelic symbol ( A ) is for <input type="text"/> —.	normal skin						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A situation in which alleles of one gene separate into gametes randomly with respect to the alleles of other genes refers to the law of <input type="text"/> --	independent assortment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The symbols used to represent the alleles of genotypes of an individual are called <input type="text"/> --	genetic symbols						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to have four toes in guinea pugs, there must be at least <input type="text"/> contributing alleles present.	five	5					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two individuals heterozygous at certain loci are crossed, given that the number of loci = n, an expression that represent the number of different types of gametic fusion is given by <input type="text"/> _ /	4h						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Mendel's experiment on garden peas, tall ( TT ) in dominant over dwarf ( t ). In a TT x tt cross, the chances of obtaining a tall plant is <input type="text"/> --	1						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the most clear – cut piece of evidence illustrating sex – linked inheritance was reported by <input type="text"/> --	Morgan						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genes in the X-chromosome forming the barr body is <input type="text"/> --	inactive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diploid number of chromosomes in humans is <input type="text"/> --	46	forty six					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In human males, the sex chromosomal constitution is <input type="text"/> --.	XY						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Where a gene is not sex – linked, it must therefore be <input type="text"/> --.	autosomal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An individual having two unidentical alleles of a given gene is said to be <input type="text"/> for that gene.	heterozygous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Albinism is an autosomal trait in human. The allelic symbol 'a' of an albino shows that the genotype is <input type="text"/> --.	aa						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A phenomenon whereby the gene for a trait is located on the X or Y chromosome is known as <input type="text"/> --.	sex linkage						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In sex determination system, an XXY individual is phenotypically a <input type="text"/> --.	male						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The observable characteristics of an organism is referred to as the <input type="text"/> --.	phenotype						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a heterozygote, the allele that is not expressed is the <input type="text"/> allele.	recessive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the genes for a trait occur in both sexes, but the expression of the trait is different in the sexes, the trait is said to be <input type="text"/> --.	sex influenced						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Mendel's experiment on garden peas, tall (TT) is dominant over dwarf (tt). In a TT x tt cross, the chances of obtaining a dwarf plant is <input type="text"/> —.	0					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cross between an individual whose phenotype is not known and another individual who is known to be homozygous recessive for the trait in question is known as <input type="text"/> —.	testcross					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A phenomenon in which a portion of one chromosome is transferred to another chromosome is known as <input type="text"/> —.	trans-location					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diagrammatic representation of an individual's karyotype with the different chromosomes arranged in order of decreasing size is called <input type="text"/> .	ideogram					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A genotype is said to be <input type="text"/> when both alleles are the same.	homozygous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the name given to a specific position of a gene on a chromosome	locus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A reproductive cell containing one copy of each gene is called a <input type="text"/> —.	gamete					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sex chromosomal constitution of human females is <input type="text"/> —.	XX					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genetic make – up or constitution of an individual is known as <input type="text"/> —.	genotype					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genes that are located on the X chromosomes are said to be <input type="text"/> --.	sex-linked						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Albinism is an autosomal trait in human. The allelic symbol (A) which express a normal skin shows that the genotype is <input type="text"/> --.	AA						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The expression that adult structures in plants and animals arise from embryonic tissues which do not resemble the corresponding adult structures is the theory of <input type="text"/> --.	epigenesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bateson coined the term Genetics in the year <input type="text"/> --.	1906						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The science which tries to account for similarities and variations between related individuals is called <input type="text"/> --.	Genetics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lack of the pigment <input type="text"/> in the skin causes albinism.	melanine						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In line with the Lyon hypothesis, a female who is heterozygous for a trait would be a <input type="text"/> --.	mosaic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _discovered that the fertilized egg of Parascaris equorum contains only four chromosomes.	Eduoard Van Beneden						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> constitute the foundation stones of genetics.	Mendels						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chromosomes within the cells of eukaryotes with the exception of sex chromosomes are known as <input type="text"/> —.	autosomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a genetic cross random fertilization can be represented by <input type="text"/> where the contents of the boxes represent F2 generation.	punnet square						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a number of symptoms characterize an ailment, it is called a <input type="text"/> —.	syndrome						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genes on Y – chromosomes that occur only on one sex are described as <input type="text"/> genes.	holandric						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sex – limited traits are also referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	sex-limited genes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sex chromosome responsible for maleness in man is the <input type="text"/> chromosome.	Y						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of alleles controlling albinism is <input type="text"/> —.	2	two					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With respect to albinism, if a heterozygous normal husband and wife have a child, the probability that their first child will be an albino is <input type="text"/> —.	0.25						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ made an elaborate drawing of homunculus.	Jan Swammerdam	Nicolass Hartsocker	Christian Wolff	Aristotle	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a farmer put his hand in a bowl containing the red seeds from a cross of Rr x Rr, what is the probability that he would pick a seed which is RR in genotype?	one quarter	one third	three quarters	half	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A sex abnormally in man in which the affected females are shorter than average, have webbing of the neck, and mentally retarded is known as _____.	Turner's syndrome	Klinefelter's syndrome	Trisomy-21	Down's syndrome	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are true of chromosomes except _____.	are long twining chains of genetic materials	are sites where genes are formed	are hereditary factors	There are many genes on one chromosome	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The recessive character is the one that _____.	can be seen in each and every generation	can only be expressed in homozygous form	can be expressed in heterozygous form	makes some people be less powerful than others	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following sex abnormalities in man are those affected recognized as females but are poorly developed?	Klinefelter's syndrome	Turner's syndrome	Down's syndrome	trisomy -21	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are patterns of sex chromosome distribution except _____.	XX -XY	XO -ZZ	XX - XO	ZZ -ZW	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A cross between a male chicken and a normal female which results in two female to one male instead of the expected 1:1 ratio among progeny of this cross is a proof that the male has a chromosomal constitution of _____.	ZZ	ZW	WW	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A genetic experiment involves a trihybrid cross : AaBbCc x AaBbCc. What is the number of genetic fusions?	6	8	27	64	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A genetic experiment involves a trihybrid cross : AaBbCc x AaBbCc. How many genes are involved in this experiment?	1	2	3	4	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the probability that if a farmer would put his hand in a bowl containing the red seeds from a bowl containing a cross of Rr X Rr, he would pick up a seed which is Rr in genotype?	one quarter	one third	three quarters	half	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are true of genetics except ____.	Genetics is the science dealing with heredity and variation	The history of genetics dated even before Christ	Genetics should be studied like literature	Genetics is a precise and some what mathematical science	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nilsson- Ehle's work with the colour of wheat kernel, a cross between pure breeding dark red-kerneled and white kernel parents were all of intermediate red colour. In the F <sub>2</sub> generation however, one- sixteenth of the progeny has the same dark red colour of the P-generation parents. This shows that the trait is controlled by ____.	One locus	Two Loci	Three loci	Four loci	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If two coins are thrown simultaneously, what is the probability that the first coin will be head and the second tail?	one quarter	half	three-quarters	1	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In drosophila, non-disjunction cannot occur between ____.	A pair of homologues in meiosis-I	A pair of homologues in meiosis-II	Sister chromatids in meiosis-II	Sister chromatids in mitosis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ provided the most convincing proof of the theory that genes are on chromosomes.	Sutton	Weismann	Boveri	Roux	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following statements are parallel between the genetics and cytological facts that form the basis of the chromosome theory except ____.	Different pairs of gene are located on different chromosomes	In diploid organisms, genes occur in pairs.	Members of a gene pairs separate at the time of gamete formation	Members of different gene pairs recombine at random at the time of segregation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who advanced the theory that the cell nucleus must contain the heredity materials? I. Strasburger, II. Edward van beneden, III. Hertrig , IV. Roux	I only	II only	I and III	II and IV	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe aneuploidy?	Variations in the numbers of whole sets of chromosome	Variations in the number of individual chromosomes	Variations in the number of group of chromosomes in a set	Variations in the general composition of chromosomes in an organism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The division of chromosomes in mitosis as well as their constancy was described by ____.	Fleming van Beneden	Strasburger	Fleming van Benedan and Hertweg	Strasburger and Fleming van Beneden	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Whose theory stated that "small representative of all parts of the parental body are concentrated in the semen"?	Hippocrates	Aristotle	Christian Wolf	Jan Swammerdam	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ postulated the pre-formation theory.	Hippocrates	Aristotle	Christian Wolf	Jan Swammerdam	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the probability that the first child of Aa x aa parents will have a recessive genotype?	one quarter	half	three quarters	1	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is same in both tetrasomic and double trisomic organisms?	chromosome number	genetic number	molecular number	atomic number	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ found that somatic cells of female grasshopper contain 24 chromosomes while male cells contain 23 chromosomes.	Edmund Beecher Wilson	Ashby Turner	Clarence Erwin McClung	Hermann Henking	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of _____ controlling quantitative traits are generally more than those controlling qualitative traits	loci	molecules	atoms	neurons	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Non disjunction is not the only cause of Down's syndrome.	true	false	indifferent	none of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an example of sex – limited trait?	hemophilia in man	shape and size of penis in man	breast development in women	testicular feminisation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Quantitative inheritance is the mechanism of genetic control of traits showing _____.	complete dominance	independent assortment	continuous variation	discontinuous variation	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a man continuously has females, the probable cause of this situation is that _____.	He has weak spermatozoa	His wife has stronger sexual hormones	He eats sweet things a lot	His X-sex chromosome is always involved	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A Mendelian cross involving two loci was performed. The two parents were pure breeding with the alternative characteristics at the loci: What is the expected phenotypic ratio in F2?	3 is to 1	1 is to 2 is to 1	9 is to 3 is to 3 is to 1	4 is to 0	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following theories is associated with existence of mysterious vital form in development?	pangeneses	epigenesis	preformation	germplasm	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the early periods, the mystical influence of the seminal fluid is referred to as ____.	aura seminalis	vital forces	mysticalis	pangeneses	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Much of the difficulties students experience in Genetics has to do with the fact that ____.	Genetics entails logical reasoning involving some calculations	Genetics entails some psychological reasoning	Genetics entail substantial psychological reasoning	Genetics is a descriptive aspect of Biology unlike other aspects	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following influence the traits in an organism? I. Phenotype, II. genotype, III. Genes, IV. Environment	I only	II only	I and II	II and IV	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are inherited by a cumulative gene action except ____.	sex	height	weight	IQ	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ worked on reduction division.	Boveri	Austin Weismann	Larmack	Gregor Mendel	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ proposed the germplasm theory	Josepgh Gottleib Kolreuter	Jan Swammerdam	August Weismann	Gregor Mendel	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A karyotype is an individuals chromosome complement in terms of _____. I. chromosome number, II. Chromosome size, III. Location of the centromere in the different chromosomes	I only	I and II	II and III	I, II and III	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who identified X-body as a chromosome? I. Clarence Erwin McClung, II. Edmund Beecher Wilson, III. Hermann Henking, IV. Nettie Maria Stevens	I.only	II.only	I and III	II and IV	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ is not a sex - linked trait in man.	night blindness	blood group	hemophilia	deficiency for glucose - 6 - phosphate hydrogenase	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is true of Down's syndrome?	it is more associated with aged fathers than with aged mothers	it is equally associated with aged mothers and aged fathers	it is random in occurrence and parental age is not a factor	it is more associated with aged mothers than with aged fathers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following stages of cell division would be affected by non - disjunction?	metaphase	telophase	prophase	anaphase	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are parallels between genetic and cytological facts except _____.	observation of dominant and recessive genes	genes occur in pairs in diploid organisms	chromosomes occur in pairs in diploid organisms	members of a gene pair separate during gamete formation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle's theories during the early periods of development of Genetics implied that the father's semen supplies the substance while the mother's blood supplies the form.	true	false	indifferent	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ have haploid males and diploid females.	Sea urchins	Mice	Birds	Honey bee	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are true of genes except _____.	Genes are hereditary factors	Dominant genes are represented with small letter	Genes are found on the chromosomes	Genes occur in pairs in diploid organisms	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sex chromosomal constitution of Klinefelter males in man is ____.	OY	XY	XXY	XO	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following conditions is produced by Trisomy-21 in man?	Klinefelter's syndrome	Turner's syndrome	Non viable	Down's syndrome	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Non disjunction normally gives rise to _____.	Aneuploidy	Diploidy	Euploidy	Haploidy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the above experiment which of the following represents the phenotype ratio of the above cross?	1 is to 2 is to 1	4 is to 0	3 is to 1	2 is to 2	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In an experiment, a red-flowered plant was crossed with another red-flowered plant and the following results were obtained; 448 red flowers and 154 white flowers in the F1 generation. Which of the following represents the genotypes of the parents if R is for red gene and r for white gene?	RR x Rr	RR x rr	rr x rr	Rr x Rr	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a tall orange tree (TT) is cross pollinated with pollen grains from a short orange tree (tt), the offspring will be _____.	All tall	All short	Two short and two tall	Three tall and one short	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who stressed the importance of Mendel's findings soon after they were published?	Ivanovic Schmalhausen	Oscar Hertwig	Nicholas Hartsocker	None of the above	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following contributed to Mendel's success? I. His study plants though self pollinating can easily be cross pollinated, II. His studies, the inheritance of different characteristics, III. He counted and recorded the number of each type of offspring from each of his crosses.	III only	I and III	I and II	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	With respect to X – linked traits, in man sons are _____.	more like their fathers	more like their mothers	just like both parents	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following best give the statement of the Lyon's hypothesis?	genes in the X - chromosome forming the barr body are active	genes in the X - chromosome forming the barr body are mutant	genes in the X - chromosome forming the barr body are inactive	genes in the X - chromosome forming the barr body are dead	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following traits is / are known to be Y – linked in man? I. a testis determining factor, II. Y - histocompatibility, III. hair on the ear rims of some men	I only	II only	I and II	I and III	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is used to describe the condition of an individual for a gene that is expressed regardless of whether it is dominant or recessive.	homozygous	heterozygous	hemozygous	hectazygous	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following organisms do males have haploid chromosomal constitution and females diploid?	drosophcockroach ila	cockroach	liverworts	bees	D	eExam

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