

MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The lifecycle of bacteriophage, which results the increase of infection is	A. Temperate B. Lytic C. Non-virulent D. Lysogenic
2	Motor neurons are	A. Multipolar B. Bipolar C. Unipolar D. Tripolar
3	_____ are the specific structure related to monosaccharides.	A. Glycosidic bond B. Keto group C. Maltose D. Fructose
4	Layer of earth where life is present is called	A. Hydrosphere B. Lithosphere C. Biosphere D. Topography
5	Loins are	A. Primary consumers B. Secondary consumers C. Tertiary consumer D. All of above
6	Name common gut roundworm parasite of human and pigs.	A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> B. <i>Lumbricus terresaris</i> C. <i>Pheretina posthuma</i> D. <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>
7	Two flagella, out of which one running in a transverse groove is a characteristic feature of:	A. Diatoms B. Dinoflagellates C. Slime moulds D. Choanoflagellates
8	The predator and prey relationship is called as	A. Predation B. Animes C. Parasitism D. None of above
9	First step of preparatory phase of glycolysis is	A. Dehydration B. Decarboxylation C. Phosphorylation D. Oxidation
10	Dandruff is the example of	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
11	Each biome consists of a combination of plants and animals in the fully developed	A. Climax community B. Community C. Population D. None of above
12	Among the scientists who believed in divine creation as	A. Darwin B. Carolous Linnaeus C. Lamarck D. Wallace
13	From evolutionary point of view, which respiratory protein is common in many organism?	A. Cytochrome a B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome c D. Cytochrome d
14	Example of a virus having tadpole shape consisted of head and tail	A. Bacteriophage B. Polio virus C. HIV D. HV
15	Cyanobacteria are	A. Prokaryotes B. Eukaryotes

C. Akaryotes
D. Acellular

16 The life cycle in which the phage kills the bacteria is known as.

A. Transduction
B. Temperature phage cycle
C. Lytic cycle
D. Lysogenic phage cycle

17 Nostoc reproduces asexually by formation of

A. Hormogonia
B. Akinetes
C. Heterocysts
D. Both a and b

18 Which spore is diploid

A. Ascospore
B. Basidiospore
C. Conidium
D. Zygospore

19 Common housefly is involved in spread of all diseases except

A. Hepatitis
B. Malaria
C. Dysentery
D. Cholera

20 Following substances can act as inhibitors, except

A. Cyanide
B. Antimetabolites
C. Antibodies
D. Poisons
