

MDCAT Biology Chapter 1 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Chemical nature of spikes present on HIV	A. Protein B. Carbohydrate C. Glycolipid D. Glycoprotein
2	Provirus is	A. Genome of bacteriophage B. Genome of HIV uncoiled in Host cell C. Genome of HIV incorporated in Host genome D. Genome of a host
3	Example of a virus having tadpole shape consisted of head and tail	A. Bacteriophage B. Polio virus C. HIV D. HV
4	Icosahedral viruses usually have ____	A. 10 faces B. 20 faces C. 15 faces D. 5 faces
5	Which is irrelevant?	A. Genome to virus structure B. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. Envelope to all viruses
6	Herpes type-1 virus causes	A. Pitted scars B. Swollen neck C. Rashes on genitals D. Vascular lesions
7	Causative agent of mysterious brain infection is composed of	A. DNA+Protein B. RNA+Protein C. RNA only D. Protein only
8	Head of T4 bacteriophage contain	A. Single stranded DNA B. Double stranded DNA C. Single stranded RNA D. Both RNA and DNA
9	Choose the correct option about the following figure:	A. A is showing Envelope B. B is not showing envelope C. C is showing RT D. D is showing RNA
10	An isolated virus is not considered living, since it	A. Separates into two inert parts B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield
11	In lytic cycle, the relationship between bacterium and bacteriophages is	A. Symbiotic B. Master-slave C. Husband wife D. Host-guest
12	Which of the following part of virus does not enter into host cell	A. Envelope B. Spikes C. Both D. Capsid
13	Vaccine for _____ is under trial administration	A. Hep A B. Polio C. ... D. ...

		C. Measles D. AIDS
14	Newly synthesized Large proteins are digested into small viral proteins by	A. Host protease B. Viral protease C. Viral RT D. Host pepsin
15	The particles which do not contain any nucleic acid are	A. Viruses B. Prions C. Viroids D. All
16	What is done to monkeys by HIV	A. Multiplication and disease B. Infection and multiplication C. Infection and disease D. None
17	Which type of hepatitis is called serum hepatitis	A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C D. Hepatitis D
18	Which of the following acts as template strand for reverse transcription	A. Viral DNA B. Viral RNA C. Host DNA D. Host RNA
19	Crystallization of viruses was done by _____ for the first time	A. Ivanowsky B. Twort C. Stanley D. Robert Koch
20	Which of the following is not an enzyme of HIV	A. Reverse transcriptase B. Integrase C. Protease D. Ligase
21	Which of the following disease is not caused by virus?	A. Cholera B. Hepatitis C. Influenza D. Polio
22	If you are studying the structure of HIV , you will observe spikes associated with the	A. Core B. Capsid C. Envelope D. Genome
23	The best known phages are T phages that infect	A. Pseudomonas B. Mycoplasma C. Escherichia Coli D. Salmonella
24	They are Tumor causing viruses and are usually host specific	A. Polio viruses B. Retroviruses C. Oncoviruses D. Both b and c
25	Which type of nucleic acid is found in the capsid of HIV	A. RNA B. DNA C. ssDNA D. None
26	Major cells infected by HIV are	A. Monocytes B. B lymphocytes C. T lymphocytes D. RBC
27	Structural proteins of HIV are	A. Encoded by virus genes B. Synthesized by host ribosomes C. Digested by viral enzymes D. All of these
		A. Provirus

28	DNA of non-virulent phage is	A. Prophage B. Multiplication, landing C. Tail contraction, Penetration D. Penetration, Assembly
29	In life cycle of bacteriophage, _____ occurs followed by_____.	A. Riboviruses B. Bacteriophages C. Rotaviruses D. Retroviruses
30	Viruses containing RNA rather than DNA are called	A. Swollen lymph nodes B. Loss of immunity C. Swollen neck D. Pneumonia
31	It is not a symptom of AIDS	A. Severe pneumonia B. Swollen lymph nodes C. Loss of immune system D. All of these
32	Patient of AIDS is susceptible to many infections due to	A. Formation of Crystals B. Production of new viral particles C. Coordination D. Metabolism
33	Which of the following is a living character of virus	A. Binary fission B. Replication C. Both a and b D. Transformation
34	Viruses reproduce through a process	A. DNA B. RNA C. Both A and B D. Any of A or B
35	Viral core always contain __ among the following	A. Cd2 B. Cd4 C. Cd8 D. Gp120
36	HIV attaches on cell membrane of T cell at _____ receptor site	A. Protein B. Sugars C. Lipid D. Nucleic acid
37	Genome of the acellular particle mainly comprised of	A. Viroid B. Virion C. Prion D. Bacteria
38	Mad cow infection is caused by _____	A. Lipoprotein envelope B. Two RNA molecules C. Two molecules of RT enzyme D. Round shaped capsid
39	Pick up the false statement regarding HIV	A. HIV B. Hepatitis B C. Polio virus D. Hepatitis C
40	Virus without envelope is	A. Polio virus B. Hepatitis B virus C. HIV D. Measles virus
41	Which of the following virus is DNA enveloped	A. Integrase B. Ligase C. Both D. Polymerase
42	Joining of viral DNA with host DNA is carried out by	A. Outside the T-cell

43	In HIV infection cycle, uncoating of virus takes place	<p>B. Inside the cytoplasm of T-cell</p> <p>C. Inside the nucleus of T-cell</p> <p>D. Inside the mitochondria of T-cell</p>
44	The smallest known virus is	<p>A. HIV virus</p> <p>B. HBV virus</p> <p>C. Influenza virus</p> <p>D. Polio virus</p>
45	Retroviruses cause tumors in	<p>A. Rodents</p> <p>B. Fowls</p> <p>C. Cats</p> <p>D. All</p>
46	Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?	<p>A. Hepatitis D</p> <p>B. Hepatitis A</p> <p>C. Hepatitis B</p> <p>D. Hepatitis C</p>
47	The phage is called temperate when it causes	<p>A. Virulence</p> <p>B. Lysis</p> <p>C. Lysogeny</p> <p>D. Bursting of host cell</p>
48	The persistent symptoms of small pox are	<p>A. Raised fluid filled vesicles</p> <p>B. The pocks</p> <p>C. Pustules</p> <p>D. Vascular lesions</p>
49	Which of the following is a common feature of all viruses	<p>A. DNA replication in cytoplasm</p> <p>B. RNA synthesis in nucleus</p> <p>C. Protein synthesis in cytoplasm</p> <p>D. Reverse transcription in cytoplasm</p>
50	Viruses are not resistant to	<p>A. Interferons</p> <p>B. Penicillin</p> <p>C. Streptomycin</p> <p>D. Any antibiotic</p>