

## MDCAT Biology Chapter 1 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What is done to monkeys by HIV	A. Multiplication and disease B. <span style="white-space: normal;">Infection and multiplication</span> C. Infection and disease D. None
2	It is not a symptom of AIDS	A. Swollen lymph nodes B. Loss of immunity C. Swollen neck D. Pneumonia
3	Structural proteins of HIV are	<ul><li>A. Encoded by virus genes</li><li>B. Synthesized by host ribosomes</li><li>C. Digested by viral enzymes</li><li>D. All of these</li></ul>
4	Which of the following is not an enzyme of HIV	A. Reverse transcriptase B. Integerase <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Protease <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Ligase
5	Newly synthesized Large proteins are digested into small viral proteins by	A. Host protease B. Viral protease C. Viral RT D. Host pepsin
6	Joining of viral DNA with host DNA is carried out by	A. Integerase B. Ligase C. Both <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Polymerse
7	Herpes type-1 virus causes	<ul><li>A. Pitted scars</li><li>B. Swollen neck</li><li>C. Rashes on genitals</li><li>D. Vascular lesions</li></ul>
8	Which of the following part of virus does not enter into host cell	A. Envelope <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Spikes <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Both <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Capsid
9	Causative agent of mysterious brain infection is composed of	A. DNA+Protein B. RNA+Protein C. RNA only D. Protein only
10	Which of the following is a common feature of all viruses	A. DNA replication in cytoplasm     B. RNA synthesis in nucleus     C. Protein synthesis in cytoplasm     D. Reverse transcription in cytoplasm
11	HIV attaches on cell membrane of T cell at receptor site	A. Cd2 <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Cd4 <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Cd8 <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Gp120
12	Crystallization of viruses was done by for the first time	A. Ivanowsky B. Twort <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Stanley <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Robert Koch
		A. Provirus <span style="white-space:pre"> </span>

A Protein <span style="white-space:pre">- «/span&gt; 14 Chemical nature of spikes present on HIV  A Genome to virus structure B. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. Envelope to all viruses  A Cholera B. Hepatitis Span style="white-space:pre"&gt;- «/span&gt; C. Influenza-span style="white-space:pre"&gt;- «/span&gt; C. Influenza-span style="white-space:pre"&gt;- «/span&gt; D. Polio  A Hepatitis A C. Hepatitis A C. Hepatitis C  A Separates into two inert parts-span style="white-space:pre"&gt;- «/span&gt; B. Camnot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A Viroid<span style="white-space:pre">- «/span&gt; D. Roanot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A Viroid<span style="white-space:pre">- «/span&gt; D. Roanot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A Viroid<span style="white-space:pre">- «/span&gt; D. Bacteria D. Bacteria  A Hepatitis A D. Bacteria D. Bacteria D. Bacteria D. Hepatitis C Hepatitis C</span></span></span></span>	13	DNA of non-virulent phage is	B. Prophage <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Both <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. None
B. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. Envelope to all viruses  A. Cholera B. Hepatitis Span style="white-space:pre"> < span> C. Influenza-span style="white-space:pre"> < span> D. Polio  Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?  A. Hepatitis D. B. Hepatitis D. B. Hepatitis B. D. Hepatitis B. D. Hepatitis B. D. Hepatitis C. C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  An isolated virus is not considered living, since it  Mad cow infection is caused by  Mad cow infection is caused by  Mad white-space:pre"> < span> S. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. Envelope to all viruses D. Hepatitis D. Hepatitis D. Hepatitis D. B. Hepatitis D. B. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. P. Polio C. Proin Capsomeres T. S. Span D. B. Virion Span style="white-space:pre"> < span> C. Proin Span Style="white-space:pre"> < span> C. Proin Span Style="white-space:pre"> < span> D. Bacteria D. Bacteria D. Bacteria D. Bacteria D. Hepatitis A. B. Hepatitis A. B. Hepatitis B.	14	Chemical nature of spikes present on HIV	space:pre">  B. Carbohydrate <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Glycolipid <span style="white-space:pre"> </span>
B. Hepatitis span style="white-space:pre">  C. Influenza   17 Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease? A. Hepatitis D B. Hepatitis D B. Hepatitis B D. Hepatitis B D. Hepatitis C  A. Separates into two inert parts <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A. Viroid <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A. Viroid <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Virion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Prion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Prion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Bacteria  A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B B. He	15	Which is irrelevant?	<ul><li>B. Capsomeres to Capsid</li><li>C. Tumors to retroviruses</li></ul>
Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?  B. Hepatitis A C. Hepatitis B D. Hepatitis C  A. Separates into two inert parts <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield  A. Viroid <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Viroin <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Viroin <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Prion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Bacteria  A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B	16	Which of the following disease is not caused by virus?	B. Hepatitis <span style="white-&lt;br&gt;space:pre"> </span> C. Influenza <span style="white-&lt;br&gt;space:pre"> </span>
parts < span style="white-space:pre">	17	Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?	B. Hepatitis A C. Hepatitis B
space:pre">  B. Virion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Prion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> D. Bacteria  A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B	18	An isolated virus is not considered living, since it	parts <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome
20 Which type of handtitis is called carry handtitis	19	Mad cow infection is caused by	space:pre">  B. Virion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span> C. Prion <span style="white-space:pre"> </span>
D. Hepatitis D	20	Which type of hepatitis is called serum hepatitis	B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C