

MDCAT Biology Chapter 3 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The following is an example of saprophytes:	A. Mushroom B. Lichen C. Unicellular algae D. Ferns
2	Which of the following is chemotherapeutic agent:	A. Dettol B. Phenyl C. Sulfonamide D. Spirit
3	One of the most unusual protist phyla is that of:	A. dinoflagellates B. zooflagellates C. euglenoids D. oomycotes
4	Key mutualistic associations of fungi is	A. Lichens B. Mycorhizae C. Nodules D. Rhizosphere
5	Which one first the definition of spores:	A. There are metabolically very active bodies and are produced at a late stage of cell growth B. There are metabolically dormant bodies produced at the start of cell growth C. They are metabolically dormant bodies and are produced t late stage of cell growth D. Heat sensitive
6	The rod-shaped bacteria are called	A. Cocci B. Bacilli C. Vibriods D. Spirilla
7	Pasteur discovered	A. Fermentation B. Pasteurization C. Cause of disease D. All of these
8	Gram-positive bacteria are stained by gram staining	A. red B. pink C. dark blue D. colourless
9	Fungi, in their cell wall, contain:	A. Pectin B. Lignin C. Chitin D. Cellulose
10	Mycorrhiza is the association of roots of vascular plants with	A. Algae B. Bryophytes C. Cyanobacteria D. Fungi
11	Te function of micronucleus is:	A. Reproduction B. Control of cell metabolism C. Digestion D. Movement
12	All fungi can reproduce sexually except	A. Sac fungi B. Fungi imperfecti C. Club fungi D. Molds
13	Zygospores are found is:	A. Zygomycota B. Ascomycota C. Basidiomycota D. Deuteromycota
14	Bacterial growth can be controlled specifically by using	A. Antibiotics B. Medicines C. Fungicides

		D. Herbicides
15	Digestive enzymes are specifically secreted by which part of rhizopus	A. Rhizoids B. Sporangium C. Stolon D. Columnella
16	Pilli are involved in which process?	A. Mating B. Attachment C. Both a & D. Movement
17	Which of the following is not symptoms of ergotism.	A. ConvulsionB. Psychotic delusionC. GangreneD. Indigestion
18	The facultative parasite is one which:	A. Always requires dead organic matter B. Always requires a living host C. Is normally a parasite but ca also become a saprophyte D. Is normally a saprophyte but can also become a parasite
19	Phlogeny describes a species:	A. Evolutionary History B. Geographic Distribution C. Reproductive compatabilities with other spicies D. Morphological similarities with other species
20	Chemical substances used on living tissues to inhibit growth of bacteria is called	A. Antibiotics B. Antiseptics C. Vaccination D. None of these