

MDCAT Biology Chapter 3 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A kind of genetic recombination in which portions of chromosomes of two nuclei lying in the same hypha are exchanged is	A. Transformation B. Transduction C. Conjugation D. Parasexuality
2	Example of facultative parasite:	A. Phytophthora B. Pythium C. Peronospora D. Chlorella
3	Fungi resemble animals in that it is	A. All these B. Lacks cellulose in cell wall C. Heterotrophic D. Contain chitin in the cell wall
4	The condition in which Bacteria are without any flagella is called:	A. monotrichous B. atrichous C. lophotrichous D. amphitrichous
5	Thick walled, enlarge vegetative cells which accumulate food and become resting cells in Nostoc are:	A. Heterocysts B. Akinetes C. Cysts D. Spores
6	The phase in which bacteriophage causes lysis of the host cell is called	A. Lysogenic phase B. Lytic phase C. Virulent phase D. Both b and d
7	Who discovered the process of lysis?	A. Twort B. D'Herelle C. Both of these D. None of these
8	Sexual process perform by most ciliates is:	A. Fission B. Conjugation C. Sport formation D. Conidia nbsp;
9	The fungus that is source of antibiotic penicillin is	A. Streptomyces B. Penicillium C. Aspergillus D. Agaricus
10	Soredia are	A. Fungal hyphae B. Spores C. Gametangia D. Antheridia
11	A disease causing substance produced by fungi is	A. Griseofulvin B. Toxins C. Mycotoxins D. Aflatoxins
12	In paramecium, the surface of the cell is covered with several thousand fine, short, hair like structure called:	A. Flagella B. cillia C. pseudopodia D. cirri
13	The nucleus of bacteria is called:	A. Gene B. Chromosome C. Nucleoid D. Nucleoprotein
14	When two nuclei of fungus are joined to form	A. Dikaryotic B. Dikaryon C. Heterokaryon D. Both a and b
15	Peptidoglycan is the characteristics of	A. Gram-ve bacteria B. Gram+ve bacteria C. In both of these D. None of them

16	RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme which synthesizes the	A. Proteins B. RNA C. DNA D. DNA & RNA
17	Carolous Linneaus divided all known forms of life into two kingdoms, the plants and	A. Animals B. Prokaryotes C. Monera D. Protista
18	The exact sequence in the staining of bacteria is as:	A. Crystal violet - alCohol- Safranin - Iodine B. Iodine - Alcohol - Crystal Violet - Safranin C. Crystal violet - Iodine - Alcohol - Safranin D. Crystal violet - Iodine - Safranin - Alcohol
19	With the help of flagella, bacteria can detect and move in response to chemical signals which is a behaviour called:	A. chemotherapeutic B. chemosynthetic C. chemotaxis D. both a & b
20	Which of following is not heat resistant	A. Spores B. Cysts C. Both D. None