

MDCAT Biology Chapter 3 MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Bacteria which can grow in the absence of oxygen are known as:	A. Anaerobic B. Aerobic C. Obligate D. Facultative
2	Which of the following is an infectious protein particle:	A. Capsid B. Prion C. Virion D. Retrovirus
3	Baker's fungi is:	A. Penicillium B. Aspergillus C. Both A and B D. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
4	Hyphae with many nuclei are known as	A. Monokaryotic B. Dikaryotic C. Coenocytes D. Akaryotic
5	Examples of spiral shaped bacteria are:	A. Vibrio B. Hyphomicrobium C. Both a & b D. Campylobacter
6	Both ascomycetes and deuteromycetes reproduce asexually by	A. Zygosporangia B. Conidia C. Budding D. Binary fission
7	Ciliates are unicellular organisms with a flexible outer covering called a:	A. pellicle B. skin C. Ectoderm D. Integument
8	Cyanobacteria reproduce by	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Akinetes D. All these
9	In addition to chromosomes, many bacteria contain:	A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplasts C. Plasmids D. Glyoxysomes
10	When the division is in three planes it will produce a:	A. sarcina arrangement B. bivalent arrangement C. tetrad arrangement D. helical arrangement
11	Halogens and phenols, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, alcohol and formaldehyde are.	A. disinfectants B. antibiotics C. antiseptics D. antigens
12	Antibiotics are synthesized and secreted by certain bacteria, actinomycetes and:	A. Algae B. Fungi C. Lichen D. Virus
13	Eukaryotic kingdoms, the Fungi, Plantae and Animalia, arose in various ways from	A. Prokaryotes B. Protists C. Protozoans D. Algae
14	Aseptate hyphae are found in	A. Rhizopus B. Oomycetes C. Both a & b D. Kelps
15	Deuteromycetes lack;	A. Mycelium B. Asexual reproduction C. Spores D. Sexual reproduction

16	Photosynthetic protists are presented by:	A. Protozoans B. Slime moulds C. Unicellular algae D. All of these
17	In bacteria, some pili function as a mean of:	A. Organization B. Accessory C. Addition D. Attachment
18	Fungi resemble plants in that	A. It possesses cell wall B. Lacks locomotion C. The centrioles are absent D. All these
19	Which of the work of Robert Koch help him to formulate Germ theory of disease:	A. He isolated tobacco mosaic virus from the leaf of tobacco plant B. He isolated a small protozoans in the blood of sheep that had died of anthrax C. He isolated rod shaped bacteria with squarish end form the blood of sheep that had died of anthrax D. He worked on smallpox
20	The plant body in a unicellular fungus	A. Coenocytic B. Hyphal C. Non-hyphal D. Septate