

## MDCAT Biology Chapter 8 MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice  |
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| 1  | Many cold-blooded animals remain inactive during winter season; it is called:                            | A. Hibernation<br>B. Condensation<br>C. Morphosis<br>D. Proto-operation   |
| 2  | The change in structure of community of an ecosystem during a time period is called                      | A. Succession<br>B. Evolution<br>C. Mutation<br>D. Regression   |
| 3  | Tick the biotic (intra-specific) factors:  | A. Wave action, humidity, light<br>B. Colonization, aggregation, parental care<br>C. Neutralism, mutualism, predation<br>D. Mineral elements, mutualism, parasitism |
| 4  | Succession ends with a diverse and relatively stable:  | A. Xerosere<br>B. Derosere<br>C. Pioneers<br>D. Climax community  |
| 5  | Air conditioners are the source of   | A. Effluents<br>B. SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub><br>C. Heavy metals<br>D. CFCs  |
| 6  | The fungi and bacteria, which obtain their energy from the dead and decaying plants and animals are:     | A. Decomposers<br>B. Consumers<br>C. Producers<br>D. Scavengers   |
| 7  | The succession which occurs in dry soil or rock is   | A. Hydrosere<br>B. Xerosere<br>C. Decrosere<br>D. All of these  |
| 8  | The legume plants, Pea and been are the hosts to symbiont bacteria which inhabit the roots forming root: | A. Galls<br>B. Nodules<br>C. Stones<br>D. Papillae  |
| 9  | The term originally was coined by the German zoologist Ernst Haeckel in                                  | A. 1666<br>B. 1766<br>C. 1966<br>D. 1866  |
| 10 | Animals are  | A. Producers<br>B. Consumers<br>C. Decomposers<br>D. Non of the above   |
| 11 | In littoral zone, the zooplanktons are:  | A. Protozoan and coelenterates<br>B. Protozoan and porifers<br>C. Protozoan and flatworms<br>D. Protozoan and crustacean  |
| 12 | _____ is a group of interbreeding individuals occurring together in space and time                       | A. Population<br>B. Species<br>C. Community<br>D. All of above  |
| 13 | Which disease is due to nutritional deficiency   | A. Scurvy<br>B. Diabetes<br>C. Herpes<br>D. Diphtheria  |
| 14 | _____ lichens are the examples of foliose lichens  | A. Dermatocarpon<br>B. Permellia<br>C. Both a and b<br>D. None of above   |
| 15 | The gross production of an ecosystem is its total  | A. Photosynthesis<br>B. Net production<br>C. Photosynthate<br>D. ...  |

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|    |   | D. Biomass   |
| 16 | A thin layer (zone) of earth in which all living organisms exist is called:                   | A. Biosphere<br>B. Biome<br>C. Ozone<br>D. Ecosphere                   |
| 17 | Which are pioneers of terrestrial ecosystem   | A. Dermatocarpons<br>B. Parmelia<br>C. Polytrichum<br>D. None of these |
| 18 | Lichens are dual organisms composed of symbiotic association of algae living within a fungus: | A. Mycelium<br>B. Sporangium<br>C. Hyphae<br>D. Rhizophore             |
| 19 | Modern man has been on this planet for about  | A. 4000 years<br>B. 400,000 year<br>C. 40,000 years<br>D. 50,000 years |
| 20 | Diseases in living organisms which are caused by parasites are called                         | A. Infestations<br>B. Infection<br>C. Fusion<br>D. All of above        |