

MDCAT Biology Chapter 1 Biodiversity Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Virus without envelope is	A. HIV B. Hepatitis B C. Polio virus D. Hepatitis C
2	Vaccine for ___ is under trial administration	A. Hep A B. Polio C. Measles D. AIDS
3	Icosahedral viruses usually have ____	A. 10 faces B. 20 faces C. 15 faces D. 5 faces
4	Viruses reproduce through a process	A. Binary fission B. Replication C. Both a and b D. Transformation
5	The particles which do not contain any nucleic acid are	A. Viruses B. Prions C. Viroids D. All
6	Example of a virus having tadpole shape consisted of head and tail	A. Bacteriophage B. Polio virus C. HIV D. HV
7	Which of the following virus is DNA enveloped	A. Polio virus B. Hepatitis B virus C. HIV D. Measles virus
8	Genome of the acellular particle mainly comprised of	A. Protein B. Sugars C. Lipid D. Nucleic acid
9	Which type of nucleic acid is found in the capsid of HIV	A. RNA B. DNA C. ssDNA D. None
10	Viruses are not resistant to	A. Interferons B. Penicillin C. Streptomycin D. Any antibiotic
11	They are Tumor causing viruses and are usually host specific	A. Polio viruses B. Retroviruses C. Oncoviruses D. Both b and c
12	Provirus is	A. Genome of bacteriophage B. Genome of HIV uncoiled in Host cell C. Genome of HIV incorporated in Host genome D. Genome of a host
13	In HIV infection cycle, uncoating of virus takes place	A. Outside the T-cell B. Inside the cytoplasm of T-cell C. Inside the nucleus of T-cell D. Inside the mitochondria of T-cell
14	Viral core always contain ___ among the following	A. DNA B. RNA C. Both A and B

		D. Any of A or B
15	If you are studying the structure of HIV , you will observe spikes associated with the	A. Core > B. Capsid > C. Envelope > D. Genome
16	Patient of AIDS is susceptible to many infections due to	A. Severe pneumonia B. Swollen lymph nodes C. Loss of immune system D. All of these
17	Choose the correct option about the following figure:	A. A is showing Envelope B. B is not showing envelope C. C is showing RT D. D is showing RNA
18	Which of the following is a living character of virus	A. Formation of Crystals B. Production of new viral particles > C. Coordination > D. Metabolism
19	Major cells infected by HIV are	A. Monocytes B. B lymphocytes C. T lymphocytes D. RBC
20	Which of the following acts as template strand for reverse transcription	A. Viral DNA B. Viral RNA C. Host DNA D. Host RNA
21	The best known phages are T phages that infect	A. Pseudomonas > B. Mycoplasma > C. Escherichia Coli D. Salmonella
22	Head of T4 bacteriophage contain	A. Single stranded DNA B. Double stranded DNA C. Single stranded RNA D. Both RNA and DNA
23	Viruses containing RNA rather than DNA are called	A. Riboviruses B. Bacteriophages C. Rotaviruses D. Retroviruses
24	In lytic cycle, the relationship between bacterium and bacteriophages is	A. Symbiotic > B. Master-slave C. Husband wife D. Host-guest
25	Retroviruses cause tumors in	A. Rodents B. Fowls C. Cats > D. All
26	The smallest known virus is	A. HIV virus B. HBV virus C. Influenza virus D. Polio virus
27	The persistent symptoms of small pox are	A. Raised fluid filled vesicles B. The pocks > C. Pustules D. Vascular lesions
28	The phage is called temperate when it causes	A. Virulence > B. Lysis C. Lysogeny > D. Bursting of host cell
29	Pick up the false statement regarding HIV	A. Lipoprotein envelope B. Two RNA molecules C. Two molecules of RT enzyme D. Round shaped capsid

30	In life cycle of bacteriophage, _____ occurs followed by_____.	A. Assembly. Penetration B. Multiplication, landing C. Tail contractio, Penetration D. Penetration, Assembly
31	Which type of hepatitis is called serum hepatitis	A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C D. Hepatitis D
32	Mad cow infection is caused by _____	A. Viroid B. Virion C. Prion D. Bacteria
33	An isolated virus is not considered living, since it	A. Separates into two inert parts B. Cannot metabolize C. Rapidly loses its genome D. It coated with an air tight shield
34	Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?	A. Hepatitis D B. Hepatitis A C. Hepatitis B D. Hepatitis C
35	Which of the following disease is not caused by virus?	A. Cholera B. Hepatitis C. Influenza D. Polio
36	Which is irrelevant?	A. Genome to virus structure B. Capsomeres to Capsid C. Tumors to retroviruses D. Envelope to all viruses
37	Chemical nature of spikes present on HIV	A. Protein B. Carbohydrate C. Glycolipid D. Glycoprotein
38	DNA of non-virulent phage is	A. Provirus B. Prophage C. Both D. None
39	Crystallization of viruses was done by _____ for the first time	A. Ivanowsky B. Twort C. Stanley D. Robert Koch
40	HIV attaches on cell membrane of T cell at _____ receptor site	A. Cd2 B. Cd4 C. Cd8 D. Gp120
41	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
42	Causative agent of mysterious brain infection is composed of	A. DNA+Protein B. RNA+Protein C. RNA only D. Protein only
		A. Envelope B. Spikes

43	Which of the following part of virus does not enter into host cell	<div>space:pre"> </div> <div>C. Both </div> <div>D. Capsid</div>
44	Herpes type-1 virus causes	<div>A. Pitted scars</div> <div>B. Swollen neck</div> <div>C. Rashes on genitals</div> <div>D. Vascular lesions</div>
45	Joining of viral DNA with host DNA is carried out by	<div>A. Integerase</div> <div>B. Ligase</div> <div>C. Both </div> <div>D. Polymerse</div>
46	Newly synthesized Large proteins are digested into small viral proteins by	<div>A. Host protease</div> <div>B. Viral protease</div> <div>C. Viral RT</div> <div>D. Host pepsin</div>
47	Which of the following is not an enzyme of HIV	<div>A. Reverse transcriptase</div> <div>B. Integerase </div> <div>C. Protease </div> <div>D. Ligase</div>
48	Structural proteins of HIV are	<div>A. Encoded by virus genes</div> <div>B. Synthesized by host ribosomes</div> <div>C. Digested by viral enzymes</div> <div>D. All of these</div>
49	It is not a symptom of AIDS	<div>A. Swollen lymph nodes</div> <div>B. Loss of immunity</div> <div>C. Swollen neck</div> <div>D. Pneumonia</div>
50	What is done to monkeys by HIV	<div>A. Multiplication and disease</div> <div>B. Infection and multiplication</div> <div>C. Infection and disease</div> <div>D. None</div>