

## MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a phospholipid molecule, phosphoric acid is attached to the carbon number_____ of glycerol.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2	The Organic biomolecule which is widespread in bacterial animal and plant cells is	A. Wax B. Glucose C. Acyl glycerol D. Phospholipids
3	Glycosidic bond is formed by the	A. Removal of Oxygen B. Addition of Water C. Addition of Oxygen D. Removal of Water
4	What is done to monkeys by HIV	A. Multiplication and disease B. Infection and multiplication C. Infection and disease D. None
5	It is not a symptom of AIDS	A. Swollen lymph nodes B. Loss of immunity C. Swollen neck D. Pneumonia
6	Structural proteins of HIV are	A. Encoded by virus genes B. Synthesized by host ribosomes C. Digested by viral enzymes D. All of these
7	Which of the following is not an enzyme of HIV	A. Reverse transcriptase B. Integrase C. Protease D. Ligase
8	Newly synthesized Large proteins are digested into small viral proteins by	A. Host protease B. Viral protease C. Viral RT D. Host pepsin
9	Joining of viral DNA with host DNA is carried out by	A. Integrase B. Ligase C. Both D. Polymerase
10	Herpes type-1 virus causes	A. Pitted scars B. Swollen neck C. Rashes on genitals D. Vascular lesions
11	Which of the following part of virus does not enter into host cell	A. Envelope B. Spikes C. Both D. Capsid
12	Causative agent of mysterious brain infection is composed of	A. DNA+Protein B. RNA+Protein C. RNA only D. Protein only
13	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

14	HIV attaches on cell membrane of T cell at _____ receptor site	<p>B. Cd4</p> <p>C. Cd8</p> <p>D. Gp120</p>
15	Crystallization of viruses was done by _____ for the first time	<p>A. Ivanowsky</p> <p>B. Twort</p> <p>C. Stanley</p> <p>D. Robert Koch</p>
16	DNA of non-virulent phage is	<p>A. Provirus</p> <p>B. Prophage</p> <p>C. Both</p> <p>D. None</p>
17	Chemical nature of spikes present on HIV	<p>A. Protein</p> <p>B. Carbohydrate</p> <p>C. Glycolipid</p> <p>D. Glycoprotein</p>
18	Which is irrelevant?	<p>A. Genome to virus structure</p> <p>B. Capsomeres to Capsid</p> <p>C. Tumors to retroviruses</p> <p>D. Envelope to all viruses</p>
19	Which of the following disease is not caused by virus?	<p>A. Cholera</p> <p>B. Hepatitis</p> <p>C. Influenza</p> <p>D. Polio</p>
20	Which type of hepatitis leads to chronic liver disease?	<p>A. Hepatitis D</p> <p>B. Hepatitis A</p> <p>C. Hepatitis B</p> <p>D. Hepatitis C</p>
21	An isolated virus is not considered living, since it	<p>A. Separates into two inert parts</p> <p>B. Cannot metabolize</p> <p>C. Rapidly loses its genome</p> <p>D. It coated with an air tight shield</p>
22	Mad cow infection is caused by _____	<p>A. Viroid</p> <p>B. Virion</p> <p>C. Prion</p> <p>D. Bacteria</p>
23	Which type of hepatitis is called serum hepatitis	<p>A. Hepatitis A</p> <p>B. Hepatitis B</p> <p>C. Hepatitis C</p> <p>D. Hepatitis D</p>
24	In life cycle of bacteriophage, _____ occurs followed by_____.	<p>A. Assembly. Penetration</p> <p>B. Multiplication, landing</p> <p>C. Tail contractio, Penetration</p> <p>D. Penetration, Assembly</p>
25	Pick up the false statement regarding HIV	<p>A. Lipoprotein envelope</p> <p>B. Two RNA molecules</p> <p>C. Two molecules of RT enzyme</p> <p>D. Round shaped capsid</p>
26	The phage is called temperate when it causes	<p>A. Virulence</p> <p>B. Lysis</p> <p>C. Lysogeny</p> <p>D. Bursting of host cell</p>
27	The persistent symptoms of small pox are	<p>A. Raised fluid filled vesicles</p> <p>B. The pocks</p> <p>C. Pustules</p> <p>D. Vascular lesions</p>

28	The smallest known virus is	A. HIV virus B. HBV virus C. Influenza virus D. Polio virus
29	Retroviruses cause tumors in	A. Rodents B. Fowls C. Cats D. All
30	In lytic cycle, the relationship between bacterium and bacteriophages is	A. Symbiotic B. Master-slave C. Husband wife D. Host-guest
31	Viruses containing RNA rather than DNA are called	A. Riboviruses B. Bacteriophages C. Rotaviruses D. Retroviruses
32	Head of T4 bacteriophage contain	A. Single stranded DNA B. Double stranded DNA C. Single stranded RNA D. Both RNA and DNA
33	The best known phages are T phages that infect	A. Pseudomonas B. Mycoplasma C. Escherichia Coli D. Salmonella
34	Which of the following acts as template strand for reverse transcription	A. Viral DNA B. Viral RNA C. Host DNA D. Host RNA
35	Major cells infected by HIV are	A. Monocytes B. B lymphocytes C. T lymphocytes D. RBC
36	Which of the following is a living character of virus	A. Formation of Crystals B. Production of new viral particles C. Coordination D. Metabolism
37	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
38	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
39	If you are studying the structure of HIV , you will observe spikes associated with the	A. Core B. Capsid C. Envelope D. Genome
40	Viral core always contain __ among the following	A. DNA B. RNA C. Both A and B D. Any of A or B
41	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
42	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

43	They are Tumor causing viruses and are usually host specific	A. Polio viruses B. Retroviruses C. Oncoviruses D. Both b and c
44	Viruses are not resistant to	A. Interferons B. Penicillin C. Streptomycin D. Any antibiotic
45	Which type of nucleic acid is found in the capsid of HIV	A. RNA B. DNA C. ssDNA D. None
46	Genome of the acellular particle mainly comprised of	A. Protein B. Sugars C. Lipid D. Nucleic acid
47	Which of the following virus is DNA enveloped	A. Polio virus B. Hepatitis B virus C. HIV D. Measles virus
48	Example of a virus having tadpole shape consisted of head and tail	A. Bacteriophage B. Polio virus C. HIV D. HV
49	The particles which do not contain any nucleic acid are	A. Viruses B. Prions C. Viroids D. All
50	Viruses reproduce through a process	A. Binary fission B. Replication C. Both a and b D. Transformation
51	Isosahedral viruses usually have ____	A. 10 faces B. 20 faces C. 15 faces D. 5 faces
52	Vaccine for ____ is under trial administration	A. Hep A B. Polio C. Measles D. AIDS
53	Virus without envelope is	A. HIV B. Hepatitis B C. Polio virus D. Hepatitis C
54	The processes that have transformed life an earth form its earliest forms to the vast diversity that we observe today, are collectively referred as :	A. Evolution B. Succession C. Revolution D. All of above
55	Allele for whiteness in Drosophila is :	A. Recessive B. Codominant C. Dominant D. Partially Dominant
56	Normal fruit flies have :	A. White eyes B. Bright red eyes C. Light red eyes D. Black eyes
57	Tritanopia is blindness of :	A. Red Colour B. Green Colour C. Blue Colour D. Pink Colour
58	X and Y linked genes are also called as :	A. Sex genes B. Dominant genes C. Autosomal genes D. Pseudoautosomal genes
59	All chromosomes other than sex chromosomes are called :	A. Linked chromosomes B. Atusomes C. Autophagosomes D. B chromosomes

60	An exchange of segments between non-sister chromatids of homologous chromosomes during meiosis is termed as :	A. Crossing over B. Hopping C. Taking over D. Segregation
61	Rh factor or antigen was first studied in :	A. Man B. Owl C. Monkey D. Fish
62	Which of the following cross is carried to check the genotype for an individual showing a dominant phenotype ?	A. Check cross B. Test Cross C. Criss Cross D. Self Cross
63	The dominance relations of 4 O'clock plant can be described in terms of :	A. Complete Dominance B. Incomplete Dominance C. Partial Dominance D. Both b and c
64	Genetic basis of ABO blood group system was explained by:	A. Landsteiner B. Levine C. Bernstein D. Carl Correns
65	Armadillos, the armoured mammals live only in :	A. Asia B. Europe C. America D. Africa
66	Ultimate source of all changes is :	A. Mutation B. Genetic drift C. Evolution D. Migration
67	The idea of endosymbiont hypothesis was first proposed by:	A. Lynn Margulis B. Wallace C. Karlene Schwartz D. Lamarck
68	The change in frequency of alleles at a locus that occurs by chance is called :	A. genetic drift B. genetic change C. gene mutation D. gene frequency
69	Gene pool consists of all alleles at all gene loci in all individuals of the:	A. community B. species C. population D. family
70	Eukaryotes are thought to have evolved firstly about:	A. 1.3 billion year ago B. 1.5 billion year ago C. 1.7 billion year ago D. 1.2 billion year ago
71	Endangered plant species have been recorded to more than:	A. 600 B. 400 C. 500 D. 300
72	Archaeobacteria could tolerate temperatures up to :	A. 140°C B. 120°C C. 95°C D. 70°C
73	Darwin collected 13 types of birds of :	A. Robins B. Sparrows C. Kingfishers D. Finches
74	Population is a localized group of individuals belonging to :	A. same species B. different species C. same community D. same stand
75	What is the risk of a colour blind child in a family when mother is colour-blind but father is normal?	A. 100% B. 75% C. 50% D. 25%
76	When a haemophilic carrier woman marries a normal man, who among her offspring may be affected	A. all her children B. all her daughter C. half of her daughter D. half of her sons
77	Which of these traits zigzags from maternal grandfather through a carrier daughter to a	A. autosomal B. X-linked

77	grandson ?	C. Y-linked D. X and Y linked
78	Which of the following traits is not sex-linked recessive ?	A. haemophilia B. colour blindness C. hypophosphatemic ricket D. tfm syndrome
79	Which phenomenon reduces the chances of genetic recombination and variations among offspring ?	A. linkage B. crossing over C. independent assortment D. dominance
80	Which of the following traist is transmitted directly from an affected to only its sons?	A. autosomal B. X-linked C. Y-linked D. X and Y linked