MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Who for the first time found white eye mutant in drosophila ?	A. Morgan B. Bridges C. Correns D. De Varies
2	How may gene pairs contribute to the wheat grain colour?	A. one B. two C. three D. four
3	A heterrozygote offspring quantitatively exceeds the phenotypic expression of both the homozygote parents due to:	A. dominance B. incomplete dominance C. over dominance D. codominance
4	What happens when both alleles of a gene pair independently express in a heterozygote?	A. dominance B. incomplete dominance C. over dominance D. codominance
5	When a single gene has multiple phenotypic effects, the phenomenon is called:	A. condominance B. epistasis C. pleiotropy D. sex-linkage
6	The gill pouches present in embryos of mammals :	A. support that ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny B. homologous structures C. used by embryos to breathe D. evidence for the degeneration
7	A mixture of sand and clay in:	A. Silt B. Kaolin C. Humus D. Loam
8	In which types of soil does water logging occur?	A. Silt B. Clay C. Gravel D. Sand
9	Plants growing in extreme cold soil are called:	A. Sciophytes B. Psychrophytes C. Heliophytes D. Cyanophytes
10	Which rule depicts its correct statement regarding temperature variation?	A. <u>Allen's Rule:</u> Birds and mammals have greater size in cold region B. <u>Bergman's Rule:</u> The tail snout and ears are smaller in colder region. C. <u>Jordan's Rule:</u> Birds in cold regions are with narrow wings. D. All are false.
11	Dormancy in animals through a drought or dry season is called:	A. Eurythermal B. Diapause C. Aestivation D. None of these
12	Many cold=blooded animals remain inactive during winter season; it is called:	A. Hibernation B. Condensation C. Morphosis D. Proto-operation
13	Abiotic factors include:	A. Geomagnetism B. Gravity C. Water D. All these
14	Tick the biotic (intra-specific) factors:	A. Wave action, humidity, light B. Colonization,aggregation,parental care

		C. Neutralism,mutualism,predation D. Mineral elements, mutualism,parasitism
15	Two main types of environment factors are:	A. Geotropism and phototropism B. Abiotic and biotic C. Land aquatic D. None of these
16	_____is the study of interaction between living organism and their environment	A. Evolation B. Genetics C. Ecology D. Sociology
17	Nutrient cycle are also called us:	A. Biogeochemical cycles B. Elemental cycles C. Geochemical cycles D. Biochemical cycles
18	Over-grazing may lead to:	A. Desert B. Tundra C. Taiga D. Grassland
19	The type of association between two organisms, which brings benefit to both the organisms is called	A. Commensalism B. Predation C. Mutualism D. Parasitism
20	The animal that is caught and eaten away is called	A. Victim B. Prey C. Predators D. Host
21	Actual place or location where an organism lives is called us:	A. Niche B. Terrain C. Habitat D. Domain
22	Major unit of ecology is :	A. Ecosystem B. Community C. Biosphere D. Population
23	Shallow water zone of the lake near the shore is called:	A. Intertidal zone B. Littoral zone C. profundal zone D. Limnetic zone
24	Grasslands of tropic climate have woody trees and are called:	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Biome D. Savanna
25	Dominant plant species in grassland are:	A. Graminoids B. Trees C. Climbers D. Herbs
26	Dominant species of mammals in grassland are the:	A. Omnivores B. Herbivores C. Carnivores D. Insectivores
27	Sahara Desert i found in :	A. Europe B. America C. Africa D. Australia
28	Coniferous forests located at high latitude are called	A. Boreal B. Taiga C. Tundra D. Alpine
29	A common animal of temperate deciduous forests is the:	A. Kangaroo B. Cat C. Leopard D. Rhesus Monkey
30	A dominant plant of temperate deciduous forests is the :	A. Euphorbia B. Taxus baccata C. cactus D. Acacia
31	Limnetic phytoplanktons include:	A. Mossses B. Algea C. Bacteria D. Cyanobacteria

32	Coniferous forests of high altitude are known as:	A. tundra B. Boreal C. Alpine D. Arctic
33	The living organisms, which cannot prepare their own food but obtain ready-made food form others, are:	A. primary and secondary consumers B. secondary and tertiaryconsumers C. only primary consumers D. consumers
34	The living organism which can prepare their own food are:	A. predators B. parasites C. producers D. prey
35	When living and non-living interact to produce a stable system in which exchange of materiel with flow of energy takes place, it forms a/an:	A. environment B. ecosystem C. stable community D. ecological succession
36	Similar groups of individuals who can interbreed and produce organisms of their own kind form a:	A. population B. community C. species D. succession
37	The study of relationship of an organism to their environment is knows as:	A. biology B. ecology C. zoology D. mycology
38	Urine is preferably used as a vehicle for biotechnology product than:	A. Blood B. Milk C. Plasma D. Tissue fluid
39	About three billion base pairs are present in the genome of a	A. Horse B. Dog C. Man D. Monkey
40	Soyabeans have been made resistant to a common	A. Insecticide B. Herbicide C. Fungicide D. Pesticide
41	According to Darwin descent with modification means	A. Same ancestor B. Same characters C. Different ancestors D. Different characters
42	Wallace developed a Theory of Natural Selection similar to that of	A. Lamarck B. Linnaeus C. Darwin D. Lyell
43	Darwin published " The Origin of Species" in	A. 1840 B. 1844 C. 1858 D. 1859
44	Which of the following things were not collected by Darwin?	A. Specimens of diverse faunas and floras of south America B. South American fossils C. 13 types of finches D. Turtles
45	Charles Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, in Western England in	A. 1854 B. 1807 C. 1809 D. 1866
46	The idea of inheritance of acquired characteristics was presented by	A. Margulis B. Lamarck C. Linnaeus D. Cuvier
47	Lamarck published his theory of evolution in	A. 1822 B. 1812 C. 1817 D. 1809
48	Lamarck was incharge of invertebrate collection at Natural History Museum is	A. Berlin B. Paris C. California D. Brun
49	Which of the following hypothesis involved the evolution of eukaryotic cell from a	A. Endosymbiont hypothesis B. Membrane invagination hypothesis

49	prokaryotic cell	C. Vent hypothesis D. Both A and B
50	According to endosymbiont hypothesis the aerobic bacteria developed into	A. Lysosomes B. Mitachondria C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
51	Endosymbiont hypothesis was first proposed by	A. Lynn Margulis B. Malthus C. Cuvier D. Darwin
52	The prokaryotes may have arisen more than	A. 420 million years ago B. 42 billion years ago C. 3.5 billion years ago D. 1.5 billion years ago
53	Essay on "Principles of geology" was published by	A. Wallace B. Malthus C. Lyell D. Cuvier
54	Essay on "Principle of population" was published by	A. Cuvier B. Mendel C. Malthus D. Darwin
55	Among the scientists who believed in divine creation as	A. Darwin B. Carolous Linnaeous C. Lamarck D. Wallace
56	The concept that all living things came into existence in their present forms especially created by Nature is called as	A. Theory of special creation B. Theory of special selection C. Theory of natural creation D. Theory of natural selection
57	Darwin proposed a mechanism for evolution, which he termed	A. Natural selection B. Special reaction C. Adaptation D. Descent with modification
58	The first person who argued from evidence that species were not created in their present form rather they had evolved from ancestral species was	A. Aristotle B. Lamarck C. Darwin D. Mendel
59	The processes that have transformed life on earth from 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
60	Allele for whiteness in Drosophilla is	A. Recessive B. Codominant C. Dominant D. Partially dominant
61	Normal fruit flies have	A. White eyes B. Bright red eyes C. Light red eyes D. Black eyes
62	Tritanopia is blindness of	A. Red Colour B. Green Colour C. Blue Colour D. Pink Colour
63	X and Y linked genes are also called as	A. Sex genes B. Dominant genes C. Autosomal genes D. Pseudoautosomal genes
64	All chromosomes other than sex chromosomes are called	A. Linked Chromosomes B. Autosomes C. Autophagosommes D. Dictyosomes
65	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
66	Rh factor or antigen was first studied in	A. Man B. Owl C. Monkey D. Fish
		A. Check cross

67	Which of the following cross is carried to check the genotype of an individual showing a dominant phenotype	B. Test Cross C. Criss cross D. Self cross
68	The dominance relations of a 4 O'clock plant can be described in terms of	A. Complete dominance B. Incomplete dominance C. Partial dominance D. Both B and C
69	On poles, the average temperature is	A. Zero°C B. 5°C C. Below freezing point D. None
70	The ecosystem present on land or soil is called	A. Terrestrial ecosystem B. Lithospheric ecosystem C. A and B D. none
71	Fresh water ecosystem covers less than _____% of the hydrospheric ecosystems	A. 2 B. 3 C. 1 D. 4
72	The amount of energy left after plant have met their respiratory need is net primary production called as	A. Mass B. Gross production C. Biomass D. None
73	Dandruff is caused by	A. Algae B. Bacteria C. Fungi D. Virus
74	A _____of energy can be constructed showing energy transfer in a community of organisms	A. Pyramid B. Triangle C. Rectangular D. None of above
75	Between 80 to 90% of the original energy is lost as heat as a byproduct of	A. Photosyntheis B. Urine C. Respiration D. All of the above
76	About _____% of solar energy is used to evaporate water, heat up soil and then lost to the outer space	A. 95 B. 97 C. 98 D. 99
77	About _____% if the total energy from the sun is trapped by the producers in an ecosystem	A. 0.5 B. 1.0 C. 1.5 D. 2.0
78	The total amount of energy fixed by plants is _____ productions	A. Gross primary B. Net primary C. Secondary D. All of the above
79	Soil nitrogen resources are also strengthened by the addition of _____ by the man himself	A. Nitrogen fertilizers B. Nitrogen C. Fertilizers D. None of above
80	_____ incorporate gaseous nitrogen from air into organic nitrogen containing compounds	A. Nitrogen fixing bacteria B. Nitrogen degrading bacteria C. Both A and B D. None of above