

MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Several bacteria in soil oxidize ammonia or ammonium ions this oxidation is known as	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Assimilation D. All of above
2	These micro-organisms use the proteins and amino acids and release excess of ammonia (NH ₃) or ammonium ions (NH ₄). This process is known as	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Assimilation D. All of above
3	The principal stages of this cycle are	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Assimilation D. All of above
4	Nitrogen makes up _____ percent of the gases in atmosphere	A. 76 B. 77 C. 78 D. 98
5	The chief reservoir of nitrogen is the	A. Atmosphere B. Water C. Soil D. Rain
6	The process by which the limited amount of nitrogen is circulated and recirculated throughout the world of living organisms is known as the	A. Nitrogen cycle B. Nitrogen path way C. Nitrogen depletion D. None of above
7	The nutrient cycles are also called as	A. Biogeochemical cycles B. Biochemical cycles C. Geo-cycles D. All of above
8	The chemical elements essential for life in living organisms are called _____ elements	A. Biogenic B. Abiogenic C. Nutrient D. Both A and C
9	The eating of grasses is termed as	A. Grassing B. Browsing C. Eating D. None of above
10	In this type of relationship only one organism benefits from the relationship. The other is not affected at all	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. All of above
11	Insect and flower relationship is the example of	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. All of above
12	Lichen is the example of	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. All of above
13	Both organisms benefit from the _____ relationship	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. All of above
14	Mycorrhiza is an association between the roots of plants growing in acid soil and certain	A. Virus B. Fungi C. Bacteria D. Nematods
15	The bacteria in the root nodules fix _____ in soil air, converting it to amino acids	A. Nitrogen B. Phosphorus C. Sulphur D. Iron

16	_____ symbiont the root nodules of legume plants	A. Virus B. Fungi C. Bacteria D. Nematods
17	Root Nodules are the example of	A. Predation B. Symbiosis C. Parasitism D. None of above
18	There is an association between two organisms, which brings benefits to both the organisms	A. Predation B. Symbiosis C. Parasitism D. None of above
19	Lices and mosquitoes are the examples of	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
20	Tape worm is the example of	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
21	Dandruff is the example of	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
22	The parasite that lives inside the body of the host is called as	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
23	The parasite that live outside the body of the host is called as	A. Endoparasite B. Ectoparasite C. Outer parasite D. All of above
24	Diseases in living organisms which are caused by parasites are called	A. Infestations B. Infection C. Fusion D. All of above
25	This is an association between a host and a parasite	A. Predation B. Anemies C. Parasitism D. None of above
26	The predeter and prey relationship is called as	A. Predation B. Animes C. Parasitism D. None of above
27	The animal that is caught and eaten is the	A. Predator B. Prey C. Consumer D. Both a and c
28	An animal that preys other animals is a	A. Predator B. Carnivore C. Consumer D. All
29	The last stage of plant succession is	A. Pioneer B. Climax C. Community D. None of above
30	Polytrichum is a	A. Lichen B. Algae C. Liver worts D. Moss
31	_____ lichens are the examples of foliose lichens	A. Dermatocarpon B. Permellia C. Both a and b D. None of above
32	Succulent plants are	A. Xerophytes B. Mesophytes C. Hydrophytes D. None of above
33	Plants growing in xeric condition are called	A. Xerophytes B. Mesophytes C. Hydronhvtes

		C. Hygrophytes D. Schizophytes
34	The succession started on deserts is termed as	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Derosere D. None of the above
35	The succession started on rocks is termed as	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Serosere D. None of the above
36	The sucessions started on water is called as	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Derosere D. None of the above
37	The establishment of stable vegetation on an area is termed as	A. Plant succession B. Animal succession C. Succession D. All of the above
38	The succession started after destruction of an area is called as	A. Primary succession B. Secondary succession C. Tertiary succession D. Quartnary succession
39	The succession started on bare area is called as	A. Primary succession B. Secondary succession C. Tertiary succession D. Quartnary succession
40	The first comers in an area are termed as	A. Consumers B. Producers C. Pioneers D. All of above
41	_____ is a change in the community structure of an ecosystem over a period of time	A. Succession B. Primary succession C. Secondary succession D. None of above
42	Decomposers form _____ trophic level	A. First B. Second C. Third D. All
43	Secondary consumes form _____ trophic level	A. First B. Second C. Third D. None of above
44	Primary consumers form _____ trophic level	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Forth
45	Green plants are _____ trophic level	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Forth
46	The combination of many food chains is termed as	A. Food chain B. Food web C. Trophic level D. None of above
47	Eagle may eat blue bird, but blue bird eats insects like caterpillar and caterpillar feeds on grass or green leaves. This is a _____	A. Food chain B. Food web C. Both A and B D. None of above
48	_____ are autotrophic organisms	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. All of the above
49	Consumers are the all the organisms, primarily animals. They obtain energy directly or indirectly from	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. All of the above
50	Which one of the following is not the main ionic nutrient	A. Ca B. Na C. K D. U

A. Autotrophic
 B. Heterotrophic

51	Consumers are _____ organisms	B. Heterotrophic C. Decomposers D. None of above
52	Man is	A. Primary consumers B. Secondary consumers C. Tertiary consumers D. All of above
53	Loins are	A. Primary consumers B. Secondary consumers C. Tertiary consumer D. All of above
54	Algae are	A. Microproducers B. Macroproducers C. Both A and B D. None of above
55	Fungi are	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. None of the above
56	Animals are	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Non of the above
57	Green photosynthetic plants are	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. None of the above
58	Which of the following is not a biotic component	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Water
59	Which of the following is not an abiotic component	A. Atmosphere B. Hydrosphere C. Lithosphere D. Producers
60	Biosphere is spread out over the surface of planet earth extending about _____ kilometers in the upper reaches of atmosphere and also in same distance into the depths of oceans	A. 8 - 10 B. 8 - 12 C. 8 - 14 D. 8 - 16
61	_____ components include all living organisms including plants and animals supported by biosphere	A. Biotic B. Abiotic C. Physical D. Both a and b
62	The synecology is also termed as	A. Community ecology B. Population ecology C. Specie ecology D. All of above
63	The study of different communities (grouping of population) in relation to their environment is called	A. Autecology B. Synecology C. Ecology D. Biogeography
64	The study of a single population's relationship to its environment will be called as	A. Autecology B. Synecology C. Ecology D. Biogeography
65	The basic role of an organism in the community is called	A. Niche B. Factor C. Ability D. None of above
66	In 1917, Jpseph Grinnel an American ornithologist first proposed the term _____ in ecology	A. Habitat B. Niche C. Area D. Space
67	Biosphere is a thin layer of _____ in which all living organism exist	A. Earth B. Air C. Space D. None of above
68	There are _____ major terrestrial biomes	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

69	Each biome consists of a combination of plants and animals in the fully developed	A. Climax community B. Community C. Population D. None of above
70	_____ is a group of interbreeding individuals occurring together in space and time	A. Population B. Species C. Community D. All of above
71	The abiotic components are also termed as	A. Chemical factors B. Physical factors C. Biological factors D. A and B
72	The ecosystem consists of interacting components,	A. Biotic B. Abiotic C. Bioic and Abiotic D. None of these
73	The term originally was coined by the German zoologist Ernst Haeckel in	A. 1666 B. 1766 C. 1966 D. 1866
74	The term ecology comes form the _____ words oikos, meaning "The family household"	A. Greek B. Latin C. English D. French
75	It is the study of the relationship of animals (organisms) to their environment	A. Ecology B. Ecosystem C. Physiology D. Mycology
76	What is the 5th amino acid in sickle cell beta chain	A. Histidine B. Proline C. Leucine D. Valine
77	In sickle cell beta chain glutamic acid is replaced by valine which is sixth amino acid from	A. N-Terminal B. C-Terminal C. R-Terminal D. H-Terminal
78	Genes for alpha and beta chains of hemoglobin are found on which chromosomes?	A. Chromosome 16 alpha; chromosome 11 beta B. Chromosome 11 alpha; chromosome 16 beta C. Chromosome 11 D. Chromosome 16
79	Sickle cell mutation affects	A. One beta chain B. Both beta chains C. Only alpha chain D. None of the alpha or beta chain
80	Mutation may be caused by	A. Chemicals B. Radiations C. Mutagens D. All of these