

## MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What is trampling	A. Eating grasses to roots B. Nipping leaves C. Overgrazing D. Putting pressure on soil to make it compact
2	Ornithology is the study of	A. Mammals B. Reptiles C. Insects D. Birds
3	Which are pioneers of terrestrial ecosystem	A. Dermatocarpons B. Parmelia C. Polytrichum D. None of these
4	The ecosystem present on land or soil is called	A. Terrestrial ecosystem B. Lithospheric ecosystem C. A and B D. None
5	Infestations are the diseases which are caused by _____ in living organisms	A. Worms B. Saprophytes C. Bacteria D. Virus
6	A relationship that harms one of the partners is called	A. Parasitism B. Symbiosis C. Commensalism D. None
7	The gross production of an ecosystem is its total	A. Photosynthesis B. Net production C. Photosynthate D. Biomass
8	The oxygen concentration in the air is maintained by the green plants which release it during	A. Fermentation B. Respiration C. Photosynthesis D. Chemosynthesis
9	The organisms found in the gut of the termites which help it digest wood are the	A. Bacteria B. Fungi C. Flagellates D. Viruses
10	Which one of the following is an example of commensalism	A. Nodulated roots B. Remoras attached to sharks C. Mycorrhiza D. Commensalism
11	A symbiotic association between a fungus and the roots of higher plants is known as	A. Lichen B. Parasitism C. Mycorrhiza D. Commensalism
12	The correct sequence in a food chain is	A. Mice - green plants - snake - hawk B. Green plants - mice - snake - hawk C. Mice - snake - green plants - hawk D. Green plants - hawk - snake - mice
13	Which one of the following does not refer to mutualism	A. Mycorrhiza B. Parasitism C. Lichen D. Bacteria in the gut of cow
14	Which of the following is always an intracellular parasite	A. Zooparasite B. Viral parasite C. Phyto parasite D. Microbial parasite
15	In an ecosystem sheep and rabbits are examples of	A. Producers B. Predators C. Grazers D. Scavengers

		D. Saprophytes
16	An animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is known as	A. Parasite B. Predator C. Scavenger D. Consumer
17	A lichen is the symbiotic association between a	A. Fungus and a bryophyte B. Roots of higher plants and an alga C. Fungus and an alga D. Roots of a higher plants and a fungus
18	Which one of the following is true	A. Population is a larger unit than a community B. Biosphere is a smaller unit than a biome C. Biome and community are equal units D. Biome is a larger unit than population
19	The example of decomposers of the ecosystem are the	A. Fungi B. Fungi and bacteria C. Bacteria D. Viruses
20	The biotic components of the ecosystem are the	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Producers, consumers and the decomposers D. Decomposers
21	Producers are	A. Heterophs B. Green plants C. Carnivores D. Herbivores
22	A community is	A. A collection of plants and animals B. Autotrophs and heterotrophs C. Population of different species living together in the same area D. Food chain
23	The study of relationship of an organisms to their environment is known is	A. Biology B. Ecology C. Zoology D. Mycology
24	Elements required in large amount are called	A. Micronutrient B. Macronutrient C. Organic elements D. Inorganic elements
25	Grazers feed mainly on which kind of plants	A. Tree leaves B. Shrubs C. Grasses D. Cereals
26	Infestations are the diseases which are caused by _____ in living organisms	A. Parasites B. Saprophytes C. Bacteria D. Viruses
27	Moss stage is represented by	A. Polytrichum B. Tortula C. Adiantum D. Both a and b
28	Which of these stages appears as a pioneer during succession on barren land?	A. Foliage lichens B. Mosses C. Crustose lichens D. Fruiticoses lichens
29	A symbiotic relationship that benefits one species & neither helps nor harms the other is called	A. Mycorrhiza B. Symbiosis C. Commensalism D. Mutualism
30	Consumers that prey other animals are known as	A. Predators B. Preys C. Parasites D. Competitors
31	Which include seral stages of a primary succession are	A. Lichen & algae B. Mosses and ferns C. Grasses & shrubs D. All of these

32	Climax in zerosere is the establishment fo	A. Woody forest B. Grasses C. Herbs D. Shrubs
33	The succession which occurs in dry soil or rock is	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Decrosere D. All of these
34	The change in structure of community of an ecosystem during a time period is called	A. Succession B. Evolution C. Mutation D. Regression
35	The major components of ecosystem are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6
36	Food chains combine to form	A. Large food chain B. Large organisms C. Trophic levels D. Food web
37	Fungi as well as bacteria are generally known as	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. None
38	"Litho" means	A. Air B. Earth / soil C. Water D. All of these
39	The relationship of a single population towards its environment is called	A. Ecology B. Synecology C. Autoecology D. All of foregoing
40	Layer of earth where life is present is called	A. Hydrosphere B. Lithosphere C. Biosphere D. Topography
41	Regional ecological community of plants & animals primarily determined by climate	A. Biome B. Niche C. Habitat D. Both b & c
42	Group of interbreeding organisms residing together in space & times are	A. Community B. Population C. Genus D. Family
43	The tundra vegetation supports the animals called:	A. lemmings B. Marchpolo sheeps C. Goats D. None of these
44	In tandra forests the willow tree with an age of 50 year have diameter of trunk only:	A. 5 cm B. 7 cm C. 8 cm D. 10 cm
45	Tundra ecosystem is a vast treeless region bordering the:	A. Pacific ocean B. Atlantic ocean C. Arctic ocean D. Arabian sea
46	The average rainfall in desert ecosystem is:	A. 20 - 30 cm B. 20 - 40 cm C. 25 - 50 cm D. 14 - 35 cm
47	The desert ecosystem of western punjab is called:	A. Thar B. Thal C. Alpine D. Boreal
48	In temperate grassland the rate primary production is about:	A. 700 - 1400 g/m <sup>2</sup> B. 700 - 1600 g/m <sup>2</sup> C. 700 -1800 g/m <sup>2</sup> D. 700 - 1500 g/m <sup>2</sup>
49	Annual rainfall in grassland is about:	A. 250 to 650 mm B. 250 to 850 mm C. 250 to 450 mm

		<p>C. 250 to 450 mm</p> <p>D. 250 to 750 mm</p>
50	Grassland which do not have woody plants are called:	<p>A. Savana</p> <p>B. Tundra</p> <p>C. Prairies</p> <p>D. Boreal</p>
51	In coniferous alpine and boreal forest the temperature ranges from:	<p>A. 0°C to 10°C</p> <p>B. Below freezing point up to 10°C</p> <p>C. Below freezing point up to 15°C</p> <p>D. 0°C to 15°C</p>
52	In coniferous alpine and boreal forests the winter is:	<p>A. Longer and little</p> <p>B. Shorter and colder</p> <p>C. Longer and colder</p> <p>D. Shorter and little warmer</p>
53	The soil of the deciduous forest is:	<p>A. Yellow</p> <p>B. Grayish brown</p> <p>C. Grayish black</p> <p>D. Black</p>
54	Mascara is a type of:	<p>A. Lion</p> <p>B. Bird</p> <p>C. Monkey</p> <p>D. Bear</p>
55	In temperature deciduous forest the range of temperature is form:	<p>A. 0°C - 30°C</p> <p>B. 4°C - 30°C</p> <p>C. 4°C - 25°C</p> <p>D. 4°C - 40°C</p>
56	In temperature deciduous forest the average rainfall is:	<p>A. 650 -1500 mm</p> <p>B. 750 -1500 mm</p> <p>C. 800 - 1600 mm</p> <p>D. 700 - 1500 mm</p>
57	Forest ecosystem is subdivided into ____ type of forests.	<p>A. Two</p> <p>B. Four</p> <p>C. Five</p> <p>D. Three</p>
58	Terrestrial ecosystem have main types of ecosystem:	<p>A. Five</p> <p>B. Four</p> <p>C. Three</p> <p>D. Two</p>
59	One mechanism of temperature regulation was developed by land plans and animals by developing.	<p>A. Brak and skin</p> <p>B. Vascular tissues and circulatory system</p> <p>C. Cambium and excretory system</p> <p>D. Vascular tissue and respiratory system</p>
60	One poles the average temperature is:	<p>A. At freezing point</p> <p>B. Below freezing point</p> <p>C. Above freezing point</p> <p>D. More then 5°C</p>
61	In lithospheric ecosystem the availability of water is:	<p>A. Unlimited</p> <p>B. UniForm</p> <p>C. Limited</p> <p>D. Zero</p>
62	The dead plants and animal bodies in lakes are decomposed by certain:	<p>A. Cyanobacteria</p> <p>B. Bacteria</p> <p>C. Mold</p> <p>D. Protozoans&amp;nbsp;</p>
63	In limnetic zone the phytoplankton are:	<p>A. Cyanobacteria</p> <p>B. Protozoan</p> <p>C. Fungi&amp;nbsp;</p> <p>D. Bacteria&amp;nbsp;</p>
64	In littoral zone, the zooplanktons are:	<p>A. Protozoan and coelenterates</p> <p>B. Protozoan and porifers</p> <p>C. Protozoan and flatworms</p> <p>D. Protozoan and crustacean&amp;nbsp;</p>
65	In littoral zone, the water is:	<p>A. Deep</p> <p>B. Very deep</p> <p>C. Shallow</p> <p>D. Comes with wave only</p>
66	The lake ecosystem can be divided into _____ number of zones:	<p>A. Two</p> <p>B. Three</p> <p>C. Four</p> <p>D. Five</p>

67	The productivity of aquatic ecosystem is basically determined by the:	<p>A. Light and nutrients</p> <p>B. Light and carbohydrates&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>C. Light and proteins&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>D. Light and minerals &amp;nbsp;  </p>
68	The productivity can be indicated by:	<p>A. Consumption of water and evolve of O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>B. Consumption of CO<sub>2</sub> and water</p> <p>C. Consumption of CO<sub>2</sub> and evolve of O<sub>2</sub></p> <p>D. Consumption of minerals and evolve of N<sub>2</sub></p>
69	Fresh water ecosystem cover the land only:	<p>A. 2%</p> <p>B. 3%</p> <p>C. 4%</p> <p>D. 1%</p>
70	The essential requirement for life is:	<p>A. Minerals</p> <p>B. Water&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>C. Carbohydrates</p> <p>D. Proteins&amp;nbsp;  </p>
71	The nutrients in aquatic ecosystem tends to be concentrated near the	<p>A. Bottom</p> <p>B. Surface</p> <p>C. Center of total depth</p> <p>D. 10 feet below the surface</p>
72	A little light is left to power photosynthesis at the depth of:	<p>A. 500 feet</p> <p>B. 700 feet</p> <p>C. 600 Feet</p> <p>D. 1000 Feet</p>
73	Water changes its temperature:	<p>A. Faster than air</p> <p>B. Same as air</p> <p>C. Slower than air</p> <p>D. Sometime slower and sometimes faster</p>
74	In hydrospheric ecosystem the exchange material and transfer of energy takes place.	<p>A. Within water and air</p> <p>B. Within water and land</p> <p>C. Within water</p> <p>D. Within land and air&amp;nbsp;  </p>
75	Salt water ocean and sea are the largest ecosystem which cover _____ of earth surfaces.	<p>A. 70%</p> <p>B. 71%</p> <p>C. 80%</p> <p>D. 65%</p>
76	Life on earth is affected by both	<p>A. Weather and water</p> <p>B. Weather and climate</p> <p>C. Climate and water</p> <p>D. Water and air</p>
77	The amount of energy left after plants have met their respiratory needs shows up the plant:	<p>A. Not productivity</p> <p>B. Gross productivity&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>C. Secondary productivity</p> <p>D. Bio energy</p>
78	We can strengthen the soil nitrogen resources by adding:	<p>A. Liquid nitrogen to soil</p> <p>B. Ammonia gas to soil</p> <p>C. Nitrogen fertilizers to soil</p> <p>D. Nitrogen fixing bacteria to soil&amp;nbsp;  </p>
79	When bacteria break down nitrates and release nitrogen back into atmosphere this process is called:	<p>A. Nitrification&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>B. Denitrification&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>C. Ammonification&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>D. Deamination&amp;nbsp;  </p>
80	Most nitrogen moves from the soil into the roots in the form of:	<p>A. Nitrogen gas&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>B. Nitrites&amp;nbsp;  </p> <p>C. Ammonia</p> <p>D. Nitrates&amp;nbsp;  </p>