MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When bacteria in soil oxidize ammonia or ammonium ions this is called:	A. Oxidation B. Denitrification C. Ammonification D. Nitrification
2	Much of nitrogen found in the soil is the result of:	A. Degeneration B. Decomposition C. Denitrification D. Assimilation
3	Iron, iodine and zinc required by the organisms are said to the:	A. Macronutrients B. Micronutrients C. Moderate nutrients D. Assimilation
4	Macronutrients are required by the organisms in:	A. Small amount B. Large amount C. Traces D. Never required
5	Due to the trampling of the soil layer by the hooves of grazing animals the rain water will:	A. Penetrate deep into the soil B. Not penetrate this soil C. Stop on the soil D. Do not affect this layer of the soil
6	The land will be turned to barren land if there is:	A. Little grazing B. Moderate grazing C. Over grazing D. None grazing
7	The attachment of shark and small fish remoras is an example of:	A. Mutualism B. Parasitism C. Predation D. Commensalism
8	The relationships between insects and flowering plants is an example of:	A. Parasitism B. Predation C. Mutualism D. None of these
9	The root nodules bacteria fix _____ in sil air:	A. Parasitism B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
10	In case of symbiosis _____ is benefited.	A. Host B. Parasite C. Both host and parasite D. None of these
11	Parasites which live inside the host body is called:	A. Ectoparasite B. Endoparasite C. Intestinal parasite D. Muscular parasite
12	As the number of the predators decreases the numbering of prey:	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remain constant D. Sometime increases sometime decrease
13	Herbaceous stage in xerosere is the _____:	A. First stage B. Third stage C. Fourth stage D. Last stage
14	Xerosere starts with _____ stage.	A. Crustose lichen B. Foliose lichen C. Mass D. Shrub
15	Plants like cacti store their water in large:	A. Collenchyma tissues B. Mesenchymal tissues C. Parenchyma tissues

		D. Epidermal tissues
16	Plants growing on dry habitat is called:	A. Hydrophytes B. Mesophytes C. Xerophytes D. None of these above
17	When succession starts on dry soil or rocks it is called:	A. Hydrosere B. Derosere C. Xerosere D. lithosere
18	In each case succession begins with few hard invaders called:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Pioneers D. Beginners
19	The fourth trophic level includes the:	A. Producers B. Tertiary consumers C. Secondary consumers D. None of these
20	The second trophic level includes the:	A. Producers B. Tertiary consumers C. Secondary consumers D. Primary consumers
21	All food chain and food web begin with:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Prey
22	Fungi and bacteria are:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Predators
23	Heterotrophic organisms are basically:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Producer and consumers D. None of these
24	Green, plants are basically:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. None of these
25	Any ecosystem is made up of three components like:	A. Producers, consumers, and predators B. Producers, consumers and grazers C. Producers, consumers and decomposers D. Producers, grazers and composers
26	A biotic components includes the components like:	A. Air, water, and animals B. Air, soil and plants C. Air, water and soil, D. air, soil, and, animals
27	Biotic components includes all the	A. Nonliving components B. Living components C. Nonliving and living both D. None of these
28	Biosphere is spread over the surface of plant earth, extending upto:	A. 8 to 10 km B. 5 to 6 km C. 10 to 20 km D. 8 to 16 km
29	The study of different communities to environment is called	A. Autecology B. Synecology C. Microbiology D. Ornithology
30	When we study a single population relationship to its environment it will be called:	A. Mycology B. Synecology C. Autecology D. Ornithology
31	Joseph Grinnell an American scientist was:	A. Paleontologist B. Embryologist C. Ornithologist D. All of these
32	The actual location of place where an organisms live is called its:	A. Ecosystem B. Habitat C. Niche D. Biome

		D. Biome
33	A thin layer of earth in which all living organisms live is called:	A. Biosphere B. Habitat C. Niche D. Hydrosphere
34	A group of interbreeding individual occurring in space and times is called:	A. Community B. Population C. Generation D. Kingdom
35	The study of the relationship of animals to environment is called:	A. Biology B. Ecology C. Microbiology D. Zoology
36	The major unit of ecology is:	A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. Community D. Population
37	The term ecology was first used by a _____ zoologist.	A. American B. Canadian C. German D. Greece
38	Ecology is a _____ word.	A. German B. British C. French D. Greek
39	The term niche in ecolgy was first proposed by:	A. Charles Eton B. Ernst Haeckel C. Joseph Grinnell D. Carolus Linnaeus
40	A short food chain of two or three links supports a community:	A. Efficiently B. More efficiently C. Inefficiently D. Less efficiently
41	Biosphere is spread out over the surface of planet earth extending about:	A. 2/4 km B. 4/6 km C. 6/8 km D. 8/10 km
42	A collection of related parts that function as a unit is called:	A. Organ B. Organism C. System D. Individual
43	The relationship between insects and flowering plants is the example of:	A. Commensalism B. Mutualism C. Predation D. Parasitism
44	The solar energy used to evaporate water, heat up soil and then lost to the outer space is:	A. 99% B. 77% C. 55% D. 33%
45	The total energy from the sun is trapped by the producers in an ecosystem is about:	A. 20% B. 10% C. 5% D. 1%
46	The amount of energy left after plants have met their respiratory needs is net primary production, which shows up as plant:	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Biomass D. Reserve
47	Several bacteria in soil are able to oxidize ammonia or ammonium ions, this oxidation is known as:	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Denitrification D. Amino-oxidation
48	Three principal stages of nitrogen cycle are:	A. Ammonification, Nitrification, and Assimilation B. Ammonification, Acidification, and Assilimlation C. Esterification, Nitrification, and Assimilation D. Ammonification, Nitrification, and Denitrification
49	Nitrogen makes up 78 percent of the gases in:	A. Biosphere B. Ecosphere C. Lithosphere

		D. Atmosphere
50	The nutrient cycles are also called:	A. Biochemical cycles B. Geochemical cycles C. Biogeochemical cycles D. Elemental cycles
51	Nutrients required by organisms in small quantity or in trace amount like zinc, molybdenum, iron, iodine are:	A. Macronutrients B. Micronutrients C. Mega Nutrients D. Both a & c
52	Nutrients required by organism in large amount like water, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and calcium are:	A. Macronutrients B. Micronutrients C. Mega Nutrients D. Both a & c
53	The chemical elements essential for life in living organisms are called:	A. Biogenic elements B. Nutrient elements C. Both a & b D. Genetic elements
54	Over grazing may lead to:	A. Tundra B. Taiga C. Grassland D. Desert
55	The animals which feed on grasses are called:	A. Grassers B. Browsers C. Grazers D. Grazophytes
56	The relationship in which only one organism benefit from the relationship. The other is not affected at all.	A. Parasitism B. Commensalism C. Predation D. Mutualism
57	Lichens are dual organisms composed of symbiotic association of algae living within a fungus:	A. Mycelium B. Sporangium C. Hyphae D. Rhizophore
58	An association between certain fungi and the roots of plants growing in acid soil is:	A. Lichens B. Predation C. Mycorrhiza D. Commensalism
59	The legume plants, Pea and been are the hosts to symbiont bacteria which inhabit the roots forming root:	A. Galls B. Nodules C. Stones D. Papillae
60	The symbiotic relationship in which both the partners get benefit is:	A. Parasitism B. Commensalism C. Predation D. Mutualism
61	An association between two organisms, which brings benefit to both the organisms is called:	A. Parasitism B. Commensalisms C. Predation D. Symbiosis
62	Parasites that live inside the body of the host:	A. Endoparasites B. Ectoparasites C. Mesoparasites D. Both a & c
63	The parasites that live outside the body of the host are called:	A. Endoparasites B. Ectoparasites C. Heteroparasites D. Both a & c
64	Diseases in living organisms caused by parasites are called:	A. Infestations B. Plaques C. Influxes D. Swarms
65	Parasitism is an association between a host and a parasite, which ivolves providing the parasite with:	A. Food B. Protection C. Conditions for its survival D. All a, b, c
66	Predator-prey relationship has a significant influence on:	A. Distribution of organisms B. Abundance of organisms C. Both a & b D. Non-availability of organisms
67	The animal that is caught and eaten is called:	A. Prey B. Host

67	The animal that is caught and eaten is called:	C. Victim D. Quarry
68	An animal that preys other animals is called:	A. Predator B. Parasite C. Scavenger D. Detritivore
69	Crustose refers to:	A. Aquatic lifeless structure B. Aquatic lively structure C. Land lively structure D. Land lifeless structure
70	Plants growing in xeric (dry) condition are called:	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Mesophytes D. Derophytes
71	Primary succession that starts on a dry habitat is called:	A. Hydrosere B. Derosere C. Xerosere D. Aquasere
72	Primary succession that starts on a dry soil or rock is called:	A. Hydrosere B. Derosere C. Xerosere D. Aquasere
73	Primary succession that starts in a pond is called:	A. Hydrosere B. Derosere C. Xerosere D. Aquasure
74	Succession ends with a diverse and relatively stable:	A. Xerosere B. Derosere C. Pioneers D. Climax community
75	Succession begins by a few hardy invaders called:	A. Founders B. Initiators C. Pioneers D. Leaders
76	A change in the community structure of an ecosystem over a period of time is:	A. Progression B. Sequence C. Succession D. String
77	Basically, all animals depend on plants for their:	A. Living B. Food C. Life D. Respiration
78	The fungi and bacteria, which obtain their energy from the dead and decaying plants and animals are:	A. Decomposers B. Consumers C. Producers D. Scanvengers
79	All the organisms, primarily animals, which obtain energy directly or indirectly from the produces as ready-organic food are:	A. Decomposers B. Consumers C. Detritivores D. Scavengers
80	The green photosynthetic plants, which capture and bring light energy into the ecosystem are:	A. Decomposers B. Consumers C. Producers D. Scanvengers