

MDCAT Biology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An ecosystem is made up of three main components:	A. The herbivores, carnivores and omnivores B. The produces, the consumers and the decomposers C. Primary, secondary and tertiary consumers D. Producers, herbivores and carnivores
2	The study of relationship of different communities (grouping of population) to environment is called:	A. Synecology B. Community ecology C. Autoecology D. Both a & b
3	The study of relationship of a single population to its environment is called:	A. Autecology B. Synecology C. Both a & b D. None
4	Charles Eton defined the niche as the species:	A. Work B. Employment C. Job D. Occupation
5	In 1917, Joseph Grinnell an American ornithologist first proposed the term niche in:	A. Taxonomy B. Neurology C. Ecology D. Embryology
6	The actual location or place where an organism lives is called its:	A. Niche B. Habitat C. Abode D. Terrain
7	A thin layer (zone) of earth in which all living organisms exist is called:	A. Biosphere B. Biome C. Ozone D. Ecosphere
8	Major regional ecological community of plants and animals forms:	A. Triomes B. Biosphere C. Biomes D. Biogeography
9	All populations within an ecosystem are known as a:	A. Population B. Community C. Species D. Clan
10	A group of interbreeding individuals of same species occurring together in space and time is called:	A. Population B. Community C. Species D. Clan
11	The ecosystem consists of two basic interacting components:	A. Living and physical B. Biotic and abiotic C. Living and biotic D. Both a & b
12	The major unit of ecology is the:	A. Physical component B. Biotic component C. Ecosystem D. Logos
13	The term ecology originally was used in 1866 by the German zoologist:	A. Charles Eton B. Ernst Haeckel C. Joseph Grinnell D. Carolus linnaeus
14	The term ecology comes from the Greek words Oikos, meaning "the family household" and logy (logos) meaning:	A. The study of B. Living C. Building D. Niche

15	The organisms of same species live in a same place is called	A. Community B. Population C. Consumers D. All of these
16	Identify correct trophic level of food chain	A. Fox & rabbit & beetle B. Dog & Rabbit & grass C. Owl & Rat & Rabbit D. Fox & beetle & Rabbit
17	Succession starting in pond is called	A. Hydrosere B. Xerosere C. Pioneers D. None of these
18	bare rocks are the habitats of	A. Mosses B. Lichens C. Grasses D. Trees
19	Overgrazing resulted in	A. Diminishing the grasses B. Desert C. Barren land D. All of these
20	Grazing is important	A. To maintain the population of competitors B. To maintain the population of grasses C. To maintain the vigor of grasses D. All of these
21	A process in which green plants are eaten by animals is called	A. Grazing B. Predation C. Commensalization D. None of these
22	Animals feed on green plants and grasses are called	A. Grazers B. Produces C. Consumers D. Predators
23	A process in which one organism get benefit from the relationship is known as	A. Grazing B. Commensalism C. Symbiosis D. Mutualism
24	This is a ----- relationship between algae and fungi	A. Symbiotic B. Mutualistic C. Parasitic D. Mycorrhizal
25	Mycorrhiza is an association of	A. Algae with roots of higher plants B. Bryophytes with roots of higher plants C. Fungi with roots of higher plants D. Bacteria with roots of higher plants
26	Bacterial live and get food from roots of plants is an example of	A. Symbiosis B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. Infestation
27	Benefits brings about by both of the organisms is called	A. Mutualism B. Symbiosis C. Anabolism D. catabolism
28	Which one of a endoparasite of organisms	A. Fungi causes dandruff in hair B. Tapworms C. Earthworms D. Lices
29	Parasites live outside of the body are	A. Ectoparasites B. Exoparasites C. Endoparasites D. All of these
30	The association between a host and parasite is called	A. Symbiosis B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. All of these

A. Decrease in food
B. Decrease in water

31	Predation decreases by decreasing the prey due to	<p>B. Decrease in water</p> <p>C. Decrease in consumers</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
32	Which of the following is not the true about predation	<p>A. Prey increases by increasing the predation</p> <p>B. Predation increases by increasing the prey</p> <p>C. Prey decreases by increasing the predation</p> <p>D. Prey must follow the predation</p>
33	Predation is a process of	<p>A. Prey</p> <p>B. Predator</p> <p>C. Prey and predator</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
34	The establishment of woody plants that inhibits the growth of most plants other than mosses in succession is known as	<p>A. Climax stage</p> <p>B. Shrub stage</p> <p>C. Tree stage</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
35	Lichens have thick crust and live in extreme conditions is a successional stage of	<p>A. Folilage lichen</p> <p>B. Crustose lichen</p> <p>C. Moss stage</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
36	Xerophytes can withstand with extreme conditions due to the presence of	<p>A. Large parenchyma cells in the leaf</p> <p>B. Sunken stomata</p> <p>C. Thick cuticle and palisade layer</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
37	Which of the following is an example of primary succession	<p>A. Folilage stage</p> <p>B. Moss stage</p> <p>C. Hydrosere and xerosere</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
38	----- begins forged from bare rocks, sand for where no previous life was found	<p>A. Secondary succession</p> <p>B. Primary succession</p> <p>C. Succession</p> <p>D. Climax period</p>
39	A new system is developed after an existing ecosystem is called	<p>A. Primary ecosystem</p> <p>B. Secondary ecosystem</p> <p>C. Hydrosere</p> <p>D. Xerosere</p>
40	In an ecosystem after succession, a new invaders are called	<p>A. Pioneers</p> <p>B. Predecessors</p> <p>C. Climax community</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
41	Plant and animals replace the earlier ones in a way of	<p>A. Community relay</p> <p>B. Succession</p> <p>C. Predecessors</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
42	Community structures of an ecosystem is called	<p>A. Biosphere</p> <p>B. Succession</p> <p>C. Progression</p> <p>D. Climax community</p>
43	Food web is the group of various	<p>A. Food substances</p> <p>B. Food chains</p> <p>C. Trophic levels</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
44	Food web maintains the stability of	<p>A. Environment</p> <p>B. Biosphere</p> <p>C. Ecosystem</p> <p>D. Biotic components</p>
45	All food chains and food webs begin from	<p>A. Consumers</p> <p>B. Green plants</p> <p>C. Fungi and bryophytes</p> <p>D. Dead organic matter</p>
46	Food chain is an example of	<p>A. Predation</p> <p>B. Mode of nutrition</p> <p>C. Trophic levels of food</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
47	After digestion, decomposers releases	<p>A. Various organic substances from organic matter</p> <p>B. Nitrates, phosphates, and calcium</p> <p>C. Citric acid, tartaric acid and oxalic acid</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
		A. Soil particles

48	Decomposers get their food from	<p>A. Sun particles</p> <p>B. Dead organic matter</p> <p>C. Green plants</p> <p>D. Living organisms</p>
49	Bacterial and fungi are mainly included in the group of	<p>A. Consumers</p> <p>B. Decomposers</p> <p>C. Producers</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
50	Consumers	<p>A. Are primarily animals that obtain energy directly or indirectly from producers</p> <p>B. Are primarily bacterial organisms that obtain energy directly or indirectly from producers</p> <p>C. Are secondary animals that obtain energy directly or indirectly from producers</p> <p>D. Are secondary plants that obtain energy directly or indirectly from producers</p>
51	----- are the autotrophs that capture and bring light energy into ecosystem	<p>A. Decomposers</p> <p>B. Algae</p> <p>C. Producers</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
52	Which of the following is not true about abiotic components	<p>A. Water</p> <p>B. Temperature</p> <p>C. Consumers</p> <p>D. Gravity</p>
53	Which of the following is not true about biotic components	<p>A. Producers</p> <p>B. Consumers</p> <p>C. Decomposers</p> <p>D. Atmosphere</p>
54	All living organisms supported by biosphere are called	<p>A. Biotic components</p> <p>B. Abiotic components</p> <p>C. Autecology</p> <p>D. Synecology</p>