



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST UNIT-15

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03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

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TOPICS:

- ✓ Ecosystem
- ✓ Evolution

- Q.1 Interaction between two organisms in which one organism kill and feed on other organism is called:**
A. Parasitism
B. Predation
C. Mutualism
D. Commensalism
- Q.2 *Dermatocarpon* and *Permellia* belongs to:**
A. Crustose lichen stage
B. Moss stage
C. Foliage lichen stage
D. Climax forest
- Q.3 The path of energy flow in an ecosystem is:**
A. Herbivores → Carnivores → Producers
B. Producers → Herbivores → Carnivores
C. Carnivores → Producers → Decomposers
D. Producers → Decomposers → Herbivores
- Q.4 Herbivores always occupy _____ trophic level.**
A. T₁
B. T₃
C. T₂
D. T₄
- Q.5 A community which starts succession in a habitat is:**
A. Pioneer community
B. Seral community
C. Biotic community
D. Climax community
- Q.6 In ecological succession from pioneer to climax community, the biomass shall:**
A. Decreases
B. Remains constant
C. Increases and then decreases
D. Increases continuously
- Q.7 Energy transfer from organism to organism in a natural community develops:**
A. Biological interaction
B. Natural barriers
C. Food chain
D. Food web
- Q.8 Which of the following has the largest population in food chain?**
A. Producers
B. Secondary consumers
C. Primary consumers
D. Decomposers
- Q.9 Ozone is a layer of atmosphere extending from _____ Km above earth and absorbs ultraviolet radiations.**
A. 10-50
B. 20-30
C. 50-60
D. 16-20
- Q.10 Within an ecosystem, the top consumers in a food chain are few in number. Which statement explains this?**
A. Energy loses in consumer digestive system
B. Energy loses occur at each trophic level
C. Top consumers have a low reproductive rate
D. Top consumers are large in size
- Q.11 First in food chain are the green plants because:**
A. They are capable of synthesizing food by themselves
B. They are used as food for herbivorous as well as carnivores
C. They are predominating over consumers and decomposers
D. They do not move
- Q.12 The decline in the thickness of ozone layer is caused by:**
A. Increasing level of nitrogen oxide
B. Decreasing level of CFCs
C. Increasing level of lead compounds
D. Increasing level of CFCs



- Q.13 The ultimate distributional unit within which a species is restrained by the limitations of its physical structure and physiology is called:
- A. Niche
B. Habitat
C. Biome
D. Ecosystem
- Q.14 The conversion of nitrites into nitrates is done by:
- A. *Nitrosomonas*
B. *Rhizobium*
C. *Nitrobacter*
D. Denitrifying bacteria



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- Q.15 Most of solar energy in an ecosystem is used to/for:**
A. Photosynthesis
B. Melting of glaciers
C. Evaporation of water
D. Photorespiration
- Q.16 The links between the food chain are called:**
A. Food web
B. Pyramids of energy
C. Number of pyramids
D. Trophic levels
- Q.17 Excessive enrichment of water with nutrients due to human activity by which large amount of living organic matter grows is:**
A. Archeotrophication
B. Eutrophication
C. Low trophication
D. Succession
- Q.18 The establishment of new forests where no forests existed previously is:**
A. Deforestation
B. Reforestation
C. Afforestation
D. Desertification
- Q.19 Acid rain is caused by:**
A. Water pollution
B. Air pollution
C. Soil pollution
D. Radiation pollution
- Q.20 Diagrammatic representation of different trophic levels of an ecosystem presents:**
A. Energy flow
B. Mineral recycling
C. Food-chain and food web
D. Ecological pyramids
- Q.21 Decomposers derive energy through:**
A. Chemosynthesis
B. Breakdown of organic molecules
C. Diffusion
D. Photosynthesis
- Q.22 Which is incorrect about secondary succession?**
A. Quick changes in community composition occur
B. Speed of succession becomes much faster
C. Resources are available in plenty in environment
D. Takes more time than primary succession
- Q.23 Acid rain is due to the increase in atmospheric concentration of:**
A. Ozone and dust
B. CO₂ and CO
C. SO₂ and CO
D. SO₂ and NO₂
- Q.24 Incomplete burning of carbonate and carbon compounds are source of:**
A. Chlorofluorocarbons
B. Lead compounds
C. Sulfur dioxide
D. Carbon monoxide
- Q.25 It is the product of evolution:**
A. Ecosystem
B. Community
C. Biome
D. Species
- Q.26 All of the following are related to evolution except:**
A. Change over time
B. Muscle hypertrophy
C. Antibiotic resistance in bacteria
D. Origin of new species
- Q.27 It provides the raw material for organic evolution:**
A. Asexual reproduction
B. Mutation
C. Nutritive substances
D. Effect of hormones
- Q.28 Diversity between living organisms is due to:**
A. Climate
B. Gradual changes
C. Long term evolutionary change
D. Short term evolutionary change
- Q.29 Which is not related to the idea of use and disuse of organs?**
A. Extensively used body parts become longer
B. Disused body parts deteriorated
C. Bigger bicep of black smith
D. Different type of beaks present in finches
- Q.30 According to Lamarck, extension of neck in giraffe was a result of:**
A. Mutation
B. Environmental change
C. Natural selection
D. Genetic drift
- Q.31 Darwin's finches discovered from the Galapagos Island serve as a good example of:**
A. Mimicry
B. Molecular evidence of evolution
C. Seasonal migration
D. Biogeographical evidence of evolution



- Q.32 Example of vestigial organs in the human body are:**
A. Wisdom tooth, coccyx, vermiform appendix, nail, thymus
B. Coccyx, wisdom tooth, vermiform appendix, auricular muscles
C. Coccyx, vermiform appendix, wisdom tooth, pancreas
D. Auricular muscles, coccyx, retina, wisdom tooth, hypothalamus
- Q.33 *Archaeopteryx* is a connecting link between:**
A. Reptile and birds
B. Fish and amphibians
C. Birds and mammals
D. Amphibians and birds
- Q.34 The theory of use and disuse of organs was given by:**
A. Lamarck
B. Darwin
C. Weismann
D. Hugo de Varies
- Q.35 Natural selection theory was proposed by Darwin along with:**
A. Wallace
B. Mendel
C. Morgan
D. Lamarck
- Q.36 The main point of Darwin's theory is:**
A. Variation
B. Mutation
C. Enormous fertility
D. Natural selection
- Q.37 Which of the following is not a part of Darwin's theory of evolution?**
A. Genetic drift
B. Natural selection
C. Survival of the fittest
D. Struggle for existence
- Q.38 Survival of fittest is possible due to:**
A. Overproduction
B. Favorable variations
C. Environmental changes
D. Inheritance of acquired characters
- Q.39 In which case is Darwin's theory wrong?**
A. Arrival of fittest
B. Survival of fittest
C. Origin of species
D. High efficiency of reproduction
- Q.40 Oldest fossils are of:**
A. Bacteria
B. Dinosaur
C. Horse
D. Fishes
- Q.41 Which of following structure is common in all vertebrates at embryonic stages:**
A. Gill pouches
B. Four chambered heart
C. Teeth
D. Lungs
- Q.42 Cytochrome 'C' is found in:**
A. All organisms
B. All aerobic specie
C. All anaerobic species
D. All photosynthetic species
- Q.43 According to Darwin, the prime cause of evolution is:**
A. Artificial selection
B. Inheritance of acquired characters
C. Use and disuse of organs
D. Overproduction
- Q.44 Which one is related to natural selection?**
- | | No. of People | Resources | Competition |
|----|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. | More | More | No |
| B. | More | Less | More |
| C. | Less | More | No |
| D. | Less | Less | No |
- Q.45 Darwin believed in perceived unity of life. It means that:**
A. All organisms descent from some common ancestor lived in remote past
B. All organisms descent from different ancestors lived in remote past
C. All organisms have same genetic make up
D. All organisms can produce same number of offsprings during their life
- Q.46 In Darwin's hypothetical evolutionary tree, tips of living twigs represent:**
A. Common physiological features
B. Ancestral history
C. Current Biodiversity
D. Total number of organisms of all species



- Q.47 According to Darwin, _____ become better adapted to local environment through natural selection.
- A. Regional community
B. Ecosystem
C. Population
D. Individual
- Q.48 The most obvious visual evidences for evolution are:
- A. Fossil records
B. Comparative anatomy
C. Molecular Biology
D. Comparative embryology
- Q.49 Which of the following will lead to a gradual change in population leading to evolution?
- A. Equal ability of individuals to reproduce only
B. Equal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce
C. Unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce
D. Unequal ability of individuals to reproduce only
- Q.50 Arms, wings, flippers and forelegs of different mammals are variations on common anatomical theme present:
- A. Convergent evolution
B. Organic evolution
C. Divergent evolution
D. Speciation

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Biology Test 15 Key

Answer Sheet

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) <u>B</u> | 14) <u>C</u> | 27) <u>B</u> | 40) <u>A</u> |
| 2) <u>C</u> | 15) <u>C</u> | 28) <u>C</u> | 41) <u>A</u> |
| 3) <u>B</u> | 16) <u>D</u> | 29) <u>D</u> | 42) <u>B</u> |
| 4) <u>C</u> | 17) <u>B</u> | 30) <u>B</u> | 43) <u>D</u> |
| 5) <u>A</u> | 18) <u>C</u> | 31) <u>D</u> | 44) <u>B</u> |
| 6) <u>D</u> | 19) <u>B</u> | 32) <u>B</u> | 45) <u>A</u> |
| 7) <u>C</u> | 20) <u>D</u> | 33) <u>A</u> | 46) <u>C</u> |
| 8) <u>A</u> | 21) <u>B</u> | 34) <u>A</u> | 47) <u>C</u> |
| 9) <u>A</u> | 22) <u>D</u> | 35) <u>A</u> | 48) <u>A</u> |
| 10) <u>B</u> | 23) <u>D</u> | 36) <u>D</u> | 49) <u>C</u> |
| 11) <u>A</u> | 24) <u>D</u> | 37) <u>A</u> | 50) <u>C</u> |
| 12) <u>D</u> | 25) <u>D</u> | 38) <u>B</u> | |
| 13) <u>A</u> | 26) <u>B</u> | 39) <u>A</u> | |

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Regards.Huzaiifa Saeed,Usama Sohail

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