



MARGSHREE CLASSES PVT. LTD.

IIT-JEE / NEET / FOUNDATION (IX & X)

Time: 2 hours

Bio | NEET

Marks: 50

(Test Paper)

NAME OF THE STUDENT:- _____

DATE:- _____

INSTRUCTION – ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Choose the correct statement from amongst the following-
- (a) Dioecious (hermaphrodite) organisms are found only in animals.
 - (b) Dioecious organisms are found only in plants.
 - (c) Dioecious organisms are found in both plants and animals.
 - (d) Dioecious organisms are found only in vertebrates.
- Q.2. There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and Bacteria because-
- (a) they cannot reproduce sexually.
 - (b) they reproduce by binary fission.
 - (c) parental body is distributed among the offspring.
 - (d) they are microscopic.
- Q.3. There are various types of reproduction. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends upon-
- (a) the habitat and morphology of the organism.
 - (b) morphology of the organism.
 - (c) morphology and physiology of the organism
 - (d) the organism's habitat, physiology and genetic makeup.
- Q.4. Identify the incorrect statement-
- (a) In asexual reproduction, the offsprings produced are morphologically and genetically identical to the parent
 - (b) Zoospores structures are sexual reproductive
 - (c) In asexual reproduction, a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes.
 - (d) Conidia are asexual structures in Penicillium. are sexual reproductive

- Q.5. Which of the following is a post-fertilisation event in flowering plants?
(a) Transfer of pollen grains (b) Embryo development
(c) Formation of flower (d) Formation of pollen grains
- Q.6. The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microspore mother cells of the same plant shall be-
(a) 20 (b) 10 (c) 40 (d) 15
- Q.7. Vegetative propagation in Pistia occurs by-
(a) Stolon (b) Offset (c) Runner (d) Sucker
- Q.8. Which one of the following processes results in the formation of clone of bacteria?
(a) Transformation (b) Transduction (c) Binary fission (d) Conjugation
- Q.9. Microsporangia is a technique-
(a) for the production of true to type plants. (b) for production of haploid plants.
(c) for production of somatic hybrid. (d) for production of somaclonal plants.
- Q.10. Example of Corm is-
(a) Ginger (b) Colocasia (c) Onion (d) Potato
- Q.11. What reproduction and apomixis?
(a) Both are applicable to dicot plants only. (b) Both bypass the flowering phase.
(c) Both occur round the year. (d) Both produces progeny identical to the parent.
- Q.12. Which part would be most suitable for raising virus free plants for micropropagation?
(a) Bark (b) Vascular tissue (c) Meristem (d) None of these
- Q.13. Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses?
(a) Diplontic life cycle (b) Members of kingdom Plantae
(c) Mode of nutrition (d) Multiplication by fragmentation
- Q.14. Banana is vegetatively propagated by-
(a) Tubers (b) Rhizomes (c) Bulbs (d) Suckers

- Q.15. A scion is grafted to stock. The quality of fruits produce will be determined by genotype of-
- (a) Stock (b) Scion
(c) Both stock and scion (d) Neither stock nor scion
- Q.16. Transverse binary fission occurs in-
- (a) Euglena (b) Amoeba (c) Hydra (d) Paramecium
- Q.17. In which of the following organisms, self fertilisation is seen?
- (a) Fish (b) Roundworm (c) Earthworm (d) Liver fluke
- Q.18. Which of the following animal is having longitudinal binary fission?
- (a) Euglena (b) Plasmodium (c) Planaria (d) Hydra
- Q.19. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by-
- (a) Spermiogenesis (b) Meiosis (c) Spermatosis (d) Spermiation
- Q.20. Which of the following is hermaphrodite?
- (a) Ant (b) Aphid (c) Earthworm (d) Cockroach
- Q.21. Which one of the following parts of the plant. when put into the soil is likely to produce new offspring?
- (a) Part of an internode (b) A stem cutting with a node
(c) Part of a primary root (d) A flower
- Q.22. Among the terms listed below, those that of are not technically correct names for a floral whorl are:
- (i) Androecium (ii) Carpel (iii) Corolla (iv) Sepal
(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (iii) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (ii)
- Q.23. Filiform apparatus in the embryo sac of an angiosperm is present at the micropylar tip of:
- (a) Central cell (b) Egg cell (c) Synergids (d) Antipodals
- Q.24. Embryo sac occurs in-
- (a) embryo (b) axis part of embryo (c) ovule (d) stamen
- Q.25. One of the most resistant biological material is
- (a) lignin (b) cutin (c) sporopollenin (d) cellulose

Q.26. In angiosperms _____ lead to the formation of a mature male gametophyte from a pollen mother cell.

- (a) two meiotic divisions (b) three mitotic division
(c) two mitotic and one meiotic division (d) a single mitotic division

Q.27. Micropyle occurs in-

- (a) ovary (b) ovule (c) seed (d) both (b) and (c)

Q.28. Embryo sac is also called-

- (a) microspore (b) megaspore
(c) megagametophyte (d) microgametophyte

Q.29. Egg apparatus comprises of _____

- (a) Polar nuclei (b) Antipodal cells
(c) Egg cell and synergids (d) Male gametes

Q.30. Which one of the following is not found in a female gametophyte of an angiosperm?

- (a) Germ pore (b) Synergids (c) Filiform apparatus (d) Central cell

Q.31. The gamete mother cell is known as:

- (a) Diploid (b) Meiocytes (c) Haploid (d) Isogamete

Q.32. Pollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of the presence of _____

- (a) Exine (b) Intine (c) Germ pores (d) Sporopollenin

Q.33. The outer layer pollen grain is called A . This is made up of B which is absent on the C .

	A	B	C
(a)	intine	cellulose	micropyle
(b)	exine	sporopollenin	germ pores
(c)	intine	sporopollenin	germ pores
(d)	exine	cellulose	micropyle

Q.34. Embryo sac is to ovule as _____ is to an anther.

- (a) Stamen (b) Filament (c) Pollen grain (d) Androecium

Q.35. Which is the innermost wall layer of microsporangium?

- (a) Tapetum (b) Epidermis (c) Endothecium (d) Endodermis

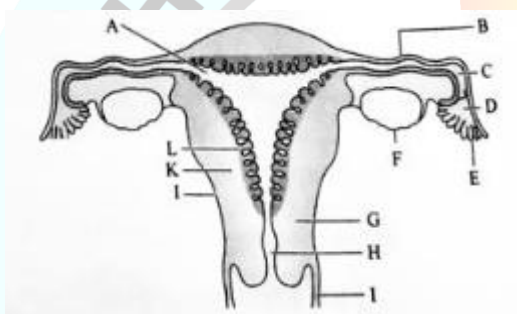
- Q.36. Sporopollenin occurs in-
- (a) female gametophyte (b) male gametophyte
(c) vegetative cells of pollen grain (d) exine of pollen wall
- Q.37. In a flower, if the megaspore mother cell forms megaspores without undergoing meiosis and if one of the megaspores develops into an embryo sac, its nuclei would be:
- (a) Haploid (b) Diploid
(c) A few haploid and a few diploid (d) With varying ploidy
- Q.38. The part that determines the compatible nature of pollen grains is:
- (a) stigma (b) style (c) ovary (d) ovule
- Q.39. The number of microsporangia in an anther is:
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1
- Q.40. The stamens represent the:
- (a) microsporophylls (b) male gametophyte
(c) microsporangia (d) none of the above
- Q.41. Urethral meatus refers to the-
- (a) Urinogenital duct (b) Opening of vas deferens into urethra
(c) External opening of the urinogenital duct (d) Muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct
- Q.42. Clitoris in females is-
- (a) homologous to penis (b) analogous to penis
(c) functional penis in female (d) non-functional
- Q.43. Prostate gland is present-
- (a) on ureter (b) on kidney (c) on testis (d) around urethra
- Q.44. Corpus luteum develops from-
- (a) Oocyte (b) Nephrostome
(c) Ruptured Graafian follicle (d) None of the above
- Q.45. Select the feature of human female.
- (a) Well-developed mammary glands (b) High-pitched voice
(c) Strong muscles (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.46. Match the structures of male reproductive system given in column I with their features given in column II and select the correct match from the options given below.

Column I (Structures)		Column II (Features)	
A	Rete testes	(i)	Facilitates insemination
B	Leydig cells	(ii)	Meiosis and sperm formation
C	Seminiferous tubules	(iii)	Connects seminiferous tubules to vasa efferentia
D	Penis	(iv)	Secrete androgens

- (a) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv) (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
 (c) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iv) (d) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i)

Q.47. The given figure depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the human female reproductive system. Select the option with correctly identified parts.



- (a) A-Ovary, G-Vagina, D- Fimbriae
 (b) B-Isthmus, I- Vagina, F-Perimetrium
 (c) L- Endometrium, H - Cervical canal, C- Ampulla
 (d) E Infundibulum, J - Endometrium, K- Myometrium

Q.48. Egg is liberated from ovary in-

- (a) secondary oocyte stage (b) primary oocyte stage
 (c) oogonial stage (d) mature ovum stage

Q.49. Location and secretion of leydig cells are-

- (a) Liver-cholesterol (b) Ovary-estrogen
 (c) Testes-testosterone (d) Pancreas-glucagon

Q.50. Which of the following is primary sex organ?

- (a) Scrotum (b) Penis (c) Testes (d) Prostate

Q.51. Spermatozoa are nourished during their development by-

- (a) Sertoli cells (b) Interstitial cells
 (c) Connective tissue cells (d) None of the above

- Q.52. Sperms produce an enzymatic substance for dissolving egg membrane called-
- (a) Hyaluronic acid (b) Hyaluronidase (c) Androgen (d) Estrogen
- Q.53. The Leydig cells found in the human body are the secretory source of-
- (a) Progesterone (b) Intestinal mucus (c) Glucagon (d) Androgens
- Q.54. Seminal plasma, the fluid part of semen, is contributed by-
- (i) Seminal vesicle (ii) Prostate gland
(iii) Urethra (iv) Bulbourethral gland
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)
- Q.55. In the absence of acrosome, the sperm-
- (a) cannot get food (b) cannot swim
(c) cannot penetrate the egg (d) cannot get energy
- Q.56. What is present in the middle piece of sperm?
- (a) Acrosome (b) Mitochondria (c) Nucleus (d) Proximal centriole
- Q.57. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as-
- (a) LH (b) FSH (c) GH (d) Prolactin
- Q.58. Match between the following representing parts of the sperm and their functions and choose the correct option.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Column I | Column II |
| (A) Head | (i) Enzymes |
| (B) Middle piece | (ii) Sperm motility |
| (C) Acrosome | (iii) Energy |
| (D) Tail | (iv) Genetic material |
- Options:
- (a) A-(ii), B (iv), C-(i), D-(iii) (b) A (iv), B(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)
(c) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii) (d) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- Q.59. Graafian follicles are found in-
- (a) testes of mammal (b) ovary of frog
(c) ovary of cockroach (d) ovary of mammals

- Q.60. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs-
- (a) Syphilis (b) AIDS (c) Gonorrhoea (d) Genital warts
- Q.61. Which one of the following groups includes all sexually transmitted disease?
- (a) AIDS, Syphilis, Cholera (b) HIV, Malaria, Trichomoniasis
(c) Gonorrhoea, Hepatitis-B, Chlamydia (d) Hepatitis-B, Haemophilia, AIDS
- Q.62. Which of the following does not belong to STDs?
- (a) Gonorrhoea (b) Syphilis (c) Trichomoniasis (d) Dengue
- Q.63. Reproductive health in society can be improved by-
- (i) introduction of sex education in schools.
(ii) increased medical assistance.
(iii) awareness about contraception and STDs.
(iv) equal opportunities to male and female child.
(v) encouraging myths and misconceptions.
- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) (b) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (v) (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
- Q.64. Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis-B, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis?
- (a) Hepatitis-B is eradicated completely whereas others are not.
(b) HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.
(c) Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial.
(d) Trichomoniasis is an STD whereas others are not.
- Q.65. Lactational amenorrhoea is effective only up to a maximum period of-
- (a) 6 months before conception. (b) 6 months after conception.
(c) 1 year after parturition. (d) 6 months after parturition.
- Q.66. The other name for STDs is-
- (a) reproductive tract infections. (b) venereal diseases.
(c) non-communicable diseases. (d) both (a) and (b)
- Q.67. Select the correct statement regarding sexually transmitted diseases.
- (a) Use of condoms does not protect the user from contracting STDs.
(b) Gonorrhoea is transmitted from an infected mother to the foetus through placenta.
(c) The chances of contracting STDs are very high among persons in the age group of 12-25 years.

(d) Infected females may often be asymptomatic and hence, may remain undetected for long.

Q.68. Diaphragms are contraceptive device used by females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below:

- (i) They are introduced into the uterus.
- (ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region.
- (iii) They act as physical barrier for sperm entry.
- (iv) They act as spermicidal agents.

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

Q.69. Cu^{2+} ions released from copper releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUDs)-

- (a) Prevent ovulation
- (b) Make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- (c) Increase phagocytosis sperms
- (d) Suppress sperm motility

Q.70. Cu-T prevents pregnancy by preventing-

- (a) fertilisation
- (b) ovulation
- (c) implantation of fertilised egg
- (d) none of the above

Q.71. Oral contraceptive pills help in the birth control by-

- (a) killing sperms
- (b) killing ova
- (c) preventing ovulation
- (d) forming barrier between sperm and ova

Q.72. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within-

- (a) 72 hrs of coitus
- (b) 72 hrs of ovulation
- (c) 72 hrs of menstruation
- (d) 72 hrs of implantation

Q.73. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe upto how many weeks to avoid pregnancy?

- (a) 8 weeks
- (b) 12 weeks
- (c) 18 weeks
- (d) 6 weeks

Q.74. A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in:

- (a) 1950s
- (b) 1960s
- (c) 1980s
- (d) 1990s

Q.75. Which of the following is the component of oral pills?

- (a) Progesterone
- (b) Oxytocin
- (c) Relaxin
- (d) None of these

- Q.76. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will-
- (a) cause rapid increase in growth rate
 - (b) result in decline in growth rate
 - (c) not cause significant change in growth rate
 - (d) result in an explosive population
- Q.77. Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest?
- (a) The rhythm method
 - (b) The use of physical barriers
 - (c) Termination of unwanted pregnancy
 - (d) Sterilisation techniques
- Q.78. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted methods of contraception in India at present?
- (a) Cervical caps
 - (b) Tubectomy
 - (c) Diaphragms
 - (d) IUD's (Intra Uterine Devices)

