



# BIOLOGY

## TOPIC-WISE MCQS ALIGNED WITH NCERT CONTENT

### NEET-UG DRILL TEST 13

#### Biology

1. Reproduction is synonymous with growth for which group of organisms?

A. Human

B. Multi cellular organisms

C. Unicellular organisms

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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2. Find the correct statements from the followings:- (a) Biology is the science of life forms and living processes (b) Biology is the

story of life on earth (c) Biology is the story of evolution of living organisms on earth

A. Only (a) and (b)

B. Only (c)

C. Only (a) & (c)

D. All (a), (b) & (c)

**Answer: D**



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3. The third name in trinomial nomenclature is

A. species

B. subgenus

C. subspecific epithel

D. Tribe

**Answer: C**



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4. ICBN stands for

A. International class of biological  
nomenclature

B. International code of biological  
nomenclature

C. Indian code of botanical nomenclature

D. International code of botanical  
nomenclature

**Answer: D**

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5. Scientific nomenclature is :-

A. Standard name

B. Universal name

C. Accepted at international level

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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6. In given following option which scientific name shows Tautonym :-

A. *Mangifera mangifera*

B. *Brassica oleracea oleracea*

C. *Naja naja*

D. *Homo sapien sapien*

**Answer: C**



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7. Choose the odd one out with respect to generic name :-

A. Solanum

B. Petunia

C. Datura

D. Convolvulaceae

**Answer: D**



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8. The relation of solanaceae and convolvulaceae with polymoniales is similar to the relation occurring in:-

- A. Felidae and canidae with carnivora
- B. Primata and carnivora with mammalia
- C. Amphibia and reptilia with chordata
- D. Solanum and Petunia with solanaceae

**Answer: A**



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**9. Find out incorrect match :-**

A. Herbarium – Dead and Dried collected  
plant specimen

B. Taxonomic Key – Generally analytical in  
nature

C. Taxonomic Key – Based on similar  
character only

D. Monograph – Information on any one  
taxon

**Answer: C**



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**10. Taxonomically a species is : —**

- A. A group of individual organisms with  
fundamental morphological similarities
- B. A group of different types of individuals  
capable of interbreeding

C. A group of individuals living together in  
a habitat

D. A group of individuals having same  
reproductive characters

**Answer: A**



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**11.** Linnaean system of classification was based  
on

A. Morphology

B. Ecology

C. Embryology

D. Cytology

**Answer: A**



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**12.** Bacterial endospores are highly resistant,  
due to:-

A. Chitin

B. Rigid cell wall

C. Ca-dipicolinate

D. Sporopollenin

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Which of the following bacteria reduces the fertility of soil ?

A. Thiobacillus denitrificans

B. Rhizobium

C. Pseudomonas denitrificans

D. 1 & 3 both

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Photosynthetic pigments of bacteria are located in

A. Cytoplasm

B. Thylakoid membrane

C. Ribosomes

D. Chloroplast membrane

**Answer: A**



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**15. Citrus canker is a :-**

A. viral disease



B. bacterial disease

C. fungal disease

D. protozoan disease

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Which of the following is a symbiotic nitrogen fixer :-

A. Azolla

B. Glomus

C. Azotobacter

D. Frankia

**Answer: D**



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**17. Select the wrong statement :-**

A. Bacterial cell wall is made up of  
peptidoglycan

B. Pili and fimbriae are mainly involved in motility of bacterial cells

C. Cyanobacteria lack flagellated cells

D. Mycoplasma is a wall-less microorganism

**Answer: B**



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**18. Prokaryotic flagella is made up of :-**

A. Flagellin, a non contractile protein

B. Flagellin, a contractile protein

C. Tubulin, a contractile protein

D. Pilin, a contractile protein

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Few bacterial cells are growing in a cup. Each bacterial cell divides in every 3 minutes. The cup is completely filled within one hour,

then what time will be taken to fill  $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of cup ?

A. 58 min

B. 54 min

C. 57 min

D. Data is insufficient

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Consider the following four statements (a-d) and select the correct option : (a) Frankia is a example of filamentous bacteria. (b) Rhodospirillum is a example of purple sulphur bacteria. (c) Acetobacter aceti is a example of facultative anaerobic. (d) Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter are example of nitrogen fixing bacteria.

A. Statements b, c and d

B. Statements a, b and c

C. Statements c and d

D. Statements a and c

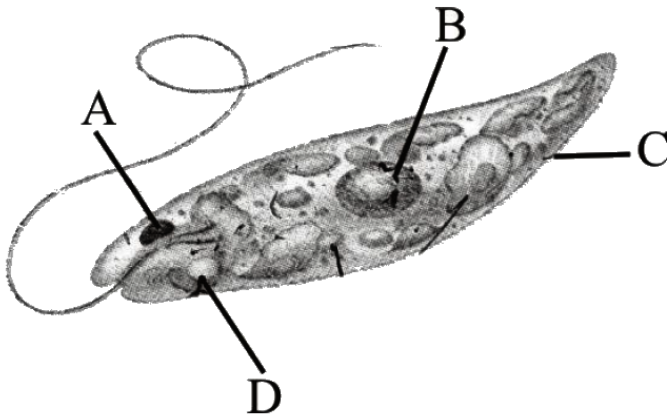
**Answer: D**



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**21.** Given below is the diagrammatic sketch of a organism identify the parts labelled A, B, C and D and select the right option about them

∴



A. A- Stigma, B-Nucleus, C-Cellulose, D-  
Contractile Vacuole.

B. A-Eye spot, B-Chloroplast, C-Pellicle, D-  
Flagella

C. A-Stigma, B-Chloroplast, C-Pectin, D-  
Reservoir.



D. A-Eye spot, B-Nucleus, D-Pellicle, D-

Contractile vacuole

**Answer: D**



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**22.** Which of the following organism lacks cell wall in vegetative phase ?

A. Diatom

B. Slime mould

C. Fungi

D. Dinoflagellates

**Answer: B**



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**23. Which organism have silica in their cell wall**

**:-**

A. Diatom

B. Dinoflagellate

C. Euglenoid

D. Slime mould

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Read the following pair :- (A) Diatoms- usually Haploid body (B) Dinoflagellates-water bloom (C) Slime mould -decomposer nature (D) Euglenoids-some time behave like predator

(E) Protozoa-Unicellular prokaryotes Choose the correct pair :-

A. Only A, B, C, D

B. Only B, C, D, E

C. Only B, C, D

D. Only A, C, D, E

**Answer: C**



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**25.** Isogamy is found in

A. Eudorina

B. Valvox

C. Fucus

D. Ulothrix

**Answer: D**



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**26.** Which fungi causes rust and smut disease respectively:-

A. Ustilago and Erysiphe

B. Puccinia and Ustilago

C. Puccinia and Erysiphe

D. Ustilago and Puccinia

**Answer: B**



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27. Fungi are divided into four classes on the basis of:-

- A. morphology of the mycelium
- B. mode of spore formation
- C. types of fruiting bodies
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Gametangial copulation is characteristic of

- A. Oomycetes
- B. Zygomycetes
- C. Deuteromycetes
- D. Phycomycetes

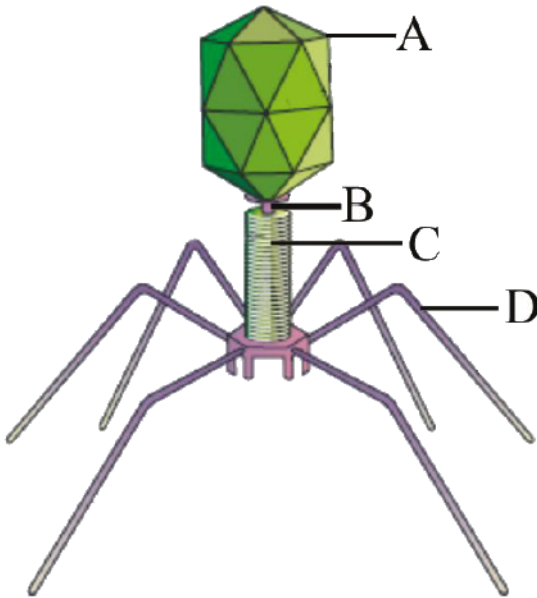
**Answer: B**



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**29.** Identify A,B,C and D and select the right option :-



A. A-head, B-Sheath, C-Collar, D-Tail fibres.

B. A-Head, B-Collar, C-Head, D-Tail fibres

C. A-Collar, B-Tail fibres, C-Head, D-Sheath

D. A-Tail fibres, B-Head, C-Sheath, D-Collar

**Answer: B**



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**30. Mycorrhiza is :-**

A. Symbiotic association between green algae and ascomycetes.

B. Symbiotic association between roots of higher plants and algae.

C. Symbiotic association between fungi and roots of higher plants

D. Symbiotic association between Nostoc and roots of higher plants.

**Answer: C**



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**31.** For lichens, which statement is not correct

**:-**

A. Do not grow in polluted areas

B. Symbiotic associations between algae and fungi

C. Phycobiont provide shelter and water and mycobiont prepare food

D. They can be crustose, foliose and fruticose

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Read the following statement (A-E) and answer the question which follow them :- (A) Viruses have an inert crystalline structure outside the living cell (B) All virus contain both DNA and RNA (C) Virus causing diseases are mumps, ringworm, typhoid and AIDS (D) When virus infect a cell they take over the machinery of host cell to replicate themselves (E) Protein coat of virus is called capsid which is made up of subunits called as peplomers. How many above statements are correct ?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Mad cow disease (Bovine spongiform encephalopathy), potato spindle tuber disease, Aster yellow disease of sun flower and

tungro disease of rice are respectively, caused by :-

- A. Prions, Virus, Mycoplasma, Viroids
- B. Viroids, Prions, Mycoplasma, Virus
- C. Virus, Viroids, Mycoplasma, Prions
- D. Prions, Viroids, Mycoplasma, Virus

**Answer: D**



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**34.** Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Heterocyst =  $N_2$ -fixation structure of

Blue Green Algae.

B. Hormogonia = Reproductive structure of

Blue Green Algae

C. Paramylum = Stored food of Euglenoids

D. Floridian starch = Stored food of Blue

Green Algae



**Answer: D**



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**35. Algin can be obtained from :-**

A. Red algae & green algae

B. Brown algae & red algae

C. Red algae

D. Brown algae

**Answer: D**



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**36.** Red algae differ from the brown algae in having :-

A. Chlorophyll 'a

B. Aquatic nature

C. Cellulosic cell wall

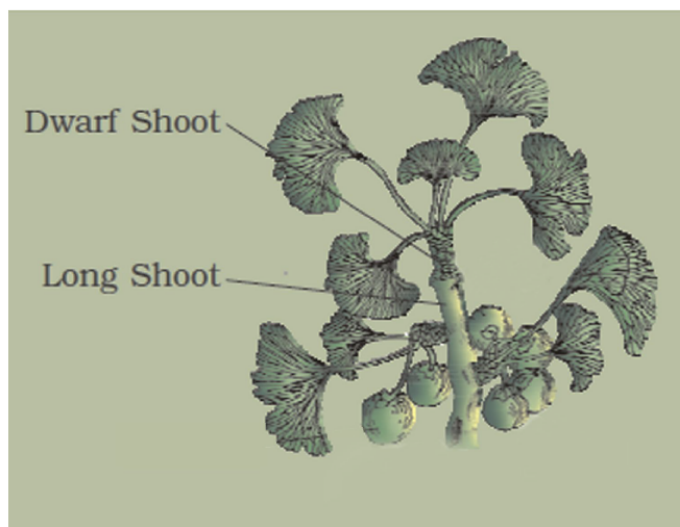
D. Reproduce sexually by non-motile gametes

**Answer: D**



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**37.** Identify correct information about given figure :-



- A. It is a pteridophyte
- B. Homosporous plant
- C. Fruit producing plant
- D. Motile male gamete

**Answer: D**



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**38.** In mosses, spore germinates to produce :

- A. Protonema

B. Prothallus

C. Embryo

D. Sporophytes

**Answer: A**



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**39.** Asexual reproduction in *Marchantia* takes place by:-

A. Prothallus

B. Multicellular rhizoids

C. Gemmae

D. Fragmentation of protonema

**Answer: C**



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**40.** Bryophytes are not characterised by :

A. Rhizoids

B. Meiosis in spore mother cell

C. Reduction division in zygote

D. Dependent sporophyte

**Answer: C**



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**41.** Which bryophytes show indirect germination of spores in their life cycle ?

A. Liverworts

B. Mosses

C. Hornwort

D. Both (1) & (3)

**Answer: B**



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**42.** In pteridophytes, prothallus produces :

A. sporangia

B. antheridia and archaegonia

C. vascular tissues



D. root, stem and leaf

**Answer: B**



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**43. Identify the diagrams A, B, C & D :-**



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

A. A-Fern, B-Marchantia, C-Pinus, D-Fern  
(aquatic)

B. A-Riccia, B-Equistum, C-Fern, D-  
Sphagnum

C. A-Funaria, B-Equisetum, C-Selaginella, D-  
Pinus

D. A-Selaginella, B-Equisetum, C-Fern, D-  
Salvinia

**Answer: D**



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**44.** What is the ploidy level of endosperm in gymnosperms ?

A. Triploid

B. Haploid

C. Diploid

D. Polyploid

**Answer: B**



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**45.** The gametophyte is not an independent, free living generation in :-

A. Polytrichum

B. Adiantum

C. Marchantia

D. Cycas

**Answer: D**



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**46.** If number of chromosome in leaf of bryophyta are 16 than number of chromosomes in foot cell will be :-

A. 16

B. 32

C. 64

D. 8

**Answer: B**



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**47.** Which of the following is true for alternation of generation?

A. The sporophyte, Undergoes syngamy to produce spores.

B. The gametophyte, Undergoes syngamy to produce spores.

C. The sporophyte, undergoes meiosis to produce spores.

D. The gametophyte, undergoes meiosis to produce gametes.

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having :-

A. Cambium

B. Vessels

C. Seeds

D. Motile sperms

**Answer: D**



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**49.** List some of the plants is given below :- (i) Marchantia (ii) Sphagnum (iii) Pteris (iv) Polytrichum (v) Pinus (vi) Cycas (vii) Castor In how many above plants both male and female gametophyte do not have an independent free living existence.

A. four



B. three

C. five

D. six

**Answer: B**



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**50.** In monocot roots, root cap is formed by the activity of ?

A. Dermatogen and Periblem

B. Calyptrogen and Plerome

C. Only Dermatogen

D. Only Calyptrogen.

**Answer: D**



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**51.** According to Haberland, which of the following is not developed from ground meristem :-

A. Hypodermis

B. Xylem

C. Pericycle

D. Pith

**Answer: B**



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**52.** Which of the following cambium is an example of primary meristem ?

A. Inter fascicular cambium

B. Intra fascicular cambium

C. Cork cambium

D. All

**Answer: B**



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**53.** Which of the following character is not found in the collenchyma ?

A. Cells with thick & lignified walls

B. Walls of cells are much thickened at the corners

C. Cells assimilate food when they contain chloroplasts

D. Intercellular spaces are usually absent

**Answer: A**



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**54.** Which of the following is not a part of stele ?

A. Pericycle

B. Pith

C. Vascular bundle

D. Cortex

**Answer: D**



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**55.** The living and non-lignified component of vascular bundle is/are :-

A. vessel and tracheid

B. vessel and phloem

C. wood fibre and phloem

D. xylem parenchyma and sieve tube

**Answer: D**



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**56.** Obliterated central lumen found in -

A. Sieve Tube

B. Xylem fibre

C. Tracheids

D. Vessels

**Answer: B**



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57. The three diagrams given below represent vascular bundles in plants. Identify and choose correct option.



(A)

(B)

(C)

A

B

C

- |   |               |                   |                 |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ( |               |                   |                 |
| 1 | Radial        | Conjoint open     | Conjoint closed |
| ) |               |                   |                 |
| ( |               |                   |                 |
| 2 | Radial        | Concentric closed | Conjoint open   |
| ) |               |                   |                 |
| ( |               |                   |                 |
| 3 | Radial        | Conjoint closed   | Conjoint open   |
| ) |               |                   |                 |
| ( |               |                   |                 |
| 4 | Conjoint open | Concentric        | Radial          |
| ) |               |                   |                 |

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer: C**



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**58.** Subsidiary cells are present in :-

A. Lenticles

B. Stomatal apparatus

C. Roots

D. Ovule (near by egg cell)

**Answer: B**



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**59.** Cortex, the region which is found in between :-

- A. Endodermis and pith
- B. Endodermis and vascular bundle
- C. Epidermis and stele
- D. Pericycle and endodermis

**Answer: C**



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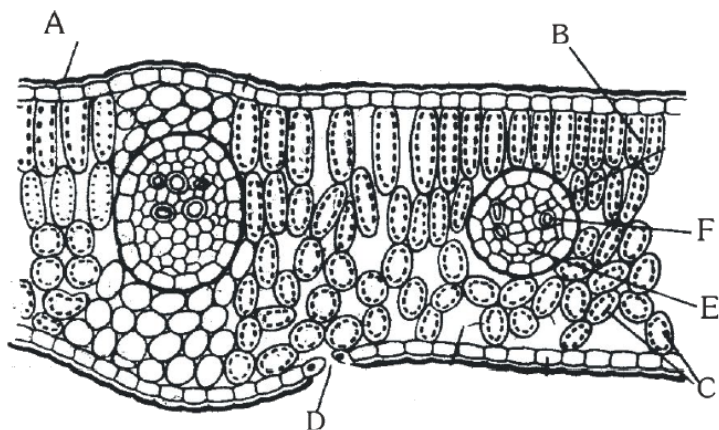
**60.** Exarch and Tetrarch Xylem found in ?

- A. Dicot root
- B. Monocot root
- C. Dicot stem
- D. Monocot stem

**Answer: A**



61. The given figure shows T.S. of Mango leaf with various parts labelled as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify the parts and select the correct option.



A. A-Epidermis, B-Spongy parenchyma, C-Palisade parenchyma, D-Stomata, E-Phloem, F-Xylem.

B. A-Epidermis, B-Palisade parenchyma, C-Spongy parenchyma, D-Stomata, E-Xylem, F-Phloem.

C. A-Epidermis, B-Palisade parenchyma, C-Spongy parenchyma, D-Stomata, E-Bundle sheath, F-Xylem.

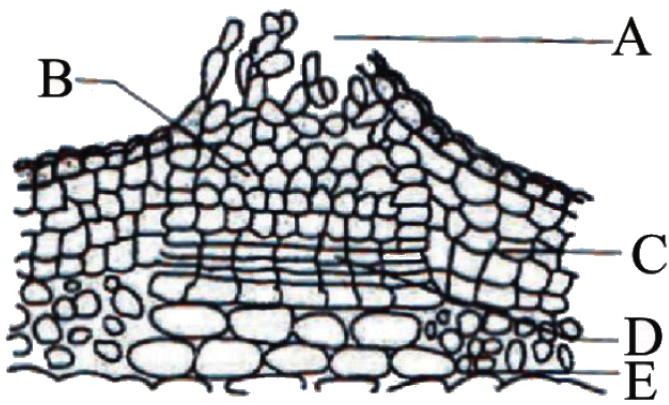
D. A-Epidermis, B-Palisade parenchyma, C-Spongy parenchyma, D-Stomata, E-Phloem, F-Xylem

**Answer: D**



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**62.** Choose the correct combination of labelling



A. A-Pore, B-Secondary cotex, C-Cork cambium, D-Cork, E-Complimentary cells

B. A-Pore, B-Cork cambium, C-Secondary cortex, D-Cork, E-Complimentary cells.

C. A-Pore, B-Cork, C-Complimentary cells, D-Cork cambium, E-Secondary cortex.



D. A-Pore, B-Complimentary cells, C-Cork, D-Cork cambium, E-Secondary cortex.

**Answer: D**



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**63.** All tissues which occur outside the innermost cork cambium are collectively termed as ?

**A. Periderm**

B. Phellogen

C. Phelloderm

D. Rhytidome

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Consider the following statements A, B, C and D and select the right option, for two correct statements :- Statements :- (A) Phloem parenchyma is present in monocotyledonae

stem (B) Lateral roots are usually exogenous in origin (C) The cork is impervious to water due to suberin deposition in the cell wall. (D) Lenticels occur in most woody trees. The correct statements are :-

A. (A) and (B)

B. (B) and (C)

C. (C) and (D)

D. (A) and (C)

**Answer: C**



**65.** Choose the correct sequence of the layers from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem :

A. Cork, Cork cambium, secondary cortex,  
Primary phloem, Secondary Phloem,  
Vascular cambium, Secondary xylem,  
Primary xylem

B. Cork, Cork cambium, Secondary Xylem,  
Secondary Phloem, Primary Phloem,  
Secondary cortex, Vascular cambium,  
Primary Xylem

C. Primary Xylem, Secondary xylem, Vascular  
cambium, Primary phloem, Secondary  
Phloem, Secondary cortex, Cork  
cambium, cork

D. Primary phloem, Secondary Phloem,  
Secondary Xylem, Primary xylem, Vascular

cambium, Secondary cortex, Cork

cambium, Cork

**Answer: A**



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**66.** In wheat (monocot)

A. Primary root is short lived

B. Primary root replaced by fibrous root

C. Fibrous root arises from the base of  
stem

D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**



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**67.** Which of the following plant have stilt roots?

A. Banyan

B. Maize

C. Asparagus

D. Sweet potato

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Phylloclade modification of aerial stem,  
which is found in :-

A. Onion



B. Ginger

C. Opuntia

D. Sugarcane

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Rhizome of ginger is a modified of stem because-

A. It bears Adventitious roots

B. It bears nodes and internodes

C. It is underground

D. It stores food material

**Answer: B**



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**70.** identify the order where plants show alternate, opposite and whorled phyllotaxy

A. China rose, Calotropis and Nerium

B. China rose, Nerium and Calotropis

C. Nerium, Calotropis and China rose

D. Calotropis, China rose and Nerium

**Answer: A**



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**71.** In Dischidia plant leaf pitcher is modification of :-

A. Complete leaf

B. Only leaf base

C. Only leaf Lamina

D. Only petiole

**Answer: A**



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**72.** Inflorescence with thick fleshy axis and large coloured bract is :-

A. Spathe

B. Spadix

C. Spikelet

D. Hypanthodium

**Answer: B**



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**73. Spadix is a type of :-**

A. Aestivation

B. Placentation

C. Fruit

D. Inflorescence

**Answer: D**



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**74.** Tricarpellary, syncarpous gynoecium is found in:-

A. Onion

B. Petunia

C. Pea

D. Tomato

**Answer: A**



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**75.** An example of half inferior ovary is :-

A. Cucumber

B. Mustard

C. Peach

D. Chinarose

**Answer: C**



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**76. Coconut is a fruit of which type ?**

A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Capsule

D. Drupe



**Answer: D**



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Column-I

Column-III

(Activation in  
petals)

1



Valvate

Malvaceae



2



Quincuncial

Cotton



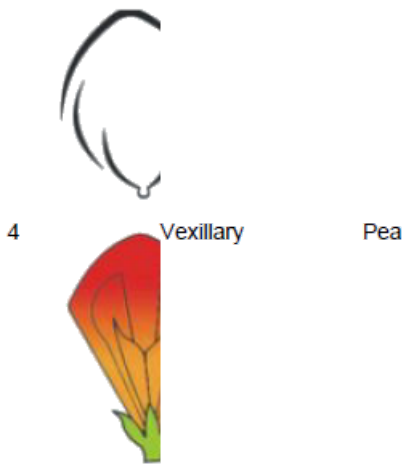
3



Imbricate

Mustard





A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer: D**



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**78.** The ovules develop on the inner wall of the ovary on peripheral part in which type of placentation?

- A. Axile
- B. Parietal
- C. Marginal
- D. Basal

**Answer: B**





**79.** Answer the following questions on the basis of given diagrams (a,b, c and d) : Which one of the above diagrams shows axile placentation ?

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

**Answer: B**



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**80.** A large bract which completely encloses whole inflorescence is called as :

A. Spadix

B. Cyathium

C. Spathe

D. Involucre

**Answer: C**



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**81. Syconus fruit develops from**

- A. Spadix inflorescence
- B. Catkin inflorescence
- C. Verticillaster inflorescence
- D. Hypanthodium inflorescence

**Answer: D**



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**82.** In which of the following fruits is the edible part the aril

A. Custard apple

B. Pomegranate

C. Orange

D. Lichi

**Answer: D**





**83.** In which of the following fruit well developed fruit wall with a hard or stony endocarp is found ?

A. Caryopsis as in wheat

B. Drupe as in mango

C. Legume as in Pea

D. Nut as in Trapa

**Answer: B**





**84.** Ovary is one-chambered but it becomes two-chambered due to the formation of false septum in

A. Fabaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: C**



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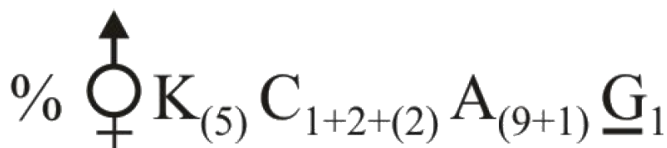
**85.** Many vegetable yielding and pulse yielding plants belong to the families :-

- A. Solanaceae and liliaceae
- B. Malvaceae and compositae
- C. Cucurbitaceae and leguminoceae
- D. Cucubritaceae and compositeae

**Answer: C**



**86.** Which condition is not clear in the following floral formula (A) Type of placentation (B) Aestivation of corolla and Calyx (C) Gamosepalous and polypetalous condition (D) Number of carpels (E) Symmetry of flower



A. Condition A and B is not clear

B. Condition E and B is not clear

C. Condition A and C is not clear

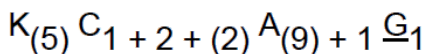
D. Condition A, B and C is not clear

**Answer: A**



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**87.** Select the correct option with respect to given floral formula



- A. Anterior petals are free
- B. Floral formula of Petunia plant
- C. Monodelphous condition
- D. Anterior petals are fused

**Answer: D**



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**88.** Which one of the following statements is correct

- A. In tomato, fruit is a capsule
- B. Seeds of orchids have oil-rich endosperm
- C. Placentation in Primrose is basal
- D. Flower of tulip is a modified shoot

**Answer: D**



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**89.** How many of the given plants have papilionaceous corolla :- Sunhemp, Trifolium, Chilli, Petunia, Lupin, Aloe, Muliathi, Tulip.

A. 7

B. 6

C. 5

D. 4

**Answer: D**



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