BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

MOCK TEST 11

Example

1. Outer and inner layer of seed coat are _____ and_____ respectively.

A. Tegmen and testa

B. Hilum and tegmen

C. Testa and tegmen

D. Testa and hilum

Answer: A

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2. Examine the figure given below and select the incorrect option (##AAK_MCP_11_NEET_BOT_E11_002_Q01##)

A. Embryo has sheild shaped scutellum

B. Coleoptile is covering of plumule

C. Seed coat is fused with fruit wall

D. Starch rich aleurone layer covers endosperm

Answer: D

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3. Select the odd one w.r.t non endospermic seeds.

A. Bean

B. Castor

C. Groundnut

D. Pea

Answer: B

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4. _____is the outer covering of endosperm which separates the embryo in monocotyledonous seed.

A. Seed coat

B. Coleoptile

C. Coleorhitza

D. Aleurone layer

Answer: D

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5. Vexillary aestivation is seen in members of

A. Brassiceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following member of fabaceae family has medicinal use?

A. Sesbania

B. Trifolium

C. Indigofera

D. Muliathi

Answer: D

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7. The type of inflorescence found in members of solanaceae is

A. Umbellate clusters

B. Cymose

C. Racemose

D. Hypanthodium

Answer: B

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8. Select the mismatch:

A. Aloe-

(##AAK_MCP_11_NEET_BOT_E11_008_O01##)

B. Petunia-

C. Soyabean-

D. Gloriosa-

(##AAK_MCP_NEET_BOT_E11_008_Q04.png"

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Answer: D

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9. which of the following meristems are referred as primary meristem and helps in primary growth of plant ?(a) intercalary meristem(b) apical meristem(c) lateral meristem

A. (b)&(c)

B. (a)&(b)

C. (a)&(c)

D. only (b)

Answer: B

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10. choose incorrect option w.r.t shoot apex

A. terminal position

B. produces nodes and internodes

C. primary meristem

D. differentiated into four histogens

Answer: D

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11. select the odd one w.r.t secondary meristem

A. intrafascicular cambium

B. wound cambium

C. interfascicular cambium

D. cork cambium

Answer: A

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12. _____meristem found in grasses, helps to regenerate the parts removed by gazing herbivores

A. lateral

B. apical

C. intercalary

D. both(1)&(2)

Answer: C

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13. select the incorrect statement w.r.t lateral meristem

A. found in natural regions of roots and shoots

B.

C.

D. helps in increasing length of the plant

Answer: D

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14. Mitotic poison is obtained from

A. Indigofera (fabaceae)

B. Asparagus(Liliaceae)

C. Colchicum autumnale(Liliaceae)

D. Pisum(Fabaceae)

Answer: C

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15. Collenchyma differs from parenchyma

A. as it forms the major component of plant organs

B. because it found in monocot plant

C. as it has generally isodiametric cells

D. because cells are thickened at the corners

Answer: D

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16. Which of the following is correct w.r.t the function of the sclerenchyma?

A. helps in food storage and secretion

B. provides mechanical support

C. performs photosynthesis

D. helps in conduction of H_2O

Answer: B

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17. Parenchyma is a____ tissue with_____cell wall.

A. Living,thick

B. Living, thin

C. Dead,thick

D. Dead,thin

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following steps of urine formation takes place in malphigian body?

A. Glomerular filtration

B. reabsorption

C. Tubular secretion

D. counter current mechanism

Answer: A

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19. Read the following statements: Statement A: ultra filtration of blood occurs in renal corpuscles.Statement B:during ultrafiltration, almost all the constituents of blood plasma except the proteins pass into the lumen of Bowman's capsule.

A. statement A is incorrect and B is correct

B. statement A is correct and B is incorrect

C. Both statement A and B is incorrect

D. Both statement A and B is correct

Answer: D

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20. On an average, about ___A__of blood pumped out by each ventricle in ___B___ is filtered by the kidneys per minute. choose the

option which correctly filled the blanks labelled as A and B

A. One fifth(A),Cardiac cycle(B)

B. One tenth(A),One minute(B)

C. One fifth(A),One minute(B)

D. One tenth(A),Cardiac cycle(B)

Answer: C

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21. Which of the following is not a part of malpighian body?

A. glomerulus

B. podocytes

C. bowman's capsule

D. macula densa

Answer: D

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22. Glomerular filtration rate is

A. amount of blood filtered by kidneys in an hour

B. amount of filtrate formed by kidneys per minute

C. only decreased by action of JGA

D. about 125 L/minute

Answer: B

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23. Choose the correct statement

A. during ultrafiltration, blood color osmotic pressure fever the glomeruler hypothetic pressure while capsular hydrostatic pressure opposes it

B. nearly 99% of filtrate is re-absorbed in PCT

C. difference in diameter of afferent and efferent arterioles helps in development

of filtration pressure in malphigian body

D. about 1.5L filtrate is formed by kidneys in a day

Answer: C

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24. Which of the following is the correct match regarding cell as components of JGA

A. Epithelial cells of PCT(macula densa), modified cells of vasa recta (juxtaglomerular cell)

B. Epithelial cells of DCT(macula densa), modified cells of afferent arteriole(juxtaglomerular cells)

C. Modified smooth muscle fibres of afferent arteriole(macula densa), epithelial cells of PCT(juxtaglomerular cell)

D. Epithelial cells of PCT(macula densa), epithelial cells of DCT(Juxtaglomerular cells)

Answer: B

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25. Read the following statements (a)in tubular reabsorption, substances like glucose, amino acid,Na^+, nitrogenous waste etc are reabsorbed by active transport, while

reabsorption of water occur by passive transport (b) 50 -60% of electrolytes and water are absorbed by brush bordered cuboidal epithelium of PCT(c) conditional reabsorption of Na^+ and selective secretion of H^+ and K^+ occurs in DCT(d) filtrate gets concentrated as it moves upward in ascending limb of loop of henle. find the correct option regarding true or false statement.

A. a(T),b(T),c(F),d(F)

B. a(F),b(T),c(F),d(F)

C. a(F),b(F),c(T),d(F)

D. a(T),b(F),c(T),d(f)

Answer: C

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26. Which of the following plays a major role in maintaining a osmolarity gradient in medula of kidney?

A. NaCl and KCl

B. Urea and HCl

C. HCl and KCl

D. NaCl and Urea

Answer: D

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27. Find the incorrect match regarding different segments of nephron and their concerned function

A. PCT-reabsorption of electrolytes and water

B. Descending limb of loop of henle-reabsorption of water

C. ascending limb of loop of henle-reabsorption of electrolytes

D. DCT-reabsorption of H^+ and K^+

Answer: D

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28. Human kidneys can produce urine nearly ____A____times concentrated than initial filtrate formed . Select the option which correctly describes 'A' in the above statement.

A. Two

B. Four

C. Six

D. Ten

Answer: B

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29. Match the column I and column II and choose the correct option (Column I) a.ADH b.Renin c.ANF d.angiotensin II (Column II) i.Vasoconstrictor ii.Vasodilator iii.Released from pituitary gland iv.Released bu JG cells

A. a(iii),b(iv),c(I),d(ii)

B. a(iv),b(iii),c(ii),d(i)

C. a(iv),b(iii),c(i),d(ii)

D. a(iii),b(iv),c(ii),d(i)

Answer: D

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30. Which of the following is true w.r.t diabetes insipidus?

A. caused due to excess secretion of ADH

B. increased loss of glucose via urine

C. diuresis and intense thirst

D. caused by deficiency of aldosterone

Answer: C

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31. Which of the following acts as a check on RAAS?

A. ANF

B. Aldosterone

C. ACE

D. Renin

Answer: A

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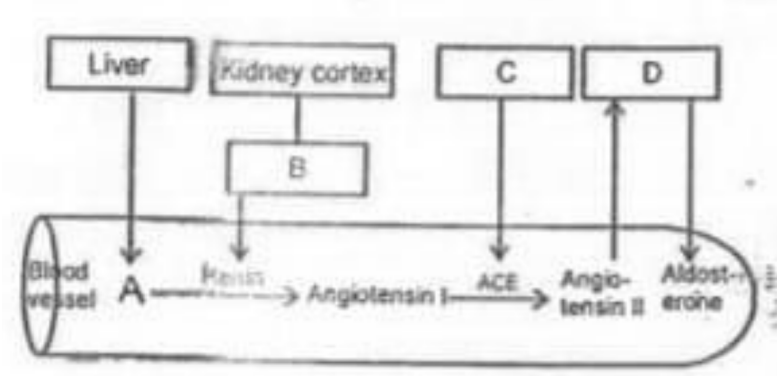
32. Given below is flow chart of RAAS:



choose the option which correctly fills the blanks labelled as A,B,C and D

A. Angiotensin(A),Renal artery(B),Lungs(C),Adrenal medulla(D)

B. Angiotensinogen(A),Renal vein(B),Kidney medulla(C),Adrenal cortex(D)

C. Angiotensin(A),Renal artery(B),Kidney medulla(C),Adrenal medulla(D)

D. Angiotensinogen(A),Renal vein(B),lungs(C),adrenal cortex(D)

Answer: D

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