



BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

MOCK TEST 14

Example

1. The most common method of asexual reproduction in algae involves formation of

A. Conidia

B. Aplanospores

C. Zoospores

D. Akinete

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following algae is colonial and motile?

A. Spirogyra

B. Sargassum

C. Fucus

D. Volvox

Answer: D



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3. Who is known as "the father of Phycology"?

A. H.A. de Bary

B. F.E. Fritsch

C. J. Eichler

D. John Ray

Answer: B



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4. Sexual reproduction in Chlamydomonas is 4.

A. Oogamous

B. Isogamous

C. Anisogamous

D. All (1), (2) & (3)

Answer: D



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5. Choose the odd one w.r.t. cryptogams

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Porphyra

C. Anabaena

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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6. Natural system of classification is based upon

A. Anatomy, ultrastructure

B. Embryology, morphology

C. Phylogeny

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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7. How many of the given features are associated with algae?[Embryophytes, Planogametes, Tracheophytes, Unicellular sex organs, Zoospores]

A. Two

B. Three

C. Five

D. Four

Answer: D



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8. In green algae outer and inner layer of cell wall is composed of (A) and (B) respectively

A. (A) Cellulose (B) Hemi cellulose

B. (A) Cellulose (B) Pectin

C. (A) Pectose (B) Cellulose

D. (A) Lignin (B) Cellulose

Answer: C



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9. Select the correct option wrt motility and origin of asexual spores of green algae.

A. Motile and endogenous

B. Non-motile and endogenous

C. Motile and exogenous

D. Non-motile and exogenous

Answer: A



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10. Chlorophyll b, chlorophyll d and chlorophyll c are major pigments in_____.
_____.and _____.respectively

A. Chlorophyceae, phaeophyceae and
rhodophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae, rhodophyceae and
chlorophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae, phaeophyceae and
chlorophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae, rhodophyceae and
phaeophyceae

Answer: D



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11. Kelps are

- A. Filamentous brown algae
- B. Profusely branched brown algae
- C. Profusely branched red algae
- D. Colonial green algae

Answer: B



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12. Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. Dictyota.

A. Food is stored in the form of mannitol

B. Vegetative cells have coating of algin, surrounding the cellulosic wall

C. Zoospores are pyriform and bear two equal laterally attached flagella

D. It is marine alga

Answer: C



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13. How many among the following are members of rhodophyceae and phaeophyceae, respectively?[Fucus, Ulothrix, Spirullina, Gelidium, Chalmydomonas nivalis, Porphyra, Chlorella, Polysiphonia Sargassum, Laminaria, Ectocarpus, Gracilaria.]

A. 5,4

B. 3,5

C. 4,5

D. 4,4

Answer: D



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14. Stored food in Polysiphonia is structurally very similar to

A. Starch and amylose

B. Amylopectin and glycogen

C. Amylose and glycogen

D. Mannitol and amylopectin

Answer: B



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15. Which of the following algae reproduce asexually by non-motile spores only?

A. Dictyota

B. Ectocarpus

C. Ulothrix

D. Polysiphonia

Answer: D



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16. Which of the following algae are rich sources of iodine?

A. Polysiphonia and Dictyota

B. Laminaria and Fucus

C. Sargassum and Ectocarpus

D. Spirulina and Spirogyra

Answer: B



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17. Hydrocolloids "Carrageen" and "Algin" are obtained from _____ and _____ respectively

A. Gelidium (red alga), Macrocystis pyrifera
(brown alga)

B. *Chondrus crispus* (brown alga), *Gelidium*

(red alga)

C. *Chondrus crispus* (red alga), *Macrocystis*

pyrifera (brown alga)

D. *Macrocystis pyrifera* (red alga), *Gracilaria*

(red alga)

Answer: C



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18. Pear shaped gametes with two laterally attached flagella are formed in

A. Polysiphonia

B. Ulothrix

C. Fucus

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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19. Read the following statements. (a) Algae are primary producers of energy rich compounds . PR (b) Marine algae are producers of hydrocolloids. PR (c) Stipe which is the leaf like photosynthetic organ is found in Ectocarpus . PR (d) Chlamydomonas shows only isogamous type of sexual reproduction. PR (e) Atlantic Ocean's sargasso was named after one of the brown algae. Select the correct option:

A. All except (b) & (c)

B. All except (a) & ©

C. All except (d)

D. All except (c) & (d)

Answer: D



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20. Which photosynthetic pigment help members of Rhodophyceae to grow at great depths in oceans?

A. Phycocyanin

B. Phycoerythrin

C. Carotene

D. Fucoxanthin

Answer: B



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21. Agra is obtained from

A. Gracilaria

B. Laminaria

C. Gelidium

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D



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22. _____ and _____ are unicellular algae, rich in proteins, that are used as food supplements even by space travellers.

A. Laminaria and Chlorella

B. Spirogyra and Spirullina

C. Spirullina and Chlorella

D. Chlorella and Spirogyra

Answer: C



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23. Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. plant body of bryophytes.

- A. It is thallus like and may be prostrate or erect
- B. It lack true roots, stems or leaves
- C. Xylem and phloem are present
- D. It is attached to substratum by unicellular or multicellular rhizoids

Answer: C



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24. Dominant phase of bryophytes bear

A. Multicellular sex organs

B. Unicellular sex organs

C. Spore mother cells

D. Capsules

Answer: A



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25. Read the following statements w.r.t. bryophytes.

(a) They are homosporous.

(b) They are first embryophytes.

(c) Zygote does not undergo equational division.

(d) Water acts as transfer medium for antherozoids to reach the archegonia.

(e) In mosses, spores germinate to form filamentous gametophyte. Select the correct option.

A. (a), (b), (c) & €

B. All except (c)

C. (b), (c),(d) & (e)

D. (a), (b) & (d) only

Answer: B



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26. Sub-arachnoid space is present between

A. Cranium and duramater

B. Duramater and arachnoid

C. Arachnoid and pia mater

D. Two lateral ventricles

Answer: C



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27. A person got injured in the head and afterwards. was not able to feel hot, cold and pain sensations. Which of the following structures of cerebrum probably got injured?

A. Frontal lobe

B. Temporal lobe

C. Occipital lobe

D. Parietal lobe

Answer: D



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28. Limbic system is concerned with all of the following, except

A. Regulation of sexual behaviour

B. Expression of emotional reactions

C. Conversion of short term memory to
long term memory

D. Regulation of breathing

Answer: D



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29. Find the correct match.

A. Foramen of Monro- Connects lateral ventricles to third ventricle

B. Iter- - Connects two lateral ventricles

C. Foramina of Luschka- Connects third ventricle to fourth ventricle

D. Foramen of Magendie- Opening in the roof of third ventricle

Answer: A



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30. Read the following statements.

(a) Optic lobes in humans are represented by two inferior colliculi of mid-brain.

(b) Destruction of GABA secreting neurons leads to Parkinson's while Huntington's chorea is caused due to degeneration of dopamine secreting neurons.

(c) Human brain is greatly convoluted, consisting of numerous gyri and sulci.

(d) Amygdala is concerned with regulating moods, especially anger and rage.



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31. Which of the following parts of brain is concerned with regulating body posture, equilibrium and coordinated rapid muscular activity?

A. Diencephalon

B. Pons

C. Medulla

D. Cerebellum

Answer: D



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32. Amygdala is

- A. Component of limbic system
- B. Characteristic arrangement of gray and white matter in cerebellum
- C. Tree-like arrangement of neurons in cerebrum
- D. Component of mid-brain

Answer: A



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33. Select the correct statement regarding spinal cord.

A. it has butterfly shaped gray matter

which is present outside white matter

B. It extends from medulla oblongata upto

last coccygeal vertebra

C. Its white matter consists chiefly of long, myelinated nerve fibers

D. Dorsal root ganglia contain cell bodies of motor neurons

Answer: C



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34. Which of the following cranial nerves is purely sensory in nature?

A. Spinal accessory

B. Hypoglossal

C. Vagus

D. Auditory

Answer: D



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35. Find the incorrect match w.r.t. number of spinal nerves arising from different parts of it

A. Cervical nerves -7 pairs

B. Lumbar nerves- 5 pairs

C. Sacral nerves- 5 pairs

D. Coccygeal nerves - 1 pairs

Answer: A



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36. Read the following statements carefully and choose the option including correct statements only

(a) IV, VI, XI and XII cranial nerves are motor in nature.

(b) Lumbar plexus innervates chest and arms.

(c) Lateral movements of eye are controlled by 3rd cranial nerve.

(d) Cauda equina is a bunch of only cranial nerves which exit at the level of last sacral vertebra.

A. (b) & (d)

B. (a) & (b)

C. (a) & (c)

D. (b) & (C)

Answer: C



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37. Which of the following is not an example of reflex action?

A. Withdrawal of limb upon touching a hot object

B. Closing of eyes when strong light is flashed across them

C. Watering of mouth on seeing favourite food

D. Walking on a busy road

Answer: D



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38. In a reflex arc, impulse from receptors is carried by afferent neurons towards

A. Ventral root ganglion

B. Dorsal root ganglion

C. Lateral horns

D. Lateral funiculi

Answer: B



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39. Conditioned reflex can be differentiated from unconditioned reflex as the former

A. Is an inborn reflex

B. Can be inherited from one generation to next

C. Does not depend on any learning process

D. Needs the development of a new reflex arc by a process of continuous repetition

Answer: D



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40. In knee jerk reflex,

A functions as receptor organ while

B functions as effector organ, Choose the option which gives the correct answer for the blanks in above statement.

A. A-Patella bone B-Biceps muscles

B. A-Quadriceps femoris muscle B-
Hamstring muscle

C. A-Hamstring muscle B-Quadricep femoris
muscle

D. A-Patellar tendon B-Quadriceps femoris
muscle

Answer: D



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41. In Pavlov's experiments, which of the following was used as a stimulus for development of an acquired reflex?

A. Food

B. Smell of food

C. Sound of bell

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: C



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42. Read the following statements and choose the correct option w.r.t. true and false statements.

(a) Sensory ganglion concerned with spinal reflex arc is located in ventral root of spinal cord.

(b) Spinal accessory and hypoglossal nerves are not cranial nerves in frog.

(c) Parasympathetic ganglia lie near or within the visceral organs.

(d) Sympathetic nerve fibres constitute the thoracico-lumbar outflow

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	F	T	T	T
(2)	T	F	F	F
(3)	F	T	T	F
A. (4)	T	F	F	T

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A



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43. Which of the following is an incorrect match regarding effects of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems on different organs?



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44. Consider the following characteristics wrt ANS. (a) Cranio-sacral outflow. (b) Post ganglionic nerve fibres are shorter than preganglionic nerve fibres. (c) Has adrenergic post ganglionic fibres. (d) Has collateral ganglia situated in abdominal cavity. How many among the above mentioned characteristics describe the parasympathetic nervous system?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 2

Answer: D



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45. Read the following statements.

Statement A: Post-ganglionic nerve fibres of sympathetic nervous system are adrenergic.

Statement B: Acetylcholine decreases the

heart rate but adrenaline increases it. Choose the correct option

- A. Both statements are correct
- B. Only statement A is incorrect
- C. Only statement B is incorrect
- D. Both statements are incorrect

Answer: A



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46. Which of the following organs / structures lacks innervation from parasympathetic nervous system?

- A. Iris muscles
- B. Arrector pili muscles
- C. Liver
- D. Salivary glands

Answer: B



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47. All of the following are under regulation of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems except

A. Heart rate

B. Digestive tract activity

C. Learning

D. Micturition

Answer: C



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