BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

MOCK TEST 16

Example

1. Is the tallest tree species

A. Cedrus

B. Pinus

C. Sequoia

D. Cycas

Answer: C

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2. Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. Cycas

A. Have specialised roots called coralloid roots which are associated with N2 fixing

cyanobacteria

B. it is heterosporous

C. It has pinnate leaves which persist for few years,(

D. It bears branched stems

Answer: D

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3. Read the following statements w.r.t. gymnosperms (a)Leaves in gymnosperms have thick cuticle and sunken stomata,(b)Zamia is the tallest gymnosperm,c)Ginkgo biloba have fan shaped leaves,d)Microsporophylls are compactlyy arranged on central axis to form a microsporangiate,(e) Two kinds of sporoes are produced within sporangia that are bome on male strobili

A. a),c),d),e)

B. a), c), d)

C. a), b), c) only

D. c), d),e) only

Answer: B

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4. Statement-A:male gametophyte in gymnosperms is highly reduced. Statement-B : Megasporophylls are compacity arranged in Cycas.

A. Only statement-A is incorrect

B. Only statement-B is incorrect

C. Both satements A and B are incorrect

D. Both satements A and B are correct

Answer: B

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5. Select the correct agent of pollination in gymnosperms

A. Water

B. Animals

C. Insects

D. Air

Answer: D

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6. Where does pollen tube discharge its contents in gymnosperms?

A. On the microsporophyll

B. In the ovary

C. Near the mouth of archegonia

D. on the stigma

Answer: C

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7. How many among the following are diploid structures of gymnosperms?

A. 5

B. 7

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: A

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8. Select the correct features w.r.t. megasporangium of gymnosperms

A. have integument

B. also called ovule

C. have one archegonia always

D. Both 1 and 2

Answer: D

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9. Mark the odd option w.r.t. three generations in gymnospermic seed.

A. Parental sporophyte

B. Male sporophyte

C. Female sporophyte

D. Future sporophyte

Answer: B

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10. In gymnosperms,endosperm represent

A. Future sporophyte

B. Parental sporophyte

C. Male sporophyte

D. Female sporophyte

Answer: D

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11. Largest male and femal gamete are formed by ___ and _____ respectively

A. Cycas, Pinus

B. Pinus, Cycas

C. Cycas, Cycas

D. Pinus, Pinus

Answer: C

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12. Which of the following plants is not present in order Gnetales?

A. Ephedra

B. Metasequoia

C. Gnetum

D. Wetwitschia

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following is not living fossil?

A. Cycas

B. Metasequoia

C. Gnetum biloba

D. Wetwitschia

Answer: D

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14. Sulphur shower is the phenomenon related to

A. Reproduction in Cycas

B. Polination in Cycas

C. Polination in Pinus

D. Reproduction in Cedrus

Answer: C

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15. Drug used in curing respiratory ailments is obtained from

A. Taxus

B. Ephedra

C. Pinus

D. Ginkgo

Answer: B

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16. Which is the female sex organ in a flower?

A. Pistil

B. Stamen

C. Carpel

D. both 1 and 3

Answer: D

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17. Which of the following event is preceded by formation of embryo-sac?

A. Division of megaspore mother cell by mitosis

B. Endosperm formation

C. division of megaspore mother cell by meiosis

D. Formation of female gamete

Answer: C

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18. How many egg cell, synergid(s), antipodal cells and polar nulei are present in an embryo sac?

A. 1,3,2,2

B. 1,2,3,2

C. 1,1,2,3

D. 1,3,3,2

Answer: B

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19. Primary endosperm nucleus is formed by the fusion of _____ and_____

A. Zygote and male gamete

B. Male gamete and embryo

C. Pollen grain and embryo

D. Secondary nuclie and male gamete

Answer: D

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20. Select the option with incorrect satement

A. Bryophytes produce gametes by mitosis

B. Haploid spores are produced by diploid sporophyte throgh meiosis

C. Life cycle of Sprogyra is haplodiplontic

D. Ulothrix shows zygotic meiosis

Answer: C

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21. All seed bearing plants have diplontic life cycle, (e) Bryophytes have haplodiplontic life cycle

A. (a), (b),© ,(d),(e)

B. all except (d)

C. all except ©

D. all except (b)

Answer: D

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22. Select the odd one w.r.t. haplodiplontic life cycle

A. Ectocarpus

B. Kelps

C. Polysiphonia

D. Fucus

Answer: D

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23. Hormone that does not pass through hypophyseal portal veins is

A. GnRH

B. TRH

C. Oxytocin

D. GHRH

Answer: C

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24. Find the correct match between hormone and its source gland

A. Oxytocin - Anterior pituitary

B. Gonadotropins - Hypothalamus

C. PRL - Adenohypophysis

D. ADH - Neurohyphophysis

Answer: C

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25. Read the following statements. Statement - A : Giagantism and acromicria are both caused due to over secretion of growth hormone.

Statement-B : Gigantism occurs due to overactivity of pituitary before puberty while acromocria occurs due to pituitary hyposecretion after pubrty. Choose the correct option.

A. Both statements are incorrect

B. Only statement A is incorrect

C. Only statement B is incorrect

D. Both statements are correct.

Answer: B

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26. Which of the following is a correct match between hormone, its source gland and the disorder caused due to its over secretion.

A. Oxytocin (Hormone) Pars intermedia (Source gland) Addison's disease (Disorder)

B. Thyroxine (Hormone) Thyroid gland (Source gland) Grave's disease (Disorder)

C. TSH (Hormone) Pars distalis (Source gland) Guli's disease (Disorder)

D. Calcitonin (Hormone) Thyroid gland (Source gland) Cretinism (Disorder)

Answer: B

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27. Hormone that stimulates spermatogenesis in males and follicular development in overies in female is

A. FSH

B. ADH

C. PRL

D. ACTH

Answer: A

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28. Select the correct statement.

A. All hormones produced by adenohyphophysis control the activities of other glands i.e. Do not directly regulate any body function

B. Pars nervosa does not produce any hormones

C. Diabetes insipidus is characterised by hyperonic urine, diuresis and polydipsia

D. All endocrine glands store their hormones in glandular space before

secreting them into blood supply

Answer: B

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29. Consider the following symptoms of a disorder.

(a) Mental retardation (b) Abnormal skin (c) Deaf-mutism (d) Stunted growth Which disorder is correctly described by these symptoms?

A. Acromegaly

B. Myxedema

C. Exophthalmic goitre

D. Cretinism

Answer: D

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30. Which of the following hormones is synthesised by using tyrosn as a precursor?

A. Thyrocalcitonin

B. Thyroxine

C. GH

D. ACTH

Answer: B

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31. Which of the following characteristcs cannot be attributed to Collip's hormone?

A. Causes bone demineralisation

B. Antagonistic to calcitonin

C. Hypocalcemic hormone

D. It is a peptide hormone

Answer: C

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32. All of the following pairs of hormones are antagonistic, expect

A. Calcitonin and parathormone

B. Cortisol and insulin

C. Insulin and glucagon

D. Calcitriol and Collip's hormone

Answer: D

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33. Match the columns and choose the correct answer.

(a) Aldosterone (Column I) (i) Zona fasciculata

(Column II) (b) DHEA (Column I) (ii) Zona glomerulosa (Column II) (c) Cortisol (Column I) (iii) Zona reticulans (Column II) (d) Adrenaline (Column I) (iv) Adrenal medulla (Column II)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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34. Cortisol does not cause

A. Anti-flammatory reactions

B. Proteolysis

C. Enhanced RBC production

D. Enhanced phagocytic activity of WBCs

Answer: D

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35. Select the correct statement.

A. Thymus acts as factory for the synthesis of both B and T cells

B. Melanin produced by epiphysis plays an important role in maintaining circadian rhythm of the body

C. Melatonin hormone delays puberty in humans by opposing the action of LH and FSH

D. Thymus acts a secondary lymphoid organ

Answer: C

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36. Which of the following pairs of hormonal disorders are caused due to hypersecretion of hormones?

A. Osteoporosis and Addison's disease

B. Conn's syndrome and diabetes mellitus

C. Eunuchoidism and aldosteronism

D. Cushing's syndrome and adrenal vinilism

Answer: D

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37. NIDDM is caused due to

A. Deficiency of insulin

B. Destruction of beta-cells

C. Reduced in number or lack of insulin receptors on target cells

D. Deficiency of secretions from Islet of Langerhans

Answer: C

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38. Insulin produced by endocrine cells of pancreas, causes all except

A. Enhanced gluocose uptake by the cells

B. Enhanced glycogenesis in liver and muscles

C. Enhanced amino acid uptake an protein synthesis

D. Enhanced fat utilization for energy production

Answer: D

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39. Which of the following disorders is characterised by bronze pigmentation of skin, low Na^+ and blood sugar levels, high K^+ level and nausea?

A. Conn's syndrome

B. Guli's disease

C. Addison's disease

D. Cushing's disease

Answer: C

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40. All of the following hormones are involved in sugar metabolism, expect

A. Glucagon

B. Cortisone

C. Thymosin

D. Insulin

Answer: C

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