

SAMPLE CONTENT



NEET - UG

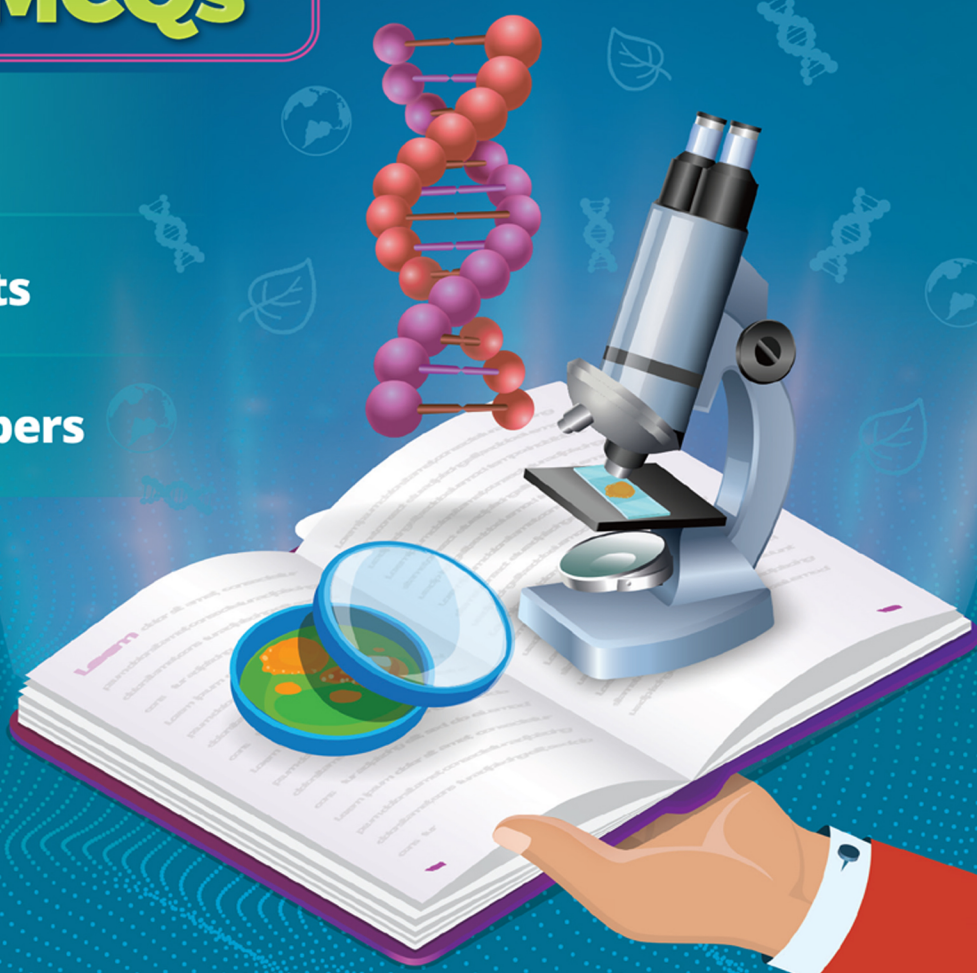
BASED ON
NEW PAPER
PATTERN

BIOLOGY TEST SERIES

With Answer Key & Solutions

2500 MCQs

- **30** Topic Tests
- **10** Revision Tests
- **5** Model Test Papers



Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

NEET (UG) BIOLOGY TEST SERIES

BASED ON
NEW PAPER
PATTERN

With Answer Key & Solutions

Salient Features:

- Includes '2500' MCQs for practice in the form of Topic Test, Revision Test and Model Test Papers as per latest paper pattern.
- Contains 30 Topic Tests and 10 Revision Tests cover MCQs from multiple different topics for efficient practice of MCQs.
- 5 Model Test Papers at the end for self-evaluation.
- Answers are provided to all the questions and Solutions are provided for difficult questions

Printed at: **India Printing Works**, Mumbai

© Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, C.D. ROM/Audio Video Cassettes or electronic, mechanical including photocopying; recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without permission in writing from the Publisher.

P.O. No. 3735

TEID: 2510

PREFACE

Target's 'NEET (UG) Biology Test Series' is a complete practice book, extremely handy for the preparation of NEET (UG) examinations. This book would act as a go-to tool for preparation and practice at the same time.

The core objective of the book is to help students gauge their preparedness to appear for NEET (UG) Examination, as it includes a beautiful assortment of MCQ's in the form of Topic Tests and Revision Tests along with Model Test Papers as per latest paper pattern. Topic Tests are provided for powerful concept building.

Revision Tests develop confidence in the students, as it includes MCQs from three different topics. Model Test Papers would help students analyse their strengths and area of improvement to yield better results.

All Test Papers in this book have been created in line with the examination pattern and touches upon all the conceptual nodes of the subject.

We have provided answers to all the questions along with detailed solutions for difficult questions.

We are sure that, these question papers would provide ample practice to students in a systematic manner and would boost their confidence to face the challenges posed in examinations.

We welcome your valuable suggestions and feedback towards this book.

We wish the students all the best for their examinations!

- Publisher

Edition: First

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us on : mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textual contents published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). We the publishers are making this book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed in the form of Multiple Choice Questions and their relevant hints, with a view to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in NEET (UG) examination.

This work is purely inspired by the paper pattern prescribed by NTA (National Testing Agency). Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

© reserved with the Publisher for all the contents created by our Authors.

No copyright is claimed in the textual contents which are presented as part of fair dealing with a view to provide best supplementary study material for the benefit of students.

NEW PAPER PATTERN

➤ **Paper Pattern NEET (UG)-2021**

The Paper Pattern of NEET (UG)-2021 comprises of subjects - Physics, Chemistry and Biology (Botany and Zoology). Each subject will consist of two sections. Section A will consist of 35 Questions and Section B will have 15 questions. Out of these 15 Questions, candidates can choose to attempt any 10 Questions.

The New Paper Pattern for the **NEET (UG)-2021** Examination is as follows:

Sr. No.	Subject(s)	Section(s)	No. of Questions(s)	Mark(s) (Each Question Carries 04 (Four) Marks)	Type of Questions(s)
1.	Physics	Section A	35	140	MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)
		Section B	*15	40	
2.	Chemistry	Section A	35	140	
		Section B	*15	40	
3.	Botany	Section A	35	140	
		Section B	*15	40	
4.	Zoology	Section A	35	140	
		Section B	*15	40	
Total Marks			720		
<i>* Only the first 10 attempted questions from out of 15 will be considered for evaluation.</i>					

Important points to note for Section A & B:

- i. Each question carries 04 (four) marks and, for each correct answer candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
- ii. For each incorrect answer, 01(one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
- iii. To answer a question, the candidate has to find, for each question, the correct answer/best option.
- iv. In case of the challenge of key, if more than one option is found to be correct then all/any one of the multiple correct/best options marked will be given four marks (+4). However, unanswered/unattempted questions will be given no marks.
- v. In case, a question is dropped/ ignored, all candidates will be given four marks (+4) irrespective of the fact whether the question has been attempted or not attempted by the candidate.

➤ **Mode of Examination:**

NEET (UG) – 2021 is a Pen & Paper-based Test, to be answered on the specially designed machine gradable OMR sheet using Ball Point Pen.

➤ **Duration of Examination:**

The duration of the examination would be **three (03) hours**.

INDEX

Sr. No	Test Name	Page No.
1	The Living World and Biological Classification	1
2	Plant Kingdom	4
3	Animal Kingdom	8
	Revision Test 01	11
4	Molecular Basis of Inheritance	14
5	Biotechnology: Principles, Process and Applications	18
6	Improvement in Food Production & Microbes in Human Welfare	22
	Revision Test 02	26
7	Morphology and Anatomy of Flowering Plants	30
8	Plant Growth and Development	34
9	Transport in Plants & Mineral Nutrition	38
	Revision Test 03	43
10	Cell: The Unit of Life, Cell cycle and Cell division	47
11	Biomolecules	51
12	Structural Organisation In Animals	56
	Revision Test 04	60
13	Digestion and Absorption	63
14	Excretory Products and their Elimination	67
15	Body Fluids and Circulation	71
	Revision Test 05	75
16	Organisms and Populations	79
17	Biodiversity and it's Conservation	83
18	Ecosystem and Environmental Issues	87
	Revision Test 06	91
19	Photosynthesis in Higher Plants	95
20	Respiration in Plants	100
21	Principle of Inheritance and Variation	104
	Revision Test 07	108
22	Reproduction in Organisms	112
23	Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants	116
24	Human Reproduction & Reproductive Health	121
	Revision Test 08	125
25	Health and Diseases	129
26	Breathing and Exchange of Gases	133
27	Evolution	137
	Revision Test 09	141
28	Locomotion and Movement	145
29	Neural Control and Co-ordination	149
30	Chemical Control and Co-ordination	152
	Revision Test 10	155
	Model Test Paper 01	158
	Model Test Paper 02	167
	Model Test Paper 03	176
	Model Test Paper 04	184
	Model Test Paper 05	193
	Answer Key to MCQs	202-210
	Solutions to MCQs	211-274

Time: 1 Hour

Total Marks: 200

1. Dogs and cats belong to the same
 - (A) Family
 - (B) Genus
 - (C) Order
 - (D) Species
2. Identify which of the following statements is TRUE.
 - (A) Viruses can infect but viroids are non-infectious agents.
 - (B) Viruses have only RNA whereas viroids have DNA.
 - (C) Viruses have a protein coat, whereas viroids lack a protein coat.
 - (D) Potato spindle tuber disease is caused by virus, whereas mosaic formation in plants occurs due to viroids.
3. Identify the odd one out.
 - (A) Poales
 - (B) Felidae
 - (C) Sapindales
 - (D) Carnivora
4. Which of the following is considered as a defining property of living organisms?
 - (A) Increase in mass
 - (B) Growth
 - (C) Cellular organisation
 - (D) Reproduction
5. Family is a taxonomic category comprising of related
 - (A) Order
 - (B) Genera
 - (C) Class
 - (D) Division
6. Housefly belongs to family
 - (A) Muscidae
 - (B) Hominidae
 - (C) Convolvulaceae
 - (D) Felidae
7. Identify the odd one out.
 - (A) *Homo sapiens* – Primata
 - (B) *Musca domestica* – Diptera
 - (C) *Mangifera indica* – Anacardiaceae
 - (D) *Triticum aestivum* – Poales
8. Consciousness is a defining property of living organisms. Which of the following statements best explains this fact?
 - (A) All organisms are aware of themselves and are self-conscious.
 - (B) All organisms respond to environmental cues.
 - (C) We are unsure if brain dead organisms are living or not.
 - (D) This feature can be demonstrated *in vitro* in cell-free systems.
9. According to binomial nomenclature, the scientific name of potato is printed as
 - (A) solanum tuberosum
 - (B) *Solanum tuberosum*
 - (C) *Solanum Tuberosum*
 - (D) Solanum tuberosum
10. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT with respect to Deuteromycetes.
 - (A) Only the asexual or vegetative phases of these fungi are known.
 - (B) The mycelium is aseptate and coenocytic.
 - (C) They reproduce only by asexual spores known as conidia.
 - (D) They are commonly known as imperfect fungi.
11. Identify the criteria used by Whittaker for classification of organisms and choose the correct option.
 - i. Phylogenetic relationships
 - ii. Mode of nutrition
 - iii. Reproduction
 - iv. Cell structure
 - (A) i, ii and iii
 - (B) i, ii and iv
 - (C) only I
 - (D) i, ii, iii and iv
12. Identify the organisms that lack cell wall, can survive without oxygen and can be pathogenic in some animals and plants.
 - (A) Fungi
 - (B) Dinoflagellates
 - (C) Mycoplasma
 - (D) Archaeobacteria
13. Prions are responsible for causing which of the following disease in humans?
 - (A) Cr–Jacob disease
 - (B) AIDS
 - (C) Herpes
 - (D) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
14. The plant *Triticum aestivum* belongs to
 - (A) Phylum Angiospermae
 - (B) Order Sapindales
 - (C) Class Dicotyledonae
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
15. Complete the analogy given below.
Man: Hominidae :: Tiger : _____
 - (A) Canidae
 - (B) Carnivora
 - (C) Panthera
 - (D) Felidae
16. _____ have collections of living plants for reference.
 - (A) Museums
 - (B) Herbariums
 - (C) Botanical Gardens
 - (D) All of these



17. Identify the genera which are included under family Solanaceae and choose the correct option.

- i. *Solanum* ii. *Petunia*
 iii. *Datura* iv. *Triticum*
 (A) i, ii and iii (B) ii, iii and iv
 (C) i and ii (D) i, ii, iii and iv

18. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding heterotrophic bacteria?

- (A) Curdling of milk is carried out by these bacteria.
 (B) They fix nitrogen in leguminous plant roots.
 (C) They are capable of causing diseases like cholera, typhoid and tetanus.
 (D) They belong to kingdom Protista.

19. Which of the following is referred to as true bacteria?

- (A) Archaeobacteria (B) Chrysophytes
 (C) Eubacteria (D) Euglenoids

20. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
i.	Chrysophytes	p.	<i>Euglena</i>
ii.	Dinoflagellates	q.	Diatoms
iii.	Euglenoids	r.	<i>Gonyaulax</i>
iv.	Slime moulds	s.	Saprophytic protists

- (A) i – r, ii – q, iii – p, iv – s
 (B) i – q, ii – r, iii – p, iv – s
 (C) i – s, ii – q, iii – p, iv – r
 (D) i – s, ii – r, iii – q, iv – p

21. Complete the following analogy.

Trypanosoma : Flagellated Protozoa ::
Paramoecium : _____

- (A) Sporozoa
 (B) Ciliated protozoa
 (C) Amoeboid protozoa
 (D) Slime mould

22. Autotrophic organisms can be

- i. photosynthetic
 ii. chemosynthetic
 iii. heterotrophic
 iv. saprophytic
 (A) i and ii (B) ii and iii
 (C) i and iii (D) i, ii and iii

23. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
i.	Phycomycetes	p.	<i>Trichoderma</i>
ii.	Ascomycetes	q.	<i>Claviceps</i>
iii.	Basidiomycetes	r.	<i>Albugo</i>
iv.	Deuteromycetes	s.	<i>Puccinia</i>

- (A) i – r, ii – q, iii – s, iv – p
 (B) i – r, ii – p, iii – s, iv – q
 (C) i – s, ii – q, iii – r, iv – p
 (D) i – s, ii – r, iii – q, iv – p

24. _____ are known as the chief producers in the oceans.

- (A) Dinoflagellates
 (B) Diatoms
 (C) Euglenoids
 (D) Slime moulds

25. The phenomenon of red tides in the ocean occur due to

- (A) diatoms
 (B) dinoflagellates
 (C) desmids
 (D) mycoplasma

26. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
i.	Citrus canker	p.	Viroid
ii.	Sleeping sickness	q.	Protozoa
iii.	Small pox	r.	Bacteria
iv.	Potato spindle tuber disease	s.	Virus

- (A) i – r, ii – q, iii – s, iv – p
 (B) i – r, ii – p, iii – s, iv – q
 (C) i – s, ii – q, iii – p, iv – r
 (D) i – s, ii – r, iii – q, iv – p

27. Complete the given analogy.

Fungal association with algae : _____ ::
 Fungal association with roots : Mycorrhiza

- (A) Lichens (B) Smuts
 (C) Basidiocarps (D) Heterocysts

28. Saprophytic mode of nutrition is seen in organisms belonging to which kingdom(s)?

- (A) Monera (B) Protista
 (C) Fungi (D) All of the above

29. Coprophilus fungi are

- (A) found only in aquatic habitats
 (B) parasitic fungi
 (C) fungus growing on dung
 (D) commonly known as imperfect fungi

30. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT with respect to mycoplasma?

- (A) They are the smallest known bacteria
 (B) They lack cell wall
 (C) They require oxygen for survival
 (D) They are pathogenic in nature

31. Blue green algae are classified under which kingdom?

- (A) Monera (B) Protista
 (C) Fungi (D) Plantae



32. **Assertion:** Archaeobacteria can survive in habitats exhibiting extreme conditions.
Reason: They differ from other bacteria as they have a different cell wall structure.
(A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(B) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(C) Assertion is true and reason is false.
(D) Both assertion and reason are false.
33. Choose the INCORRECT statement about classification
(A) Aristotle classified animals into those with red blood and those without.
(B) Linnaeus classified organisms into prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
(C) Whittaker proposed the five kingdom classification system.
(D) All of the above
34. Which of the following is NOT a type of heterotrophic mode of nutrition?
(A) Holozoic (B) Saprophytic
(C) Photosynthetic (D) Parasitic
35. Identify which of the following organisms are NOT included in the five kingdom classification system and choose the correct option.
i. Algae ii. Viruses
iii. Viroids iv. Lichens
(A) i, ii and iii (B) ii, iii and iv
(C) ii and iii (D) i, ii, iii and iv
36. Identify the statements which are TRUE for kingdom Plantae and choose the correct option.
i. It includes eukaryotes
ii. It includes all organisms that contain chlorophyll
iii. It includes some heterotrophs
iv. It includes some parasites
(A) i and ii (B) i, iii and iv
(C) only ii (D) i, ii, iii and iv
37. Holozoic type of nutrition is seen in
(A) fungi (B) plants
(C) animals (D) cyanobacteria
38. Nuclear membrane is absent in members belonging to which kingdom?
(A) Protista (B) Monera
(C) Fungi (D) Animalia
39. Slime moulds are _____ protists
(A) autotrophic (B) parasitic
(C) saprophytic (D) marine
40. Which of the following group of fungi are known to decompose litter and help in mineral cycling?
(A) Phycomycetes (B) Ascomycetes
(C) Basidiomycetes (D) Deuteromycetes
41. *Aspergillus* and *Neurospora* are examples of
(A) Basidiomycetes (B) Deuteromycetes
(C) Phycomycetes (D) Ascomycetes
42. Desmids and diatoms are classified as
(A) Chrysophytes (B) Dinoflagellates
(C) Deutromycetes (D) Euglenoids
43. Identify the filamentous blue-green algae belonging to kingdom Monera.
(A) *Euglena* (B) *Paramoecium*
(C) *Nostoc* (D) *Amoeba*
44. *Panthera pardus* is the scientific name of
(A) tiger (B) leopard
(C) lion (D) fox
45. In fungi, the fusion of protoplasts between two gametes is called
(A) dikaryophase (B) plasmogamy
(C) karyogamy (D) aggregation
46. Identify the correct Order of wheat.
(A) Sapindales (B) Poales
(C) Poaceae (D) Anacardiaceae
47. Reproduction is NOT considered as a defining feature of life forms because
(A) reproduction is not synonymous with growth.
(B) some organisms like mules, sterile worker bees, etc., do not reproduce.
(C) non-living objects are not capable of reproducing.
(D) environmental cues affect reproduction rate in majority of organisms.
48. Which of the following acts as a quick referral system in taxonomic studies, in which plant specimens are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets?
(A) Flora
(B) Herbarium
(C) Botanical garden
(D) Monograph
49. Mushrooms, bracket fungi or puffballs are forms of
(A) Deuteromycetes (B) Basidiomycetes
(C) Phycomycetes (D) Ascomycetes
50. All protozoans are
(A) heterotrophic
(B) autotrophic
(C) parasitic
(D) either (A) or (C)

Page no. **4** to **157** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

Model Test Paper - 01

Time: 90 minutes

Total Marks: 360

Note: In section A, all questions are compulsory.

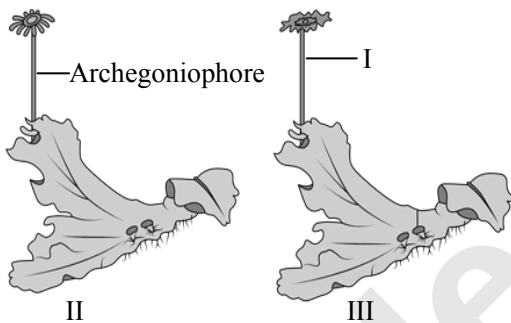
In section B, student needs to attend any 10 questions out of 15 questions.

Section – A (Biology – Botany)

- Regeneration as a method of asexual reproduction is observed in _____.
(A) *Ascaris* (B) *Planaria*
(C) Prawn (D) *Salmonella*
- Who gave the nomenclature according to which humans are called *Homo sapiens*?
(A) Darwin (B) Mendel
(C) Aristotle (D) Linnaeus
- Which of the following statement is NOT true for five kingdom system of classification?
(A) Unicellular eukaryotes were included in kingdom Protista.
(B) Fungi were included as subkingdom of kingdom Plantae.
(C) All prokaryotes were included in kingdom Monera.
(D) This system is based on criteria like cell structure, body organisation, mode of nutrition, etc.
- Single-celled eukaryotes are included in:
(A) Protista (B) Fungi
(C) Archaea (D) Monera
- Ulothrix* can be described as a
(A) non-motile colonial alga lacking zoospores.
(B) filamentous alga lacking flagellated reproductive stages.
(C) membranous alga producing zoospores.
(D) filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages.
- In a longitudinal section of a root, starting from the tip upward, the four zones occur in the following order:
(A) root cap, cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation
(B) root cap, cell division, cell maturation, cell enlargement
(C) cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation, root cap
(D) cell division, cell maturation, cell enlargement, root cap
- Keel is characteristic of the flowers of
(A) gulmohur (B) *Cassia*
(C) *Calotropis* (D) bean
- Find out the correct statement from the following.
(A) Root system of plant is positively geotropic.
(B) Stilt roots of *Rhizophora* help the plant to get oxygen for respiration.
(C) The cells found in the region of meristematic activity are thick walled and without protoplasm.
(D) In most of the dicotyledonous plant, radicle elongates to form secondary roots which bear lateral primary roots.
- Ground tissue includes
(A) all tissues external to endodermis
(B) all tissues except epidermis and vascular bundles
(C) epidermis and cortex
(D) all tissues internal to endodermis
- 70S type of ribosome shows two units whose sedimentation constants are
(A) 40S and 30S (B) 50S and 20S
(C) 50S and 30S (D) 60S and 20S
- Spindle fibre unite with which structure of chromosomes?
(A) Chromocentre (B) Chromomere
(C) Kinetochore (D) Centriole
- Protein molecules that form huge pores in the membranes of the plastids, mitochondria and some bacteria are called as
(A) Stomata (B) Porins
(C) Coherin (D) Suberins
- What did Engelmann observe from his prism experiments?
(A) Bacteria could not detect the sites of O₂ evolution.
(B) Bacteria released excess carbon dioxide in red and blue light.
(C) Bacteria accumulated due to increase in temperature caused by increase in oxygen concentration.
(D) Bacteria are accumulated towards red and blue light.
- In which one of the following processes CO₂ is NOT released?
(A) Aerobic respiration in plants
(B) Aerobic respiration in animals
(C) Alcoholic fermentation
(D) Lactate fermentation



15. Different kinds of structures are formed in plants while they follow different pathways in different phase of growth or in response to environment. What is this ability called?
 (A) Hydrophyllly (B) Plasticity
 (C) Homophylly (D) Heterophylly
16. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about process of sporulation in *Amoeba*?
 (A) During unfavourable condition, *Amoeba* forms a three layered hard covering (cyst) around itself.
 (B) The encyst *Amoeba* divides by multiple fission to produce pseudopodiospores.
 (C) The cyst wall of *Amoeba* burst to release spores which grow up into many *Amoeba*.
 (D) Sporulation occurs when favourable conditions return.
17. Identify I, II and III in the given figure of *Marchantia*.



	I	II	III
(A)	Antheridiophore	Staminode	Stamen
(B)	Female stalk	Female thallus	Male thallus
(C)	Antheridiophore	Female thallus	Male thallus
(D)	Male stalk	Male thallus	Female thallus

18. What is common between vegetative reproduction and apomixis?
 (A) Both are applicable to only dicot plants
 (B) Both bypass the flowering phase
 (C) Both occur round the year
 (D) Both produce progeny identical to the parent
19. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
 (A) Pollen germination and pollen tube growth are regulated by chemical components of pollen interacting with those of the pistil.
 (B) Some reptiles have also been reported as pollinators in some plant species.

- (C) Pollen grains of many species can germinate on the stigma of a flower, but only one pollen tube of the same species grows into the style.
 (D) Insects that consume pollen or nectar without bringing about pollination are called pollen/nectar robbers.

20. Complete the table by identifying I, II, III and IV with respect to characters and their contrasting traits considered by Mendel.

Characters	Contrasting Traits
Flower colour	Violet / I
Pod colour	II / Yellow
Pod shape	III / constricted
Seed shape	Round / IV

- (A) I –White; II – Green; III – Wrinkled; IV – Inflated
 (B) I – White; II – Green; III – Inflated; IV – Wrinkled
 (C) I – Yellow; II – Green; III – Inflated; IV – Irregular
 (D) I – White; II – Red; III – Terminal; IV – Wrinkled

21. Two alternative forms of a gene or alleles are located on _____
 (A) identical loci of the same chromosome
 (B) non-identical loci of the same chromosome
 (C) identical loci of homologous chromosomes
 (D) non-identical loci of homologous chromosomes
22. Given below are the steps of plant breeding programme (i – iv). Identify the missing step and select the CORRECT option.
 i. Evaluation and selection of parents.
 ii. Collection of germplasm.
 iii. Selection and testing of superior recombinants.
 iv. Release and commercialization of new varieties.
 (A) Cross pollinating to obtain homozygosity.
 (B) Application of fertilizer to obtain disease free progeny.
 (C) Collection and preservation of different progeny.
 (D) Cross hybridization of the selected parents to obtain the new variety of desired character.

23. A total of 168 pollen grains with 14 chromosomes in each pollen grain are released from a mature microsporangium. Mention the correct ratio of pollen mother cells, generative cells, vegetative cells and male gametes produced by the microsporangium.
 (A) 1:1:1:4 (B) 1:2:1:4
 (C) 1:4:4:8 (D) 2:1:1:4

Page no. **160** to **201** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

Topic Test - 01

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (B)
 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (B)
 21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (C)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (B) 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (D)
 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (B) 46. (B) 47. (B) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (A)

Topic Test - 02

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (B)
 11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D)
 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (D) 29. (D) 30. (A)
 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (D) 34. (A) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (A) 39. (D) 40. (C)
 41. (B) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (C) 46. (D) 47. (D) 48. (C) 49. (A) 50. (C)

Topic Test - 03

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (B)
 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (B) 20. (B)
 21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (C) 26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (C) 30. (A)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (D) 34. (C) 35. (D) 36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (A)
 41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (A) 45. (D) 46. (C) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (C)

Revision Test - 01

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (B)
 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (A)
 21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (C)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (D) 35. (D) 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (B)
 41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (D) 46. (D) 47. (A) 48. (C) 49. (A) 50. (A)

Topic Test - 04

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (A)
 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (D)
 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (D) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (B)
 31. (C) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (C) 36. (C) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (B)
 41. (B) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (B) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (B) 50. (A)

Topic Test - 05

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (B)
 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (D) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (A)
 21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (B)
 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (D) 36. (C) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (A)
 41. (D) 42. (D) 43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (B) 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (C) 50. (A)

Page no. **203** to **210** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

Topic Test - 01

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (C) | 25. (B) |
| 2. (C)
Viroids are infectious agents (free RNA lacking protein coat) that can cause infections like potato spindle tuber disease.
Viruses may have either DNA or RNA.
Mosaic formation in plants is a symptom of viral infection. | 26. (A) |
| 3. (B)
Felidae is a family, whereas the rest are orders. | 27. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 28. (D) |
| 5. (B) | 29. (C) |
| 6. (A) | 30. (C)
Mycoplasma can survive without oxygen. |
| 7. (C)
<i>Mangifera indica</i> – Sapindales (Order) | 31. (A) |
| 8. (B) | 32. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 33. (B)
Linnaeus developed the two kingdom system of classification (Plantae and Animalia) but did not distinguish between eukaryotes and prokaryotes. |
| 10. (B)
The mycelium of deuteromycetes is septate and branched. | 34. (C) |
| 11. (D) | 35. (B) |
| 12. (C) | 36. (B)
Some chlorophyll containing photosynthetic organisms like blue green algae and euglenoids are included under kingdom Monera and Protista. |
| 13. (A) | 37. (C) |
| 14. (A) | 38. (B) |
| 15. (D) | 39. (C) |
| 16. (C) | 40. (D) |
| 17. (A)
<i>Triticum</i> belong to the family Poaceae. | 41. (D) |
| 18. (D)
Heterotrophic bacteria belong to kingdom Monera. | 42. (A) |
| 19. (C) | 43. (C) |
| 20. (B) | 44. (B) |
| 21. (B) | 45. (B) |
| 22. (A) | 46. (B) |
| 23. (A) | 47. (B) |
| 24. (B) | 48. (B) |
| | 49. (B) |
| | 50. (A)
All protozoans are heterotrophic and they may be either parasitic or free-living. |

Topic Test - 02

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 2. (D) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (A) |



7. (B)
8. (D)
9. (B)
10. (B)
11. (D)
Oogamous – *Fucus*
12. (B)
13. (C)
14. (A)
All seed bearing plants follow diplontic life cycle pattern.
15. (A)
16. (D)
17. (C)
18. (D)
Mosses can reproduce by vegetative reproduction (fragmentation and budding).
19. (C)
20. (D)
The main plant body of bryophyte is haploid.
21. (C)
22. (B)
23. (B)
24. (B)
25. (C)
26. (C)
27. (D)
ii. *Ectocarpus* is a filamentous algae.
iii. *Laminaria* is attached to the substratum by a holdfast.
28. (D)
In gymnosperms, the seeds are not covered, i.e. they remain exposed.
The stems of *Cycas* are unbranched and possess pinnate leaves.
In *Cycas*, male cones and megasporophyll are borne on different trees.
29. (D)
The members of class Phaeophyceae are commonly called as brown algae and the major pigment in these algae is fucoxanthin. The members of class Rhodophyceae are commonly called as red algae and they show predominance of the red pigment - phycoerythrin in their body.
30. (A)
The plants *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* produce two kinds of spores. i.e. they are heterosporous.
31. (C)
32. (A)
33. (D)
Pteridophytes are further divided into four classes – Psilopsida, Lycopsida, Sphenopsida and Pteropsida. *Equisetum* is included under class Sphenopsida.
34. (A)
Ginkgo, *Cycas* and *Pinus* are gymnosperms and *Eucalyptus* is an angiosperm.
35. (A)
36. (A)
37. (D)
i. Bryophytes show alteration of generation.
ii. The plant body of bryophytes is more differentiated than that of algae.
iii. Vascular tissues are absent in bryophytes.
38. (A)
39. (D)
40. (C)
41. (B)
42. (D)
43. (B)
44. (A)
45. (C)
46. (D)
47. (D)
48. (C)
49. (A)
In angiosperms, microsporangium does not form a part of embryo sac.
50. (C)

Topic Test - 03

1. (B)
2. (C)
In poriferans, ostia controls entry of water. Water goes out of the body through osculum.
3. (D)
Sponges have cellular level organization.
4. (C)

Page no. **213** to **258** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

**Model Test Paper - 01****Section – A (Biology – Botany)**

1. (B)
2. (D)
3. (B)
In five kingdom system of classification, fungi were placed in a separate kingdom i.e. Kingdom fungi.
4. (A)
5. (D)
6. (A)
7. (D)
8. (A)
Pneumatophores in *Rhizophora* help the plant to get oxygen for respiration.
The cells found in the region of meristematic activity are thin walled and with dense protoplasm.
In most of the dicotyledonous plant, radicle elongates to form primary root which bear lateral secondary roots.
9. (B)
10. (C)
11. (C)
12. (B)
13. (D)
14. (D)
15. (B)
16. (A)
In *Amoeba*, sporulation occurs when favourable conditions are return. Encystation or cyst formation occurs during unfavourable conditions. Thus cyst formation is not a part of sporulation.
17. (C)
18. (D)
19. (C)
Only the pollens belonging to same species germinate on the stigma of a flower.
20. (B)
21. (C)
22. (D)
23. (C)
Total number of pollen grains: 168

Thus number of pollen mother cells: $168/4=42$
Each pollen grain contains 1 Vegetative cell and one generative cell.

Thus, total number of vegetative cell is 168 and total number of generative cell is 168.

Each generative cell undergoes mitosis to form 2 male gametes.

Thus, total number of male gametes produced from 168 pollen grains will be 336.

Thus, the correct ratio of pollen mother cells, generative cells, vegetative cells and male gametes produced by the microsporangium will be 1:4:4:8 (42:168:168:336).

24. (D)
25. (D)
26. (B)
27. (A)
28. (A)
29. (D)
30. (B)
31. (B)
32. (A)
In parasitism, only one species is benefited and the interaction is detrimental to the other species. Hence the sign, '+', '-'
33. (A)
34. (A)
Fragmentation is the first step of decomposition, which involves breakdown of detritus into small fragments by detritivores like earthworm.
35. (D)

Section – B (Biology : Botany)

36. (D)
37. (C)
38. (B)
39. (C)
40. (B)
Leghaemoglobin acts as an oxygen scavenger.
41. (B)
42. (D)
43. (C)
44. (D)
45. (D)



46. (C)
Integument is a diploid cell
 $\therefore 2n = 2 \times 14 = 28$
Antipodal cells are haploid
 $\therefore n = 14$
Embryo is diploid $\therefore 2n = 2 \times 14 = 28$
Endosperm is triploid $\therefore 3n = 3 \times 14 = 42$
Nucellus is diploid $\therefore 2n = 2 \times 14 = 28$
47. (B)
In the given example, the ratio between adenine and thymine, and guanine and cytosine is not constant and equal. Hence, it is a ssDNA.
48. (B)
49. (C)
50. (B)
During carbon cycle considerable amount of carbon is released through respiratory activities whereas in phosphorus cycle there is no respiratory release of phosphorus into the atmosphere.

Section - A (Biology : Zoology)

51. (B)
52. (D)
53. (B)
54. (B)
55. (C)
56. (B)
57. (A)
58. (B)
59. (C)
60. (B)
61. (D)
62. (B)
63. (B)
64. (C)
65. (A)
On high altitudes, O_2 level decreases and more RBCs are produced to compensate low oxygen availability.
66. (C)
67. (C)
68. (A)
69. (C)
70. (B)

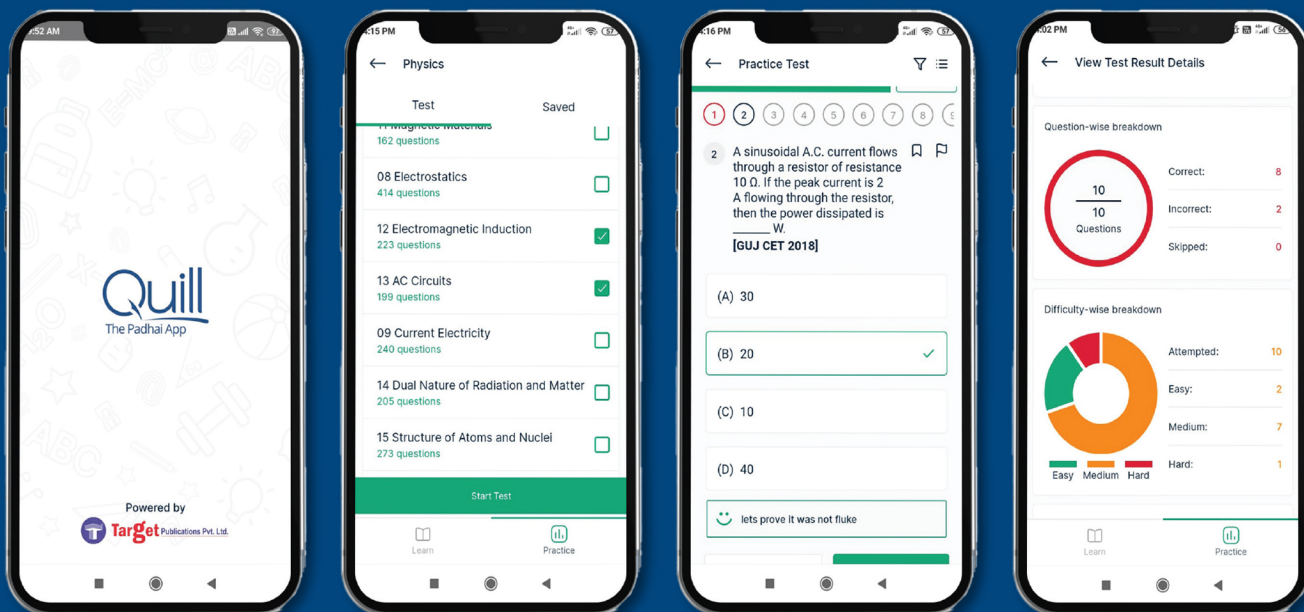
71. (D)
Autonomic nervous system regulates and co-ordinates involuntary activities like heart beating, homeostasis, body temperature, breathing, gut peristalsis and secretion of glands.
72. (A)
73. (A)
Glucagon – Alpha cells (source)
74. (B)
75. (C)
76. (B)
77. (A)
78. (A)
79. (B)
80. (D)
'S' is the middle piece of the sperm contains numerous mitochondria that produce energy for sperm motility.
81. (C)
82. (A)
Vaccination does not prevent the entry of concerned pathogenic germs into the body. But, it increases the body capacity to resist the adverse effects of the pathogen by stimulating the body to produce a spurt of required antibodies.
83. (D)
84. (A)
DNA is negatively charged molecule and is loaded on the gel at the cathode and forced to move towards the anode under an electric field through a matrix.
DNA fragments travel along the surface of the gel whose concentration affects the movement of DNA.
DNA can be visualized only after staining with a compound like ethidium bromide followed by exposure to UV radiation.
85. (A)

Section - B (Biology : Zoology)

86. (B)
87. (D)
Figure i – Tapeworm; Figure ii – *Aurelia*
Figure iii – Octopus; Figure iv – Scorpion
(i) – Tapeworm does not have specialized structures for respiration, (iv) – Scorpion respire through book lungs. (ii) – Jellyfish shows radial symmetry, (iii) – Octopus shows bilateral symmetry;



Give your exam preparation the technology boost!
Solve MCQs of this book on Quill – The Padhai App



Subject-wise & Course-wise subscription
options starting from ₹ 399/-

Available for MHT-CET, NEET & JEE

- Practice chapter-wise & full syllabus MCQs in test format
- Get instant verification of your answer
- Detailed analysis of every test on completion
- Option to save questions for future reference



Scan QR Code
to download
the app

Visit Our Website

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.
Transforming lives through learning.

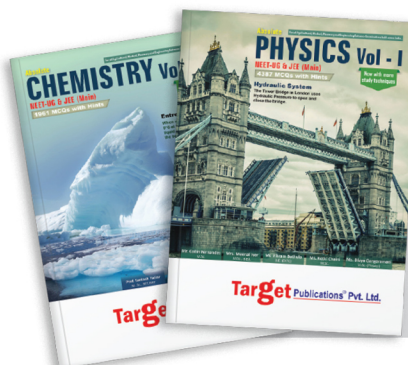
Address:

2nd floor, Aroto Industrial Premises CHS,
Above Surya Eye Hospital, 63-A, P. K. Road,
Mulund (W), Mumbai 400 080

Tel: 88799 39712 / 13 / 14 / 15

Website: www.targetpublications.org

Email: mail@targetpublications.org



Explore our range of
NEET & JEE Books

