

CAREERS 360

TEST **Series**

NEET UG 2025

Zoology

Mock Test

Contents

About the Ebook	3
Mock test	4
Other Useful Resources for NEET 2025:	46
○ Biology Topics for NEET and Its Branches	
○ Botany and Zoology Chapter-wise Study Material (Tabular form)	
○ Most Scoring Concepts for NEET	
○ NEET Previous 10 Years Questions with Detailed Solutions (2015 - 2024)	
○ NEET Mock Test	

About The eBook

Prepare to excel in the Zoology section of NEET 2025 with our Zoology Mock Test Ebook! This mock test is designed to cover all critical zoology topics, including Human Physiology, Reproductive Health, Genetics, Evolution, and Animal Kingdom. With a diverse set of questions, this ebook helps you evaluate your understanding, improve your speed, and refine your answering strategy. Simulating the real exam pattern, this mock test offers a blend of conceptual, factual, and analytical questions, ensuring comprehensive practice. By tackling these well-structured questions, you can enhance your problem-solving skills, boost your confidence, and perform your best in the actual exam.

Mock Test

Q. 1 The ciliated columnar epithelial cells in humans are known to occur in:

Option 1:

eustachian tube and stomach lining

Option 2:

bronchioles and fallopian tubes

Option 3:

bile duct and oesophagus

Option 4:

fallopian tubes and urethra

Correct Answer:

bronchioles and fallopian tubes

Solution:

As we learnt in

Ciliated epithelium -

Single layer of columnar or cuboidal cells bearing cilia on their surface.

- Contains goblet cells (secretory cells) in some locations.

- wherein

Locations - Upper respiratory tract, uterine (fallopian) tube, uterus, paranasal sinuses, ventricles of brain & spinal central canal (ependyma).

Functions - Moves mucous and other substances by ciliary action, movement of gametes.

Ciliated epithelium is usually found in the respiratory tract, fallopian tubes

Q. 2 The type of muscles present in our:

Option 1:

Heart are involuntary and unstriated smooth muscles

Option 2:

intestine are striated and involuntary

Option 3:

thigh are striated and voluntary

Option 4:

upper arm are smooth muscle fibres fusiform in shape

Correct Answer:

thigh are striated and voluntary

Solution:

As we learnt in

Skeletal Muscles -

They are striped or striated and voluntary muscles.

-

Q. 3 Which one of the following structures in *Pheretima* is correctly matched with its function?

Option 1:

Clitellum-secretes cocoon

Option 2:

Gizzard-absorbs digested food

Option 3:

Setae-defence against predators

Option 4:

Typhlosole-storage of extra nutrients

Correct Answer:

Clitellum-secretes cocoon

Solution:

As we learnt in

Clitellum in earthworm -

Glandular tissue clitellum (cingulum), presents 14-16 segments, forming a thick girdle.

- wherein

The gland secretes mucus and albumin and form cocoon.

Q. 4 Which of the following features is used to identify a male cockroach from a female cockroach ?

Option 1:

Forewings with darker tegmina

Option 2:

Presence of caudal styles

Option 3:

Presence of a boat shaped sternum on the 9th abdominal segment

Option 4:

Presence of anal cerci

Correct Answer:

Presence of caudal styles

Solution:

As we learnt in

Anal Styles -

In male, the 9th sternite (segment) bears a pair of spine like anal styles, which are absent in female and are used to differentiate between male and female.

- wherein

Additionally male cockroaches have long antennae than female.

Males bear a pair of short, thread like anal styles which are absent in females. Anal/caudal styles arise from 9th abdominal segment in male cockroach.

Q. 5 What is the location of troponin in the process of muscle contraction?

Option 1:

Attached to myosin filament

Option 2:

Attached to tropomyosin

Option 3:

Attached to myosin cross bridge

Option 4:

Attached to *T*- tubule

Correct Answer:

Attached to tropomyosin

Solution:

Mechanism of Muscle Contraction -

- Mechanism of muscle contraction is best explained by the **sliding filament theory** which states that contraction of a muscle fibre takes place by the sliding of the thin filaments over the thick filaments.
- Muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by the central nervous system (CNS) via a motor neuron.
- A motor neuron along with the muscle fibres connected to it constitute a motor unit.
- The junction between a motor neuron and the sarcolemma of the muscle fibre is called the neuromuscular junction or motor-end plate.
- A neural signal reaching this junction releases a neurotransmitter (Acetylcholine) which generates an action potential in the sarcolemma.
- This spreads through the muscle fibre and causes the release of calcium ions into the sarcoplasm.
- Increase in Ca^{++} level leads to the binding of calcium with a subunit of troponin on actin filaments and thereby remove the masking of active sites for myosin.
- Utilising the energy from ATP hydrolysis, the myosin head now binds to the exposed active sites on actin to form a cross bridge.
- This pulls the attached actin filaments towards the centre of 'A' band.
- The 'Z' line attached to the actins are also pulled inwards thereby causing a shortening of the sarcomere, i.e., contraction.
- It is clear from the above steps, that during shortening of the muscle, i.e., contraction, the 'I' bands get reduced, whereas the 'A' bands retain the length.
- The myosin, releasing the ADP and P_i goes back to its relaxed state.
- A new ATP binds and the cross-bridge is broken.
- The ATP is hydrolysed by the myosin head and the cycle of cross-bridge formation and breakage is repeated causing further sliding.
- The process continues till the Ca^{++} ions are pumped back to the sarcoplasmic cisternae resulting in the masking of actin filaments.
- This causes the return of 'Z' lines back to their original position, i.e., relaxation.
- Since ATP is essential for muscular contraction, ADP produced needs to be converted back to ATP immediately. This is achieved in the muscles by the presence of another high energy compound called creatine phosphate.
- ADP combines with creatine phosphate to produce ATP and creatinine.

In the process of muscle contraction, troponin is attached to tropomyosin. Hence the correct option is b.

Q. 6 Statements about the mechanism of muscle contraction are given below

- I.* Acetylcholine is released when the neural signal reaches the motor end plate
- II.* Muscle contraction is initiated by a signal sent by CNS via a sensory neuron
- III.* During muscle contraction isotropic band gets elongated
- IV.* Repeated activation of the muscles can lead to lactic acid accumulation

Identify the correct statements

Option 1:

I and IV

Option 2:

I and III

Option 3:

II and III

Option 4:

I, II and III

Option 5:

I and II

Correct Answer:

I and IV

Solution:

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- Since ATP is essential for muscular contraction, ADP produced needs to be converted back to ATP immediately. This is achieved in the muscles by the presence of another high energy compound called creatine phosphate.
- ADP combines with creatine phosphate to produce ATP and creatinine.

The correct statements are

Acetylcholine is released when the neural signal reaches the motor end plate

Repeated activation of the muscles can lead to lactic acid accumulation

Hence the correct option is a I and IV

Q. 7 The junction between a motor neuron and the sarcolemma of the muscle

Option 1:

Motor unit

Option 2:

Motor junction

Option 3:

Motor end plate

Option 4:

Motor junction

Correct Answer:

Motor end plate

Solution:

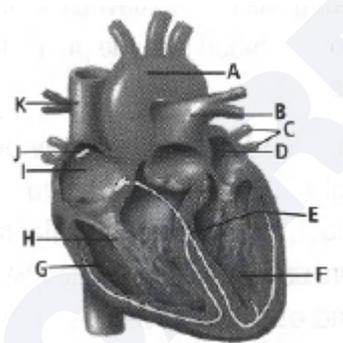
Mechanism of Muscle Contraction -

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- The process continues till the Ca^{++} ions are pumped back to the sarcoplasmic cisternae resulting in the masking of actin filaments.
- This causes the return of 'Z' lines back to their original position, i.e., relaxation.
- Since ATP is essential for muscular contraction, ADP produced needs to be converted back to ATP immediately. This is achieved in the muscles by the presence of another high energy compound called creatine phosphate.
- ADP combines with creatine phosphate to produce ATP and creatinine.

The junction between a motor neuron and the sarcolemma of the muscle fibre is called the neuromuscular junction or motor-end plate. Hence, the correct option is c, motor end plate

- Q. 8** The given figure shows the vertical section of human heart. Identify the parts labelled as A to K.



Option 1:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A- Aorta, | B- Pulmonary vein, |
| C- Pulmonary arteries, | D- Left ventricle, |
| E- Semilunar valves, | F- Left auricle, |
| G- Right auricle, | H- Superior vena cava, |
| I- Right ventricle, | J- Tricuspid valves, |
| K- Inferior vena cava | |

Option 2:

A- Aorta,
 C- Pulmonary veins,
 E- Bundle of His,
 G- Right ventricle,
 I- Right auricle,
 K-Vena cava

B-Pulmonary artery,
 D- Left auricle,
 F- Left ventricle,
 H- Chordae tendineae,
 J- Sino-atrial node,

Option 3:

A- Aorta,
 C- inferior vena cava,
 E- Bundle of His,
 G- Left auricle,
 I- Right ventricle,
 K-Pulmonary artery

B-Superior vena cava,
 D- Right ventricle,
 F- Right auricle,
 H- Pulmonary vein,
 J- Sino-atrial node,

Option 4:

A- Aorta,
 C- inferior vena cava,
 E- Semilunar valves,
 G- Right auricle,
 I- Right ventricle,
 K-Pulmonary vein

B- Superior vena cava,
 D- Left ventricle,
 F- Left auricle,
 H- Pulmonary artery,
 J- Tricuspid valves,

Correct Answer:

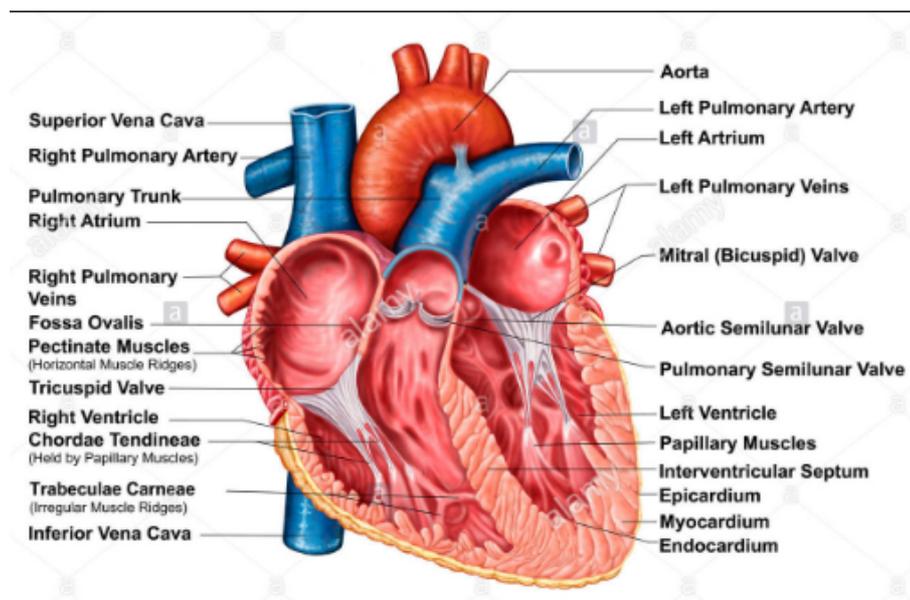
A- Aorta,
 C- Pulmonary veins,
 E- Bundle of His,
 G- Right ventricle,
 I- Right auricle,
 K-Vena cava

B-Pulmonary artery,
 D- Left auricle,
 F- Left ventricle,
 H- Chordae tendineae,
 J- Sino-atrial node,

Solution:

Structure of heart -

Atria and ventricles



- wherein

Our heart has four chambers, two relatively small upper chambers called atria and two larger lower chambers called ventricles.

The correct labelling is:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A- Aorta, | B-Pulmonary artery, |
| C- Pulmonary veins, | D- Left auricle, |
| E- Bundle of His, | F- Left ventricle, |
| G- Right ventricle, | H- Chordae tendineae, |
| I- Right auricle, | J- Sino-atrial node, |
| K-Vena cava | |

Q. 9 Right, and left atria are separated by means of a thin septum called the

Option 1:

Interventricular septum

Option 2:

Left auriculoventricular septum

Option 3:

Interatrial septum

Option 4:

Right auriculo ventricular septum

Correct Answer:

Interatrial septum

Solution:**Atria**

- This part is vertically divisible into right and left atria having thin walls
- The left atria is smaller than the right atria
- Each atria possess an appendage called auricle which increases the surface area of atrium.
- Each atria extends behind into a swollen flap i.e. the auricular appendix. it slightly covers the ventricle of each side
- Right, and left atria are separated by means of a thin septum called the interatrial septum or interauricular septum to prevent the mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.
- An oval depression called fossa ovalis is found in the right atrium of the heart, at the level of the interatrial septum.
- The fossa ovalis is the remnant of a thin fibrous sheet that covers the foramen ovale during foetal development.
- The internal lining of the atrial wall forms a network of low muscular ridges called musculi pectinati
- The superior vena cava, inferior vena cava and coronary sinus open into the right atrium
- Superior vena cava carries blood from the body's upper region while inferior vena cava carries blood from the body's lower region -
- Coronary sinus carries the majority of blood from the heart itself
- Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood while left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the lungs (through two pairs of pulmonary veins)

Right, and left atria are separated by means of a thin septum called the interatrial septum or interauricular septum to prevent the mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood. Hence, the correct answer is option c.

Q. 10 ____ stated mutation theory w.r.t. the course of an evolution

Option 1:

Wallace

Option 2:

Darwin

Option 3:

Vries

Option 4:

Miller

Correct Answer:

Vries

Solution:

As we have already discussed in Evolution of Life Forms: A Theory -

Hugo de Vries stated that mutations are responsible for evolution. Hence the correct option is (c).

Q. 11 Most of the fossils are found under which type of rock?

Option 1:

Sedimentary rock

Option 2:

Metamorphic rock

Option 3:

Igneous rock

Option 4:

None of these

Correct Answer:

Sedimentary rock

Solution:

As we have learned in Evidence of Organic Evolution: Paleontological Evidence -

Fossils are the remains, traces and impression of past organisms found in rock of different ages and can be found in sedimentary rocks. Different-aged rock sediments contain fossils of different life-forms who probably died during the formation of the particular sediment.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Q. 12 The preserved fossil remains of Archaeopteryx shows that

Option 1:

It was a flying reptile in the triassic period

Option 2:

Reptiles gave rise to birds during the jurassic period

Option 3:

It was flying reptile from the permian period

Option 4:

Reptiles gave rise to birds during the Permian period.

Correct Answer:

Reptiles gave rise to birds during the Permian period.

Solution:

As we have already discussed in Evidence of Organic Evolution: Paleontological Evidence -

The first preserved fossil remains were found of Archaeopteryx. It was discovered in 1861. Archaeopteryx contains morphological traits similar to dinosaurian traits such as scales on the neck, a jointed tail, the grasping fingers on the wings, hollow bones and flight feathers. Hence, the correct option is (d).

Q. 13 Most abundant lipid in a cell membrane is

Option 1:

Phospholipids

Option 2:

Sphingolipids

Option 3:

Glycolipids

Option 4:

All of these

Correct Answer:

Phospholipids

Solution:

As we have learned

Lipids as Biomacromolecules -

Lipids weights do not exceed 800 Da, but are still considered as biomacromolecules along with proteins, nucleic acids and polysaccharides.

-

Palsma membrane is composed of phospholipids

Q. 14 A fatty acid having double in the hydrocarbon chain is said to be

Option 1:

Saturated

Option 2:

Unsaturated

Option 3:

Hydrophilic

Option 4:

All of these

Correct Answer:

Unsaturated

Solution:

Lipids and Fatty Acids

- Different fatty acids have different length, degree of unsaturation (number of double bonds) and properties such as melting point, fluidity etc.
- The length of the fatty acids determines their melting point. As the length increases, the melting point increases.
- Fatty acids are amphipathic molecules, that is, they have both hydrophilic (carboxylic acid) and hydrophobic (hydrocarbon) component.
- But they are largely non-polar (hydrophobic) due to large hydrocarbon chains.
- If there are only single bonds between neighbouring carbons in the hydrocarbon chain, the fatty acid is said to be saturated.

When the hydrocarbon chain contains a double bond, the fatty acid is said to be unsaturated. For example, Oleic acid.

Q. 15 Find the wrong match:

Option 1:

Primary metabolite - Anthocyanins

Option 2:

Primary metabolite - Ribose

Option 3:

Secondary metabolite - Gums

Option 4:

Primary metabolite - Tryptophan

Correct Answer:

Primary metabolite - Anthocyanins

Solution:

Primary and Secondary Metabolites

- The term metabolite applies to a small molecule which is either an intermediate or product of metabolism.
- Primary metabolites are organic compounds that are directly involved in the development process of an organism.
- They are found in all animals and plants cells.
- They play roles in the physiological processes.
- For example, amino acids, sugars etc. are primary examples
- Secondary metabolites basically occur in fungal, plant and microbial cells.
- They are not directly involved in metabolic activities and perform assistive functions.
- For example, alkaloids prevent the parasitic attack, flavonoids attract pollinators, involved in UV filtration, symbiotic nitrogen fixation and floral pigmentation.
- Other examples include oils, rubber, gums, latex etc.

-

Anthocyanins are secondary metabolites.

Q. 16 Find the wrong match

Option 1:

Primary metabolite - Ribose

Option 2:

Protein - Insulin

Option 3:

Secondary metabolite - Anthocyanins

Option 4:

Cellulose - Heteropolymer

Correct Answer:

Cellulose - Heteropolymer

Solution:

As we have learned

Primary Metabolites -

All the cell that have biomolecules that are organic in nature including amino acids, sugar etc. are called primary metabolites.

-

Cellulose is a homopolymer

Q. 17 From the following groups , select the one which has only secondary metabolites

Option 1:

Arbrin , cellulose , originine , tyrosine

Option 2:

Glycine , gums , serine , diterpenes

Option 3:

Carotenoids , phenylalanine , curcumin , rubber

Option 4:

Conclavin-A , Morphine , Codenine , Vinblastin

Correct Answer:

Conclavin-A , Morphine , Codenine , Vinblastin

Solution:

As we have learned

Secondary Metabolites -

All the cells (like plant fungal and microbial), that contain compounds other than the primary metabolites eg: alkaloids, flavonoids, rubber, essential oils, scents, gums, etc, are called secondary metabolites.

-

In all other options amino acids are present which is a primary metabolite

Q. 18 Vasa efferentia are the ducts leading from

Option 1:

testicular lobules to rete testis

Option 2:

rete testis to Epididymis

Option 3:

vas deferens to the epididymis

Option 4:

epididymis to urethra

Correct Answer:

rete testis to Epididymis

Solution:

Sperms flow from Seminiferous tubules to Tubuli recti to Rete testes to Vasa efferens to Epididymis to Vasa deferens

Hence correct answer is 2

Q. 19 Seminal plasma in human males is rich in:

Option 1:

fructose and calcium

Option 2:

glucose and calcium

Option 3:

DNA and testosterone

Option 4:

ribose and potassium

Correct Answer:

fructose and calcium

Solution:

As we learnt in

Male accessory glands -

The male accessory glands include paired seminal vesicles, a prostate and paired bulbourethral glands.

- wherein

Secretions of these glands constitute the seminal plasma which is rich in fructose, calcium and certain enzymes. The secretions of bulbourethral glands also helps in the lubrication of the penis.

Q. 20 The part of fallopian tube closest to the ovary is

Option 1:

isthmus

Option 2:

infundibulum

Option 3:

cervix

Option 4:

ampulla

Correct Answer:

infundibulum

Solution:

As we discussed in concept

Working of female accessory ducts -

Each fallopian tube is about 10-12 cm long and extends from the periphery of each ovary to the uterus, the part closer to the ovary is the funnel-shaped infundibulum. The edges of the infundibulum possess finger-like projections called fimbriae, which help in the collection of the ovum after ovulation. The infundibulum leads to a wider part of the oviduct called ampulla. The last part of the oviduct, the isthmus has a narrow lumen and it joins the uterus.

-

Q. 21 Bohr's effect is

Option 1:

The effect of carbon dioxide and pH on the oxygen dissociation curve

Option 2:

The effect of temperature on oxygen dissociation curve

Option 3:

The effect of substrate concentration on oxygen dissociation curve

Option 4:

The effect of oxygen and pH on oxygen dissociation curve

Correct Answer:

The effect of carbon dioxide and pH on the oxygen dissociation curve

Solution:

Bohr's Effect on Oxygen Dissociation Curve -

- The effect of carbon dioxide and pH on the oxygen dissociation curve is called the Bohr's effect.
- CO_2 is a major by-product of cellular metabolism.
- It is a nonpolar molecule and so it does not dissolve in the blood.
- To increase its solubility, carbonic anhydrase converts the CO_2 into carbonic acid in the presence of water.
- Carbonic acid is a weak acid and it dissociates into bicarbonate and hydrogen ions that are soluble in blood.
- As the concentration of hydrogen ions increases in the blood, the pH becomes acidic, affecting the oxygen binding with haemoglobin.
- Hydrogen ions bind to the haemoglobin at an allosteric site and the curve shifts to the right.

Thus, the effect of carbon dioxide and pH on the oxygen dissociation curve is called the Bohr's effect. Hence the correct option is a

Q. 22 When hydrogen ions bind to the hemoglobin at an allosteric site, the oxygen dissociation curve shifts to

Option 1:

Left

Option 2:

Right

Option 3:

Do not show any change

Option 4:

First moves to left and then right

Correct Answer:

Right

Solution:

Bohr's Effect on Oxygen Dissociation Curve -

- The effect of carbon dioxide and pH on the oxygen dissociation curve is called the Bohr's effect.
- CO_2 is a major by-product of cellular metabolism.
- It is a nonpolar molecule and so it does not dissolve in the blood.
- To increase its solubility, carbonic anhydrase converts the CO_2 into carbonic acid in the presence of water.
- Carbonic acid is a weak acid and it dissociates into bicarbonate and hydrogen ions that are soluble in blood.
- As the concentration of hydrogen ions increases in the blood, the pH becomes acidic, affecting the oxygen binding with haemoglobin.
- Hydrogen ions bind to the haemoglobin at an allosteric site and the curve shifts to the right.

Hence the correct option is right

Q. 23 The part of nephron involved in active reabsorption of sodium is

Option 1:

distal convoluted tubule

Option 2:

proximal convoluted tubule

Option 3:

Bowman's capsule

Option 4:

descending limb of Henle's loop

Correct Answer:

proximal convoluted tubule

Solution:

As we have learnt in:

Tubular Reabsorption in PCT:

- About 65% of the reabsorption occurs in the PCT.
- Glucose, amino acids, vitamins, hormones, sodium, potassium, chlorides, phosphates, bicarbonates, much of water and urea from the filtrate are absorbed.
- Sulphates and creatinine are not reabsorbed.
- Sodium and potassium are reabsorbed by the primary active transport.
- Glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed by the secondary active transport.
- Water is reabsorbed by osmosis.

Therefore, Sodium reabsorption occurs through tubular reabsorption in proximal and distal convoluted tubules only. The proximal convoluted tubule is involved in active reabsorption of sodium into the peritubular capillary network and passive flow of water flows. It accounts for 67% of sodium reabsorption. DCT reabsorption of sodium is also an active process but is under hormonal regulation i.e., conditional response.

Hence, the correct answer is 'proximal convoluted tubule'

-

Q. 24 Which one of the following options gives the **correct** categorisation of six animals according to the type of nitrogenous wastes (A,B,C), they give out?

A	B	C
AMMONOTELIC	UREOTELIC	URICOTELIC

Option 1:

Frog, Lizards	Aquatic Amphibia, Humans	Cockroach, Pigeon
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Option 2:

Aquatic Amphibia	Frog, Humans	Pigeon,Lizards Cockroach
---------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Option 3:

Aquatic Amphibia	Cockroach, Humans	Frog,Pigeon, Lizards
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Option 4:

Pigeon, Humans	Aquatic, Amphibia, Lizards	Cockroach, Frog
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Correct Answer:

Aquatic Amphibia	Frog, Humans	Pigeon,Lizards Cockroach
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Solution:

As we learnt in

Ureotelic Animals -

Terrestrial adaptation necessitated the production of lesser toxic nitrogenous wastes like urea and uric acid for conservation of water.

- wherein

Mammals, many terrestrial amphibians and marine fishes mainly excrete urea and are called ureotelic animals.

Q. 25 Which of the following is correct about HIV, hepatitis B , gonorrhoea and AIDS

Option 1:

AIDS is STD whereas others are not.

Option 2:

Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial.

Option 3:

HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.

Option 4:

Hepatitis B is eradicated completely whereas others are not.

Correct Answer:

HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.

Solution:

- HIV is a pathogen
- Others are diseases
- Hence answer is c

Q. 26 STDs like Candidiasis can be treated with ____ medicines whereas, Chlamydiasis can be treated with ____.

Option 1:

Antibiotics , antifungal

Option 2:

Antifungal , Antibiotics

Option 3:

Both diseases can be treated with Antibiotics

Option 4:

Both diseases can be treated with antifungal

Correct Answer:

Antifungal , Antibiotics

Solution:

As discussed in STDs caused by Chlamydia, Fungus & Protozoa -

- **Disease:** Chlamydiasis
 - **Pathogen:** *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - **Symptoms:**
 - Urethritis epididymitis - unilateral scrotal pain, tenderness and swelling
 - Cervicitis
 - Inflammation of fallopian tubes
 - Proctitis - rectal pain with mucus & occasional bleeding
 - **Diagnosis:**
 - Diagnosis is made through clinical symptoms, gram staining of discharge, antigen detection and nucleic acid hybridization
 - **Transmission:**
 - Through sexual contact
 - **Incubation Period:** 1 week
 - **Treatment:**
 - Can be treated with antibiotics
-
- **Disease:** Candidiasis
 - **Pathogen:** *Candida albicans*
 - **Symptoms:**
 - Females with yeast infections experience painful inflammation of the vagina often with thick discharge
 - Males may develop a painful inflammation of urethra
 - **Transmission:**
 - Through sexual contact
 - **Treatment:**
 - Through antifungal medicines

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Q. 27 Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement1:Trichomoniasis is caused by Trichomonas vaginalis

Statement2: In females, it causes vaginitis, vaginal discharge ,burning sensation , urethritis, epididymitis and prostatitis

Option 1:

Both statements 1 and 2 are correct and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.

Option 2:

Both statements are correct but statement 2 is an incorrect explanation of statement 1.

Option 3:

Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.

Option 4:

Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:

Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.

Solution:

As discussed in STDs caused by Chlamydia, Fungus & Protozoa -

Trichomoniasis is caused by Trichomonas vaginalis

Symptoms:

- In females, it causes vaginitis, vaginal discharge and burning sensation
- In males, it causes urethritis, epididymitis and prostatitis

Hence the correct option is (c).

Q. 28 Match the following w.r.t infertility in males and females

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Anovulation | a. male is unable to erect and penetrate the penis into the vagina of the female |
| 2. Impotency | b. causes defective spermatogenesis. |
| 3. Cryptorchidism | c. Absence of formation of corpus luteum |
| 4. Alcoholism | d. It is a condition in which testes are unable to descend in scrotal sacs and so sperms are not produced. |

Option 1:

1.d.,2.a.,3.b.,4.c.

Option 2:

1.d.,2.c.,3.a.,4.b.

Option 3:

1.c.,2.a.,3.d.,4.b.

Option 4:

1.a.,2.d.,3.c.,4.b.

Correct Answer:

1.c.,2.a.,3.d.,4.b.

Solution:**Infertility in Males:**

- Cryptorchidism: It is a condition in which testes are unable to descend in scrotal sacs and so sperms are not produced.
- Alcoholism causes defective spermatogenesis.
- Thyroid dysfunction
- Impotency: the male is unable to erect and penetrate the penis into the vagina of the female
- Gonadotropin deficiency
- Immotile cilia - sperms are unable to move from the vagina to the upper portion of the genital tract of the female

Infertility in Females:

- Anovulation: Absence of formation of corpus luteum.
- Defective growth of uterus and vagina.
- Chronic cervicitis, presence of anti-sperm antibody, elongation of the cervix.
- Fertilization and implantation failure.
- Ectopic pregnancy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Q. 29 The process of separation and purification of expressed protein falls under

Option 1:

Bioprocessing

Option 2:

Upstream processing

Option 3:

Postproduction processing

Option 4:

Downstream processing

Correct Answer:

Downstream processing

Solution:

As discussed in Downstream Processing -

The process of separation and purification of expressed protein falls under downstream processing. In this process, a whole range of biochemical separation and purification techniques are used such as chromatography or distillation. Hence, the correct option is (d).

Q. 30 Stirred-tank bioreactors have been designed for

Option 1:

purification of product

Option 2:

addition of preservatives to the product

Option 3:

availability of oxygen throughout the process

Option 4:

ensuring anaerobic conditions in the culture vessel

Correct Answer:

availability of oxygen throughout the process

Solution:

As we learnt in

Bioreactors -

Bioreactors are stirrer cylindrical tanks. The stirrer provides movement, even mixing and O₂ availability throughout the bioreaction.

- wherein

Bioreactors can be 100 to 1000. It is for large production.

Bioreactors are used for mixing and O₂ availability throughout the bioreaction.

Q. 31 Which of the following is not a component of downstream processing?

Option 1:

Separation

Option 2:

Purification

Option 3:

Preservation

Option 4:

Expression

Correct Answer:

Expression

Solution:

As we learnt in

Downstream Processing involves extraction, separation, purification and preservation of the biotechnological products. Downstream Processing doesn't involve the expression of proteins.

Hence, the correct answer is 'expression'

Q. 32 Which of the following restriction enzymes produces blunt ends?

Option 1:*Sal I***Option 2:***Eco RV***Option 3:***Xho I***Option 4:***Hind III***Correct Answer:***Eco RV***Solution:**

The restriction site of Eco RV is GAT₁ATC and it produces blunt ends.

$$5' - GAT \text{ ATC} - 3'$$

$$3' - CAT \text{ TAG} - 5'$$

Restriction enzymes are the special enzymes which can recognise sites in the DNA sequences and make a cut at these sites. Restriction enzymes cut the DNA in middle leaving blunt ends on the DNA or staggered cuts are made that leave sticky ends with 5' or 3' overhangs.

Hence, the correct answer is 'Eco Rv'

Q. 33 Which of the following is a restriction endonuclease?

Option 1:

Hind II

Option 2:

Protease

Option 3:

DNase I

Option 4:

RNase

Correct Answer:

Hind II

Solution:

As we learnt in

Restriction Endonuclease -

These enzymes cleave DNA only within or near the specific base sequence. These sequences are called as recognition sites. They are of three types RE- I, RE-II and RE-III.

- wherein

1st Restriction enzyme (Hind II) was used in RDT.

Hind II are restriction endonuclease because they cleave DNA at specific sequence within DNA strand.

Q. 34 What is the third line of defense in the immune system?

Option 1:

Lymphocytes like B- and T-cells

Option 2:

Physical barriers like the skin and antiviral compounds it produces

Option 3:

Macrophages and dendrites

Option 4:

Interferon proteins that induce fever

Correct Answer:

Lymphocytes like B- and T-cells

Solution:

As learnt in Immune Response & Lines of Defence -

There are three lines of defence in the body:

- First line of defence: It includes physical barriers and physiological barriers of innate immunity.
- Second line of defence: It includes cellular barriers and cytokine barriers of innate immunity
- Third line of defence: It includes acquired immunity.

Since, B- and T-cells are the components of acquired immunity, they form the third line of defence.

Hence, the correct answer is option a.

Q. 35 'Booster response' is a feature of

Option 1:

Primary immune response

Option 2:

Secondary immune response

Option 3:

Innate immune response

Option 4:

None of these

Correct Answer:

Secondary immune response

Solution:

As studied in Immune Response & Lines of Defence -

In secondary immune response, the memory cells already persist. Every new encounter with the same antigen results in a rapid proliferation of memory cells.

This is also called "booster response".

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Q. 36 Any substance or molecule that interacta with antibodies is called

Option 1:

Antigen

Option 2:

Immunogen

Option 3:

Hapten

Option 4:

None of these

Correct Answer:

Antigen

Solution:

As discussed in Antigens -

An antigen is defined as an organism, a molecule, or part of a molecule or substance which may be self or non-self, can evoke noticeable immune response and can bind distinctively with antibodies.

Hence, the correct answer is option (a)

Q. 37 Mutation in the adenosine deaminase gene on chromosome number __ causing adenosine deaminase deficiency

Option 1:

14

Option 2:

11

Option 3:

24

Option 4:

20

Correct Answer:

20

Solution:

As discussed in Gene Therapy - ADA Deficiency Treatment -

- ADA deficiency disease is caused due to a mutation in the adenosine deaminase gene on chromosome 20. Hence, the correct option is (d).

- Q. 38** Select the correct pair w.r.t. Molecular diagnostics
- 1.Southern blotting - used for detection of RNA
 - 2.Northern blotting - antigen-antibody interaction
 - 3.Western blotting - used for detection of proteins
 - 4.ELISA - used for the detection of DNA

Option 1:

1

Option 2:

2

Option 3:

3

Option 4:

4

Correct Answer:

3

Solution:

As we have already discussed in Molecular Diagnosis -

- Southern blotting is used for the detection of DNA.
- Northern blotting is used for detection of RNA
- Western blotting is used for detection of proteins
- ELISA is based on the principle of antigen-antibody interaction.
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

- Q. 39** When small DNA and RNA fragments are labeled with radioisotopes such as ^{32}P and helps in detecting genetic disorders like Duchenne muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs disease are called

Option 1:

Radiolabelled

Option 2:

Molecular editing

Option 3:

Gene editing

Option 4:

Molecular probes

Correct Answer:

Molecular probes

Solution:

As discussed in Molecular Diagnosis -

- Molecular probes are small DNA or RNA fragments.
- They are used to detect complementary sequences in nucleic acid samples.
- There are antibodies probes as well that are used to detect the proteins in the samples.
- The probes are labelled with radioisotopes such as ^{32}P .
- Molecular probes are available for many genetic disorders like Duchenne muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs disease, etc.
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

Q. 40 Rosie is the first transgenic

Option 1:

Sheep

Option 2:

Cow

Option 3:

Monkey

Option 4:

Pig

Correct Answer:

Cow

Solution:

As discussed in Transgenic Animals -

Rosie was the first transgenic cow. In 1997 Rosie produced human protein-enriched milk almost 2.4 grams per litre. The milk contained the human alpha-lactalbumin and was nutritionally a more balanced product for human babies than natural cow-milk. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Q. 41 Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Option 1:

Sponges are saprophytic.

Option 2:

Sponges are filter feeders.

Option 3:

Both A and B

Option 4:

None of the above

Correct Answer:

Sponges are filter feeders.

Solution:

Physiology of Porifera -

Digestion in Porifera

- Sponges lack a digestive system.
- The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis.
- Hence, digestion is intracellular.
- The amoebocytes transfer food from choanocytes to other cells.
- The pinacocytes digest larger plankton.

Sponges feed on phytoplanktons and zooplanktons. These are filter feeders

Q. 42 In sponges, the feeding occurs through

Option 1:

Pinacocytes

Option 2:

Choanocytes

Option 3:

Spicules

Option 4:

Nurse cells

Correct Answer:

Choanocytes

Solution:

Physiology of Porifera -

Digestion in Porifera

- Sponges lack a digestive system.
- The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis.
- Hence, digestion is intracellular.
- The amoebocytes transfer food from choanocytes to other cells.
- The pinacocytes digest larger plankton.

The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis.

Q. 43 The process of digestion in Leucosolenia occurs in

Option 1:

Paragastric cavity

Option 2:

Osculum

Option 3:

Stomach

Option 4:

Food vacuole

Correct Answer:

Food vacuole

Solution:

Physiology of Porifera -

Digestion in Porifera

- Sponges lack a digestive system.
- The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis.
- Hence, digestion is intracellular.
- The amoebocytes transfer food from choanocytes to other cells.
- The pinacocytes digest larger plankton.

The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis. The digestion occurs in food vacuole.

Q. 44 The following cells perform digestion in sponges:

Option 1:

Choanocytes followed by amoebocytes

Option 2:

Amoebocytes followed by Pinacocytes

Option 3:

Pinacocytes followed by choanocytes

Option 4:

Archaeocytes followed by nurse cells

Correct Answer:

Choanocytes followed by amoebocytes

Solution:

Physiology of Porifera -

Digestion in Porifera

- Sponges lack a digestive system.
- The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis.
- Hence, digestion is intracellular.
- The amoebocytes transfer food from choanocytes to other cells.
- The pinacocytes digest larger plankton.

The nutrition is performed by choanocytes that trap the phytoplanktons and digest them through phagocytosis. The digestion occurs in food vacuole. The amoebocytes transfer food from choanocytes to other cells.

Q. 45 Exchange of gases in Porifera occurs by means of

Option 1:

Diffusion through plasma membrane

Option 2:

Gills

Option 3:

Underdeveloped lungs

Option 4:

All of these

Correct Answer:

Diffusion through plasma membrane

Solution:

Respiration in Porifera

- Sponges do not have a respiratory system.
- The exchange of gases occurs via diffusion across the cell surface.
- The oxygen is diffused in from water current and carbon dioxide diffuses out.

Sponges do not have a respiratory system. The exchange of gases occurs via diffusion across the cell surface. The oxygen is diffused in from water current and carbon dioxide diffuses out.

Q. 46 Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Option 1:

Spongilla respire through diffusion.

Option 2:

Scypha lacks a respiratory system.

Option 3:

Both A and B

Option 4:

None of the above

Correct Answer:

Both A and B

Solution:

Respiration in Porifera

- Sponges do not have a respiratory system.
- The exchange of gases occurs via diffusion across the cell surface.
- The oxygen is diffused in from water current and carbon dioxide diffuses out.

Sponges do not have a respiratory system. The exchange of gases occurs via diffusion across the cell surface. The oxygen is diffused in from water current and carbon dioxide diffuses out. Spongilla and Scypha are sponges.

Q. 47 Main excretory waste in sponges is

Option 1:

Urea

Option 2:

Ammonia

Option 3:

Uric acid

Option 4:

Either 1 or 3

Correct Answer:

Ammonia

Solution:**Excretion in Porifera**

- The excretory system is absent.
- Nitrogenous waste is disposed from the cells through the process of diffusion.
- Ammonia is the principal excretory waste.

-

The excretory system is absent in sponges. Nitrogenous waste is disposed from the cells through the process of diffusion. Ammonia is the principal excretory waste.

Q. 48 During depolarisation, there is

Option 1:Efflux of Cl^- **Option 2:**Influx of Na^+

Option 3:Influx of K^+ **Option 4:**Efflux of K^+ **Correct Answer:**Influx of Na^+ **Solution:**

As we have learnt.

When a stimulus (may be mechanical, electrical or chemical) is applied to the membrane of the nerve fibre, its permeability changes and sodium-potassium pump stop operating. Sodium ions rush inside and potassium ions rush outside. This results in the positive charge inside (axoplasm) and negative charge outside (*ECF*). The stimulus-gated channels are opened by the stimulus and voltage-gated sodium channels are opened by the threshold stimulus. The polarity of the axon membrane that is now conducting the nerve impulse is called the action potential ($+30\text{ mV}$). Such a membrane is called depolarised.

Hence, the correct answer is option b.

Q. 49 A hormone that is secreted by the epithelium of the entire small intestine and stimulates the gallbladder to release bile and pancreas to secrete and release digestive enzymes in the pancreatic juice is

Option 1:

Gastrine

Option 2:

Secretin

Option 3:

Cholecystokinin

Option 4:

Enterogastrone

Correct Answer:
Cholecystokinin

Solution:

As we have studied in:

Hormones of Gastrointestinal Tract:

- The cells of the mucosa in the stomach and intestine release some important hormones as follows:
 - Gastrin: It is secreted by gastric cells of the stomach. It stimulates gastric glands to secrete and release the gastric juice. It also stimulates gastric motility.
 - Enterogastrone or Gastric Inhibitory Peptide: It is secreted by the duodenal epithelium. It inhibits gastric secretion and motility. It slows gastric contraction.
 - Secretin: It is secreted by the epithelium of the duodenum. It releases bicarbonates in the pancreatic juice. It increases the secretion of bile.
 - Cholecystokinin: This hormone is secreted by the epithelium of the entire small intestine. It stimulates the gallbladder to release bile and pancreas to secrete and release digestive enzymes in the pancreatic juice.

Therefore, Cholecystokinin is secreted by the epithelium of the entire small intestine. It stimulates the gallbladder to release bile and pancreas to secrete and release digestive enzymes in the pancreatic juice.

Q. 50 Atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) decreases

Option 1:

Blood pressure

Option 2:

Secretion of renin

Option 3:

Vasodilation

Option 4:

Na^+ secretion

Correct Answer:
Blood pressure

Solution:

Cardiocytes release peptide hormone called atrial natriuretic factor (ANF). ANF inhibits the release of renin from the juxtaglomerular cells of kidneys. It lowers the blood pressure.

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Carbohydrates	STUDY HERE 
Metabolism	STUDY HERE 
Oxygen Cycle	STUDY HERE 
Origin of life on Earth	STUDY HERE 
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Plant Kingdom	Botany	STUDY HERE 
Animal Kingdom	Zoology	STUDY HERE 
Morphology Of Flowering Plants	Botany	STUDY HERE 
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Cell: The Unit Of Life	Botany	STUDY HERE 
Biomolecules	Zoology	STUDY HERE 
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