Diagram Based Practice Questions with Solutions Botany & Zoology NEET 2018



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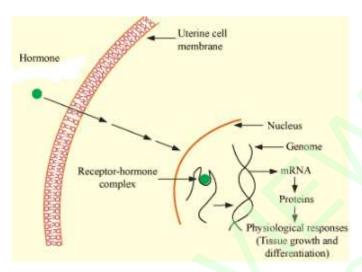


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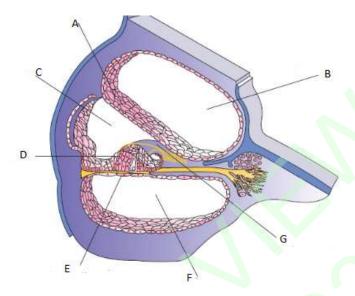
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1. What is correct for the hormone whose mechanism of action is shown in the given diagram?

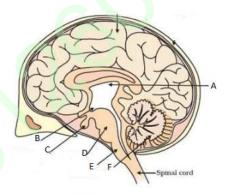


- 1. This hormone will most likely be synthesized by the neural cells of the hypothalamus
- 2. This hormone cannot be thyroxin or triiodothyronine
- 3. This hormone can be a derivative of cholesterol
- 4. This hormone will have an almost instantaneous onset of action

2. Identify the correct statement regarding the following diagram:

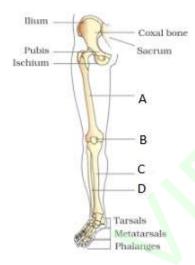


- 1. B and F are filled with endolymph
- 2. C is filled with perilymph
- 3. Hair cells press against E to generate nerve impulses
- 4. D is the sensory organ of hearing and has auditory receptors
- 3. A major coordinating center for sensory and motor signaling in the human brain is shown in the given sagittal section by the letter:

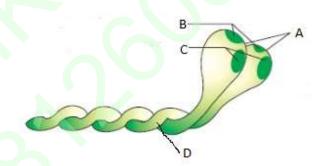


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

4. In the given diagram of the lower limb bones of a human, a sesamoid bone is depicted by the letter:

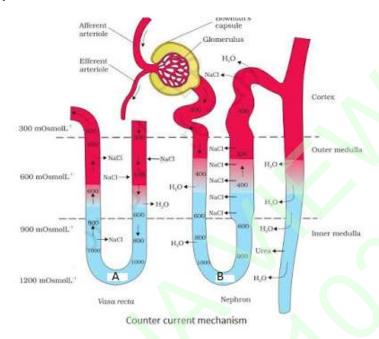


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. In the molecule shown in the given diagram, ATPase activity is present in:

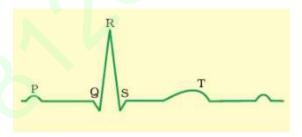


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

6. In the given diagram what would be the value of osmolality of fluid at points A and B respectively?

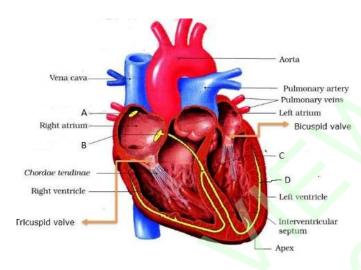


- 1. 1000 and 1000
- 2. 1200 and 1000
- 3. 1000 and 1200
- 4. 1200 and 1200
- 7. The following is the diagrammatic representation of standard ECG. Identify the correct statement:

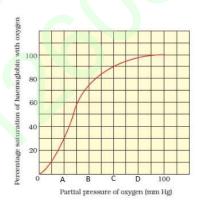


- 1. P is caused by atrial repolarization
- 2. Q, when present, always shows myocardial ischemia
- 3. QRS complex is due to time taken by impulse from SA node to AV node
- 4. T is caused by ventricular reploarization

8. In the given section of the human heart which part ensures that atria contract prior to the ventricles?

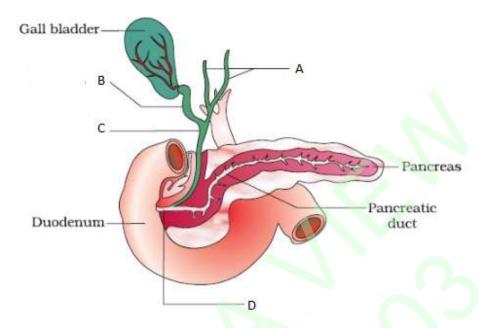


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 9. In the given diagram of the oxygen dissociation curve, under normal physiological conditions, the partial pressure of oxygen at the tissue level is represented by:

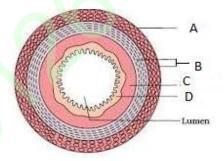


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

10. Sphincter of Oddi will guard the opening of:

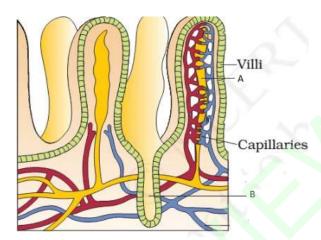


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 11. The intrinsic nervous system that is responsible for peristalisis is present in which part shown in the given transverse section of the human gut?

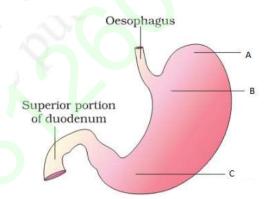


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

12. Study the given diagram and choose the correct statements:

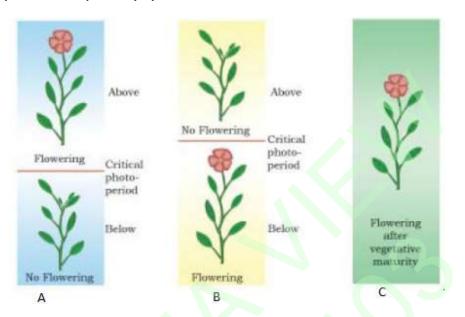


- I. A is involved in the absorption of fatty acids
- II. B is a gland
- 1. Only I
- 2. Only II
- 3. Both I and II
- 4. Neither I nor II
- 13. In the given diagram showing anatomical regions of the human stomach, A, B and C respectively represent:

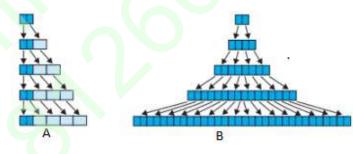


- 1. Fundus, Cardiaand Pylorus
- 2. Cardia, Pylorus and Fundus
- 3. Fundus, Pylorus and Cardia
- 4. Pylorus, Cardiaand Fundus

14. With respect to photoperiodism, the short day plant, the long day plant and day neutral plant are represented respectively by:

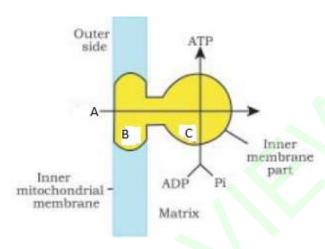


- 1. A, B and C
- 2. B, A and C
- 3. C, B and A
- 4. A, C and B
- 15. The growth a root elongating at a constant rate will be represented by:



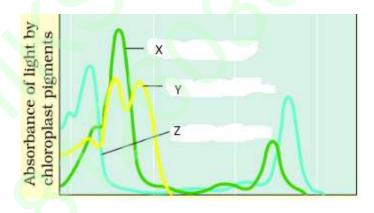
- 1. A only
- 2. B only
- 3. Both A and B
- 4. Neither A nor B

16. In the given diagrammatic representation of ATP synthesis in mitochondria, A, B and C are respectively:



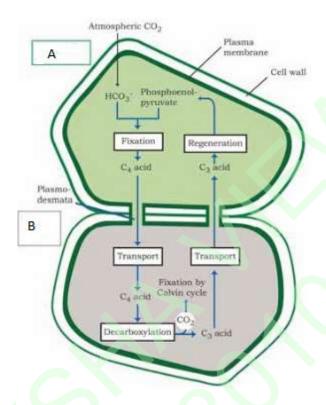
- 1. $2 H^+$, F_0 and F_1
- 2. $2 H^+$, F_1 and F_0
- 3. $4 H^+$, F_0 and F_1
- 4. $4 H^+$, F_1 and F_0

17. In the given diagram X, Y and Z respectively represent the absorption spectrum of:



- 1. Chlorophyll a, Chlorophyll b and Carotenoids
- 2. Chlorophyll b, Chlorophyll a and Carotenoids
- 3. Chlorophyll b, Carotenoids and Chlorophyll a
- 4. Chlorophyll a, Carotenoids and Chlorophyll b

18. In the diagrammatic representation of the Hatch and Slack pathway, A and B respectively represent:

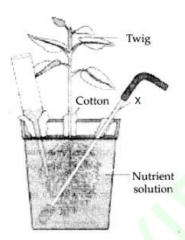


- 1. Mesophyll cells and Bundle sheath cells
- 2. Bundle sheath cells and Mesophyll cells
- 3. Bundle sheath cells and Pallisade cells
- 4. Mesophyll cells and Guard cells
- 19. What type of reaction is shown in the given figure?

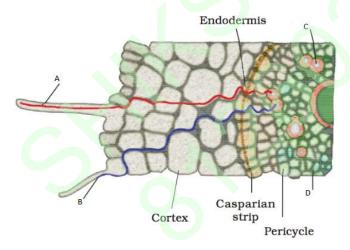
$$R_1 - C - COO^- + R_2 - C - COO^- = R_1 - C - COO^- + R_2 - C - COO^-$$

- 1. Deamination
- 2. Reductiveamination
- 3. Transamination
- 4. Nitrogenation

20. In the given diagram of a typical set up for nutrient solution culture, the purpose of X is:



- 1. Addition of water
- 2. Addition of nutrients
- 3. Removal of wastes
- 4. Aeration
- 21. In the diagram given below showing the pathway of water movement in the root, A, B, C and D respectively represent:

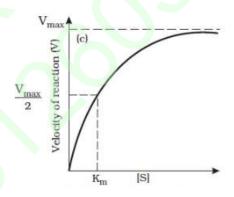


- 1. Symplasticpathway, Apoplasticpathway, Phloemand Xylem
- 2. Apoplasticpathway, Symplasticpathway, Phloemand Xylem
- 3. Symplasticpathway, Apoplasticpathway, Xylemand Phloem
- 4. Apoplasticpathway, Symplasticpathway, Xylemand Phloem

22. The following cell, undergoing mitosis, is at:



- 1. Early prophase
- 2. Late prophase
- 3. Transition to metaphase
- 4. Early metaphase
- 23. Given below is the graph showing the effect of substrate concentration on enzyme activity. In the presence of a competitive inhibitor, when the concentration of the substrate is progressively increased:



- 1. The K_m value is increased but the reaction will not a chieve V_{max}
- $2. \hspace{1.5cm} The K_m value is increased but the reaction can ultimately achieve V_{max} \\$
- 3. The K_m value is decreased but the reaction will not achieve V_{max}
- $4. \hspace{1cm} The K_m value is decreased but the reaction can ultimately achieve V_{max} \\$

24. Study the primary structure of a part of a hypothetical protein and choose the correct statements:

- I. 1 is Serine
- II. 2 is sulfur containing amino acid and can be methionine
- III. 3 is aromatic amino acid and can be tyrosine
- IV. 4 is an acidic amino acid
- 1. I, II and III only
- 2. I, III and IV only
- 3. II, III and IV only
- 4. I, II, III and IV
- 25. The compound shown below:

- 1. isacomponentofATPmolecule
- 2. ismostcommonlyfoundinoriregionofDNA
- 3. canhaveenzymaticactivity
- 4. maybeacomponent ofcellmembrane

26. The zwitterion is shown by:

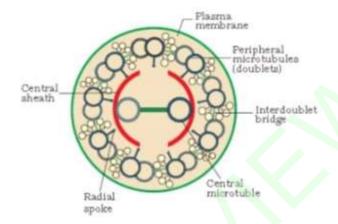
$$H_3^{\dagger}N-CH-COOH \Longrightarrow H_3^{\dagger}N-CH-COO \Longrightarrow H_3N-CH-COO$$
(A) (B) (C)

- 1. Only A
- 2. Only B
- 3. Both A and C
- 4. A, B and C
- 27. What is true regarding the chromosome shown in the diagram given below?

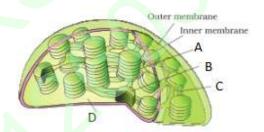


- 1. It is a metacentric chromosome with A called satellite and B called secondary constriction
- 2. It is a metacentric chromosome with B called satellite and A called secondary constriction
- 3. It is a submetacentric chromosome with A called satellite and B called secondary constriction
- 4. It is a submetacentric chromosome with B called satellite and A called secondary constriction

28. Identify the correct statement regarding the part of cell the structure of which is shown in the given diagram:

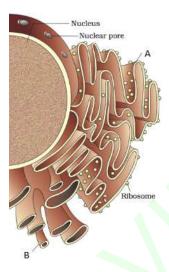


- 1. It is not found in the plant cells
- 2. It serves to provide attachment with surface for a bacterial cell
- 3. The structure is made of protein called as flagellin
- 4. It can be used for movement by a eukaryotic cell
- 29. In the given diagram of chloroplast enzymes required for the synthesis of carbohydrates and proteins are located in:



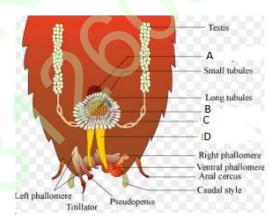
- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

30. In the given diagram, what is true for both A and B?



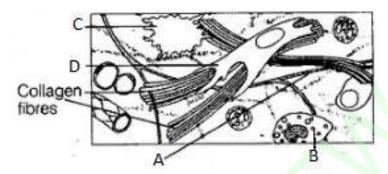
- 1. They are involved in protein synthesis
- 2. They synthesize steroidal hormones in animal cells
- 3. They are a part of endomembranous system of a eukaryotic cell
- 4. They are continuous with the outer membrane of the nucleus

31. Identify the structure in a male cockroach where the sperms are stored?

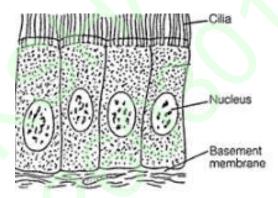


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

32. In the given diagram of areolar tissue, identify a phagocytic cell:

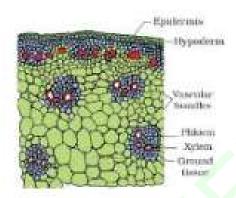


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 33. The epithelium shown in the given diagram is found in:



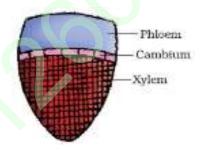
- 1. Proximal Convoluted Tubule
- 2. Small intestine
- 3. Fallopian tube
- 4. Thyroid follicle cells

34. The given transverse section is of:



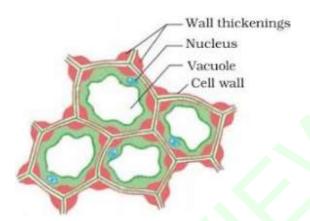
- 1. Monocot stem
- 2. Dicot stem
- 3. Monocot root
- 4. Dicot root

35. The vascular bundle shown in the diagram is most likely to be seen in:



- 1. Monocot stem
- 2. Dicot stem
- 3. Monocot root
- 4. Dicot root

36. The main function of the plant tissue shown below is:



- 1. Storage of nutrients
- 2. Providing buoyancy to submerged plants
- 3. Mechanical support to growing parts of a plant
- 4. Increase in the length of the plant
- 37. The floral diagram shown in the given diagram can be of:



- 1. A plant that produces a chemical that can disrupt mitotic spindle
- 2. Deadly night shade
- 3. Indigofera plant, a source of dye
- 4. A pulse plant

38. The type of placentation shown in the given diagram is seen in:



- 1. China rose
- 2. Mustard
- 3. Marigold
- 4. Dianthus
- 39. The type of aestivation seen in *Calotropis* is represented by:



1.



2



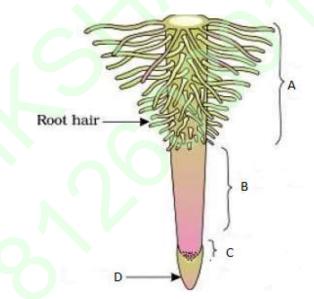
3.



40. The condition of the ovary shown in the given diagram can be described as:

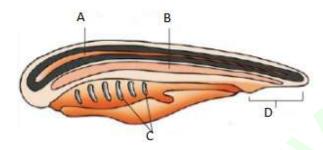


- 1. Perigynous
- 2. Epigynous
- 3. Superior
- 4. Half inferior
- 41. The region responsible for growth in the length of root is:



- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

42. The character that gives the Phylum Chordata is shown by:



- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 43. The structure shown in the given diagram is characteristically seen in the Phylum:

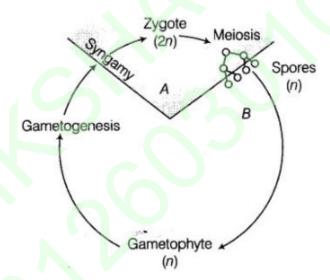


- 1. Porifera
- 2. Ctenophora
- 3. Cnidaria
- 4. Molluska

44. An animal with the following body wall organization will not have:



- 1. Cepahlization
- 2. Three germ layers
- 3. Bilateral symmetry
- 4. A complete digestive tract
- 45. The life cycle pattern shown in the given diagram is not seen in:

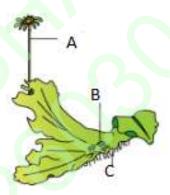


- 1. Chlamydomanas
- 2. Spirogyra
- 3. Volvox
- 4. Ectocarpus

46. The given diagram shows:

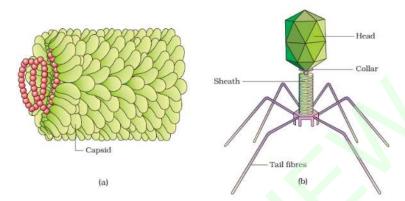


- 1. An alga that lacks flagellated cells
- 2. A liverwort
- 3. A heterosporous pteridophyte
- 4. A gymnosperm with non motile sperms
- 47. Identify the statement that most accurately describes the plant shown in the given figure:

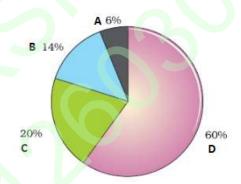


- 1. This the male prothallus of *Marchantia*; A is antheridiophore and B is Gemma cup
- 2. This the female prothallus of *Marchantia*; A is archegoniophore and B is Gemma cup
- 3. This the male prothallus of *Sphagnum*; A is antheridiophore and B is Gemma cup
- 4. This the female prothallus of *Spahgnum*; A is archegoniophore and B is Gemma cup

48. What is true for both (a) and (b)?

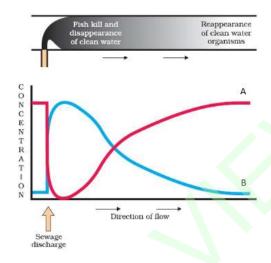


- 1. RNA is the genetic material
- 2. Capability to infect bacteria
- 3. Being obligate endoparasites
- 4. Can be killed by antibiotics
- 49. The following pie chart shows the relative contribution of radiatively active gases to greenhouse effect. The contribution of N₂O is shown by:

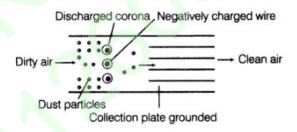


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

50. The following diagram shows the effect of sewage discharge on some important characteristics of a river. What can be A and B respectively?

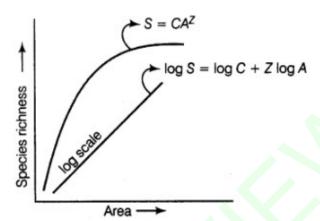


- 1. BOD and DO
- 2. DO and BOD
- 3. BOD and COD
- 4. COD and BOD
- 51. The following diagram shows the working of an electrostatic precipitator. Identify the correct statement:



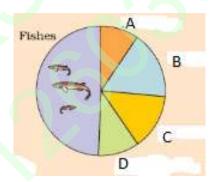
- 1. Anegativevoltageionizestheairaroundthewirethat irturnionicestheparticlesintheair
- 2. They are able to remove about 75% of the particulation entire the preseption the exhaust from a
- 3. Thevelocityofairbetweentheplatesmust berapide of high translation the strong and the strong a
- 4. PM2.5dust particlesaremoreeasilyremovedbytheelectrostatic pizedpaitaliculd tentatuler ger

52. The following graph shows the species area relationship. Regression coefficient if shown by:



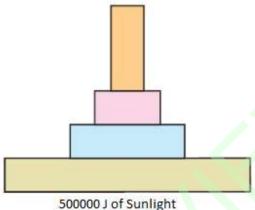
Showing species area relationship

- 1. S
- 2. C
- 3. Z
- 4. log S
- 53. In the given pie chart showing the global biodiversity of vertebrates, the Amphibians and the Birds are respectively represented by:



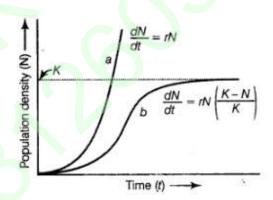
- 1. B and D
- 2. A and C
- 3. A and B
- 4. D and B

54. Given below is a hypothetical pyramid of energy. The amount of energy left at the level of secondary consumers would approximately be:



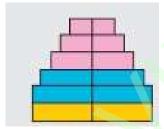
- 1. 10000 J
- 2. 1000 JU
- 3. 100 J
- 4. 50 J

55. What is true about the population growth curves shown in the figure given below:

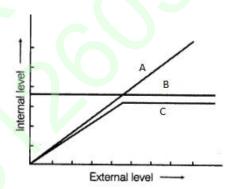


- I. Curve a is seen when responses are not limiting
- II. Curve b is seen when responses are limiting
- III. [K-N]/K is the carrying capacity

- 1. I and II only
- 2. I and III only
- 3. II and III only
- 4. I, II and III
- 56. The population with the following age pyramid:

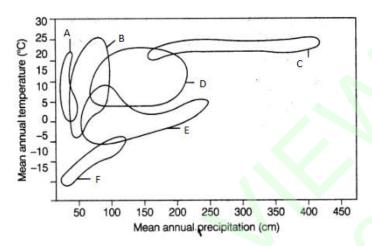


- 1. Will grow exponentially in near future
- 2. Will grow steadily in the future
- 3. Is likely to remain stable in future
- 4. Is likely to decline in future
- 57. In the following representation of organismic response to abiotic factors, the conformers are shown by the letter:

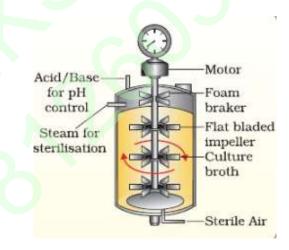


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. BothBandC

58. The following diagram shows the biome distribution with respect to annual temperature and precipitation. Grassland, Temperate forest and Coniferous forest are represented respectively by:

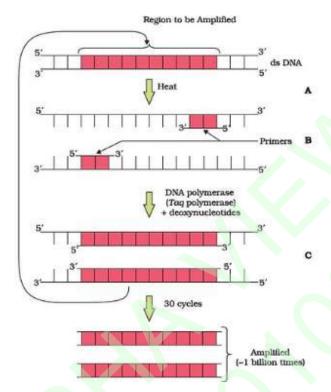


- 1. A, C and F
- 2. B, D and E
- 3. B, E and F
- 4. A, D and F
- 59. The bioreactor shown in the diagram is:



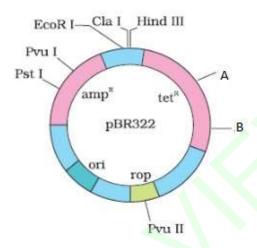
- 1. Spargedstirredtank type
- 2. Airlift type
- 3. Simplestirredtanktype
- 4. Fluidizedbedtype





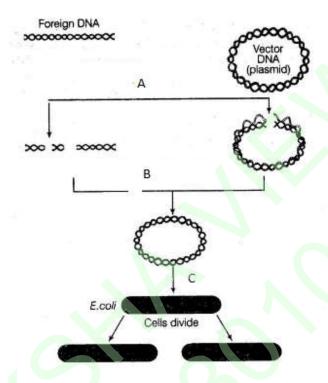
- I. Step A occurs at the temperature of $95 98^{\circ}$ C
- II. Step B occurs at the temperature of 55° C
- III. Step C occurs at the temperature of 72° C
- 1. I and II only
- 2. I and III only
- 3. II and III only
- 4. I, II and III

61. A and B in the pBR 322, shown in the diagram given below, respectively represent recognition sequences of:



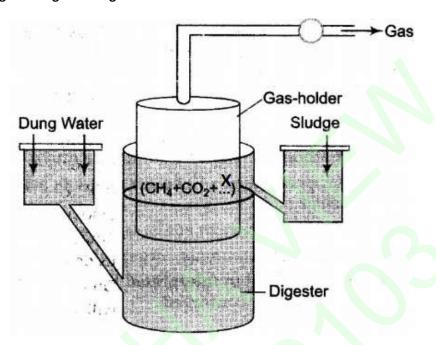
- 1. BamH I and Sma I
- 2. Hind II and Sma I
- 3. BamHI and Sal I
- 4. Sal I and Hind II

62. What is true regarding A, B and C in the given diagrammatic representation of rDNA technology?



- I. At A same restriction enzyme is used to cut both foreign and vector DNA
- II. The enzyme used at B is DNA ligase
- III. Step C can be called as transformation
- I and II only
- 2. I and III only
- 3. II and III only
- 4. I, II and III

63. In the given diagram the gas X can be:



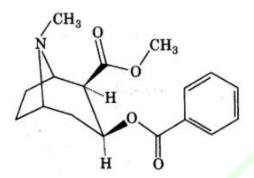
- 1. Hydrogen sulfide
- 2. Carbon monoxide
- 3. Ammonia
- 4. Oxygen

64. The virus shown here is a causative agent of:

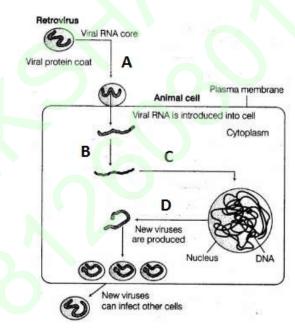


- 1. Intestinalinfections
- 2. Respiratoryinfections
- 3. CNSinfections
- 4. Genito-urinaryinfections

65. The receptors for the drug shown below are located in:

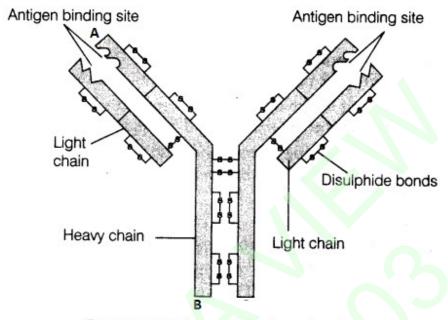


- 1. CNS and CVS
- 2. CVS and GIT
- 3. CNS and GIT
- 4. CNS and PNS
- 66. Study the diagram given and choose the correct statement:



- 1. A:retrovirusreplicatesoutsidethecell
- 2. B:viralDNAisproducedbythehostReversetranscriptase
- 3. C:viralDNAincorporatesintothehostgenome
- 4. D:NewviralDNAisproducedbytheinfectedcell

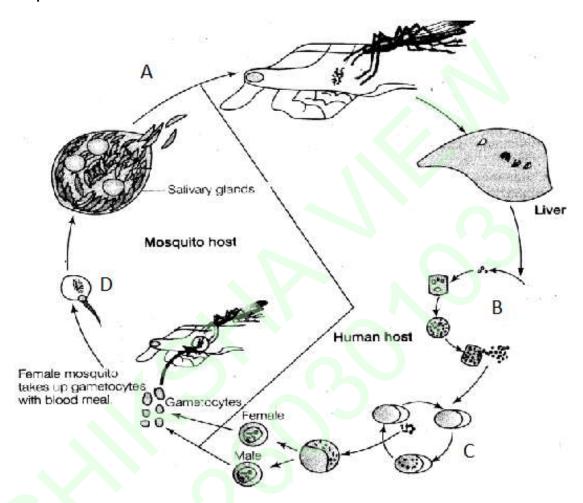
67. In the given diagram, A and B respectively represent:



Structure of an antibody molecule

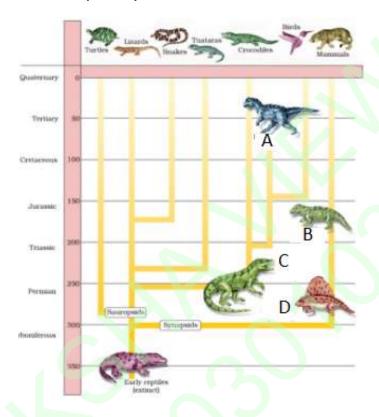
- 1. The N and the C terminus of the polypeptide
- 2. The C and the N terminus of the polypeptide
- 3. The constant and variable regions of the antibody molecule
- 4. The variable and constant regions of the antibody molecule

68. Consider the given stages in the life cycle of *Plasmodium* and choose the correctly matched pair:



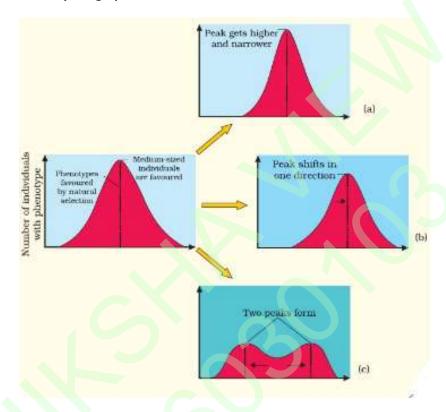
1.	Α	Merozites infect human when mosquito bites		
2.	В	Parasite reproduces sexually in liver cells		
3.	С	Symptoms of malaria		
4.	D	Fertilization in hemocoel of the mosquito		

69. Given below is the representative evolutionary history of vertebrates through geological periods. A, B, C and D respectively are:



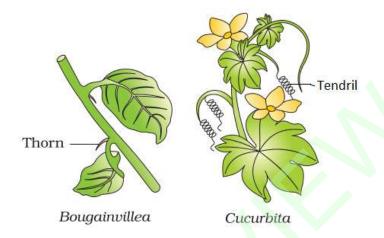
- 1. Dinosaurs, Thecodonts, Therapsids and Pelycousurs
- 2. Dinosaurs, Therapsids, Thecodonts and Pelycosaurs
- 3. Pelycosaurs, Therapsids, Thecodonts and Dinosaurs
- 4. Theraosids, Dinosaurs, Pelycosaurs and Thecodonts

70. Karn & Penroseshowed that birth weight follows a normal distribution, that mortality for newborns is greater for those either under- or over-weight, and that the mean birth weight (7 lbs) coincides with that showing minimum mortality. The type of natural selection operating here is shown by the graph:



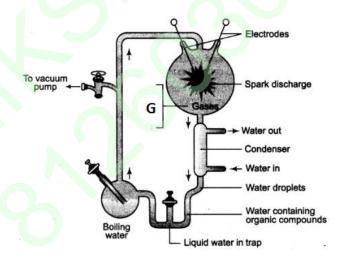
- 1. (a)
- 2. (b)
- 3. (c)
- 4. Both (a) and (b)

71. The following two plants exhibit:



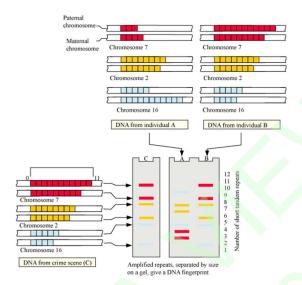
- 1. Analogous organs
- 2. Vestigial organs
- 3. Rudimentary organs
- 4. Homologous organs

72. In the apparatus of Urey and Miller experiment the gases [G] contained in the flask are:

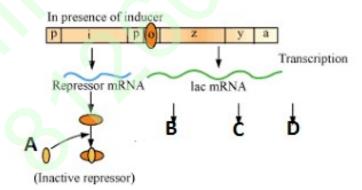


- 1. Methane, Carbondioxide, Ammonia and Watervapour
- 2. Methane, Hydrogencyanide, Ammonia and Watervapour
- 3. Methane, Hydrogencyanide, Hydrogenand Watervapour
- 4. Carbondioxide, Oxygen, Hydrogen and Ammonia

73. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the information given in the following diagram:

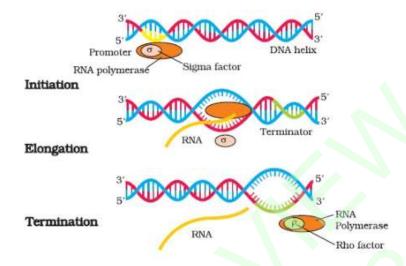


- 1. The DNA from the crime scene matches individual B
- 2. VNTRs are hypervariable
- 3. The larger fragments remain near the point on introduction in the gel electrophoresis
- 4. The smaller chromosomes in the human genome have smaller repeats of VNTR
- 74. Consider the following diagram showing the working of the *lac* operon in *E.coli* in the presence of inducer and choose the correct statement from the ones given below:

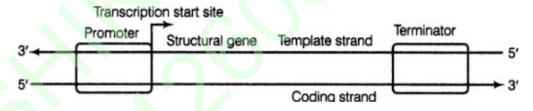


- 1. AistheinducerandcanbeeitherlactoseorcAMP
- 2. Bistheenzymethatwillmetabolizeglucose,thepreferredenergysource
- 3. Someamount of Cwillbepresent in the cellevenificatose is absent
- 4. TheabsenceofDwillstoplactosefromenteringthecell

75. Study the diagram given below and choose the correct information that can be deduced:

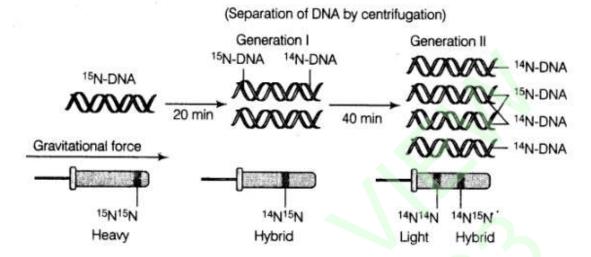


- 1. The core RNA polymerase is capable of catalyzing elongation only
- 2. Sigma factor and Rho factor are needed for termination of transcription
- 3. DNA Helicase opens the strand of the DNA
- 4. Both strands of DNA are transcribed by the same RNA polymerase
- 76. Consider the transcription unit given in the following diagram and choose the correct statements:

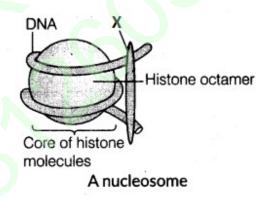


- I. The promoter on the promoter is situated upstream and 5' to the structural gene.
- II. It is the presence of the structural gene that defines the template strand.
- III. The coding strand does not code for anything and is displaced during transcription
- 1. landllonly
- 2. landllonly
- 3. IlandIllonly
- 4. I,II,IIIandIV

77. Study the results of the Meselson and Stahl experiment. What theoretically possible mode of DNA replication can be excluded after one round of replication?



- 1. Conservative
- 2. Semiconservative
- 3. Disruptive
- 4. Both 1 and 3
- 78. Which histone is represented by the letter X in the given diagram?

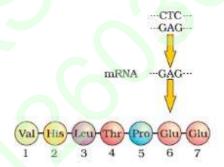


- 1. H1
- 2. H2A
- 3. H2B
- 4. H3

79. Which of the following would not be a feature seen in a patient with the following karyotype?

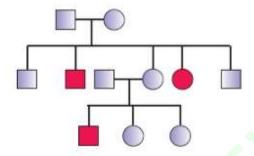


- 1. Many loops on finger tips
- 2. Congenital heart disease
- 3. Big and wrinkled tongue
- 4. Mucus clogging of airways
- 80. Given below is the initial amino acids of the beta chain of a hemoglobin molecule. What will be true about this hemoglobin molecule?

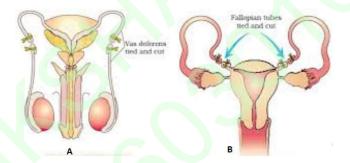


- 1. The RBCs carrying this molecule will undergo sickling at high oxygen tension
- 2. The RBCs carrying this molecule will undergo sickling at low oxygen tension
- 3. There will be a quantitative decrease in the synthesis of this molecule
- 4. This is normal beta chain of the hemoglobin molecule

81. The disease inheritance pattern exemplified in the given pedigree analysis can be:



- 1. Hemophilia
- 2. Red green color blindness
- 3. Phenylketonuria
- 4. Polydactyly
- 82. Consider the two surgical procedures given below and choose the correct statement:



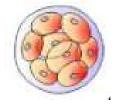
- 1. A is a more difficult procedure than B
- 2. The reversibility of A is good but that of B is very poor
- 3. A will make the male impotent and B will make the female infertile
- 4. Both A and B can be called as sterilization procedures

83. What structure gets implanted on the wall on the uterus during embryonic development?





2.



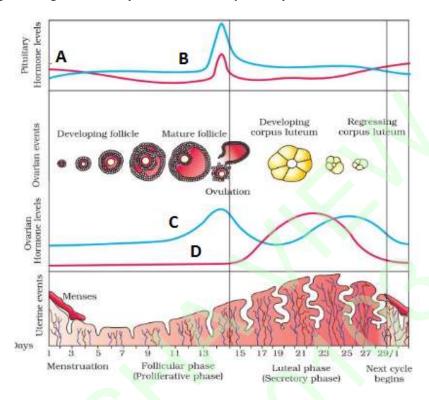
3.



1

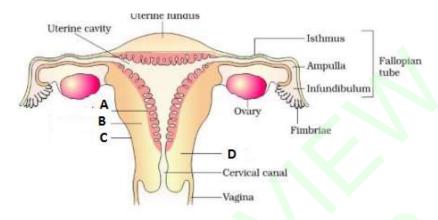


84. In the given diagram, identify A, B, C and D respectively:

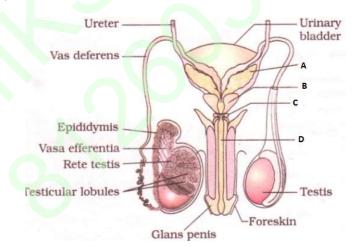


- 1. LH, FSH, Progesterone and Estrogen
- 2. FSH, LH, Estrogen and Progesterone
- 3. Estrogen, Progesterone, LH and FSH
- 4. Progesterone, Estrogen, FSH and LH

85. In the given diagram the part of the female reproductive system that undergoes cyclical changes with changes in the secretion of gonadotropins and gonadal steroids during the menstrual cycle is represented by:

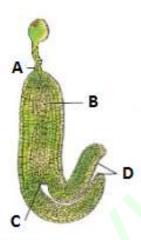


- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 86. Which of the structures shown in the following diagram contributes the source of nutrition for the sperms ejaculated in the semen?



- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

87. What functions as the embryonic root of the plant?



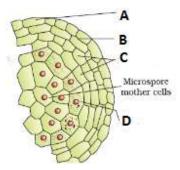
- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

88. The following diagram shows:

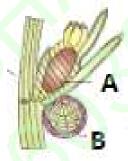


- 1. Multicarpellary, syncarpus pistil of *Papaver*
- 2. Multicarpellary,apocarpuspistilof*Papaver*
- 3. Multicarpellary,apocarpusgynoeciumof *Michelia*
- 4. Multicarpellary,syncarpusgynoeciumof Michelia

89. Which layer of the anther wall helps in its dehiscence?



- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 90. What is true about the given figure?



- 1. The plant concerned is Chara and A is Oogonium and B is Antheridium
- 2. The plant concerned is Chara and B is Oogonium and A is Antheridium
- 3. The plant concerned is Marchantia and A is Oogonium and B is Antheridium
- 4. The plant concerned is Marchantia and B is Oogonium and A is Antheridium

1.	7.	Answer:	4	
Answer: 3	Read	Read page 286, Figure 18.3, XI NCERT		
Read page 338/339, Figure 22.5, XI NCERT	8.	Answer:	2	
As the hormone crosses the cell membrane, it	Read page 283/284, Figure 18.2, XI NCERT			
must be lipid soluble and hence can be any of the steroid hormones. Steroid hormones are derivatives of cholesterol.	B is AV node and there is a conduction delay here.			
2.	9.	Answer:	2	
Answer: 4	See fi	gure 17.5, Page	274, XI NCERT	
Read page 326, Figure 21.6, XI NCERT		This is about 40 mm Hg when about 75% Hb is still saturated		
D is organ of Corti and it has hair cells – the auditory receptors.	10.	Answer:	4	
3.	See fi	See figure 16.6, read page 261, XI NCERT		
Answer: 1		It guards the opening of the hepato-pancreatic duct into the duodenum.		
See page 320/321, Figure 21.4, XI NCERT	11.	Answer:	2	
4.	See Fi	igure 16.4, XI NC	ERT	
See figure 20.10, Page 311, XI NCERT	The m	The myenteric plexus [Auerbach's plexus] is present in the muscularis part shown by the letter B		
B is patella. It is a sesamoid bone that develops within the tendon the rectus femoris muscle.	prese			
5.	12.	Answer:	3	
See Figure 20.3, Page 306, XI NCERT	See fi	gure 16.5, Read	page 260, XI NCERT	
Answer: 1	A is ce	entral lacteal and	d B is crypt of Lieberkuhn	
The molecule show is myosin and its head has ATPase activity.	13.			
6. Answer: 4	Answ	er: 1		

See figure 19.6, Page 296, XI NCERT

See Figure 16.3, XI NCERT

14. See Figure 12.1, Page 195 XI NCERT Answer: 21. See Figure 15.12, Page 251, XI NCERT Answer: 15. See Figure 11.7, Page 185, XI NCERT Answer: 1 22. See figure 15.4, Page 242, XI NCERT Answer: 16. See Figure 10.2, Page 165, XI NCERT Answer: 23. See Figure 14.5, Read page 234, XI NCERT Answer: See Figure 9.7, page 157 XI NCERT For each ATP produced, 2H⁺ passes through F₀ from the inter-membrane space to the matrix. Competitive inhibition is a form of enzyme **17.** inhibition where binding of an inhibitor prevents binding of the target molecule of the Answer: enzyme, also known as the substrate. This is accomplished by blocking the binding site of the See Figure 13.3, Page 210 XI NCERT substrate - the active site - by some means. The 18. Vmax indicates the maximum velocity of the reaction, while the Km is the amount of Answer: substrate needed to reach half of the Vmax. Km also plays a part in indicating the tendency of See Figure 13.9, Page 219 XI NCERT the substrate to bind the enzyme. Competitive

19.

Answer: 3

See page 204, XI NCERT

20.

Answer: 4

24.

Answer: 2

leaving the Vmax the same.

inhibition can be overcome by adding more substrate to the reaction; therefore, increasing the chances of the enzyme and substrate binding. As a result, this alters only the Km,

See Figure 9.3 page 150, XI NCERT

2 is a sulfur containing amino acid with – SH group and therefore is cysteine and not methionine.

25.

Answer:

See Figure 9.1 page 145, XI NCERT

The compound is adenosine. The sugar is ribose.

26. Answer: 2

Read page 144, XI NCERT

In chemistry, a zwitterion, meaning 'hermaphrodite'), formerly called a dipolar ion, is a molecule with two or more functional groups, of which at least one has a positive and one has a negative electrical charge and the net charge of the entire molecule is zero. Because they contain at least one positive and one negative charge, zwitterions are also sometimes called inner salts. The charges on the different functional groups balance each other out, and the molecule as a whole is electrically neutral. The pH where this happens is known as the isoelectric point.

27. Answer: 1

See Figure 8.12, Page 139 XI NCERT

28. Answer: 4

See Figure 8.9, Page 137, XI NCERT

It is the structure of cilia or flagella.

29. Answer: 4

Read page 136, see Figure 8.8, Page 136 XI NCERT

D is stroma.

30. Answer: 3

See Figure 8.5, read page 133 XI NCERT

A is RER and B is SER

31.

Answer: 2

See figure 7.18, read page 114/115 XI NCERT

B is seminal vesicle

32.

Answer: 3

See figure 7.4, Page 103 XI NCERT 38. C is macrophage Answer: See Figure 5.16, Page 75 XI NCERT 33. 3 Answer: The placentation is free central. 39. See figure 7.1, read page 101 XI NCERT The epithelium shown is Columnar ciliated Answer: epithelium See figure 5.15 page 74 XI NCERT 34. The aestivation seen in Calotropis is valvate. Answer: 1 40. See figure 6.7, Page 92 XI NCERT Answer: 35. See figure 5.13, Page 73 XI NCERT Answer: The term perigynous would be used for flower; See figure 6.5 page 90, read page 93 XI NCERT the ovary is said to be half-inferior. Conjoint open vascular bundles with endarch 41. protoxylem are most likely found in dicot stem. Answer: 2 See figure 5.3 page 67 XI NCERT 36. B is region of elongation Answer: See figure 6.2 page 86 XI NCERT 42. The tissue is collenchyma Answer: 2 37. See figure 4.16, Page 55 XI NCERT Answer: 1 2 is notochord. The floral diagram is of family Liliaceae. The 43. plant can be Colchicum autumnale, source of colchicines. Answer: 3

See figure 4.7, Page 50 XI NCERT Answer: 1 The cell is cnodiblast. See Figure 16.7, Page 281, XII NCERT 44. 50. Answer: 4 Answer: See Figure 16.3, Page 274, XII NCERT See figure 4.3, Page 48, XI NCERT The organism is acoelmate [platyhelminthes] 51. and is un likely to have a complete digestive Answer: tract. See Figure 16.1, Read page 271, XII NCERT 45. 52. Answer: Answer: See figure 3.7, Page 42, XI NCERT See Figure 15.2, Page 262, XII NCERT The life cycle pattern shown is haplontic and Ectocarpus has haplo-diplontic life cycle. 53. 46. Answer: Answer: 3 See Figure 15.1, Read page 260, XII NCERT See Figure 3.3, Page 37 XI NCERT 54. The plant shown is Salvinia and it is a Answer: heterosporous fern. See Figure 14.4, Page 249, XII NCERT 47. 55. Answer: 2 Answer: 1 See figure 3.2, page 34 XI NCERT See Figure 13.5, Page 230 XII NCERT 48. The carrying capacity is "K". Answer: 56. See Figure 2.6, Page 26 XI NCERT Answer: 3

49.

See Figure 13.4, Page 227 XII NCERT 63. 57. Answer: Answer: See Figure 10.8, Page 186, XII NCERT See Figure 13.3, Page 223 XII NCERT The diagram shows a typical biogas plant. Biogas may contain small amounts of hydrogen 58. sulfide. Answer: 2 64. See Figure 13.1, Page 220 XII NCERT Answer: 59. See Figure 10.3, Page 180, XII NCERT 3 Answer: The virus shown is Adenovirus. See Figure 11.7, Page 204, XII NCERT 65. 60. Answer: 3 Answer: See figure 8.7, Page 158, XII NCERT See Figure 11.6, Page 202, XII NCERT The molecule shown is morphine. Step A is denaturation, Step B is annealing of 66. primers. Step C is extension of primers done by Taq polymerase which has a temperature Answer: 3 optimum of 72° C. See Figure 5.6, Page 155, XII NCERT 61. 67. Answer: Answer: 1 See Figure 11.4, page 199, XII NCERT See Figure 5.4, Page 151, XII NCERT 62. 68. Answer: 3 Answer: See Figure 11.2, Page 197, XII NCERT See Figure 8.1, Page 148, XII NCERT

69.

Answer: 2

See Figure 7.10, Page 139, XII NCERT

70.

Answer: 1

See Figure 7.8, Page 136, XII NCERT

This is stabilizing selection.

71.

Answer: 4

See Figure 7.3, Page 131 XII NCERT

Thorn of *Bougainvillea* and Tendrils of *Curcurbita* are homologous

72.

Answer: 3

See Figure 7.1, Page 128, XII NCERT

73.

Answer:

See Figure 6.16, Page 123 XII NCERT

74.

Answer: 3

See figure 6.14, Page 117 XII NCERT

The inducer is lactose or allolactose. B is beta galactosidase and metabolizes lactose. Yes some permease will be present otherwise permease will not be able to enter the cell. Transacetylase is D and its function is not exactly known.

75.

Answer: 1

See Figure 6.10, Page 109 XII NCERT

As can be seen the RNA polymerase is not associated with sigma and rho factors during elongation.

76.

Answer: 2

See Figure 6.9, Read page 108 XII NCERT

77.

Answer: 1

See Figure 6.7, Page 105 XII NCERT

If the mode were conservative, two band [one 14/14 and another 15/15] would have been visible.

78.

Answer: 1

See Figure 6.4, Page 99 XII NCERT

79.

Answer: 4

See Figure 5.16, Page 90 XII NCERT

The karyotype give is of Down's Syndrome. Mucus clogging is seen in cystic fibrosis.

80.

Answer: 4

See Figure 5.15, Page 89 XII NCERT

81.

Answer: 3

See Figure 5.14, Page 88 XII NCERT

The pedigree shows an autosomal recessive trait inheritance.

82.

Answer: 4

See Figure 4.4, Page 61 XII NCERT

B is more difficult as the surgeon will have to enter the abdominal cavity. Reversibility of both are poor. Male will become sterile and not impotent.

83.

Answer: 4

See Figure 3.11, Page 52/53 XII NCERT

4 is the blastocyst and it gets implanted on the uterine endometrium.

84.

Answer: 2

See Figure 3.9, Page 50 XII NCERT

85.

Answer: 1

See Figure 3.3, Page 45 XII NCERT

86.

Answer: 1

See Figure 3.1, Page 43 XII NCERT

A is seminal vesicle and contributes fructose to the semen.

87.

Answer: 2

See Figure 2.13, Page 34 XII NCERT

B is the radicle.

88.

Answer: 3

See Figure 2.7, Page 25, XII NCERT

89.

Answer: 2

See Figure 2.3, Page 22 XII NCERT

Expansion of the endothecial layer and subsequent drying are required for dehiscence. The endothecium tissue is responsible for the tensions that lead to splitting of the anther. This tissue is usually one to several layers thick, with cells walls of uneven thickness due to uneven lignification. The cells lose water, and the uneven thickness causes the thinner walls of the cells to stretch to a greater extent. This

creates a tension that eventually leads to the anther being split along its line of weakness and releasing pollen grains to the atmosphere.

90.

Answer:

See Figure 1.6, Page 12 XII NCERT