Re NEET Practise Paper 2026

ZOOLOGY & BOTANY

Q1 How many species of fishes are known

A. 15000
B. 20,000
C. 22000
D. 28,000

Q2 Vascular plant species diversity is about 10 times higher in which forest biome compared to others?

A. Tropical region
B. Temperate region
C. Castle region
D. Sub temperate region

Q3 Approximately how many bacterial strains have been screened so far to obtain restriction enzymes?

A. 230 strain
B. 240 strain
C. 50 strain
D. 900 strain

Q 4 Compared to which Scandinavian country does India show much greater species diversity?

A. Sri lanka
B. Germany
C. America
D. Norway

Q5 Which organization and year reported that ~1.5 million plant and animal species have been described till now?

A ICUN (2004)
B IUCN (2004)
C IFN (2006)
D IARI (2004)

Q6 Fill the blank: “Nature’s biological library is burning even before we catalogued the titles of __.”

A. All the books stocked there
B. All the books burned
C. All the books lost
D. None of the above

Q Which ecologist proved through long-term experiments that more species diversity leads to greater ecosystem productivity?

A. David Tilman's
B Dravid hook
C Nicolus
D Andrew son

Q8 The anti-hypertensive drug reserpine is obtained from which medicinal plant?

A. Aloe barbadensis
B. Withania somnifera
C. Azadirachta indica
D. Rauwolfia vomitoria

Q9 Conventional taxonomy fails to identify which group of organisms due to culturing difficulty?

A. Fungal species
B. Algae species
C. Microbial species
D. Insect species

Q10 Who proposed the 'rivet popper hypothesis' to explain the importance of each species in an ecosystem?

A. Francis
B. Watson
C. Paul Ehrlich
D. None of the above

Q11 For any species, the total number of individuals in a given area at a given time is considered as what type of parameter?

A. Valid method of identification
B. Not a valid method of identification
C. Static parameter
D. Physical method

Q12 Which of the following organisms feeds on dead organic matter and helps in decomposition?

A. Rats
B. Cockroach
C. Lizard
D. Earthworm

Q13 The dead organic matter that serves as the starting material for the process of decomposition is termed as

A. Detritus
B. Organic waste
C. Died plants
D. Died animals

Q 14 In an ecosystem, the food chain that begins with producers and transfers energy through herbivores to carnivores is known as

A. Growth for cultivation
B. Growing farming committee
C. Good for climate
D. Grazing food chain

Q 15 While studying populations in ecology, ecologists often use which measure instead of exact count of individuals?

A. Relative Densities
B. Distribution
C. Mass ratio
D. Counting of individual

Q 16 Some animals produces a large number of small-sized offspring

A. Oysters
B. Pelagic fishes
C. Snails
D. Both A & B

Q 17 Which of the following is NOT considered a biotechnological approach to increase agricultural food production?

A. Agro-chemical based agriculture
B. Organic agriculture
C. Genetically engineered crop-based agriculture
D. Chemical based agriculture

Q 18 Plantlets produced through Plant Tissue Culture from a single explant are genetically uniform copies of the parent plant. What are they called?

A. Identical plants
B. Similar gene plants
C. Cloned
D. Somaclones

Q 19 Vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels is called

A. Trophic level
B. Stratification
C. Mapping
D. Energy distribution

Q 20What prevents Bt toxin produced by Bacillus thuringiensis from harming the bacterium itself?

A. It present in inactive form in bacteria
B. It present in less active form in bacteria
C. Due to mutation of gene
D. For activation it require high Ph

Q21 What is the biochemical nature of Bt toxin produced by Bacillus thuringiensis?

A. Lipids
B. Protein
C. Toxic substance
D. Element

Q22 Which gene is responsible for coding the Bt toxin in Bacillus thuringiensis?

A. cry gene
B. D1 gene
C. Trp geen
D. tryIIAc

Q23 The crylAb gene provides resistance against which insect pest?

A. Corn borer
B. Wheet borer
C. Legume borer
D. Both A &C

Q24 Which organization formally defined biotechnology

A. EFB
B. TTC
C. FDA
D. WHO

Q25 Who isolated the plasmid containing antibiotic resistance gene and showed it could confer resistance to E. coli?

A. Stanley Cohen
B. Ernst hackle
C. Herbert Boyer
D. Both A & C

Q26 Name of the first restriction endonuclease

A. Hind II
B. Hind I
C. Ori
D. EcoR1

Q27 First restriction endonuclease recognizing how many base pair

A. Specific five-base pair sequence
B. Specific four-base pair sequence
C. Specific six-base pair sequenc
D. Specific two-base pair sequence

Q28 How many restriction enzyme have been isolated

A. 60
B. 70
C. 500
D. 900

Q 29 Microbes are traditionally used to ferment and produce which food items?

A. ferment fish,
B. soyabean
C. bambooshoots
D. All of the above

Q 30 The process of growing microbes/eukaryotic cells on a large scale for manufacturing antibiotics, vaccines, enzymes, etc is called

A. Bioprocess engineering
B. Recombinant DNA
C. Gene cloning
D. Gene transfer

Q31 Which bacterium is primarily responsible for forming the characteristic “eyes” or holes in Swiss cheese during ripening?
A Lactobacillus acidophilus
B. Propioni bacterium sharmanii
C. Streptococcus thermophilus
D. Leuconostoc mesenteroides

Q32 Roquefort cheese’ are ripened by growing a specific
A. Bacteria
B. Fungi
C. Parasite
D. Algae

Q34 Which one is produce without a distillation process
A. Wine
B. Whisky
C. Brandy
D. Rum

Q35 Which one is used in detergent formulations that are helpful in removing oily stains from the laundry
A. Nuclease
B. Alcohol
C. Formaldehyde
D. Lipases

Q 36 Where the School of Cytogenetics and Radiation Research established

A. IARI
B. CDRI
C. NBRI
D. CIMAP

Q 37 A persons with ‘blackbile’ belonged to hot personality and would have

A. Asthama
B. High Blood Pressure
C. Fever
D. Lung Infection

Q38 The discovery of blood circulation by
A. William Harvey
B. Ernst Hackel
C. Karl Ernst Von Bear
D. Morgan

Q39 Which infection a healthy person acquires the infection by inhaling the droplets/aerosols released by an infected person or even by sharing glasses and utensils with an infected person

A. Pneumonia

B. TB
C. Cancer
D. AIDS

Q 40 Malignant malaria caused by

A. *P*. *vivax*,
B. *P*. *malaria*
C. P. *falciparum*
D. All of the above

Q41 In malaria which toxic substance released by a rupture of RBCs and this toxin substance is responsible for the chill and high fever recurring every three to four days.

A. Haemozoin,
B. Pus
C. Sepsis
D. Nemonatic substance

Q42 Entamoeba histolytica is a protozoan parasite which causes infection in which part of human body

A. Large intestine
B. Small intestine
C. Liver
D. Lung

Q43 Allergy is due to the release of chemicals like

A. Melatonin
B. Albumin
C. Histamine and serotonin
D. Electrolytes

Q44 In 1938 which fish caught off the coast of South Africa which was thought to be extinct

A Coelacanth
B Salamander
C Nurocanth
D None of the above

Q45 First amphibians that lived on both land and water

A Cat fish
B Cane fish
C Lobefins
D Frog

Q46 The first mammals were like

A Dinosaur
B Chimpanzee
C Monkey
D Shrews

Q 47 Few fossils of man like bones have discovered in Ethiopia and others
A Tanzania
B Northern America
C Eastern Africa
D Northern Africa

Q48 which primates are more man like
A Dryopithecus
B Ramapithecus
C Treripithecus
D Dardothecus

Q 49 Which primates are more man like
A Dryopithecus
B Ramapithecus
C Treripithecus
D Dardothecus

Q 50 Who observed this features that " embryonic stages common to all vertebrates that are absent in adult

A. Darwin
B. Mendel
C. Karl Ernst Von Bear
D. Ernst Hackel

Q51 The famous Double Helix model for the structure of DNA. Given by Watson and crick in 1953 which is based on
A X-ray diffraction data provided by Friedrich Meischer
B X-ray diffraction data provided by Maurice Wilkins
C X-ray diffraction data provided byRosalind Franklin
D X-ray diffraction data provided by Wilkins

Q 52 How much a single human cell contains a approximately DNA
A 2.4 metres
B 2.2 metres
C 4.2 metres
D 3.2 metres

Q53 Darwin went to which Islands

A. Rise Island
B. Dry Islands
C. Arnatic Island

D. Galapagos Island

Q54 Beads-on-string' structure when viewed under electron microscope ,this observed in which structure

A Cytosine
B Nucleosome
C Histones
D Adenine

Q 55 The honours to Watson with Crick

A John Collins Warren Prize
B Lasker Award
C Research Corportion Prize
D All of the above

Q 56 The honours to Watson with Crick with a Noble Prize in which year

A 1963
B1962
C1965
D 1966

Q 57 Gene which code for a pair of contrasting traits are known as

ATall
B Dwarf
C Alleles
D Nucleus

Q58 Who worked first time on gene mapping

A De Vries
B Correns
C Von Tschermak
D Alfred Sturtevant

Q59 Family planning' programmes initiated in

A 1951
B 1967
C 1956
D 2000

Q60 Saheli'–a new oral contraceptive for the females–was developed by scientists of which institute of lucknow

A CDRI
B NBRI
C CMAP
D IITR

Q 61 What are the natural methods work on the principle of avoiding chances of ovum and sperms meeting
A Lactational amenorrhea
B Periodic abstinence
C Withdrawal or coitus interruptus
D All of the above

Q62 MTPs are considered relatively safe upto which week of pregnancy

A 12 Weeks of pregnancy
B 13 Weeks of pregnancy
C 15 Weeks of pregnancy
D 20 Weeks of pregnancy

Q 63 What are sexually transmitted infections that are curable with medication

A Chlamydia,
B Gonorrhea,
C Syphilis
D All of the above

Q64 What are the sexually transmitted infections that are treatable but not cured
A Chlamydia,
B Gonorrhea,
C Syphilis
D Genital herpes

Q65 Which male sex accessory ducts leads to vas deferens that ascends to the abdomen and loops over the urinary bladder

A Rete testis

B Vasa efferentia

C Epididymis

D All of the above

Q 66 The secretions of which glands also helps in the lubrication of the penis.
A Mammary glands
B Bulbourethral gland
C Leydig cells
D None of the above

Q 67 What is the length of Each ovary
A Is about 2 to 4 cm in length
B Is about 3 to 6 cm in length
C Is about 4 to 8 cm in length
D Is about 8 to 10 cm in length

Q 68 A few flowering plants such as some species of Asteraceae and grasses, have evolved a special mechanism, to produce seeds without fertilisation, called

A Parthenocarpic

B Polyembryony

C Apomixis.

D Perisperm

Q69 Which specialised cells in our body exhibit amoeboid movement in blood

A. Macrophages
B. Leucocytes
C. Neutrophils
D. Both A & B

Q70 Sarcoplasmic reticulum of the muscle fibres is the store house of

A. Calcium ions
B. Sodium ion
C. Zinc ions
D. None of the above

Q71 What is the name of a large triangular flat bone

A. Cupsid
B. Retela
C. Ring bone
D. Scapula

Q72 What is the shape of patella bone

A. Cup shaped bone
B. V- shaped bone
C. T- shaped bone
D. C- shaped bone

Q 73 Flame cells are the excretory structures in

A. Platyhelminthes
B. cockroaches
C. Birds
D. Snail

Q74 The process of release of urine is called

A. Parturation
B. Ureic
C. Ureotelic
D. Micturition

Q75 How much urea is excreted out per day in human being

A. 5-10gm
B. 10-15gm
C. 25-30 gm
D. 35-40 gm

Q76Which protein are primarly involved in defense mechanisms of the body

A. Fibrinogen
B. Globulins
C. Albumins

D. All of the above

Q77 Which one is having 3-chambered heart

A. Crocodiles
B. Birds
C. Fishes
D. Amphibians

Q78 Which part of heart allows the flow of blood only in one direction

A. Atria
B. Valves in the heart
C. Atrio-ventricular septum
D. Interatrial septum

Q79 The maximum volume of air a person can breathe in after a forced expiration. This includes

A. ERV
B. TV
C. IRV
D All of the above

Q80 Every 100 ml of oxygenated blood can deliver how much O_2 to the tissues under normal physiological conditions

A. 5 ml
B. 8 ml
C. 10 ml
D. 12 ml

Q 81 Respiratory rhythm is maintained by the respiratory centre in the medulla region of

A. Heart
B. Brain
C. Lung
D. None of the above

Q82 The phenomenon of heterophylly is an example of

A. Plasticity
B. Cell enlargement
C. Growth
D. Weight increase

Q83 Assertion: The plant growth regulators (PGRs) are large, complex molecules of diverse chemical composition.

Reason : They could be indole compounds

A)Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.
C) Assertion is true, but reason is false
D) Assertion is false, but reason is true

Q84 The breaking of the C-C bonds of complex compounds through oxidation within the cells, leading to release of considerable amount of energy is called

A. Respiration
B. Photosynthesis

C. ATP
D. RUBISCO

Q85 Sucrose is converted into glucose and fructose by the enzyme,
A. Ligase
B. Kinase
C. Protease
D. Invertase

Q86 Assertion : In glycolysis the conversion of BPGA to 3-phosphoglyceric acid (PGA)
Reason : ATP produced at the end of this process

A) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.
C) Assertion is true, but reason is false
D) Assertion is false, but reason is true

Q87 How many carbon compound of RuBP.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Q88 Which is utilised for the carboxylation of RuBP
A. CO2
B. Co
C. O_2
D. NO_2

Q89 Some cells in the adult animals do not appear to exhibit division

A. Lung cells
B. Heart cells
C. Bone cells
D. Brain cells

Q90 In which phase of the cell cycle DNA replication begins in the nucleus
A. During the S phase
B. During the M phase
C. During the G0 phase
D. During the G1phase

Q91 Each centrosome radiates out microtubules called
A. Eysester
B. Asters
C. Axis
D. Median

Q92 Inulin is a polymer of

A. Fructose
B. Glucose
C. Carbohydrate
D. Protein

Q93 Polysaccharide chain (say glycogen), the right end is called
A. Non-reducing end
B. The reducing end
C. No change
D. None of the above

Q94 What are Prosthetic groups

A. Inorganic compound
B. Acid
C. Ions
D. Organic compounds

Q95Which one is not the example of prokaryotic cells Bacteria,
A. Bacteria
B. Blue-green algae,
C. Mycoplasma
D. Amoeba

Q96 The middle lamella is a layer mainly of
A. Calcium pectate
B. Calcium carbonate
C. Iron
D. Albumin

Q97what are leucoplasts
A. Protein
B. Fats
C. Plastids
D. Carbohydrate

Q98 Which organ consist all the four types of tissues, i.e., epithelial, connective, muscular and neural
A. Lung
B. Heart
C. Kidney
D. Brain

Q99Which one is the stretchable organ in human body
A. Stomach
B. Liver
C. Heart
D. Kidney

Q100 Which type of vascular bundles, the xylem and phloem are jointly situated along the same radius of vascular bundles

A. Radial
B. Conjoint
C. Open
D. Closed

Q101 Anacardiaceae family of

A. Man
B. Housefly
C. Mango
D. Wheat

Q102 What is the function of bulliform cells

A. Transport water
B. Transport sunlight
C. Absorbed water
D. Absorbed sunlight

Q103 The Mycoplasma are organisms that completely lack a

A. Cell membrane
B. Cell wall
C. Nuclear membrane
D. Nucleus

Q104 What is *Pila*

A. Apple snail
B. Pearl oyster
C. Cuttlefish
D. Squid

Q105 In which algae cell wall is made up of cellulose and algin

A. Chlorophyceae
B. Phaeophyceae
C. Rhodophyceae
D. Both A & C

Q106 Example of imbricate aestivation

A. *Cassia*
B. Gulmohur
C. Rose
D. Both A &B

Q107 The family Hominidae refers to

A. Man
B. Housefly
C. Mango
D. Wheat

Q108 In dicotyledonous root cortex consists of several layers of thin-walled

A. Collenchyma cells
B. Parenchyma cells
C. epidermal cells
D. endodermal cells

Q109 Sexes are not separate hermaphrodite example

A. Porifera
B. Protista
C. Fungi
D. Algae

Q110 The male or female cones or strobili may be borne on the same tree

A. Pinus
B. Cycas
C. Funaria
D. Sphagnum
E.

Q111 Example of hypogynous flower

A. Mustard,
B. China rose
C. Brinjal
D. All of the above

Q112 Which isotope of phosphorous is used in Hershey-Chase experiment

A34 P
B 32P
C16 P
D15P

Q113.Katherine Esau was born in

A. Ukraine
B. Germany
C. America
D. Finland

Q114 Which one is the example of Ascomycetes

A. Aspergillus
B. Claviceps
C. Neurospora
D. All of the above

Q115 Which types of aestivation seen in *Calotropis*

A. Twisted
B. Valvate
C. Imbricate
D. Vexillary

Q116The packaging of chromatin at higher level requires additional set of what ?

A (NHC) proteins
B Lipids
C Histones
D Fats