

NEET CRASH 2019
DAILY TEST – ZOOLOGY

Time : 30 min
Marks :120

*(Reproductive Health, Principles of Inheritance & Variation
Molecular Basis of Inheritance)*

- The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is
 - They inhibit gametogenesis
 - They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
 - They inhibit ovulation
 - They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms
- In context of Amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect?
 - It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant
 - It is used for prenatal sex determination
 - It can be used for detection of Down syndrome
 - It can be used for detection of Cleft palate
- Which of the following approaches does not give the define action of contraceptive?

(1)	Barrier methods	Prevent fertilization
(2)	intra uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms
(3)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
(4)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis

- Hysterectomy is surgical removal of
 - Prostate gland
 - Vas-deference
 - Mammary glands
 - Uterus
- Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which
 - small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up
 - ovaries are removed surgically
 - small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up
 - uterus is removed surgically
- In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation?
 - Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer
 - Artificial Insemination
 - Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
 - Intrauterine transfer
- Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as
 - Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus
 - Implantation of defective embryo in the uterus
 - Pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance
 - Pregnancies with genetic abnormality
- A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is
 - Gamete intra fallopian transfer
 - Gamete internal fertilization and transfer
 - Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
 - Gemete inseminated fallopian transfer
- Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of
 - ovum into the fallopian tube
 - zygote into the fallopian tube
 - zygote into the uterus
 - embryo with 16 blastomeres into a fallopian tube
- Artificial insemination mean:
 - Transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
 - Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
 - Introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary
 - Transfer of sperms of healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
- The genotypes of a husband and wife are $I^A I^B$ and $I^A i$. Among the blood types of their children, how many different genotypes and phenotypes are possible?
 - 3 genotypes; 4 phenotypes
 - 4 genotypes; 3 phenotypes
 - 4 genotypes; 4 phenotypes
 - 3 genotypes; 3 phenotypes

12. Among the following characters, which one was not considered by Mendel in his experiments on pea?
 (1) Trichomes – Glandular or non-glandular
 (2) Seed – Green or Yellow → d → d
 (3) Pod – Inflated or Constricted
 (4) Stem – Tall or Dwarf
13. Which one from those given below is the period for Mendel's hybridization experiments?
 (1) 1840 - 1850 (2) 1850 - 1869
 (3) 1870 - 1877 (4) 1856 - 1863
14. A tall true breeding garden pea plant is crossed with a dwarf true breeding garden pea plant. When the F₁ plants were selfed the resulting genotypes were in the ratio of
 (1) 1 : 2 : 1 :: Tall homozygous : Tall heterozygous : Dwarf
 (2) 1 : 2 : 1 :: Tall heterozygous : Tall homozygous : Dwarf
 (3) 3 : 1 :: Tall : Dwarf
 (4) 3 : 1 :: Dwarf : Tall
15. The term 'linkage' was coined by
 (1) T. Boveri (2) G. Mendel
 (3) W. Sutton (4) T.H. Morgan
16. In our society women are blamed for producing female children. Choose the correct answer for the sex-determination in humans.
 (1) Due to some defect in the women
 (2) Due to some defect like aspermia in man
 (3) Due to the genetic make up of the particular sperm which fertilizes the egg
 (4) Due to the genetic make up of the egg
17. Which one of the following conditions correctly describes the manner of determining the sex in the given example?
 (1) Homozygous sex chromosomes (ZZ)
 (2) XO type of sex chromosomes determine male sex in grasshopper
 (3) XO condition in human as found in Turner syndrome, determines female sex
 (4) Homozygous sex chromosomes (XX) produce male in Drosophila
18. Thalassaemia and sickle cell anaemia are caused due to a problem in globin molecule synthesis. Select the correct statement.
 (1) Both are due to quantitative defect in globin chain synthesis
 (2) Thalassaemia is due to less synthesis of globin molecules
 (3) Sickle cell anaemia is due to a quantitative problem of globin molecules
 (4) Both are due to a qualitative defect in globin chain synthesis
19. A disease caused by an autosomal primary non-disjunction is
 (1) Klinefelter's Syndrome
 (2) Turner's Syndrome
 (3) Sickle Cell anaemia
 (4) Down's Syndrome
20. Which of the following most appropriately describes haemophilia?
 (1) Recessive gene disorder
 (2) X-linked recessive gene disorder
 (3) Chromosomal disorder
 (4) Dominant gene disorder
21. The final proof for DNA as the genetic material came from the experiments of
 (1) Hershey and Chase
 (2) Avery, Mcleod and McCarty
 (3) Hargobind Khorana
 (4) Griffith
22. DNA fragments are
 (1) negatively charged
 (2) neutral
 (3) either positively or negatively charged depending on their size
 (4) positively charged
23. Which of the following RNAs should be most abundant in animal cell?
 (1) t-RNA (2) m-RNA
 (3) mi-RNA (4) r-RNA
24. If there are 999 bases in an RNA that codes for a protein with 333 amino acids, and the base at position 901 is deleted such that the length of the RNA becomes 998 bases, how many codons will be altered?
 (1) 11 (2) 33
 (3) 333 (4) 1
25. During DNA replication, Okazaki fragments are used to elongate
 (1) The lagging strand towards replication fork
 (2) The leading strand away from replication fork
 (3) The lagging strand away from the replication fork
 (4) The leading strand towards replication fork
26. Which one of the following is the starter codon?
 (1) AUG (2) UGA
 (3) UAA (4) UAG
27. Spliceosomes are not found in cells of
 (1) Fungi (2) Animals
 (3) Bacteria (4) Plants
28. Which of the following is required as inducer(s) for the expression of Lac operon?
 (1) Glucose
 (2) Galactose
 (3) Lactose
 (4) Lactose and galactose
29. Which of the following is not required for any of the techniques of DNA fingerprinting available at present?
 (1) Polymerase chain reaction
 (2) Zinc finger analysis
 (3) Restriction enzymes
 (4) RNA-DNA hybridization
30. One of the most frequency used techniques in DNA fingerprinting is
 (1) The relative proportions of purines and pyrimidines in DNA
 (2) Satellite DNA occurring as highly repeated short DNA segments
 (3) The relative difference in the DNA occurrence in blood, skin and saliva
 (4) The relative amount of DNA in the ridge and grooves of the fingerprints