

PARISHRAMA NEET ACADEMY

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KCET – 2022 BIOLOGY CODE A-2 PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY - 2022

1. *Cuscuta* is an example of [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 25, NCERT, XII Pg. No. 236]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 02]
(A) Endoparasitism (B) Ectoparasitism
(C) Predation (D) Broad Parasitism
2. Particulates of _____ size pose greatest risk to human health.
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 271]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 56]
(A) Less than 4.5 micrometers in diameter
(B) Less than 3.5 micrometers in diameter
(C) Less than 7.5 micrometers in diameter
(D) Less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
3. Maintenance of constant internal environment is called as [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 223]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 44]
(A) Homeostasis (B) Thermoregulation
(C) Osmoregulation (D) Metastasis
4. The animals which are active during day time [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 222]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 44]
(A) Auroral (B) Vesporal (C) Cresporal (D) Diurnal
5. Which of the following statement is incorrect related to biomes?
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 220]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 15]
(A) More rainfall and low temperature is the characteristics of deserts.
(B) High temperature and minimum rainfall help to form grasslands.
(C) Low temperature and less rainfall is a characteristics of Tundra biomes.
(D) Variation in temperature and mean precipitation accounts for the major biomes.

6. The amount of Photosynthetically active radiation captured by plants is

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 245]

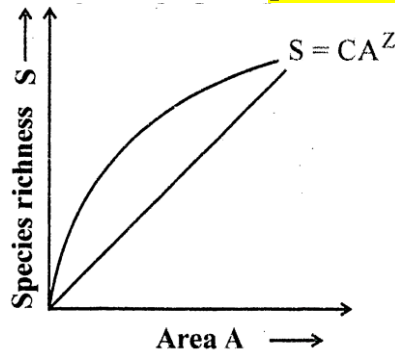
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 08]

- (A) 2 – 10 percent (B) 60 – 70 percent
(C) 12 – 20 percent (D) 20 – 30 percent

7. The given graph represents

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 262]

[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 15]



- (A) Growth of organisms (B) Population growth
(C) **Species area relationship** (D) Enzyme activity

8. Rows of S-shaped setae in the body of earthworm are present in all the segments, except

[NCERT XI, Pg. No. 107]

[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 19]

- (A) the first and last segment (B) **the first, last and clitellum**
(C) the first segment (D) the last segment

9. Cell theory was formulated by

[NCERT XI, Pg. No. 126]

[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 06]

- (A) Robert Hook and Robert Brown (B) Schleiden and Robert Brown
(C) Schwann and Robert Brown (D) **Schleiden and Schwann**

10. The type of Polysaccharide present in a cotton fibre

[NCERT XI, Pg. No. 149]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 12]

- (A) Insulin (B) **Cellulose** (C) Glycogen (D) Starch

11. Enzyme involved in crossing over

[NCERT XI, Pg. No. 168]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 09]

- (A) Polymerase (B) Endonuclease (C) Lygase (D) **Recombinase**



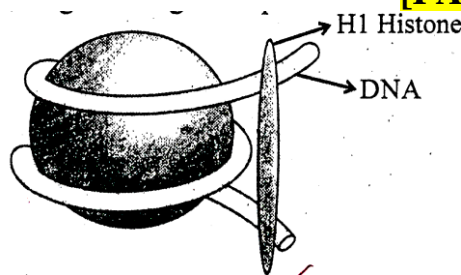
12. Kranz anatomy can be seen in [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 218]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 15]
(A) Potato (B) Pea (C) **Maize** (D) Tomato
13. Respiratory quotient of glucose is [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 236]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 23]
(A) 0.7 (B) 0.9 (C) **1.0** (D) 0
14. A person suddenly starts coughing while swallowing food. This coughing would have been due to improper movement of [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 258]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 64]
(A) Diaphragm (B) Neck (C) Tongue (D) **Epiglottis**
15. Binomial nomenclature is introduced by [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 06]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 01, Cumulative Test - 10]
(A) Lamarck (B) Bentham and Hooker
(C) John Ray (D) **Carolus Linnaeus**
16. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is caused by [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 27]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 01]
(A) **Prions** (B) Virus (C) Fungi (D) Viroids
17. Phycoerythrin and Floridean starch is found in [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 33]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 14]
(A) Green algae (B) Brown algae (C) **Red algae** (D) Blue-green algae
18. Different types of respiratory organs like gills, book gills, book lungs and trachea are present in [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 53]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 02]
(A) Molluscs (B) **Arthropods** (C) Annelids (D) Sponges
19. Which of the following plant is used to extract Colchicine? [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 81]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 43]
(A) Aloe (B) Asparagus (C) Tulip (D) **Colchicum**
20. Stalk of the Stamen is [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 75]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 22]
(A) Pedicel (B) Petiole (C) Peduncle (D) **Filament**



21. The ovule of angiosperm is technically known as [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 25]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 05]
(A) Megasporophyll (B) Megaspore mother cell
(C) Megaspore (D) **Megasporangium**
22. Typical mature embryo sac of angiosperm is [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 27]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 08]
(A) **8 nucleated 7 celled structure** (B) 7 nucleated 8 celled structure
(C) 8 nucleated 1 celled structure (D) 8 nucleated 8 celled structure
23. One of the 2000 years old viable seed, discovered during the archeological excavation at King Herold's near dead sea. [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 38]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 09]
(A) **Phoenix dactylifera** (B) Maize (C) Lupin (D) Sunflower
24. The testis are situated outside the abdominal cavity in scrotum as it helps to [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 43]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 75]
(A) Release sperm (B) **Maintain the low temperature**
(C) Regulates hormone secretion (D) Store sperm
25. Identify the odd one from the following [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 44-45]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 76-77]
(A) **Labia minora** (B) Infundibulum
(C) Isthmus (D) Fimbriae
26. In which month of gestation, the first movements of foetus and appearance of hair on its head is observed? [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 54]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 02]
(A) 4th month (B) **5th month** (C) 8th month (D) 1st month
27. The most abundant type of WBC cells [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 279]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 65]
(A) **Neutrophils** (B) Eosinophils
(C) Monocytes (D) Basophils
28. Filtration of blood during urine formation takes place in [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 293]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 62]
(A) PCT (B) Collecting duct
(C) **Glomerulus** (D) DCT



29. Corpus Callosum connects the [NCERT XI, Pg. No. 321]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 04]
(A) Two cerebral hemispheres (B) Cerebrum and cerebellum
(C) Spinal cord with the brain (D) Two lobes of cerebellum
30. Menstrual cycle is exhibited by [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 49]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 76]
(A) Rat (B) Apes (C) Tiger (D) Cow
31. An example of dioecious plant [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 11]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 70]
(A) Coconut (B) Mango (C) Papaya (D) Cucurbita
32. XO type of sex determination and XY type of sex determination are the examples of [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 86]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 81]
(A) Female Heterogamety (B) Male Homogamety
(C) Female Homogamety (D) Male Heterogamety
33. Example for Non-Mendelian disorder: [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 91 and 92]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 81]
(A) Down's syndrome (B) Thalassemia
(C) Cystic fibrosis (D) Haemophilia
34. Gynecomastia is a symptom of [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 92]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 02]
(A) Kline Felter's syndrome (B) Turner's syndrome
(C) Cri-du-chat syndrome (D) Down's syndrome
35. The affected male in the pedigree chart is symbolized by [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 88]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 07]
(A) ○ (B) ■ (C) ◆ (D) □
36. The given diagram represents [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 99]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 36]



- (A) Ribosome (B) Nucleosome (C) Mesosome (D) Chromosome



37. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by human placenta?

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 50, 51, 53]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 75, 76, 78]

- (A) *Relaxin (B) Progesterone (C) *FSH (D) hCG

* Both (A) and (C) are not secreted by placenta but ovary and pituitary gland respectively.

Correct Answer is subjected to the discretion of concerned authority.

38. Which of the following is correctly matched?

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 07]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 70]

- (A) Gemmules - Amoeba (B) Bulbil - Agave
(C) Spores - Sponge (D) Conidia - Hydra

39. The technique advised by a doctor to overcome the problem of infertility

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 64]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 77]

- (A) ART (B) RCH (C) RTI (D) MTP

40. Amniocentesis is a process to

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 58]

[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 70]

- (A) * Know about the disease of brain (B) To grow cell on culture medium
(C) * Determine the sex of the foetus (D) * Determine any disease of heart

* (A) It is usually used to test for the presence of certain genetic disorders like down's syndrome, PKU which affects the brain.

* (C) It is a process which can also be used to determine the sex of the foetus (presently under statutory ban in India).

* (D) Down's syndrome is known to cause congenital heart diseases.

Correct Answer is subjected to the discretion of concerned authority.

41. The first human like being is

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 140]

[PARISHARMA Class Test – 03]

- (A) *Homo habilis* (B) *Homo sapiens*
(C) *Homo menthus* (D) *Homo erectus*

42. The type of antibodies produced during the allergic reaction

[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 153]

[PARISHARMA Class Test – 07]

- (A) Ig E (B) Ig G (C) Ig M (D) Ig A

43. One of the side-effect of the use of anabolic steroids in females
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 162]
[PARISHARMA Cumulative Test – 25]
(A) Hallucination (B) Cirrhosis of liver
(C) **Masculinisation** (D) Loss of memory
44. Which one of the following is a opiate narcotics? [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 158]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 98]
(A) **Morphine** (B) Amphetamines (C) LSD (D) Barbiturates
45. The large holes in 'Swiss - Cheese' are made by a [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 181]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 96]
(A) Bacterium that produces methane gas
(B) **Bacterium producing a large amount of CO₂**
(C) Fungus that releases a lot of gases during metabolic activities
(D) Machine
46. Which vitamin is increased by 'LAB' in curd? [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 181]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 95]
(A) Vitamin B (B) **Vitamin B₁₂** (C) Vitamin E (D) Vitamin C
47. Enzyme which is useful to remove the oily stains in laundry?
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 183]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 02]
(A) Protease (B) Amylase (C) **Lipase** (D) Renin
48. DNA replicates semi conservatively was first shown in [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 104]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 18]
(A) Human cell (B) Plants
(C) Higher animals (D) **Escherichia coli**
49. A series of experiments were conducted by Frederick Griffith in 1928, on transforming principle with [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 100]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 73]
(A) *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B) *Salmonella typhimurium*
(C) ***Streptococcus pneumoniae*** (D) *Escherichia coli*.
50. The number of codons effective in coding twenty amino acids
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 112]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 75]
(A) 32 (B) 64 (C) 20 (D) **61**

51. Which aspect forms the basis of DNA finger-printing? [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 121]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 01]

- (A) The Sequence of DNA present in the ridges and grooves of finger-prints.
(B) The Satellite DNA showing high degree of repetition in DNA segments.
(C) The amount of DNA found in samples of blood, saliva and skin.
(D) The ratio of purines and pyrimidines present in DNA.

52. Identify the most infectious and fatal type of malarial parasite
[NCERT XII, Pg. No. 147]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 93]

- (A) *Plasmodium malariae* (B) *Plasmodium falciparum*
(C) *Plasmodium ovale* (D) *Plasmodium vivax*

53. Cry-IAC effectively controls [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 209]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 11]

- (A) Corn borer (B) Root nematode
(C) Ring worm (D) **Cotton bollworms**

54. ADA deficiency can be cured by [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 211]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 97]

- (A) Liver Transplantation (B) Kidney Transplantation
(C) Heart Transplantation (D) **Bone-marrow Transplantation**

55. Average natality rate in our village is 25, average mortality is 24, immigration 2 and emigration 3 and the net increase in population is [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 229]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 54]

- (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 27 (D) **0**

56. The term “Molecular Scissors” refers to [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 195]
[PARISHARMA Daily Test – 98]

- (A) Polymerase-II (B) **Restriction enzyme**
(C) Taq polymerase (D) Polymerase-I

57. What does the sample of given base sequence represent? [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 197]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 10]

5'-GAATTC-3'
3'-CTTAAG-5'

- (A) Deletion mutation (B) Completion of replication
(C) Palindromic sequence (D) Initiator codon at 5' end

58. Gel electrophoresis is used for [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 198]
[PARISHARMA Unit Test – 02]
- (A) Isolation of DNA molecule.
(B) Separation of DNA fragments according to their size.
(C) Cutting of DNA into fragments.
(D) Construction of recombinant DNA by joining with cloning vectors.
59. An antibiotic resistance gene in a vector usually helps in the selection of [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 199]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 10]
- (A) **Transformed cells** (B) Non-recombinant cells
(C) Non-competent cells (D) Competent cells
60. Silencing of specific mRNA in RNAi is by [NCERT XII, Pg. No. 209]
[PARISHARMA Class Test – 11]
- (A) **dsRNA** (B) ssDNA (C) dsDNA (D) ssRNA

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