

**For a Complete set of NEET Flashcards**

**STUDY ONLINE**

**Try our Web-based flashcards**

Click here to visit our website

<https://www.neetflashcards.com>

**GET THE APP**

**Install our free Android apps**

Click here to install

› [NEET Flashcards Biology 11](#)

› [NEET Flashcards Biology 12](#)

*NEET Flashcards — AI-crafted revision cards to help you master NEET Biology faster.*

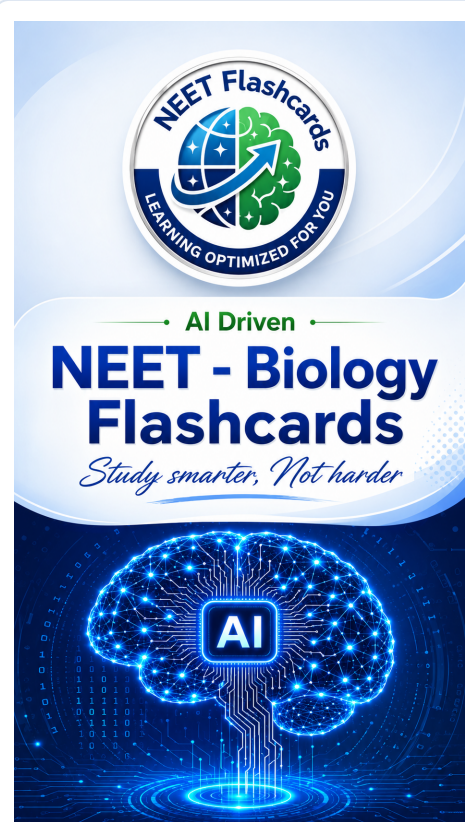
Question	Answer
According to the text, who determines the sex of the baby?	The father.
By the end of how many weeks are most major organ systems formed?	By the end of 12 weeks (first trimester).
By what mechanism is parturition induced?	A complex neuroendocrine mechanism.
Can Mycoplasma survive without oxygen?	Yes, they can survive without oxygen.
During which stage is oogenesis initiated?	During the embryonic development stage.
Formation of a zygote occurs by fusion of which nuclei?	The haploid nucleus of the sperm and the haploid nucleus of the ovum.
Give the cell type of Monera.	Prokaryotic.
How are viroids different from viruses?	Viroids are free RNA lacking a protein coat.
How do amoeboid protozoans capture prey?	By putting out pseudopodia (false feet).
How do bacteria mainly reproduce?	Mainly by fission.
How is plasmogamy brought about in basidiomycetes?	By fusion of two vegetative or somatic cells of different strains or genotypes.
How long does menstrual flow last?	3–5 days.
How long does sperm formation continue in males?	Even in old men.
How many chromosomes are present in each spermatogonium?	46 chromosomes.
How many ova are released during each menstrual cycle?	One ovum.
In which animals are methanogens present in the gut?	Ruminant animals such as cows and buffaloes.
Into what does the morula transform?	Blastocyst.
Into which two zones is ovarian stroma divided?	Peripheral cortex and inner medulla.
Leydig cells are found in ovary. (True/False)	False. Leydig cells are present in the testis.
Male and female gametes are _____.	Haploid.
Name an example of ciliated protozoans.	Paramecium.
Name common members of basidiomycetes.	Agaricus, Ustilago and Puccinia.
Name four diseases caused by viruses mentioned in the text.	Mumps, smallpox, herpes and influenza.

Question	Answer
Name the components of the female reproductive system.	Pair of ovaries, pair of oviducts, uterus, cervix, vagina, and external genitalia.
Name the five kingdoms proposed by Whittaker.	Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia.
Name the hormones produced by the placenta.	Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), human placental lactogen (hPL), estrogens and progesterogens.
Name the male accessory ducts.	Rete testis, vasa efferentia, epididymis, and vas deferens.
Name the parasitic plant mentioned in the text.	Cuscuta.
Name the three types of archaebacteria based on habitat.	Halophiles, thermoacidophiles and methanogens.
Name the unicellular fungus used in making bread and beer.	Yeast.
Name two other causes of absence of menstruation mentioned in the text.	Stress and poor health.
On what basis did Aristotle classify plants?	He classified plants into trees, shrubs and herbs using simple morphological characters.
On which cells does LH act?	Leydig cells.
On which tissue does oxytocin act?	Uterine muscle.
Through which structure is milk expressed during breastfeeding?	Through the nipple.
Through which structures are sperms transported after release from seminiferous tubules?	Through the accessory ducts.
What are ascocarps?	Fruiting bodies in which asci are arranged.
What are bacteriophages?	Viruses that infect bacteria.
What are blooms formed by cyanobacteria in polluted water bodies called?	Blooms.
What are fimbriae?	Finger-like projections on the edges of infundibulum.
What are labia majora?	They are fleshy folds of tissue extending down from the mons pubis and surrounding the vaginal opening.
What are lichens?	Symbiotic associations between algae and fungi.
What are septate hyphae?	Hyphae having septae or cross walls.
What are the four parts of a normal human sperm?	Head, neck, middle piece and tail.
What are the four parts of a sperm?	Head, neck, middle piece and tail.

Question	Answer
What are the key characteristics of Kingdom Animalia?	Heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking cell walls.
What are the two generations involved in alternation of generations?	Gametophytic and sporophytic generations.
What are the two modes of nutrition in bacteria?	Autotrophic and heterotrophic.
What changes occur by the end of the second trimester?	The body is covered with fine hair, eyelids separate and eyelashes are formed.
What covers the glans penis?	A loose fold of skin called foreskin.
What does fertilisation lead to?	Formation of a zygote.
What does the inner cell mass differentiate into?	Embryo.
What genetic material is found in viruses?	Either RNA or DNA.
What happens to the menstrual cycle during pregnancy?	All events of the menstrual cycle stop and there is no menstruation.
What harmful effect can red tides cause?	Toxins released may kill marine animals such as fishes.
What is a primary follicle?	A primary oocyte surrounded by a layer of granulosa cells.
What is another name for uterus?	Womb.
What is characteristic of all female mammals?	A functional mammary gland.
What is mycorrhiza?	Association of fungi with roots of higher plants.
What is ovulation?	Release of the secondary oocyte (ovum) from the ovary by rupture of the Graafian follicle.
What is placenta?	A structural and functional unit formed jointly by chorionic villi and uterine tissue between the developing embryo and maternal body.
What is the cavity of the cervix called?	The cavity of the cervix is called the cervical canal.
What is the cessation of menstrual cycles called?	Menopause.
What is the embryo with 8–16 blastomeres called?	Morula.
What is the function of acrosome?	It contains enzymes that help in fertilisation of the ovum.
What is the function of male accessory ducts?	Store and transport sperms.
What is the function of the scrotum?	Maintains low temperature necessary for spermatogenesis.
What is the functional significance of the zona pellucida during fertilisation?	It prevents polyspermy by blocking entry of additional sperms. When a sperm comes in contact with the zona pellucida layer of the ovum, it induces changes in the membrane that block the entry of additional sperms.

Question	Answer
What is the mode of nutrition in all protozoans?	All protozoans are heterotrophs.
What is the nature of cell walls in diatoms?	Cell walls are embedded with silica and are indestructible.
What is the process of transformation of spermatids into spermatozoa called?	Spermiogenesis.
What is the rod-shaped form of bacteria called?	Bacillus (plural: bacilli).
What mode of nutrition is common in most fungi?	Saprophytic mode of nutrition.
What name did Beijerinck give to the infectious fluid?	Contagium vivum fluidum.
What pigments may make dinoflagellates appear different colours?	Yellow, green, brown, blue or red pigments.
What role do many deuteromycetes play in nature?	They decompose litter and help in mineral cycling.
What role does the algal partner play in lichens?	It prepares food for fungi.
What surrounds the secondary oocyte?	Zona pellucida.
What type of mycelium is found in ascomycetes?	Branched and septate mycelium.
When do mammary glands undergo differentiation?	During pregnancy.
Where are Chrysophytes found?	In freshwater and marine environments.
Where are ovaries located?	One on each side of the lower abdomen.
Where do bacteria occur?	Bacteria occur almost everywhere.
Where do basidiomycetes commonly grow?	In soil, on logs, tree stumps and living plant bodies as parasites.
Where does fertilisation take place in humans?	Ampullary region of the fallopian tube.
Where does fertilisation take place?	In the ampullary region of the fallopian tube.
Where is milk stored in the mammary gland?	In the cavities (lumens) of alveoli.
Which bacteria are most abundant in nature?	Heterotrophic bacteria are most abundant in nature.
Which cell completes the first meiotic division inside the tertiary follicle?	Primary oocyte.
Which cells nourish developing spermatozoa?	Sertoli cells.
Which cells present in the inner cell mass have the potency to give rise to all tissues and organs?	Stem cells.
Which disease is caused by parasitic flagellated protozoans?	Sleeping sickness.

Question	Answer
Which gonadotropins increase gradually during the follicular phase?	LH and FSH.
Which group of organisms shows the most extensive metabolic diversity?	Bacteria as a group show the most extensive metabolic diversity.
Which hormone is responsible for inducing ovulation?	LH (Luteinising hormone).
Which hormones are involved in the neuroendocrine mechanism of parturition?	Cortisol, estrogens and oxytocin.
Which kingdom lacks a cell wall?	Animalia.
Which part of the sperm contains numerous mitochondria?	Middle piece.
Which phase follows ovulation?	Luteal phase.
Which pigment is present in cyanobacteria?	Chlorophyll a.



**For a Complete set of NEET Flashcards**

**STUDY ONLINE**

**Try our Web-based flashcards**

Click here to visit our website

<https://www.neetflashcards.com>

**GET THE APP**

**Install our free Android apps**

Click here to install

› [NEET Flashcards Biology 11](#)

› [NEET Flashcards Biology 12](#)

*NEET Flashcards — AI-crafted revision cards to help you master NEET Biology faster.*