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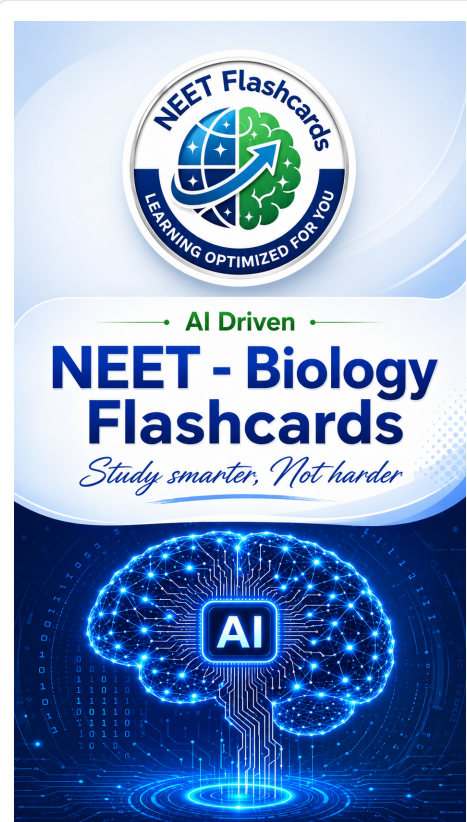
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Question	Answer
Approximately how tall was Tyrannosaurus rex?	About 20 feet.
Are most variations inherited?	Yes.
Describe the cells of the endodermis.	In roots, the endodermis comprises a single layer of barrel-shaped cells without any intercellular spaces.
Evolution of the human brain and language parallels the evolution of what?	Modern humans.
Give one example of similarity between placental mammals and marsupials.	Placental wolf and Tasmanian wolf.
Homology is based on which type of evolution?	Divergent evolution.
How are vascular bundles arranged in monocot stems?	Monocot stems have a large number of scattered vascular bundles.
How did early man-like primates move?	They walked upright.
How does natural selection influence populations?	By enhancing reproductive success of better-adapted individuals.
How has biodiversity on Earth changed over time?	Diversity of life forms has changed over millions of years.
How many xylem and phloem patches are usually present in dicot roots?	Usually two to four xylem and phloem patches are present.
How were galaxies formed?	Gases condensed under gravitation.
In a diploid organism, what does q represent?	Frequency of allele a.
In which plants are vascular bundles usually closed?	In monocotyledons, vascular bundles are usually closed.
Name aquatic mammals mentioned in the text.	Whales, dolphins, seals, and sea cows.
Name the ship on which Darwin travelled around the world.	H.M.S. Beagle.
What are medullary rays?	Radially placed parenchymatous cells between vascular bundles constitute medullary rays.
What are root hairs?	Root hairs are unicellular elongations of epidermal cells.
What are the functions of stomata?	Stomata regulate transpiration and gaseous exchange.
What are the main functions of plant tissues?	Assimilation and storage of food, transportation of water, minerals and photosynthates, and mechanical support.
What closely correlates with the biological history of Earth?	Geological history of Earth.
What covers the epidermis of a young dicot stem?	The epidermis is covered with a thin layer of cuticle.

Question	Answer
What cultural practice is associated with Neanderthals?	They buried their dead.
What did Karl Ernst von Baer conclude about embryos?	Embryos never pass through adult stages of other animals.
What dietary habit is associated with Homo erectus?	They probably ate meat.
What do fossils of dinosaurs represent?	Extinct organisms.
What does biogenesis explain?	Life arose gradually from non-living molecules through evolutionary forces.
What does the moth example demonstrate about evolution?	Better-adapted variants survive and increase in population.
What eventually happens to surviving bacterial variants?	They outgrow others and may appear as a new species.
What evolved from a common ancestral stock in Australia?	Different marsupials.
What happens during gene migration?	A section of population moves to another place, changing gene frequencies.
What happens when bulliform cells become flaccid?	They make the leaves curl inwards to minimise water loss.
What happens when the environment changes in a bacterial colony?	Only variants suited to new conditions survive.
What has intensive breeding by humans produced?	Different breeds within the same group.
What is another name for a monocotyledonous leaf?	A monocotyledonous leaf is also called an isobilateral leaf.
What is characteristic of spongy parenchyma cells?	They are oval or round, loosely arranged, and contain numerous large spaces and air cavities.
What is founder effect?	Effect produced when a small drifted population forms a new population.
What is interpreted as evolution in population genetics?	Change in allele frequencies in a population over generations.
What is mesophyll?	The tissue between the upper and lower epidermis is called mesophyll.
What is mutation according to Hugo de Vries?	Large difference arising suddenly in a population; he called it saltation (single step large mutation).
What is necessary for organisms to evolve through natural selection?	A genetic basis for inherited characteristics.
What is required for natural selection to cause evolution?	A genetic basis for inherited characteristics.
What is saltation?	Speciation caused by a single-step large mutation.

Question	Answer
What is the basic unit of plants?	Cells are the basic unit of plants.
What is the essence of Darwinian theory of evolution?	Natural selection.
What is the function of hypodermis in a dicot stem?	It provides mechanical strength to the young stem.
What is the function of vascular bundles?	Vascular bundles conduct and translocate water, minerals, and food material.
What is the gene pool?	Total genes and their alleles in a population.
What is the outermost layer of the primary plant body?	The epidermis is the outermost layer of the primary plant body.
What major change occurred after single-celled organisms evolved?	Evolution of multicellular life forms.
What reproductive feature distinguished mammals?	Viviparity and protection of unborn young inside the body.
What was the brain capacity of Homo habilis?	About 650–800 cc.
What was the probable nature of the first cellular organisms?	Single-celled organisms.
When did animals invade land?	After plants became widespread on land.
Where did the first amphibians live?	Both on land and in water.
Where is a famous prehistoric cave painting site mentioned in the text?	Bhimbetka rock shelter, Raisen district, Madhya Pradesh.
Where is phloem located in conjoint vascular bundles?	Phloem is usually located on the outer side of xylem.
Which atmospheric layer formed later on Earth?	The ozone layer.
Which characteristics help organisms survive better?	Characteristics suited to natural conditions like climate and food.
Which example did Lamarck give to explain evolution?	Evolution of long necks in giraffes.
Which islands did Darwin visit during his journey?	Galapagos Islands.
Which plants formed coal deposits over time?	Giant ferns (pteridophytes).
Which primate was considered more ape-like?	Dryopithecus.
Which tissue is absent in monocot stem vascular bundles?	Phloem parenchyma is absent, and water-containing cavities are present.
Which tissues constitute the vascular system in plants?	The vascular system consists of xylem and phloem.

Question	Answer
Which type of organs have similar structure but different functions?	Homologous organs.
Who disproved spontaneous generation experimentally?	Louis Pasteur.
Who performed the famous experiment supporting chemical evolution in 1953?	S. L. Miller.
Why are fossils important in evolutionary studies?	They provide evidence of changes in life forms over time.
Why did dark-winged moths survive after industrialisation?	Tree trunks became dark due to soot, helping them camouflage.
Why do unrelated organisms develop similar adaptive features?	Due to similar habitat conditions.



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