NEET 2026

# OBJECTIVE NCERT PUNCH 4.0

MCQs Extracted from NCERT Line by Line

AIIMS PYQs along with NEET to level up

6600+ NTA LIKE MCQs

3500+ FILL-UPS & TRUE-FALSE

500+ COLORFUL INFORMATIVE DIAGRAMS

# BIOLOGY

UPDATED WITH HIGH ORDER TIME INTENSIVE MCQs AS PER 2025 NEET PAPER

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# YEAR WISE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ANALYSIS (2025-2016)

| Biology Class-XI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapters'/Units' Name | Year Wise Number of Questions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2025 | 2024 Re | 2024 | 2023 | 2023 Manipur | 2022 | 2022 Re | 2021 | 2020 | 2020 Covid | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 II | 2016 I |
| The Living World | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Biological Classification | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Plant Kingdom | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Animal Kingdom | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Morphology of Flowering Plants | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Anatomy of Flowering Plants | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Structural Organisation in Animals | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Unit – Cell : Structure and Functions | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cell: The Unit of Life | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Biomolecules | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Cell Cycle and Cell Division | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Photosynthesis in Higher Plants | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Respiration in Plants | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Plant Growth and Development | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Breathing and Exchange of Gases | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Body Fluids and Circulation | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Excretory Products and their Elimination | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Locomotion and Movement | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Neural Control and Coordination | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Chemical Coordination and Integration | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |

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| 13. | Plant Growth and Development | 318 | 872 |
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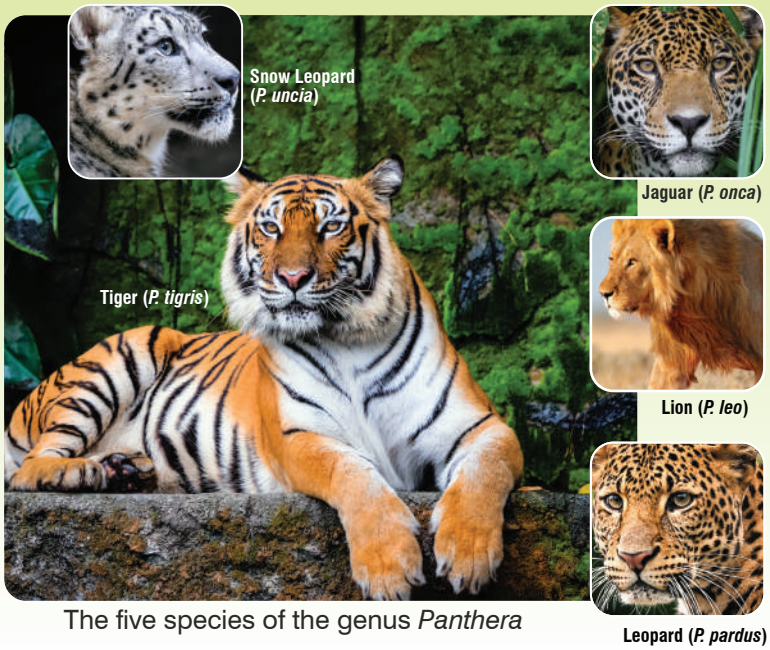
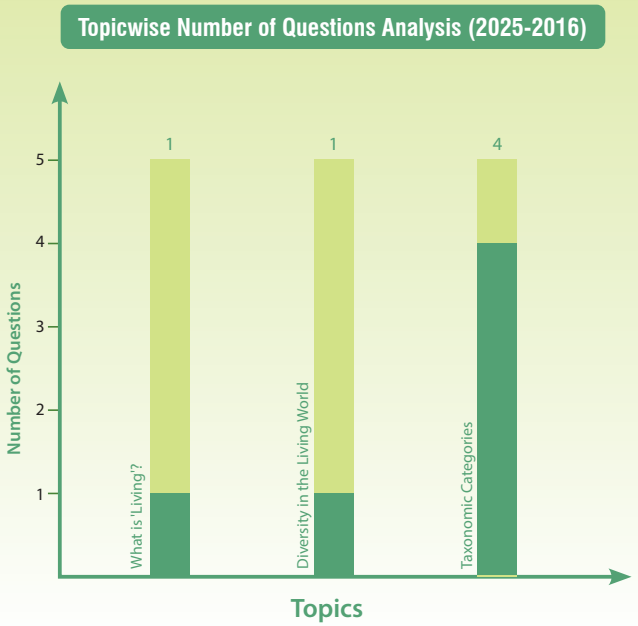
# 1 The Living World



The five species of the genus *Panthera*




## NCERT-Picks

### What is Living? [RC]

#### *Unique Characteristics of Living Organisms*

- Metabolism and cellular organisation
- **Characteristics of Living organisms**
  - **Growth** — Increase in body mass, Increase in number (Twin Characters)
  - Reproduction
  - **Consciousness** — Respond to environmental stimuli

#### 1. Growth

- **Growth**
  - **Plants**
    - Growth by cell division occurs continuously throughout their life span.
  - **Animals**
    - Growth by cell division is seen only up to a certain age.
    - Cell division occurs in certain tissues to replace lost cells.

- In majority of higher animals and plants, growth and reproduction are **mutually exclusive events**.
- Non-living objects also grow by accumulation of material on the surface. E.g., mountains, boulders and sand mounds. Growth, therefore, **cannot** be taken as a defining property of living organisms.
- In living organisms, the growth is internal but in non-living things, the growth is external.

#### 2. Reproduction

- **Modes of reproduction**
  - Asexual spores → Fungi
  - True regeneration → *Planaria*
  - Budding → Yeast & *Hydra*
  - Fragmentation → Fungi, filamentous algae, protonema of mosses

- Unicellular organisms such as bacteria, unicellular algae or *Amoeba*, reproduction is synonymous with growth, i.e., increase in number of cells.

### Maximise Your Marks

Many organisms such as mules, sterile worker bees, infertile human couples, etc., do not reproduce. Hence, reproduction **cannot** be an all-inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms.

### 3. Metabolism and Cellular Organisation

- The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is called **metabolism**.
- No non-living object exhibits metabolism.
- An isolated metabolic reaction(s) outside the body of an organism, performed in a test tube is neither living nor non-living. Hence, metabolism is a **defining feature** of all living organisms **without exception**.
- Isolated metabolic reactions *in vitro* are not living things but surely living reactions. Hence, cellular organisation of the body is the **defining feature of life forms**.

### 4. Consciousness

- The living organisms have the ability to sense their surroundings or environment and respond to these environmental stimuli which could be physical, chemical or biological. Consciousness therefore becomes the **defining property** of living organisms.
- Plants respond to external factors like light, water, temperature, other organisms, pollutants, etc.
- Photoperiod affects reproduction in seasonal breeders, both plants and animals.

### Maximise Your Marks

Human being is the **only organism** who is aware of himself, i.e., has **self-consciousness.**

- Living organisms are self-replicating, evolving and self-regulating interactive systems capable of responding to external stimuli.

## Diversity in The Living World

- **Biodiversity** refers to the number and types of organisms present on earth. The number of species that are known and described range between **1.7 - 1.8 million**.

### Systematics

- It is the study of different kinds of organisms, their diversities and relationships among them.
- The word 'systematics' is derived from the Latin word '***Systema***' which means systematic arrangement of organisms.
- Linnaeus used ***Systema Naturae*** as the title of his publication.
- Systematics takes into account **evolutionary relationships** between organisms.

### Taxonomy

- Taxonomy is defined as the science of identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms.
- The **main goal of taxonomist** is to identify the species (basic unit of classification).

**Taxonomy**

1. **Characterization-** Organisms are studied based on the understanding of characters of organisms like external (morphology) and internal structure (anatomy), the structure of the cell (cytology), developmental process (embryology) and ecological information (ecology) of organism.
2. **Identification-** Recognition of essential character of organisms
3. **Classification-** Arrangement of organism into convenient categories based on easily observable characteristics
4. **Nomenclature-** Naming of living organisms such that a particular organism is known by the same name all over the world

**Scientific names:** These are the names given to the organisms based on universally accepted principles and criteria.

- The scientific names ensure that each organism has only one name. Description of any organism should enable the people (in any part of the world) to arrive at the same name.
- To accomplish this, certain international codes have been established. These codes are
  - **(i) ICBN**-International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
  - **(ii) ICZN**-International Code for Zoological Nomenclature

### Binomial Nomenclature

- It was proposed by Carolus Linnaeus.

**Binomial nomenclature** has 2 components

| **Generic name** (genus) | **Specific epithet** (species) |
|---|---|
| First word | Second word |
| Starts with a capital letter | Starts with a small letter |
| E.g., *Mangifera* | E.g., *indica* |

### Universal Rules of Nomenclature

- Latinised or derived from Latin irrespective of their origin
- Printed in italics to indicate their Latin origin
- Separately underlined when handwritten
- Name of the author is written in an abbreviated form after the specific epithet, i.e., at the end of the biological names, e.g., *Mangifera indica* Linn. It indicates that this species was first described by Linnaeus.

### Advantages of Binomial Nomenclature

(i) The biological names are same all over the world.

(ii) They are definite and accepted universally.

(iii) All newly discovered plants and animals can be named, classified and described easily.

## Taxonomic Categories

- The system of organising organisms in a definite sequence of various taxonomic categories in a descending order is called **taxonomic hierarchy**.
- Each category, referred to as a unit of classification, represents a **rank** and is commonly termed as **taxon (pl.: taxa)**.
- The **basic requirement** to place an organism in various categories is the knowledge of characters of an individual or group of organisms. This helps in identifying similarities and dissimilarities among the individuals of the same kind of organisms as well as of other kinds of organisms.

**Table:** Different taxonomic categories

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | A group of individuals with **fundamental similarities**, which are able to breed among themselves and produce their own kind. |
| **Genus** | Group of related species which resemble one another in certain **correlated characters**.<br>▸ Genus *Solanum* includes species such as Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*).<br>▸ Genus *Panthera* includes Lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*P. pardus*) and tiger (*P. tigris*). |
| **Family** | It includes **one or more related genera,** differentiated from other related families by certain characteristic differences.<br>▸ Families are characterised on the basis of both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species.<br>▸ Family Solanaceae includes genera *Solanum*, *Petunia* and *Datura.*<br>▸ Family Felidae includes genera *Panthera* and *Felis.*<br>▸ Family Canidae includes dogs. |
| **Order** | It includes one or more **related families** based on a number of similar characters.<br>▸ Order Polymoniales includes families like Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae mainly based on the floral characters.<br>▸ Order Carnivora includes families like Felidae and Canidae. |
| **Class** | It includes one or more **related orders.**<br>Class Mammalia – order Primata (comprising monkey, gorilla and gibbon) + order Carnivora (includes animals like tiger, cat and dog) + other orders. |
| **Phylum** | It includes all organisms belonging to different classes having a few common characters. Botanists use the term Division for phylum.<br>Phylum Chordata: divided into 3 subphyla —- one of which is Vertebrata—- that includes classes comprising of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals |
| **Kingdom** | It includes all organisms that **share a set of** distinguishing **common characters**. Plants are put in plant kingdom while animals are included in Animal kingdom. This is the **highest taxonomic** category.<br>Animal kingdom have several phyla such as Porifera, Coelenterata, etc. |

- As we go higher from species to kingdom, the number of common characteristics goes on decreasing.
- Lower the taxa, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share.
- Higher the category, greater is the difficulty of determining the relationship to other taxa at the same level.

### | Maximise Your Marks

**Taxonomic categories showing hierarchial arrangement in ascending order:**
Species → Genus → Family → Order → Class → Phylum or Division → Kingdom

**Table:** Organisms with their Taxonomic Categories

| Common Name | Biological Name | Genus | Family | Order | Class | Phylum/Division |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man | *Homo sapiens* | *Homo* | Hominidae | Primata | Mammalia | Chordata |
| Housefly | *Musca domestica* | *Musca* | Muscidae | Diptera | Insecta | Arthropoda |
| Mango | *Mangifera indica* | *Mangifera* | Anacardiaceae | Sapindales | Dicotyledonae | Angiospermae |
| Wheat | *Triticum aestivum* | *Triticum* | Poaceae | Poales | Monocotyledonae | Angiospermae |

## NCERT Line by Line Fill-UP and True & False

**(Scan QR Code for Detailed Explanations)**

Scan Me

### What is 'Living'? [RC]

1. All present-day living organisms are related to each other and also to all organisms that ever lived on this earth. T/F
2. Ernst Mayr was called the "Darwin of 20th Century". T/F
3. Ernst Mayr pioneered the currently accepted definition of species called the "Biological Concept of Species". T/F
4. Growth, reproduction, ability to sense environment, metabolism, ability to self-replicate, self-organise, interact and emergence are some distinctive characters of living organisms. T/F
5. All living organisms grow. T/F
6. Increase in _____ and increase in _____ are twin characteristics of growth.
7. Multicellular organisms grow by cell division. T/F
8. In _____, growth by cell division occurs continuously throughout their life span but in _____, growth is seen only up to a certain age, however, cell division occurs in certain tissues to replace lost cells.
9. In majority of higher animals and plants, growth and reproduction are mutually inclusive events. T/F
10. Mountains, boulders and sand mounds do grow. T/F
11. Growth is a defining property of living organisms. T/F
12. Variations are introduced in asexual reproduction. T/F
13. _____ multiply and spread easily due to the millions of asexual spores they produce.
14. Yeast and *Hydra* shows budding where an equal bud to parent body arises and give rise to new organism. T/F
15. In _____, we observe true regeneration, i.e., a fragmented organism regenerates the lost part of its body and becomes, a new organism.
16. The fungi, the filamentous algae, the protonema of mosses, all easily multiply by _____.
17. In _____ organisms, the growth, cell division and reproduction are mutually inclusive events.
18. Mules, sterile worker bees and infertile human couples do not reproduce at all. T/F
19. Reproduction is a defining property of living organisms. T/F
20. Non-living things do reproduce. T/F
21. All living organisms are made of chemicals. T/F
22. All plants, animals, fungi and microbes exhibit metabolism. T/F
23. Non-living object exhibits metabolism. T/F
24. The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is _____.
25. Isolated metabolic reactions *in vitro* are living things but surely non-living reactions. T/F
26. Metabolism is not a defining feature of living organisms. T/F
27. Cellular organization is _____ feature of living organisms.
28. The _____ and _____ feature of all living organisms is this ability to sense their surroundings or environment and respond to these environmental stimuli which could be physical, chemical or biological.
29. We sense our environment through our sense organs. T/F
30. Plants respond to internal factors like light, water, temperature, other organisms, pollutants, etc. T/F
31. Photoperiod affects reproduction in seasonal breeders in case of plants only. T/F
32. All organisms are 'aware' of themselves'. T/F
33. Consciousness is a well defining feature of living organisms. T/F

# MCQs

## NCERT Topic-wise MCQs

### What is 'Living'? [RC]

**1.** Which of the following is the defining property of living organism?
1) Reproduction 2) Growth
3) Consciousness 4) Self-consciousness

**2.** Which of the following do not reproduces?
1) Phytoplankton 2) Mules
3) Queen bee 4) Mycoplasma

**3.** Isolated metabolic reaction outside the body performed in a test tube is
1) Living
2) Non - living
3) Neither living nor non-living
4) Both (1) and (2)

**4.** Which of the following reproduces by fragmentation?
1) Fungi 2) Filamentous algae
3) Protonema of mosses 4) All of these

**5.** In which organism reproduction can be considered as synonymous with growth?
1) *Amoeba*
2) Bacteria
3) Unicellular algae
4) More than one option are correct

**6.** The twin characteristics of growth are:
1) Increase in number of individuals, increase in mass
2) Increase in height and increase in mass
3) Increase in molecular weight and increase in mass
4) Increase in size and decrease in mass

**7.** A living organism is unexceptionally differentiated from a non-living structure on the basis of
1) Reproduction 2) Growth and movement
3) Ability to make sound 4) Responsiveness

**8.** Select a non-living object showing growth
1) Mountain 2) Boulder
3) Sand mound 4) All the above

**9.** How many (in number) of the following properties are the defining characteristics of living organisms?
Growth, reproduction, metabolism, cellular organisation, consciousness
1) 2 2) 3
3) 4 4) 5

**10.** Which of the following do not reproduce?
1) Mules 2) Worker bees
3) Infertile human couples 4) All the above

### Diversity in the Living World

**11.** Described biodiversity range?
1) 1.7-1.8 million 2) 1.1-1.8 trillion
3) 1.7-1.8 billion 4) 17-18 billion

**12.** ICBN codes for
1) International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
2) International Code for Binomial Nomenclature
3) International Code for Botanimal Naming
4) International Code for Binomial Naming

**13.** ICZN codes for
1) International Code of Zoological Nomenclature
2) International Code of Zoological Naming
3) International Coding of Zoological Nomenclature
4) Inbreeding Code of Zoological Nomenclature

**14.** The title used by Linnaeus for his publication was
1) *Systema Naturae* 2) *Genera Naturae*
3) *Philosophie Zoologique* 4) *Die Nature lichen pflanzen*

**15.** The science of giving names to living beings is called
1) Nomenclature 2) Identification
3) Classification 4) Characterisation

**16.** Select the correctly written botanical/zoological name
1) *Panthera tigris* 2) *Mangifera Indica*
3) *Sativum pisum* 4) *homo sapiens*

**17.** Biological names, when hand written, should necessary be:
1) Underlined 2) Bold (antics)
3) In capital letter 4) Italics

**18.** In binomial nomenclature, the first and second components represent:
1) Genus and species 2) Genus and class
3) Species and genus 4) Kingdom and class

**19.** *indica* is
1) Specific epithet of mango
2) Specific epithet of wheat
3) Specific epithet of rice
4) Specific epithet of apple

**20.** The scientific name does not ensure
1) Each organism has only one name
2) Description of any organism lead to the same name of organism in any part of the world
3) No two organisms have the same name
4) Status of threat of extinction of that organism holding a specific scientific name

**21.** The word systematics is derived from
1) Greek word systema 2) Italic word systema
3) Latin word systema 4) English word systema

**22.** Scientific names of animals are based on principles and criteria agreed by
1) IUCN 2) ICZN
3) ICBN 4) ICVN

**23.** The study of different kinds of organisms and their diversities and also the relationship among them referred to as
1) Category 2) Systematics
3) Classifications 4) Publication

**24.** Name of the author is not written
1) After the specific epithet
2) In abbreviated form
3) At the end of biological name
4) In italics

**25.** In binomial nomenclature proposed by Linnaeus, every organism has
1) Two names, one Latin and other common
2) Two names, one scientific and other vernacular
3) One scientific name, given by two scientists
4) One scientific/biological name with two words – a genus and a specific epithet

**26.** Taxa above the level of which taxon is not italicised according to the Linnaean system?
1) Genus 2) Phylum
3) Species 4) Order

**27.** Each species has given name in
1) Hebrew 2) Roman
3) Latin 4) Persian

**28.** Which of the following form(s) the basis of modern taxonomic studies?
1) Study of external and internal structure
2) Ecological information of organisms
3) Study of development process
4) All of these

**29.** The scientific name of banyan is written as *Ficus benghalensis* L. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding this?
1) Letter L signifies Latin language.
2) The name should be reverse with *benghalensis* preceding *Ficus.*
3) Letter L signifies taxonomist Linnaeus.
4) *Benghalensis* is generic name.

**30.** Systematics takes into account:
1) Evolutionary relationships between organisms.
2) Breeding relationships between organisms.
3) Economic relationships between organisms.
4) None of these

**31.** Biological names are generally in _____ and written in _____.
1) Latin, abbreviated form 2) Roman, italics
3) Latin, italics 4) Roman, abbreviated form

**32.** Few rules are written below regarding binomial nomenclature. Identify the wrong one.
1) Entire binomial name is italicised.
2) Generic and specific names start with capital letters.
3) Generic and specific names when handwritten are separately underlined.
4) All are correct

**33.** Which is not the component of taxonomy?
1) Identification 2) Responsiveness
3) Nomenclature 4) Classification

**34.** In taxonomy, the first step is:
1) Identification 2) Nomenclature
3) Classification 4) None of the above

## Taxonomic Categories

**35.** As we go lower from kingdom to species the number of common characteristics goes on
1) Increasing 2) Remain unchanged
3) Decreasing 4) Sometimes decreasing

**36.** Taxon represents:
1) Rank in classification 2) Unit of classification
3) Both (1) and (2) 4) None of these

**37.** Lowest category of animal kingdom is
1) Genus 2) Family
3) Species 4) Taxon

**38.** Which of the following taxonomic categories contains organisms least similar to one another?
1) Genera 2) Family
3) Class 4) Species

**39.** Which of the following combinations is correct for wheat?
1) Genus : *Triticum*, Family : Anacardiaceae, Order : Poales, Class : Monocotyledonae
2) Genus : *Triticum*, Family : Poaceae, Order : Poales, Class : Dicotyledonae
3) Genus : *Triticum*, Family : Poaceae, Order : Sapindales, Class : Monocotyledonae
4) Genus : *Triticum*, Family : Poaceae, Order : Poales, Class : Monocotyledonae

**61.** Family of man (*Homo sapiens*) is:
1) Hominidae 2) Hominini
3) Primata 4) Faboideae

**62.** Dogs and cats belong to the families
1) Felidae and Canidae, respectively.
2) Canidae and Felidae, respectively.
3) Equidae and Felidae, respectively.
4) Felidae and Equidae, respectively.

**63.** In a taxonomic hierarchy, family is interpolated between:
1) Kingdom and class 2) Class and order
3) Order and genus 4) Class and genus

## Order and Class

**64.** Order Polymoniales include
1) Convolvulaceae 2) Solanaceae
3) Both (1) and (2) 4) None of these

**65.** Carnivora includes
1) Canidae 2) Felidae
3) Both (1) & (2) 4) None of these

**66.** Order Polymoniales is based on
1) Vegetative character 2) Floral character
3) Evolutionary character 4) None of these

**67.** Diptera is the order of
1) Mango 2) Housefly
3) Maize 4) Human

**68.** Dicotyledonae is the class of
1) Mango 2) Maize
3) Wheat 4) Bajra

**69.** When organisms are in the same class but not in same family, the taxonomic term is called as:
1) Order 2) Genus
3) Family 4) Species

**70.** The category that includes related order is
1) Families 2) Phylum
3) Class 4) Kingdom

**71.** In taxonomical hierarchy, class is interpolated between
1) Family and genus 2) Phylum and order
3) Order and family 4) Kingdom and phylum

## Phylum

**72.** Housefly belongs to
1) Order-Insecta 2) Family-Musca
3) Genus-Diptera 4) Phylum-Arthropoda

**73.** Wheat and mango belongs to division
1) Angiospermae 2) Monocotyledonae
3) Plantae 4) Dicotyledonae

**74.** Two animals belong to the same kingdom but different classes. They may belong to the same
1) Phylum 2) Order
3) Class 4) Family

**75.** In case of plants, classes with a few similar characters are assigned to a higher category called
1) Phylum 2) Order
3) Division 4) Family

**76.** Based on the common features, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds are included in
1) Arthropoda 2) Chordata
3) Mammalia 4) Insecta

# Matching Type MCQs

**1.** Match the columns and find out the correct combination:

| Column-I (Common name) | | Column-II (Biological name) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Leopard | (i) | *Mangifera indica* |
| (b) | Potato | (ii) | *Triticum aestivum* |
| (c) | Brinjal | (iii) | *Panthera pardus* |
| (d) | Wheat | (iv) | *Solanum tuberosum* |
| | | (v) | *Solanum melongena* |

1) (a)-(iv) (b)-(iii) (c)-(i) (d)-(ii)
2) (a)-(iii) (b)-(iv) (c)-(v) (d)-(ii)
3) (a)-(i) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iii) (d)-(iv)
4) (a)-(ii) (b)-(i) (c)-(iv) (d)-(iii)

**2.** Match the columns and find out the correct combination:

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Family | (i) | *Felis* |
| (b) | Kingdom | (ii) | Sapindales |
| (c) | Order | (iii) | *Solanum* |
| (d) | Genus | (iv) | Animalia |
| | | (v) | Anacardiaceae |

1) (a)-(v) (b)-(iv) (c)-(ii) (d)-(iii)
2) (a)-(iv) (b)-(v) (c)-(iii) (d)-(ii)
3) (a)-(i) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iii) (d)-(iv)
4) (a)-(iii) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iv) (d)-(v)

**3.** Match the following terms with their descriptions:

| Column-I (Terms) | | Column-II (Descriptions) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Nomenclature | (i) | The process of describing an organism accurately so that its name can be correctly attached to it. |
| (b) | Identification | (ii) | A system of naming each organism with two components: the Generic name and the specific epithet. |
| (c) | Binomial Nomenclature | (iii) | A standardised process for naming living organisms. |
| (d) | Generic name | (iv) | The initial part of the scientific name of an organism that tells us the genus to which it belongs. |

1) (a)-(iii) (b)-(i) (c)-(ii) (d)-(iv)
2) (a)-(ii) (b)-(i) (c)-(iv) (d)-(iii)
3) (a)-(i) (b)-(iii) (c)-(iv) (d)-(ii)
4) (a)-(i) (b)-(iv) (c)-(ii) (d)-(iii)

**4.** Match the columns and choose the appropriate option.

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | *Hydra* | (i) | budding |
| (b) | *Planaria* | (ii) | spores |
| (c) | Fungi | (iii) | regeneration |

1) (a)-(i) (b)-(iii) (c)-(ii)
2) (a)-(iii) (b)-(i) (c)-(ii)
3) (a)-(ii) (b)-(iii) (c)-(i)
4) (a)-(i) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iii)

**5.** Match the columns and find out the correct combination:

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Primata | (i) | Phylum |
| (b) | Anacardiaceae | (ii) | Genus |
| (c) | *Triticum* | (iii) | Family |
| (d) | Chordata | (iv) | Order |
| (e) | Dicotyledonae | (v) | Class |

1) (a)-(iii) (b)-(v) (c)-(ii) (d)-(i) (e)-(iv)
2) (a)-(ii) (b)-(i) (c)-(iv) (d)-(iii) (e)-(v)
3) (a)-(i) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iii) (d)-(v) (e)-(iv)
4) (a)-(iv) (b)-(iii) (c)-(ii) (d)-(i) (e)-(v)

**6.** Match the following plant and animal families with their respective genera:

| Column-I (Genus) | | Column-II (Family) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | *Datura* | (i) | Felidae |
| (b) | *Panthera* | (ii) | Anacardiaceae |
| (c) | *Canis* | (iii) | Canidae |
| (d) | *Mangifera* | (iv) | Solanaceae |

1) (a)-(iv) (b)-(iii) (c)-(i) (d)-(ii)
2) (a)-(i) (b)-(ii) (c)-(iii) (d)-(iv)
3) (a)-(iv) (b)-(i) (c)-(iii) (d)-(ii)
4) (a)-(ii) (b)-(i) (c)-(iv) (d)-(iii)

**7.** Match the columns and find out the correct combination:

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | *Mangifera indica* | (i) | Sapindales |
| (b) | *Triticum aestivum* | (ii) | Hominidae |
| (c) | *Musca domestica* | (iii) | Monocotyledons |
| (d) | *Homo sapiens* | (iv) | Diptera |

1) (a)-(ii) (b)-(iii) (c)-(i) (d)-(iv)
2) (a)-(i) (b)-(iii) (c)-(iv) (d)-(ii)
3) (a)-(ii) (b)-(i) (c)-(iii) (d)-(iv)
4) (a)-(iii) (b)-(ii) (c)-(i) (d)-(iv)

**8.** Find a mis-match pair.
1) Order Primata – monkey, gibbon, gorilla
2) Order Carnivora – tiger, cat, dog
3) Phylum Chordata – housefly, lizard, human
4) Order Polymoniales – potato, brinjal, *Petunia*

**9.** Which among the following is matched incorrectly?
1) Taxonomy – characterisation, identification, classification and nomenclature
2) *Systema Naturae* – Aristotle
3) Binomial nomenclature – Carolus Linneaus
4) Aggregation or assemblage of classes of animals – Phylum

## Correct & Incorrect MCQs

**1.** Choose the correct statements from following:
(a) Taxonomic hierarchy includes seven obligate categories.
(b) Each taxon represents a unit of classification.
(c) In unicellular algae, reproduction is synonymous with growth.
1) (a) & (b) 2) (b) & (c)
3) (a) & (c) 4) All are correct

**2.** Read the following statements and identify the correct statements.
(a) Biodiversity refers to the number and types of organisms present on earth.
(b) The local names would vary from place to place, even within a country.
(c) The number of species that are known and described range between 1.7-1.8 million.
(d) International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) provides scientific names for plants.
(e) Nomenclature or naming is only possible when the organism is described correctly.
1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a), (b) and (c) only
3) (a), (d) and (c) only 4) All of these

**3.** Incorrect statement is:
1) Systematics takes into account evolutionary relationships between organisms.
2) Characterisation is a process in which the organism which is to be studied is described for all its morphological and other characteristics.
3) Related genera are placed in the same family.
4) Category denotes rank, and these categories or ranks are merely morphological aggregates.

**4.** An incorrect statement is
(a) Animals, mammals and dogs represent taxa at different levels.
(b) Biology is the story of evolution of living organisms on earth.
(c) The word systematics refers to systematic arrangement of organisms.
(d) In animals, growth is seen only up to a certain age.
(e) Non-living objects also grow if we take increase in body mass as a criterion of growth.
(f) Human being is the only organism who is aware of himself.
1) (c) only 2) (b) only
3) (a) only 4) None of these

**5.** Read the following statements.
(a) Isolated metabolic reactions *in-vitro* are living things.
(b) Reproduction is synonymous with growth in *Chlamydomonas*.
(c) Reproduction is an all inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms.
(d) Plants have an ability to respond to external factors.
How many of the above statement (s) is/are not true?
1) One 2) Two
3) Three 4) Four

**6.** Consider the following statements and select the correct set of statements from the options.
(a) The most obvious and technically complicated features are metabolism and consciousness.
(b) *Datura*, *Petunia* and *Solanum* are placed in the family Solanaceae.
(c) Generally, families and orders are identified on the basis of aggregates of vegetative characters only.
(d) Class mammalia includes orders like Primata and Carnivora.
1) (b), (c) & (d) 2) (a), (c) & (d)
3) (b) & (d) 4) (a), (b), (c) & (d)

**7.** Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.
1) In plants, growth by cell division occurs continuously only in meristematic cells and that too for a specified period of time.
2) Living organisms are self-replicating, evolving and self-regulating interactive systems but are not capable of responding to external stimuli.
3) Nomenclature standardises the naming of living organisms such that a particular organism is known by the same name all over the world.
4) Classification is a single step process.

**8.** Which of the following statements are correct?
(a) Scientific names are derived from Latin.
(b) In the case of *Amoeba*, reproduction is not synonymous with growth.
(c) As Latin is a dead language, there is little likelihood of changes in meaning and spelling of names with time.
(d) Species included in a genus resemble in many features.
1) (a), (b) and (c) 2) (a) and (d)
3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (b), (c) and (d)

**9.** Which of the following statements is incorrect?
1) Conservative characters are more useful in classification.
2) Linnaeus is regarded as the father of taxonomy.
3) Binomial names are Latinised or derived from Latin irrespective of their origin.
4) Species are aggregates of closely related genus.

**10.** Choose an incorrect statement among the following.
1) In unicellular organisms, the growth and reproduction are mutually inclusive events.
2) In multicellular organisms, the cell division always implies to reproduction.
3) In multicellular organisms, the cell division and reproduction are mutually exclusive events.
4) In unicellular organisms, the cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.

**11.** Select the correct statement:
1) Non-living things do not show growth.
2) Fungi can only reproduce by sexual spores.
3) *Planaria* reproduces by binary fission.
4) The filamentous algae and the protonema of mosses multiply by fragmentation

**12.** Read the following statements carefully and choose the incorrect one.
1) Based on characteristics, all living organisms can be classified into different taxa. This process is called identification.
2) Properties of tissues are not present in the constituent cells but arise as a result of interactions among the constituent cells.
3) The basics of taxonomy like identification, naming and classification of organisms are universally evolved under international codes.
4) Problem of classification becomes more complex as we go higher in the taxonomic hierarchy.

**13.** Select the wrong statements.
(a) Lower the taxon, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share
(b) Order is the assemblage of genera which exhibit a few similar characters
(c) Cat and dog are included in the same family Felidae
(d) Binomial nomenclature was introduced by Carolus Linnaeus
1) (a), (b) and (c) 2) (b), (c) and (d)
3) (a) and (d) 4) (b) and (c)

**14.** Which of the following statements are incorrect?

(a) In a binomial name, first letter of specific epithet is capitalised.

(b) Taxa can indicate categories at different levels.

(c) Reproduction is a well-defined feature of living organisms.

(d) In binomial nomenclature, only the first word should be printed in italics.

1) (a), (b) and (c) 2) (b), (c) and (d)

3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b) and (d)

**15.** How many statements are correct?

(a) Cellular organisation is a well-defining characteristic of living organisms.

(b) Metabolism is shown by all living organisms without any exception.

(c) All organisms are capable to sense their environment/ surrounding and can respond to these external stimuli.

(d) In multicellular organisms, the growth and reproduction are mutually inclusive events.

1) One 2) Three

3) Two 4) Four

**16.** How many statements are incorrect?

(a) The correctly written scientific name of leopard is *Panthera pardus.*

(b) Genus comprises a group of related species which has more characters in common in comparison to species of other genera.

(c) Scientific names are derived from Roman.

(d) Many organisms reproduce asexually.

1) Three 2) Two

3) One 4) Four

**17.** Choose the correct statement(s) among the following.

1) Genus *Felis* includes cats.

2) The scientific name of mango is written as *Mangifera nigrum*.

3) Families are characterised on the basis of both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species.

4) Both (1) and (3)

**18.** Unicellular organisms reproduce by cell division, whereas in multicellular organisms, reproduction and growth are often mutually inclusive.

Choose the **correct** answer from the following:

1) The statement is true for unicellular organisms but false for multicellular organisms

2) The statement is true for both unicellular and multicellular organisms

3) The statement is false for unicellular organisms but true for multicellular organisms

4) The statement is false for both unicellular and multicellular organisms

**19.** Genus includes only one species, whereas order includes multiple related families.

Choose the **correct** answer from the following:

1) The statement is true for genus but false for order

2) The statement is true for both genus and order

3) The statement is false for genus but true for order

4) The statement is false for both genus and order

## Statement Based MCQs

**Directions:** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Statement-I and Statement-II. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

**1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.**

**2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.**

**3) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II is incorrect.**

**4) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II is correct.**

**1. Statement-I:** Genera aggregates distantly related species.
**Statement-II:** Character of family is more general as compared to character of genus.

**2.** In binomial nomenclature, each scientific name has specific components and conventions for writing.
**Statement-I:** In binomial nomenclature, the first word is specific epithet.
**Statement-II:** In binomials, when handwritten, underlining indicates their Latin origin.

**3. Statement-I:** Biology is the story of life on earth.
**Statement-II:** All living organisms are linked to one another by the sharing of the common genetic material.

**4. Statement-I:** Families are characterised on the basis of both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species.
**Statement-II:** Families consist of a group of related genera with fewer similarities compared to genus and species.

**5. Statement-I:** Cellular architecture of the body is the defining feature of life forms.
**Statement-II:** Metabolic reactions cannot be demonstrated outside the body in cell free system.

**6. Statement-I:** Classification systems are changing every now and then.
**Statement-II:** Ernst Mayr was called as the Darwin of 20$^{th}$ century.

**7. Statement-I:** Scientific names are derived from Latin.
**Statement-II:** Latin is a living language.

**8. Statement-I:** Species included in a genus resemble in least features.
**Statement-II:** All species in a genus have a common ancestry.

**9.** Taxonomic classification involves grouping organisms based on shared characteristics at different hierarchical levels.
**Statement-I:** The order Carnivora, includes families like Felidae, Canidae and Hominidae.
**Statement-II:** Order is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.

**10. Statement-I:** Metabolism is a well defining feature of living organisms.
**Statement-II:** Metabolism is not shown by all living organisms.

## Assertion & Reason MCQs

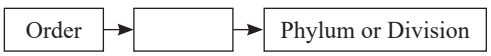
**Directions:** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

1) **Both Assertion and Reason are True and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.**
2) **Both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.**
3) **Assertion is True but the Reason is False.**
4) **Assertion is False but the Reason is True.**

1. **Assertion:** Both the words in a biological name when handwritten, are separately underlined or printed in italics.
   **Reason:** This is done to indicate their Latin origin.
2. **Assertion:** Potato and brinjal belong to the same genus *Solanum*.
   **Reason:** They have more characters in common compared to species of other genera.
3. **Assertion:** Living organisms undergo the process known as reproduction.
   **Reason:** Living organisms show internal growth.
4. **Assertion:** Complexity of classification increases from kingdom to species.
   **Reason:** Common characters increase from kingdom to species.
5. **Assertion:** Reproduction cannot be an all-inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms.
   **Reason:** There are many organisms such as mules, worker bees which do not reproduce.
6. **Assertion:** The order for mango is Sapindales.
   **Reason:** Wheat belongs to the class Dicotyledonae.
7. **Assertion:** Binomial names are Latinised.
   **Reason:** Latin is a new language.
8. **Assertion:** Growth cannot be taken as defining property of living organisms.
   **Reason:** Non-living objects may exhibit intrinsic growth.
9. **Assertion:** Order is a broad category which falls between class and family.
   **Reason:** Order, being a higher category, is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.
10. **Assertion:** Consciousness is considered as the defining property of living organisms.
    **Reason:** All organisms, from the prokaryotes to the most complex eukaryotes can sense and respond to environmental stimuli.

## Image Based Questions

1. Fill the taxonomic category in the empty box by marking an option.




1) Family 2) Class
3) Genus 4) Kingdom

2. Identify the order to which this figure is related to?

1) Cucurbitales 2) Ericales
3) Poales 4) Sapindales

3. Mark the option that accurately identifies taxonomic categories for the animal shown below.

| | Species | Genus | Family | Order |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | *tigris* | *Panthera* | Canidae | Carnivora |
| 2) | *leo* | *Canis* | Canidae | Carnivora |
| 3) | *jubatus* | *Panthera* | Felidae | Carnivora |
| 4) | *pardus* | *Panthera* | Felidae | Carnivora |

## Sequence & Multi-correct MCQs

1. Arrange the following taxonomic categories in ascending order of hierarchy:
   (a) Family (b) Order (c) Genus (d) Class
   Choose the correct sequence from the options given below:
   1) (c), (a), (b), (d) 2) (c), (a), (d), (b)
   3) (a), (c), (b), (d) 4) (d), (b), (a), (c)
2. Which of the following are essential processes for defining living organisms?
   (a) Metabolism (b) Reproduction
   (c) Growth (d) Ability to sense the environment
   (e) Cellular organization
   Choose the correct group of processes from the options given below:
   1) (a), (b), and (c) only 2) (a), (d) and (e) only
   3) (b), (c), and (d) only 4) (a), (c), and (e) only

**3.** Identify the processes that are characteristics of all living organisms:

(a) Respiration (b) Photosynthesis
(c) Nitrogen fixation (d) Metabolism
(e) Growth

Options:

1) (a), (d), and (e) only 2) (b), (c), and (d) only
3) (a), (b), and (c) only 4) (a), (c), and (e) only

**4.** Select the sequence that correctly orders the taxonomic categories of the housefly from broadest to most specific:

1) *Musca*, Muscidae, Diptera, Insecta, Arthropoda
2) Arthropoda, Insecta, Diptera, Muscidae, *Musca*
3) Diptera, Muscidae, *Musca*, Insecta, Arthropoda
4) Muscidae, *Musca*, Diptera, Insecta, Arthropoda

**5.** Which of the following are examples of genus *Panthera*?

(a) Lion (b) Tiger (c) Leopard
(d) Cat (e) Dog

Options:

1) (a), (b), (c) 2) (b), (c), (d)
3) (c), (d), (e) 4) (a), (c), (e)

## High Order Time Intensive MCQs

**1.** Read the following statements and select the correct ones.

(a) Increase in mass and increase in number of individuals are twin characteristics of growth.
(b) Metabolic reactions can be demonstrated outside the body in an isolated cell-free system.
(c) In unicellular organisms, reproduction is synonymous with growth.

1) (a) and (b) 2) (b) and (c)
3) (a) and (c) 4) All of these

**2.** Which of the following statements is not correct?

1) Biodiversity is occurrence of variety of life forms differing in morphology, anatomy, habitats and habits.
2) Systematics is the branch of biology that deals with cataloguing plants, animals and other organisms into categories that can be named, remembered, compared and studied.
3) Taxonomy is the branch of biology that deals with principles and procedures of identification and nomenclature of organisms.
4) Biodiversity is the study of aquatic life forms on the basis of morphological features only.

**3.** Select the incorrect statement with respect to the taxon, 'genus'.

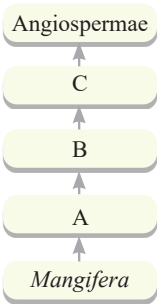
1) It is a group or assemblage of related species.
2) A genus essentially possesses more than one number of species.
3) Lion, Tiger, Leopard are closely related species which have been placed in the genus *Panthera* and are respectively named as *Panthera leo*, *P. tigris* and *P. pardus*.
4) *Solanum*, *Mangifera*, *Musca* and *Triticum* are the examples of genera.

**4.** Scenario: Imagine you are a researcher, tasked with classifying new discoveries into relevant taxa. You stumble upon a mysterious organism that exhibits characteristics of both plants and animals – it has leaf-like structures but also shows locomotion.

Based on the scenario, which statement would be most accurate in the context of taxonomy and systematics?

1) You would have an easy time classifying the organism since it has observable characteristics.
2) The organism can only be classified into one taxa, either as a plant or as an animal, but not both.
3) The scenario presents an opportunity to perhaps define a new taxa at a different level due to the unique combination of characteristics.
4) Because the earliest classifications were based on 'uses,' you would primarily focus on the organism's potential utility for food, clothing, or shelter.

**5.** By analyzing the flow diagram select the correct options related to taxonomic hierarchy.




1) 'A' is comparable to Muscidae while 'B' is at the same level as that of Primata
2) 'C' includes all the angiosperms having only one cotyledon in their seeds.
3) For wheat 'A' is Poaceae, 'B' is Poales and 'C' is Monocotyledonae.
4) Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

**6.** Read the following statements:

(a) The taxonomic hierarchy for wheat can written as Plantae → Angiospermae → Monocotyledonae → Poales → Poaceae → *Triticum* → *T. aestivum.*
(b) Species name starts with a capital letter while genus name starts with a small letter.
(c) Lower the taxa, more are the characteristics that the members within taxon share.
(d) The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is metabolism.

Which of the following combinations of above statements are correct?

1) (a) and (b) 2) (a) and (c)
3) (c) and (d) 4) (a), (c) and (d)

**7.** Which of the following is correctly matched?

1) Humans – Primata – the family
2) Housefly – *Musca* – an order
3) Tiger – *tigris* – the species
4) Cuttlefish – Mollusca – a class

**8.** Study the following order with Family; Order; Class and Phylum/Division.

(a) Hominidae – Primata – Mammalia – Chordata
(b) Muscidae – Diptera – Insecta – Arthropoda
(c) Anacardiaceae – Sapindales – Dicotyledonae – Angiospermae
(d) Poaceae – Poales – Monocotyledonae – Angiospermae

The correct sequences are

1) (a) & (b) 2) (b), (c) & (d)
3) (a) & (d) 4) (a), (b), (c) & (d)

## NCERT Exemplar MCQs

**1.** As we go from species to kingdom in a taxonomic hierarchy, the number of common characteristics:
1) Will decrease 2) Will increase
3) Remain same 4) May increase or decrease

**2.** Which of the following 'suffixes' used for units of classification in plants indicates a taxonomic category of 'family'?
1) – Ales 2) – Onae
3) – Aceae 4) – Ae

**3.** The term 'systematics' refers to:
1) Identification and study of organ systems
2) Identification and preservation of plants and animals
3) Diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship
4) Study of habitats of organisms and their classification

**4.** Genus represents:
1) An individual plant or animal
2) A collection of plants or animals
3) Group of closely related species of plants or animals
4) None of these

**5.** The taxonomic unit 'Phylum' in the classification of animals is equivalent to which hierarchical level in classification of plants:
1) Class 2) Order
3) Division 4) Family

**6.** Botanical gardens and Zoological parks have: *[RC]*
1) Collection of endemic living species only
2) Collection of exotic living species only
3) Collection of endemic and exotic living species
4) Collection of only local plants and animals

**7.** Taxonomic key is one of the taxonomic tools in the identification and classification of plants and animals. It is used in the preparation of: *[RC]*
1) Monographs 2) Flora
3) Both (1) and (2) 4) None of these

**8.** All living organisms are linked to one another because:
1) They have common genetic material of the same type
2) They share common genetic material but to varying degrees
3) All have common cellular organization
4) All of the above

**9.** Which of the following is a defining characteristic of living organisms?
1) Growth
2) Ability to make sound
3) Reproduction
4) Response to external stimuli

**10.** Match the following and choose the correct option.

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Family | (i) | *tuberosum* |
| (b) | Kingdom | (ii) | Polymoniales |
| (c) | Order | (iii) | *Solanum* |
| (d) | Species | (iv) | Plantae |
| (e) | Genus | (v) | Solanaceae |

1) (a)-(iv) (b)-(iii) (c)-(v) (d)-(ii) (e)-(i)
2) (a)-(v) (b)-(iv) (c)-(ii) (d)-(i) (e)-(iii)
3) (a)-(iv) (b)-(v) (c)-(ii) (d)-(i) (e)-(iii)
4) (a)-(v) (b)-(iii) (c)-(ii) (d)-(i) (e)-(iv)

## NEET & AIIMS Past Year MCQs

**1.** In the taxonomic categories which hierarchial arrangement in ascending order is correct in case of animals? **(2022)**
1) Kingdom, Order, Phylum, Class, Family, Genus, Species
2) Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species
3) Kingdom, Class, Phylum, Family, Order, Genus, Species
4) Kingdom, Order, Class, Phylum, Family, Genus, Species

**2.** Which one of the following belongs to the family Muscidae? **(2021)**
1) Grasshopper 2) Cockroach
3) Housefly 4) Fire fly

**3.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of life? **(AIIMS 2018)**
1) Reproduction
2) Complex chemical organisation
3) Adaptation to environmental changes
4) Differentiation from cells to tissues

# ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NCERT Topic-wise MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 |
| | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matching Type MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Correct & Incorrect MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 18 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statement Based MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assertion & Reason MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Image Based Questions | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sequence & Multi-correct MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High Order Time Intensive MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NCERT Exemplar MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEET & AIIMS Past Year MCQs | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | none | 3 | 4 |

NEET 2026

# OBJECTIVE NCERT PUNCH 4.0

MCQs Extracted from NCERT Line by Line

AIIMS PYQs along with NEET to level up

4600+ NTA Like MCQs

# PHYSICS

Updated With High Order Time Intensive MCQs
As Per 2025 NEET Paper

Dr. Manish Raj (M.R. Sir)

# NEET PAST YEAR WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS

## Physics-XI

| Chapters Name | Year Wise Number of Questions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 Re | 2024 | 2023 | 2023 Manipur | 2022 | 2022 Re | 2021 | 2020 | 2020 Covid | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 II | 2016 I | 2015 |
| Units & Dimensions | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Motion in a Straight Line | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Motion in a Plane | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Law of Motion | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Work, Energy, and Power | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Systems of Particles and Rotational Motion | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Gravitation | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Mechanical Properties of Solids | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mechanical Properties of Fluids | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Thermal Properties of Matter | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Thermodynamics | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Kinetic Theory | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Oscillations | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Waves | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |

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NEET 2026

OBJECTIVE

# NCERT PUNCH 4.0

MCQs Extracted from NCERT Line by Line

AIIMS PYQs along with NEET to level up

4600+ NTA LIKE MCQs

# CHEMISTRY

UPDATED WITH HIGH ORDER TIME INTENSIVE MCQS
AS PER 2025 NEET PAPER

Pankaj Sijairya

# NEET PAST YEAR WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS

## Chemistry-XI

| Chapters Name | Year Wise Number of Questions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 Re | 2024 | 2023 | 2023 Manipur | 2022 | 2022 Re | 2021 | 2020 | 2020 Covid | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 II | 2016 I | 2015 |
| Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Structure of Atom | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Thermodynamics | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Equilibrium | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Redox Reactions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The p-Block Elements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Organic Chemistry-Some Basic Principles and Techniques | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Hydrocarbons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |

## Chemistry-XII

| Chapters Name | Year Wise Number of Questions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 Re | 2024 | 2023 | 2023 Manipur | 2022 | 2022 Re | 2021 | 2020 | 2020 Covid | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 II | 2016 I | 2015 |
| Solutions | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Electrochemistry | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Chemical Kinetics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| The p-Block Elements (Group 15 to 18) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| The d and f-Block Elements | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Coordination Compounds | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Haloalkanes and Haloarenes | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Amines | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Biomolecules | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Principles Related to Practical Chemistry | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

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## Key Features of This Book

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- 150+ Match the Column MCQs
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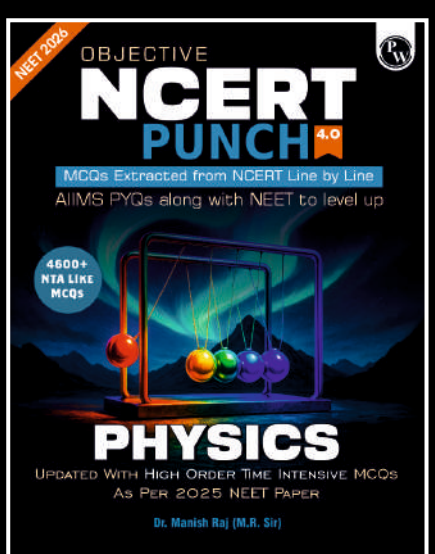


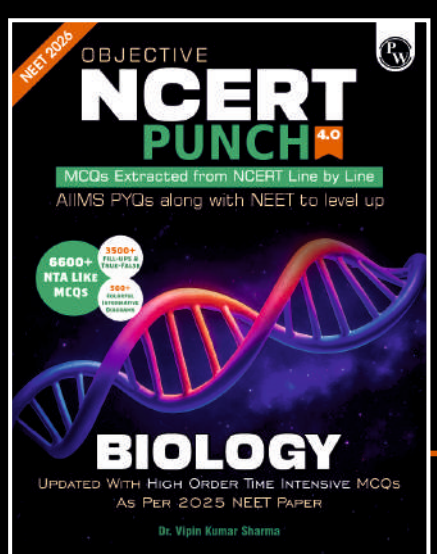



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