Biology

Daily Practice Paper #1 · NEET 2026 · Class 12

SolveFlow · Demo Paper

Field	Value
Subject	Biology
Total Questions	10
Total Marks	40
Negative Marking	−1 per wrong answer
Time Suggested	30 minutes
Syllabus	Class 12 — Reproduction, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Evolution, Ecology, Biotech

CO & Bloom's Level Mapping

Q No.	Topic	CO	Bloom's Level
1	Reproduction — Triple Fusion	CO1	L1 — Remember
2	Human Reproduction — Fertilization	CO1	L1 — Remember
3	Reproductive Health — Contraception	CO1	L2 — Understand
4	Molecular Biology — DNA Replication	CO2	L2 — Understand
5	Evolution — Natural Selection	CO3	L2 — Understand
6	Human Health — Malaria Vector	CO4	L1 — Remember
7	Food Production — Somatic Hybrid	CO4	L2 — Understand
8	Microbes — Saccharomyces	CO4	L1 — Remember
9	Biotechnology — Restriction Enzymes	CO5	L2 — Understand
10	Ecology — Energy Pyramid	CO5	L2 — Understand

Instructions

- Each question carries **4 marks** for a correct answer.
- -1 **mark** is deducted for each incorrect answer.
- No marks are deducted for unattempted questions.
- This paper covers both Botany and Zoology sections of NEET.
- All questions are based on NCERT Class 12 Biology syllabus.

Q1 | *Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO1 / L1

In angiosperms, **triple fusion** results in the formation of:

(A) Zygote

(B) Endosperm (Primary Endosperm Nucleus)

(C) Embryo

(D) Seed coat (testa)

Q2 | *Human Reproduction — Site of Fertilisation* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO1 / L1

The site of fertilisation in the female reproductive tract is:

(A) Uterus

(B) Vagina

(C) Ampullary-isthmic junction of the Fallopian tube

(D) Ovary (follicle)

Q3 | *Reproductive Health — Contraception* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO1 / L2

Which contraceptive method provides protection against **both** pregnancy *and* sexually transmitted infections (STIs)?

(A) Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)

(B) Intrauterine devices (IUDs)

(C) Condoms (male / female)

(D) Tubectomy (female sterilisation)

Q4 | *Molecular Biology — DNA Replication Enzymes* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO2 / L2

The enzyme that **removes RNA primers** and **fills the gap** with DNA during replication is:

(A) DNA Polymerase III

(B) DNA Polymerase I

(C) DNA Ligase

(D) Primase

Q5 | *Evolution — Industrial Melanism* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO3 / L2

Industrial melanism in *Biston betularia* (peppered moth) is a classic example of:

(A) Natural selection

(B) Genetic drift

(C) Mutation pressure

(D) Founder effect

Q6 | *Human Health & Disease — Malaria Vector* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO4 / L1

Plasmodium falciparum (malaria parasite) is transmitted by:

(A) Male *Anopheles* mosquito

(B) Female *Anopheles* mosquito

(C) Female *Culex* mosquito

(D) *Aedes aegypti* mosquito

Q7 | *Food Production — Somatic Hybridisation* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO4 / L2

Somatic hybridisation involves:

(A) Fusion of two gametes from different plant species

(B) Fusion of protoplasts from two different plant species

(C) Crossing two inbred lines to produce a hybrid

(D) Insertion of a foreign gene into a plant genome

Q8 | *Microbes in Human Welfare — Yeast* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO4 / L1

Saccharomyces cerevisiae is used industrially in the production of:

(A) Penicillin (antibiotic)

(B) Biogas (methane)

(C) Ethanol and for leavening bread

(D) Curd / yoghurt

Q9 | *Biotechnology — Restriction Enzymes* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO5 / L2

Restriction enzymes cut DNA at specific sequences called:

(A) Promoter sequences

(B) Palindromic recognition sequences

(C) Satellite (repetitive) sequences

(D) Telomeric sequences

Q10 | *Ecosystem — Energy Pyramid* Marks: 4 | CO/BL: CO5 / L2

The pyramid of energy in an ecosystem is **always**:

(A) Inverted

(B) Upright (erect)

(C) Spindle-shaped

(D) Can be inverted in aquatic ecosystems