NEET Biology Practice Questions with Answers and Clear Explanations

Q1. Which of the following is a unicellular eukaryote?

A) Nostoc
B) Amoeba
C) Spirogyra
D) Anabaena
 Answer: B) Amoeba
 Explanation: Amoeba has a true nucleus and membrane-bound organelles — characteristics of a eukaryote. Others are prokaryotic cyanobacteria or multicellular algae.

Q2. Type of placentation in lemon is:

A) Marginal
B) Free central
C) Axile
D) Parietal
 Answer: C) Axile
 Explanation: Ovules are attached to a central axis. Found in lemon and tomato.

Q3. Which cells in cockroach help in excretion?

A) Flame cells
B) Nephridia
C) Malpighian tubules
D) Green glands
 Answer: C) Malpighian tubules
 Explanation: Cockroach excretes uric acid via Malpighian tubules, which are thin tubular structures opening into the hindgut.

Q4. What is the function of the loop of Henle's ascending limb?

A) Water absorption
B) Water secretion
C) Impermeable to water
D) Urea secretion
 Answer: C) Impermeable to water
 Explanation: The ascending limb is impermeable to water but permeable to salts — aiding in urine concentration.

Q5. Which of the following hormones regulates the circadian rhythm in humans?

A) Melatonin
B) Insulin
C) Thyroxine
D) Cortisol
 Answer: A) Melatonin
 Explanation: Melatonin, secreted by the pineal gland, controls sleep-wake cycles and other biological rhythms.

Q6. Ribozyme differs from other enzymes because it is made of:

A) Lipids
B) Proteins
C) RNA
D) Carbohydrates
 Answer: C) RNA
 Explanation: Ribozyme is a catalytic RNA molecule capable of performing enzymatic activity — exception to the protein-enzyme rule.

Q7. Gambusia is used in biological control to:

A) Kill weeds
B) Consume mosquito larvae
C) Destroy algae
D) Infect pests
 Answer: B) Consume mosquito larvae
 Explanation: Gambusia (mosquito fish) is used in stagnant water bodies to eat mosquito larvae and control vector population.

Q8. DNA segments cut by restriction enzymes have:

A) Random ends
B) Sticky or blunt ends
C) No ends
D) Circular loops
 Answer: B) Sticky or blunt ends
 Explanation: Restriction enzymes cut DNA at specific palindromic sequences, creating sticky (overhanging) or blunt ends used in recombinant DNA technology.

Q9. A feature not associated with connective tissue is:

A) Blood
B) Cartilage
C) Ligament
D) Muscle
 Answer: D) Muscle
 Explanation: Muscle is not a connective tissue; it's classified as muscular tissue. Blood, cartilage, and ligaments are all types of connective tissues.

Q10. What is the end product of glycolysis?

A) Pyruvate
B) Acetyl-CoA
C) CO_2
D) Glucose
 Answer: A) Pyruvate
 Explanation: Glycolysis breaks down glucose into 2 molecules of pyruvate in the cytoplasm, yielding 2 ATP and 2 NADH.

Q11. In which of the following organisms is flame cell the excretory structure?

A) Earthworm
B) Cockroach
C) Hydra
D) Planaria
 Answer: D) Planaria
 Explanation: Flame cells are found in flatworms like Planaria. They are involved in osmoregulation and excretion. Earthworms have nephridia, cockroach has Malpighian tubules.

Q12. Which of the following is a living mechanical barrier in plant defense?

A) Cuticle
B) Bark
C) Trichomes
D) Silica deposition
 Answer: C) Trichomes
 Explanation: Trichomes are hair-like outgrowths on the plant epidermis that mechanically prevent herbivore attack and pathogen entry.

Q13. In humans, which chromosome has the highest number of genes?

A) X chromosome
B) Chromosome 1
C) Chromosome 21
D) Y chromosome
 Answer: B) Chromosome 1
 Explanation: Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome and contains the highest number of genes (~2,000).

Q14. Which of the following is an example of homologous organs?

A) Wings of birds and bats
B) Flippers of penguin and fins of fish
C) Forelimbs of frog and lizard
D) Wings of insects and bats
 Answer: C) Forelimbs of frog and lizard
 Explanation: Homologous organs have the same anatomical structure but different functions — e.g., forelimbs in vertebrates.

Q15. The plant hormone that promotes seed dormancy is:

A) ABA
B) Auxin
C) Cytokinin
D) Gibberellin
 Answer: A) ABA
 Explanation: Abscisic Acid (ABA) induces seed dormancy, promotes stomatal closure, and inhibits growth.

Q16. Which one of the following is a bacterium used as a biofertilizer in leguminous plants?

A) Azotobacter
B) Anabaena
C) Rhizobium
D) Nostoc
 Answer: C) Rhizobium
 Explanation: *Rhizobium* forms symbiotic nitrogen-fixing nodules in roots of legumes (peas, beans, etc.).

Q17. Which component of blood helps in clotting?

A) RBC
B) WBC
C) Platelets
D) Plasma
 Answer: C) Platelets
 Explanation: Platelets (thrombocytes) release clotting factors like thromboplastin to initiate blood clotting cascade.

Q18. Which part of the brain regulates body temperature?

A) Cerebrum
B) Cerebellum
C) Hypothalamus
D) Medulla oblongata
 Answer: C) Hypothalamus
 Explanation: Hypothalamus is the body's thermostat. It also controls hunger, thirst, sleep, and pituitary hormones.

Q19. Which of these is a sexually transmitted bacterial disease?

A) AIDS
B) Gonorrhea
C) Hepatitis B
D) Genital herpes
 Answer: B) Gonorrhea
 Explanation: Gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (bacteria). AIDS and Hepatitis B are viral; Herpes is also viral.

Q20. Which stage of meiosis leads to reduction in chromosome number?

A) Anaphase I
B) Telophase II
C) Metaphase I
D) Anaphase II
 Answer: A) Anaphase I
 Explanation: In Anaphase I, homologous chromosomes are pulled apart → chromosome number halves. That's why meiosis I is called reductional division.

Q21. Which of the following is not a part of the female reproductive system?

A) Fallopian tube
B) Urethra
C) Uterus
D) Ovary
 Answer: B) Urethra
 Explanation: Urethra is part of the **urinary system**, not reproductive. In females, it opens separately from the vaginal opening.

Q22. The end product of aerobic respiration is:

A) Lactic acid
B) Pyruvate
C) CO_2 and H_2O
D) Ethanol
 Answer: C) CO_2 and H_2O
 Explanation: In aerobic respiration, glucose is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, producing 36–38 ATP.

Q23. Which of the following helps in nodulation in legumes?

A) Azotobacter
B) Anabaena
C) Rhizobium
D) Nostoc
 Answer: C) Rhizobium
 Explanation: *Rhizobium* forms symbiotic association with roots of legumes to form nodules and fix atmospheric nitrogen.

Q24. Which part of the flower develops into a fruit?

A) Ovary
B) Ovule
C) Stigma
D) Style
 Answer: A) Ovary
 Explanation: After fertilization, the ovary matures into a fruit, and the ovule becomes the seed.

Q25. Which stage of mitosis shows the alignment of chromosomes on the equator?

A) Prophase
B) Metaphase
C) Anaphase
D) Telophase
 Answer: B) Metaphase
 Explanation: In metaphase, chromosomes align at the cell's equator, attached to spindle fibers by centromeres.

Q26. What is the main function of the large intestine?

A) Absorption of nutrients
B) Digestion of proteins
C) Absorption of water
D) Secretion of enzymes
 Answer: C) Absorption of water
 Explanation: The large intestine mainly reabsorbs water and salts from the undigested food, forming solid feces.

Q27. Which plant hormone causes leaf fall (abscission)?

A) Auxin
B) Cytokinin
C) ABA
D) Gibberellin
 Answer: C) ABA
 Explanation: Abscisic acid (ABA) induces abscission (leaf fall), promotes dormancy, and is also known as a stress hormone.

Q28. Which of the following structures is not a part of the nephron?

A) Loop of Henle
B) Collecting duct
C) Glomerulus
D) Ureter
 Answer: D) Ureter
 Explanation: Ureter is a tube that carries urine from kidney to bladder. The others are all part of a nephron.

Q29. Which cells in humans secrete insulin?

A) Alpha cells
B) Delta cells
C) Beta cells
D) Acinar cells
 Answer: C) Beta cells
 Explanation: Beta cells in the islets of Langerhans (pancreas) secrete insulin, which regulates blood glucose.

Q30. Which of the following is an example of passive immunity?

A) Vaccination
B) Antibody injection
C) Recovery after infection
D) Herd immunity
 Answer: B) Antibody injection
 Explanation: Passive immunity involves direct transfer of ready-made antibodies, like anti-tetanus or antivenom injections.

Q31. Which of the following is an example of a proteinaceous hormone?

A) Estrogen
B) Insulin
C) Cortisol
D) Testosterone
 Answer: B) Insulin
 Explanation: Insulin is a peptide hormone (protein-based), secreted by β-cells of the pancreas. The others are steroid hormones.

Q32. The function of histone proteins is to:

A) Replicate DNA
B) Protect ribosomes
C) Pack DNA in the nucleus
D) Control translation
 Answer: C) Pack DNA in the nucleus
 Explanation: Histones are basic proteins that help in coiling and supercoiling of DNA to form nucleosomes and chromatin structure.

Q33. Which of the following is the site of photosynthesis in higher plants?

A) Mitochondria
B) Chloroplast
C) Ribosome
D) Golgi body
 Answer: B) Chloroplast
 Explanation: Chloroplasts contain chlorophyll and are the site of light-dependent and light-independent reactions of photosynthesis.

Q34. Which of these is a vestigial organ in humans?

A) Pancreas
B) Vermiform appendix
C) Small intestine
D) Spleen
 Answer: B) Vermiform appendix
 Explanation: The appendix is a vestigial structure — a remnant of the herbivorous ancestor's large cecum with no vital function today.

Q35. Which is the primary organ for osmoregulation in humans?

A) Lungs
B) Liver
C) Kidney
D) Skin
 Answer: C) Kidney
 Explanation: Kidneys regulate the water and electrolyte balance of the body, making them the key organ for osmoregulation.

Q36. The term 'totipotency' refers to the ability of:

A) Gametes to fuse
B) Tissues to grow
C) Cells to differentiate
D) A single cell to form a complete organism
 Answer: D) A single cell to form a complete organism
 Explanation: Totipotent cells (like zygote or some plant cells) can give rise to all cell types, including extra-embryonic tissues.

Q37. Which disease is caused by a protozoan?

A) Tuberculosis
B) Malaria
C) AIDS
D) Influenza
 Answer: B) Malaria
 Explanation: Malaria is caused by the protozoan *Plasmodium* and spread by the female *Anopheles* mosquito.

Q38. Which among the following are called 'natural killers' in immunity?

A) B-cells
B) T-helper cells
C) Natural killer (NK) cells
D) Plasma cells
 Answer: C) Natural killer (NK) cells
 Explanation: NK cells are a part of innate immunity and destroy virus-infected and cancerous cells without prior sensitization.

Q39. Which of these increases surface area for absorption in the small intestine?

A) Rugae
B) Microvilli
C) Villi
D) Both B and C
 Answer: D) Both B and C
 Explanation: Villi and microvilli are finger-like projections in the small intestine that increase the surface area for nutrient absorption.

Q40. Which part of the brain controls balance and posture?

A) Medulla oblongata
B) Cerebrum
C) Hypothalamus
D) Cerebellum
 Answer: D) Cerebellum
 Explanation: The cerebellum is responsible for coordination, balance, and posture by integrating sensory and motor pathways.

Q41. Which among the following has a double circulatory system?

A) Fish
B) Amphibians

C) Reptiles
D) Mammals
 Answer: D) Mammals
 Explanation: Mammals have complete double circulation — separate pulmonary and systemic circuits, ensuring oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood don't mix.

Q42. Which layer of the ovule develops into the seed coat?

A) Micropyle
B) Integument
C) Chalaza
D) Nucellus
 Answer: B) Integument
 Explanation: The integuments of the ovule form the protective covering of the seed — the seed coat.

Q43. Which of the following is a symbiotic nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium?

A) Rhizobium
B) Azotobacter
C) Anabaena
D) Clostridium
 Answer: C) Anabaena
 Explanation: *Anabaena* forms symbiotic relationships (e.g., in *Azolla*) and fixes atmospheric nitrogen using heterocysts.

Q44. The enzyme responsible for unwinding DNA during replication is:

A) Ligase
B) DNA polymerase
C) Helicase
D) Topoisomerase
 Answer: C) Helicase
 Explanation: Helicase breaks hydrogen bonds between DNA strands, unwinding the double helix during replication.

Q45. What does a high BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) indicate in a water body?

A) Less pollution
B) High oxygen content

C) High microbial activity
D) Less microbial activity
 Answer: C) High microbial activity
 Explanation: High BOD indicates more organic matter and microbial respiration — a sign of polluted water.

Q46. Which of the following is an abiotic component of an ecosystem?

A) Algae
B) Fungi
C) Light
D) Bacteria
 Answer: C) Light
 Explanation: Abiotic components are non-living — light, temperature, water, etc. The rest are biotic.

Q47. Which hormone is produced by placenta during pregnancy?

A) FSH
B) LH
C) hCG
D) Prolactin
 Answer: C) hCG
 Explanation: Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) is secreted by placenta to maintain corpus luteum and progesterone production in early pregnancy.

Q48. Which of the following leads to speciation?

A) Gene flow
B) Genetic drift
C) Mutation
D) Reproductive isolation
 Answer: D) Reproductive isolation
 Explanation: When populations are reproductively isolated, they evolve independently, leading to formation of new species.

Q49. The chromosome number in the embryo sac of flowering plants is:

A) Haploid
B) Diploid
C) Triploid

D) Tetraploid
 Answer: A) Haploid
 Explanation: The embryo sac (female gametophyte) is haploid and develops from a haploid megaspore via mitosis.

Q50. What is the ploidy of the endosperm in angiosperms?

A) Haploid
B) Diploid
C) Triploid
D) Tetraploid
 Answer: C) Triploid
 Explanation: In double fertilization, one male gamete fuses with two polar nuclei → forming a 3n triploid endosperm.

Q51. Which gas is released during photorespiration in plants?

A) Oxygen
B) Carbon dioxide
C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
 Answer: B) Carbon dioxide
 Explanation: Photorespiration occurs in C3 plants when RuBisCO binds to O_2 instead of CO_2, leading to CO_2 release in peroxisomes.

Q52. Which immune cells mature in the thymus gland?

A) B lymphocytes
B) T lymphocytes
C) Macrophages
D) Plasma cells
 Answer: B) T lymphocytes
 Explanation: T cells originate in bone marrow but **mature** in the **thymus**, and are essential for cell-mediated immunity.

Q53. What prevents backflow of blood in veins?

A) Thick muscular walls
B) Elastic walls
C) Valves
D) High pressure

 Answer: C) Valves
 Explanation: Valves in veins ensure unidirectional flow of blood toward the heart, especially from lower limbs.

Q54. Which of the following arises from the endoderm?

A) Nervous system
B) Epidermis
C) Lining of digestive tract
D) Muscles
 Answer: C) Lining of digestive tract
 Explanation: The endoderm forms internal linings of the alimentary canal, respiratory tract, and glands like liver and pancreas.

Q55. What causes Down's syndrome?

A) Mutation in autosome
B) Trisomy of chromosome 21
C) Trisomy of chromosome 18
D) Monosomy of X chromosome
 Answer: B) Trisomy of chromosome 21
 Explanation: Down's syndrome is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of **an extra chromosome 21** (47 chromosomes total).

Q56. The function of contractile vacuole in Amoeba is:

A) Digestion
B) Movement
C) Excretion and osmoregulation
D) Respiration
 Answer: C) Excretion and osmoregulation
 Explanation: Contractile vacuole helps freshwater protozoans like Amoeba to expel excess water and maintain osmotic balance.

Q57. Which process is used for gene transfer using Agrobacterium?

A) Microinjection
B) Electroporation
C) Biolistics
D) Vector-mediated transformation
 Answer: D) Vector-mediated transformation

 Explanation: *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is a natural gene transfer vector used to transfer genes into dicot plants via Ti plasmid.

Q58. Which part of the nephron is mainly responsible for selective reabsorption of glucose and amino acids?

A) Loop of Henle
B) Collecting duct
C) Distal convoluted tubule
D) Proximal convoluted tubule
 Answer: D) Proximal convoluted tubule
 Explanation: PCT reabsorbs ~70% of filtrate — including glucose, amino acids, water, and ions — via active and passive mechanisms.

Q59. Which process in plants involves the loss of water in liquid form?

A) Transpiration
B) Guttation
C) Evaporation
D) Diffusion
 Answer: B) Guttation
 Explanation: Guttation is the exudation of water droplets from leaf margins due to root pressure, usually at night or early morning.

Q60. Which of the following causes tuberculosis?

A) *Mycobacterium leprae*
B) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
C) *Salmonella typhi*
D) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 Answer: B) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 Explanation: TB is caused by *M. tuberculosis*, primarily affects lungs, and spreads through airborne droplets.

Q61. Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection (let-down reflex)?

A) Oxytocin
B) Prolactin
C) Estrogen
D) Progesterone

 Answer: A) Oxytocin
 Explanation: Oxytocin is released from the posterior pituitary and causes contraction of smooth muscles in mammary glands, leading to milk ejection. Prolactin promotes milk production.

Q62. Which of the following is a C4 plant?

A) Wheat
B) Rice
C) Sugarcane
D) Mustard
 Answer: C) Sugarcane
 Explanation: Sugarcane is a C4 plant with Kranz anatomy. It performs photorespiration-free CO_2 fixation using PEP carboxylase.

Q63. In gel electrophoresis, DNA fragments are separated based on:

A) Their sequence
B) Their charge
C) Their solubility
D) Their size
 Answer: D) Their size
 Explanation: DNA fragments move through agarose gel under electric field — **smaller fragments move faster**, allowing separation by size.

Q64. In a food chain, the flow of energy is:

A) Bidirectional
B) Unidirectional
C) Cyclic
D) Random
 Answer: B) Unidirectional
 Explanation: Energy flows from producers → consumers → decomposers. It is not recycled like nutrients and is lost as heat at each trophic level.

Q65. The function of progesterone is to:

A) Maintain pregnancy
B) Stimulate ovulation
C) Develop secondary sexual characters
D) Regulate milk production

 Answer: A) Maintain pregnancy
 Explanation: Progesterone prepares the uterus for implantation and maintains the endometrium during pregnancy.

Q66. Which one of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?

A) Syphilis
B) Gonorrhea
C) Leprosy
D) Genital warts
 Answer: C) Leprosy
 Explanation: Leprosy is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and is **not** sexually transmitted. Others are classic STDs.

Q67. The product of the reaction catalyzed by RuBisCO during photosynthesis is:

A) 3-phosphoglycerate
B) Glucose
C) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
D) Pyruvate
 Answer: A) 3-phosphoglycerate
 Explanation: RuBisCO fixes CO_2 with RuBP, forming an unstable 6-carbon compound → splits into two molecules of 3-PGA.

Q68. Which part of the embryo gives rise to the shoot system?

A) Radicle
B) Hypocotyl
C) Epicotyl
D) Plumule
 Answer: D) Plumule
 Explanation: Plumule is the part of the embryo that develops into the shoot (stem and leaves). Radicle gives rise to the root.

Q69. Which of the following helps to open stomata?

A) Influx of Ca^{2+}
B) Efflux of K^+
C) Influx of K^+
D) Decrease in turgor pressure

 Answer: C) Influx of K^+
 Explanation: In light, guard cells take in K^+ ions → water enters → cells become turgid → stomata open.

Q70. The primary role of DNA ligase in recombinant DNA technology is to:

A) Cut DNA at specific sites
B) Separate DNA fragments
C) Join DNA fragments
D) Amplify DNA
 Answer: C) Join DNA fragments
 Explanation: DNA ligase joins Okazaki fragments in vivo and joins sticky/blunt ends in vitro during cloning.

Q71. Which of the following is a vestigial organ in humans?

A) Pancreas
B) Coccyx
C) Liver
D) Lungs
 Answer: B) Coccyx
 Explanation: The coccyx (tailbone) is a vestigial structure — the remnant of a tail present in ancestral vertebrates.

Q72. In the menstrual cycle, ovulation occurs due to peak secretion of:

A) FSH
B) Progesterone
C) Estrogen
D) LH
 Answer: D) LH
 Explanation: Mid-cycle surge in **Luteinizing Hormone (LH)** triggers ovulation on ~day 14 of the cycle.

Q73. Which of the following contributes to the initiation of seed germination?

A) Gibberellins
B) Ethylene
C) Cytokinins
D) ABA
 Answer: A) Gibberellins

 Explanation: Gibberellins break seed dormancy by stimulating synthesis of hydrolytic enzymes like α-amylase during germination.

Q74. The diploid number of chromosomes in a human zygote is:

A) 46
B) 44
C) 23
D) 92
 Answer: A) 46
 Explanation: A zygote forms by fusion of haploid sperm (23) and haploid ovum (23) → total 46 chromosomes.

Q75. Which part of the brain is responsible for maintaining posture and balance?

A) Cerebrum
B) Medulla
C) Cerebellum
D) Hypothalamus
 Answer: C) Cerebellum
 Explanation: The cerebellum coordinates voluntary movements and maintains body posture and balance.

Q76. What is the role of the tapetum in the anther?

A) Forms the pollen wall
B) Nourishes developing pollen
C) Produces ovules
D) Supports the stigma
 Answer: B) Nourishes developing pollen
 Explanation: The tapetum is the innermost nutritive layer of the microsporangium that helps in development of pollen grains.

Q77. In which group of animals is a four-chambered heart found?

A) Amphibians
B) Reptiles (except crocodile)
C) Fishes
D) Birds
 Answer: D) Birds

 Explanation: Birds and mammals have a completely divided 4-chambered heart — ensures double circulation and no mixing of blood.

Q78. What is the main function of lymph?

A) Transport of oxygen
B) Transport of nutrients and immune cells
C) Formation of RBCs
D) Clotting of blood
 Answer: B) Transport of nutrients and immune cells
 Explanation: Lymph carries digested fats (from intestines), returns tissue fluid to blood, and helps in immune responses.

Q79. Which of the following is correct about mutualism?

A) One species benefits, other is harmed
B) Both species benefit
C) One benefits, other is unaffected
D) Both are harmed
 Answer: B) Both species benefit
 Explanation: Mutualism is a symbiotic relationship where both organisms gain — e.g., mycorrhiza, lichens, pollination by bees.

Q80. Which of the following is an example of a parasitic plant?

A) Viscum
B) Opuntia
C) Mango
D) Tulsi
 Answer: A) Viscum
 Explanation: *Viscum* (mistletoe) is a **partial stem parasite** that absorbs water and minerals from host plants.

Q81. Which is a major greenhouse gas emitted through agriculture?

A) CO_2
B) CH_4
C) O_3
D) CFC
 Answer: B) CH_4 (Methane)

 Explanation: Methane is emitted during **paddy cultivation** and by **ruminants** — it's a potent greenhouse gas.

Q82. What triggers the menstrual flow in humans?

A) Increase in estrogen
B) Drop in progesterone
C) LH surge
D) Increase in FSH
 Answer: B) Drop in progesterone
 Explanation: Menstruation occurs due to **sudden fall in progesterone and estrogen** levels, leading to endometrial shedding.

Q83. Which ecosystem has the highest productivity?

A) Desert
B) Ocean
C) Tropical rainforest
D) Grassland
 Answer: C) Tropical rainforest
 Explanation: Due to **year-round warmth, sunlight and rainfall**, tropical rainforests have highest primary productivity.

Q84. Which of the following leads to adaptive radiation?

A) Habitat destruction
B) Stabilizing selection
C) Common ancestry with environmental isolation
D) Genetic drift
 Answer: C) Common ancestry with environmental isolation
 Explanation: Adaptive radiation occurs when organisms from a common ancestor evolve to fill **different ecological niches** — e.g., Darwin's finches.

Q85. Which nitrogenous base is not found in RNA?

A) Uracil
B) Thymine
C) Cytosine
D) Adenine
 Answer: B) Thymine
 Explanation: In RNA, **uracil (U)** replaces thymine (T) and pairs with adenine.

Q86. Which virus is linked to cervical cancer?

A) Hepatitis B
B) Human Immunodeficiency Virus
C) Human Papillomavirus
D) Epstein–Barr Virus
 Answer: C) Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
 Explanation: High-risk HPV types (especially 16 & 18) are strongly associated with cervical cancer in women.

Q87. Haemophilia is more common in males because it is:

A) Dominant
B) Y-linked
C) X-linked recessive
D) Autosomal
 Answer: C) X-linked recessive
 Explanation: Males have only one X chromosome, so if it carries the defective gene, haemophilia is expressed.

Q88. Which component of the blood helps in clotting?

A) RBC
B) WBC
C) Platelets
D) Plasma proteins only
 Answer: C) Platelets
 Explanation: Platelets (thrombocytes) release clotting factors like thromboplastin that help in blood coagulation.

Q89. Which hormone is known as the stress hormone?

A) Insulin
B) Cortisol
C) Glucagon
D) Aldosterone
 Answer: B) Cortisol
 Explanation: Cortisol is secreted from the **adrenal cortex** during stress; increases glucose availability and suppresses immune response.

Q90. Which among the following is a sexually transmitted viral infection?

A) Gonorrhea
B) Syphilis
C) Chlamydia
D) Genital herpes
 Answer: D) Genital herpes
 Explanation: Genital herpes is caused by **Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV-2)** and is transmitted sexually.
