

SAMPLE CONTENT

**32
YEARS**

2019
to
1988



NEET BIOLOGY

PSP PREVIOUS
SOLVED
PAPERS

- TOPIC-WISE AND SUBTOPIC-WISE •

Includes Solved Questions of 2019

A comprehensive collection of NEET & AIPMT Questions from past 32 Years

2174 MCQs

★ In accordance with 11th and 12th NCERT Books ★

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

32
YEARS

2019
to
1988

NEET BIOLOGY



- TOPIC-WISE AND SUBTOPIC-WISE •

Salient Features

- ☞ A compilation of 32 years of AIPMT/NEET questions (2019-1988)
- ☞ Includes solved questions from NEET 2019 and Odisha NEET 2019
- ☞ Includes '2174' AIPMT/NEET MCQs
- ☞ Topic - wise and Subtopic-wise segregation of questions
- ☞ Year-wise flow of content beginning with the latest questions
- ☞ Hints provided wherever required
- ☞ Graphical analysis of questions – Topic-wise and Subtopic-wise

Printed at: **Repro Knowledgecast Ltd., Mumbai**

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TEID: 13770

P.O. No. 199716

PREFACE

Target's 'NEET: Biology PSP (Previous Solved Papers)' is a compilation of questions asked in the past 32 years (2019-1988) in the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), formerly known as the All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT). The book is crafted in accordance with the Std. XI and Std. XII NCERT textbook.

The book consists of topic-wise categorization of questions. Each chapter is further segregated into subtopics and thereafter all the questions pertaining to a subtopic are arranged year-wise starting with the latest year. To aid students, we have also provided hints for questions wherever deemed necessary.

A graphical (% wise) analysis of the subtopics for the past 32 years as well as 7 years (2013 onwards) has been provided at the beginning of every topic. Both the graphs will help the students to understand and analyse each subtopic's distribution for AIPMT (32 years) and NEET-UG (7 Years).

We are confident that this book will comprehensively cater to needs of students and effectively assist them to achieve their goal.

We welcome readers' comments and suggestions which will enable us to refine and enrich this book further.

All the best to all Aspirants!

Yours faithfully,

Authors

Edition: First

Frequently Asked Questions

Why this book?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This book acts as a go-to tool to find all the AIPMT/NEET questions since the past 32 years at one place.The subtopic wise arrangement of questions provides the break-down of a chapter into its important components which will enable students to design an effective learning plan.The graphical analysis guides students in ascertaining their own preparation of a particular topic.
Why the need for two graphs?	<p>Admission for undergraduate and post graduate medical courses underwent a critical change with the introduction of NEET in 2013. Although it received a huge backlash and was criticised for the following two years, NEET went on to replace AIPMT in 2016. The introduction of NEET brought in a few structural differences in terms of how the exam was conducted. Although the syllabus has majorly remained the same, the chances of asking a question from a particular subtopic is seen to vary slightly with the inception of NEET.</p> <p>The two graphs will fundamentally help the students to understand that the (weightage) distribution of a particular topic can vary i.e., a particular subtopic having the most weightage for AIPMT may not necessarily be the subtopic with the most weightage for NEET.</p>
How are the two graphs beneficial to the students?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The two graphs provide a subtopic's weightage distribution over the past 32 years (for AIPMT) and over the past 7 years (for NEET-UG).The students can use these graphs as a self-evaluation tool by analyzing and comparing a particular subtopic's weightage with their preparation of the subtopic. This exercise would help the students to get a clear picture about their strength and weakness based on the subtopics.Students can also use the graphs as a source to know the most important as well as least important subtopics as per weightage of a particular topic which will further help them in planning the study structure of a particular chapter. <p><i>(Note: The percentage-wise weightage analysis of subtopics is solely for the knowledge of students and does not guarantee questions from subtopics having the most weightage, in the future exams.)</i></p> <p><i>Question classification of a subtopic is done as per the authors' discretion and may vary with respect to another individual.)</i></p>

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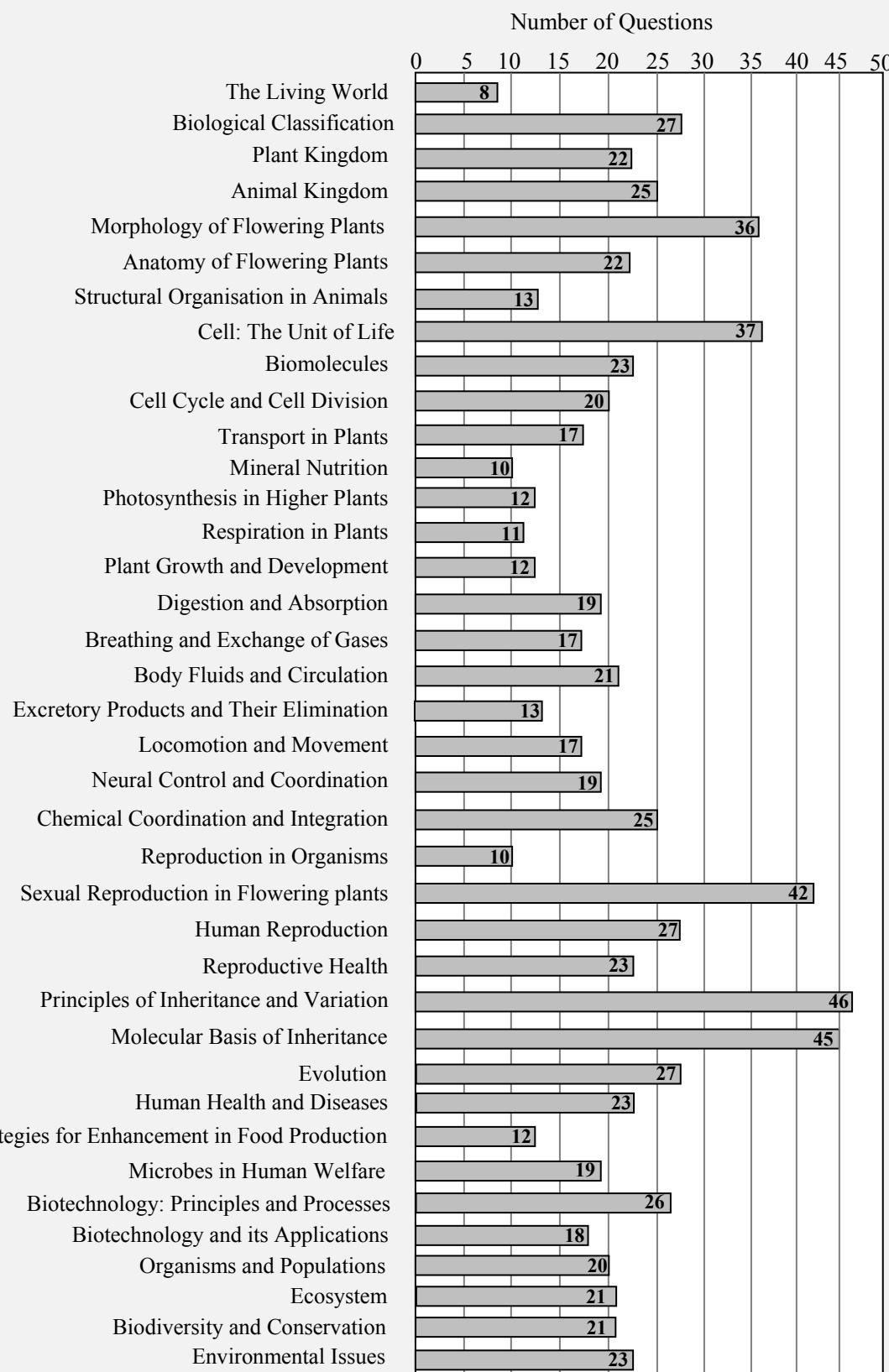
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SAMPLE

Topic-wise Weightage Analysis of past 7 Years (2013 Onwards)



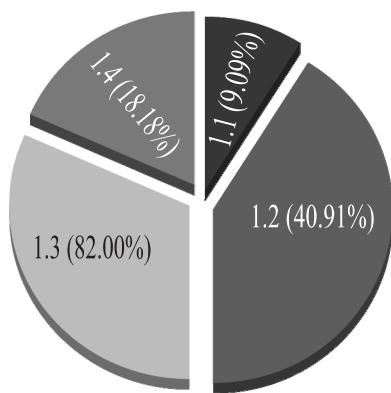
Total No. of Questions: 829

- 1.1 What is Living?
- 1.2 Diversity in Living World

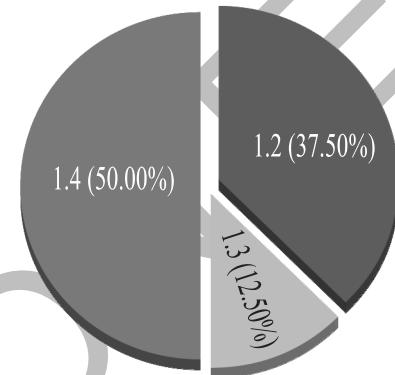
- 1.3 Taxonomic Categories

- 1.4 Taxonomical Aids

**32 Years NEET/AIPMT analysis
(Percentage-wise weightage of subtopics)**



**7 Years NEET analysis (2013 onwards)
(Percentage-wise weightage of subtopics)**



1.1 What is Living?

1. Which one of the following aspects is an exclusive characteristic of living things? [2011]
 - (A) Isolated metabolic reactions occur *in vitro*.
 - (B) Increase in mass from inside only.
 - (C) Perception of events happening in the environment and their memory.
 - (D) Increase in mass by accumulation of material both on surface as well as internally.
2. The living organisms can be unexceptionally distinguished from the non-living things on the basis of their ability for [2007]
 - (A) interaction with the environment and progressive evolution
 - (B) reproduction
 - (C) growth and movement
 - (D) responsiveness to touch

1.2 Diversity in Living World

3. Which of the following is against the rules of ICBN? [Odisha 2019]
 - (A) Generic and specific names should be written starting with small letters.
 - (B) Hand written scientific names should be underlined.

- (C) Every species should have a generic name and a specific epithet.
- (D) Scientific names are in Latin and should be italicized.

4. Select the correctly written scientific name of Mango which was first described by Carolus Linnaeus: [2019]
 - (A) *Mangifera indica*
 - (B) *Mangifera Indica*
 - (C) *Mangifera indica* Car. Linn.
 - (D) *Mangifera indica* Linn
5. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature? [Phase I 2016]
 - (A) The names are written in Latin and are italicized.
 - (B) When written by hand, the names are to be underlined.
 - (C) Biological names can be written in any language.
 - (D) The first word in a biological name, represents the genus name and the second is a specific epithet.

6. ICBN stands for [2007]
 - (A) International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
 - (B) International Congress of Biological Names
 - (C) Indian Code of Botanical Nomenclature
 - (D) Indian Congress of Biological Names



1.3 Taxonomic Categories

12. Match the Column-I with Column-II for housefly classification and select the correct option using the codes given below:

	Column I		Column II
i.	Family	a.	Diptera
ii.	Order	b.	Arthropoda
iii.	Class	c.	Muscidae
iv.	Phylum	d.	Insecta

[Phase II 2016]

- (A) i - d, ii - b, iii - a, iv - c
(B) i - c, ii - a, iii - d, iv - b
(C) i - c, ii - b, iii - d, iv - a
(D) i - d, ii - c, iii - b, iv - a

1.4 Taxonomical Aids

18. The contrasting characteristics generally in a pair used for identification of animals in Taxonomic Key are referred to as: **[Odisha 2019]**

(A) Alternate (B) Lead
(C) Couplet (D) Doublet

19. Match the items given in Column I with those in Column II and select the correct option given below:

	Column I		Column II
i.	Herbarium	a.	It is a place having a collection of preserved plants and animals
ii.	Key	b.	A list that enumerates all the species found in an area with brief description aiding identification
iii.	Museum	c.	It is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens mounted on sheets are kept.
iv.	Catalogue	d.	A booklet containing a list of characters and their alternates which are helpful in identification of various taxa.

[2018]

- (A) i – b, ii – d, iii – c, iv – a
 (B) i – c, ii – b, iii – a, iv – d
 (C) i – a, ii – d, iii – c, iv – b
 (D) i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b
20. The label of a herbarium sheet does not carry information on [Phase II 2016]
 (A) height of the plant
 (B) date of collection
 (C) name of collector
 (D) local names
21. Which one of the following is NOT a correct statement? [2013]
 (A) Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens.
 (B) Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference.
 (C) A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals.
 (D) Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens.

**Answers to MCQs**

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (B)
 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (D) 20. (A)
 21. (C)

**Hints to MCQs**

3. The generic name should start with a capital letter while the species name should start with a small letter.
4. The author's name appears after the specific epithet i.e. at the end of the biological name in this manner - *Mangifera indica* Linn.
5. Biological names are generally in Latin.
13. Cuttlefish – mollusca, a phylum
 Humans – primata, an order
 Housefly – *Musca*, a genus
21. A museum has collection of dead remains of plants and animals in preserved form for study and reference.



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