

Biological Classification

NEET previous year questions · Biology

8 questions from the official papers: NEET 2026 (2), Re-NEET 2026 (5), NEET 2020 (1). Each is followed by its answer and a worked solution written by BrainIt. Generated on 23 October 2026.



BrainIt

The NEET practice app that learns how you practise and tells you what to do next.

PYQs · Mock tests · Revision · Interactive 3D concepts · Analytics

Get it on
Google Play

Download on the
App Store



brainit.pro/app

1. NEET 2026 · Q132

The main criteria used for Five Kingdom Classification proposed By R.H. Whittaker (1969) included.

Statement I: Cell structure

Statement II: Body organization

Statement III: Presence of flagellum

Statement IV: Reproduction

Statement V: Phylogenetic relationships

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, III, IV and V (2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II, IV and V only (4) I, II and V only

Answer (3)

Sol. Whittaker's five kingdom classification was based on cell structure (Statement I), body organisation (Statement II), mode of nutrition, reproduction (Statement IV) and phylogenetic relationships (Statement V). Presence of a flagellum (Statement III) was not one of the main criteria, so the correct set is I, II, IV and V.

2. NEET 2026 · Q179

The flightless bird with forelimbs modified as paddle-like structures suited for swimming is known as:

- (1) *Struthio* (2) *Neophron*
(3) *Aptenodytes* (4) *Psittacula*

Answer (3)

Sol. *Aptenodytes* is the genus of penguins, flightless birds whose forelimbs are modified into paddle-like flippers used for swimming. *Struthio* (ostrich) is flightless but its reduced wings are used for balance while running, not swimming, while *Neophron* (vulture) and *Psittacula* (parakeet)

are flying birds.

Hence *Aptenodytes*.

3. Re-NEET 2026 · Q92

Symbiotic association between fungi and algae are called _____.

- (1) lichens (2) sponges
(3) mycorrhiza (4) chrysophytes

Answer (1)

Sol. In a lichen the algal partner (the phycobiont) photosynthesises and supplies food, while the fungal partner (the mycobiont) provides shelter, anchorage and absorbs mineral nutrients and water. Lichens are highly sensitive to pollution, which is why they are used as air-quality indicators. NCERT Class 11, Biological Classification.

4. Re-NEET 2026 · Q101

Mad cow disease is caused by _____.

- (1) prions (2) viroids
(3) *Aspergillus* sp. (4) *Mycoplasma* sp.

Answer (1)

Sol. Prions are abnormally folded PROTEIN particles with no nucleic acid at all. They act as templates that force the normal cellular protein into the same misfolded shape, producing spongiform degeneration of the brain. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and its human counterpart, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, are both prion diseases. NCERT Class 11, Biological Classification.

5. Re-NEET 2026 · Q112

Match List-I with List-II.

List I	List II
P) Spherical	I) Vibrio
Q) Rod	II) Cocci
R) Comma	III) Spirilla
S) Spirillum	IV) Bacilli

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV (2) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
 (3) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III (4) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

Answer (4)

Sol. Bacteria are classified by shape into four basic forms: spherical cocci (P-II), rod-shaped bacilli (Q-IV), comma-shaped vibrio (R-I) and spiral spirilla (S-III). The names are worth learning together because each is simply the Latin word for the shape. NCERT Class 11, Biological Classification.

6. Re-NEET 2026 · Q126

Which of the following is not a prokaryote?

- (1) Bacteria (2) Blue green algae
 (3) *Mycoplasma* (4) Fungi

Answer (4)

Sol. Fungi belong to Kingdom Fungi and are EUKARYOTES - they possess a true membrane-bound nucleus, mitochondria and other organelles. The other three are all prokaryotic members of Kingdom Monera: bacteria, cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) and the wall-less *Mycoplasma*. NCERT Class 11, Biological Classification.

7. Re-NEET 2026 · Q129

Match List-I with List-II.

List I	List II
P) Fusion of protoplasts between gametes	I) Meiosis
Q) Fusion of two nuclei	II) Plasmogamy
R) Generation of haploid spores	III) Karyogamy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) P-II, Q-III, R-I (2) P-II, Q-I, R-III
 (3) P-III, Q-II, R-I (4) P-I, Q-III, R-II

Answer (1)

Sol. Sexual reproduction in fungi runs through three named steps in sequence. Plasmogamy is the fusion of the two protoplasts (P-II), karyogamy is the subsequent fusion of the two nuclei (Q-III), and

meiosis in the resulting diploid zygote restores the haploid condition and generates spores (R-I). In many fungi plasmogamy and karyogamy are separated by a long dikaryotic phase, which is why they are named as distinct events. NCERT Class 11, Biological Classification.

8. NEET 2020 · Q19

Which of the following is correct about viroids?

- (1) They have free RNA without protein coat
 (2) They have DNA with protein coat
 (3) They have free DNA without protein coat
 (4) They have RNA with protein coat

Answer (1)

Sol. Viroids are infectious agents composed of short strands of naked RNA without a protein coat. Chapter: Biological Classification.

Questions: official NEET papers set by NTA. Solutions: BrainIt. BrainIt is independent and not affiliated with NTA. Online, with every chapter:
brainit.pro/neet/biology/biological-classification/pyq/

AFTER THIS PAPER

Turn this paper into a plan.

BrainIt is a NEET practice app. It learns how you practise and tells you what to do next.

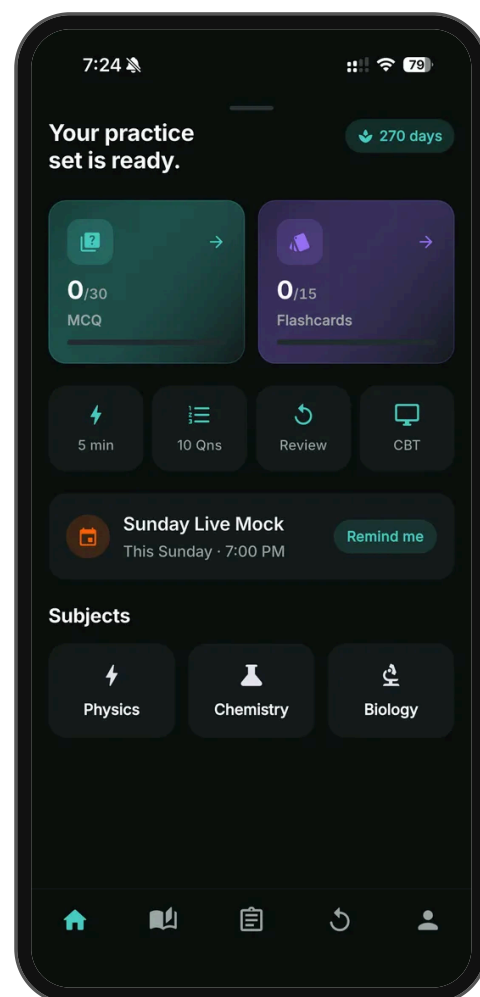
- **PYQs**
Previous-year questions, each with an explanation.
- **Mock tests**
Full and mini mocks on the CBT exam screen.
- **Revision**
Your mistakes come back for review, with flashcards.
- **Interactive concepts**
Learn by exploring 3D models, like the human body and the heart.
- **Analytics**
See your accuracy, speed and where you lose marks.
- **A daily plan**
It picks what to study next, every day.

Get it on
Google Play

Download on the
App Store



Scan with your phone camera,
or type **brainit.pro/app**



Take a free CBT mock

Real NEET questions on the exam screen, timed and marked for you.
No login.