

First and last name

Question 1/100

Which one of the taxonomic aids can give comprehensive account of complete compiled information of any one genus or family at a particular time ?

- A. Taxonomic key
- B. Flora
- C. Herbarium
- D. Monograph

Question 2/100

Classification given by Bentham and Hooker is

- A. artificial
- B. natural
- C. phylogenetic
- D. numerical

Question 3/100

The protists have

- A. only free nucleic acid aggregates
- B. membrane bound nucleoproteins lying the cytoplasm embedded in the cytoplasm
- C. gene containing nucleoproteins condensed together in loose mass
- D. nucleoprotein in direct contact with the rest of the cell substance.

Question 4/100

Match the following and select the correct combination.

Column I

- A. Red algae
- B. Liver wort
- C. Walking fern
- D. Gymnosperm

Column II

- (i) Marchantia
- (ii) Pinus
- (iii) Polysiphonia
- (iv) Adiantum

- A. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- B. A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i)
- C. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)
- D. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)

Question 5/100

From which of the following algae, agar is commercially extracted ?

- A. Gracillaria
 - C. Sargassum
 - B. Fucus
 - D. Gelidium
 - E. Turbinaria
- A. Cand E
 - B. B and C
 - C. D and E
 - D. A and D

Question 6/100

Living fossil is

- A. Ginkgo biloba
- B. Gnetum
- C. Pinus roxburghii
- D. Cycas revoluta

Question 7/100

Which of the following is a connecting link between annelida and arthropoda?

- A. Periplaneta
- B. Peripatus
- C. Pila
- D. Limulus.

Question 8/100

Which of the following is an egg laying mammal?

- A. Kangaroo
- B. Platypus
- C. Penguin
- D. Whale.

Question 9/100

Schwann's cells are present on which part of a neuron?

- A. Dendrites
- B. Axon hillock
- C. Axon
- D. Soma/body

Question 10/100

What is the main difference between male and female cockroach?

- A. Jointed appendages
- B. Paired antennae
- C. Anal cerci
- D. Conglobate gland.

Question 11/100

One of the following is a dry indehiscent fruit.

- A. Caryopsis
- B. Pod
- C. Follicle
- D. Capsule.

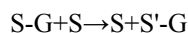
Question 16/100

Which of the following is responsible for the mechanical support, protein synthesis and enzyme transport?

- A. Cell membrane
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Centriole
- D. Endoplasmic reticulum.

Question 17/100

Select the type of enzyme involved in the following reaction:



- A. Dehydrogenase
- B. Transferase
- C. Hydrolase
- D. Lyase

Question 18/100

Which one of the following statements regarding enzyme inhibition is correct?

- A. Competitive inhibition is seen when a substrate competes with an enzyme for binding to an inhibitor protein.
- B. Non-competitive inhibition of an enzyme can be overcome by adding large amount of substrate
- C. Competitive inhibition is seen when the substrate and the inhibitor compete for the active site on the enzyme.
- D. Non-competitive inhibitors bind at the active site on enzyme surface.

Question 19/100

Which of the following events takes place during diplotene stage of prophase I of meiosis ?

- A. Compaction of chromosomes
- B. Formation of synaptonemal complexes
- C. Formation of recombinational nodules
- D. Dissolution of synaptonemal complexes.

Question 20/100

Which one of the following precedes re-formation of the nuclear envelope during M phase of the cell cycle?

- A. Decondensation from chromosomes, and reassembly of the nuclear lamina
- B. Transcription from chromosomes, and reassembly of the nuclear lamina
- C. Formation of the contractile ring, and formation of the phragmoplast
- D. Formation of the contractile ring, and transcription from chromosomes.

Question 21/100

Consider the following statements with reference to facilitated transport.

- A. Requires ATP energy.
- B. Transport saturates.
- C. Highly selective.
- D. Requires special membrane properties.
- E. Uphill transport.

Of the above statements.

- A. A, B and C are relevant but D and E are irrelevant
- B. B, C and E are relevant but A and D are irrelevant
- C. C, D and E are relevant but A and B are irrelevant
- D. B, C and D are relevant but A and E are irrelevant

Question 22/100

Guttation is the release of liquid water from veins at the leaf margins. It is caused by

- A. transpiration
- B. high leaf pressure
- C. high root pressure
- D. clogged tracheids or vessel elements

Question 23/100

Nitrogen fixation in root nodules of *Alnus* is brought about by

- A. *Frankia*
- B. *Azorhizobium*
- C. *Bradyrhizobium*
- D. *Clostridium*

Question 24/100

Select the correct statement.

- A. The C plants do not have Rubisco.
- B. Carboxylation of RuBP leads to the formation of PGA and phosphoglycolate.
- C. Carboxylation of phosphoenol pyruvate results in the formation of C acids.
- D. Decarboxylation of C acids occurs in the mesophyll cells.

Question 25/100

Chlorosis is produced in leaves due to deficiency of Fe, Mg, Mn, N or S. Of these essential elements those that are exclusive constituents of chlorophyll molecules are

- A. Fe and S
- B. N and S
- C. Mg and S
- D. Mg and N.

Question 26/100

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The positive hydrostatic pressure is called turgor pressure.
- B. Diffusion pressure deficit equals osmotic pressure of a solution plus wall pressure.
- C. Diffusion is more rapid in liquids than in gases
- D. Diffusion of water through a semi-permeable membrane is called imbibition.

Question 27/100

Photorespiration is seen in

- A. chloroplast, peroxisome and mitochondria
- B. chloroplast only
- C. mitochondria only
- D. peroxisome only

Question 28/100

In the overall process of photosynthesis, the number of CO₂ water, sugar and O molecules utilized and produced is

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 19
- D. 31

Question 29/100

Which of the following processes make direct use of oxygen?

- A. Glycolysis
- B. Fermentation
- C. Electron transport
- D. Citric acid cycle.

Question 30/100

Consider the following statements with respect to respiration.

- A. Glycolysis occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell.
- B. Aerobic respiration takes place within the mitochondria.
- C. Electron transport system is present in the outer mitochondrial membrane.
- D. C¹H⁰ is the chemical formula of tripalmitin, a fatty acid.
- E. Respiratory quotient is the ratio of volume of oxygen evolved to volume of carbon-dioxide consumed.

Of the above statements

- A. A, B and D alone are correct
- B. B, C and D alone are correct
- C. B, D and E alone are correct
- D. A, C and E alone are correct.

Question 31/100

Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, needed for the conversion of pyruvic acid to acetyl CoA is located in

- A. matrix of mitochondria
- B. intermembrane space of mitochondria
- C. grana of chloroplast
- D. cytoplasm

Question 32/100

The regulator which retards ageing/senescence of plant parts is

- A. cytokinin
- B. auxin
- C. gibberellin
- D. abscisic acid

Question 33/100

Choose the wrongly matched pair from the following.

- A. Auxins - "to grow"
- B. Gibberellins - Gibberella fujikuroi
- C. Cytokinins - herring sperm DNA
- D. Abscissic acid - flowering hormone.

Question 34/100

Wharton's duct is the duct of

- A. submandibular salivary gland
- B. parotid gland
- C. submaxillary gland
- D. all of above

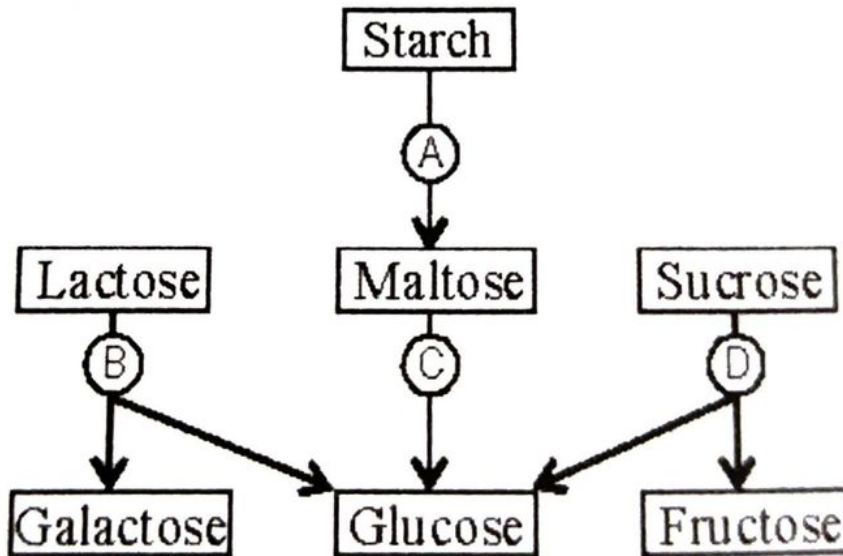
Question 35/100

Which of the following is used by most animals for long term energy storage?

- A. Fat
- B. Glycogen
- C. Starch
- D. Cholesterol.

Question 36/100

The following is a scheme showing the fate of carbohydrates during digestion in the human alimentary canal. Identify the enzymes acting at stages indicated as A, B, C and D. Select the correct option from those given.



- A. A = amylase, B = maltase, C = lactase, D = invertase
- B. A = amylase, B = maltase, C = invertase, D = lactase
- C. A = amylase, B = invertase, C = maltase, D = lactase
- D. A = amylase, B = lactase, C = maltase, D = invertase.

Question 37/100

In lungs, the air is separated from the venous blood through

- A. transitional epithelium + tunica external blood vessel
- B. squamous epithelium + endothelium of blood vessel
- C. squamous epithelium + tunica media blood vessel
- D. none of these.

Question 38/100

Exchange of gases in the alveoli of lungs takes place through

- A. osmosis
- B. simple diffusion
- C. active transport
- D. passive transport.

Question 39/100

In a standard ECG which one of the following alphabets is the correct representation of the respective activity of the human heart?

- A. S-start of systole
- B. T-end of diastole
- C. P- depolarisation of the atria
- D. R-repolarisation of ventricles.

Question 40/100

Which of the following statements about blood transfusion is correct? Blood group B can give blood to

- A. Blood groups B, AB and receive from group B and O
- B. Blood group B and receive from group AB
- C. Blood group O and receive from group AB
- D. Blood groups B, AB and receive from group AB.

Question 41/100

Glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed in the

- A. proximal tubule
- B. distal tubule
- C. collecting duct
- D. loop of Henle.

Question 42/100

Dialysis is done in the condition when person is suffering from

- A. diabetes
- B. uremia
- C. polyurea
- D. haemoptesis

Question 43/100

The net filtration rate present in the glomerulus of the kidney is

- A. 70 mm Hg
- B. 35 mm Hg
- C. 25 mm Hg
- D. 10 mm Hg.

Question 44/100

A cricket player is fast chasing a ball in the field. Which one of the following groups of bones are directly contributing in this movement ?

- A. Femur, malleus, tibia, metatarsals
- B. Pelvis, ulna, patella, tarsals
- C. Sternum, femur, tibia, fibula
- D. Tarsals, femur, metatarsals, tibia.

Question 45/100

The coxal of the pelvic girdle is formed by the fusion of

- A. ilium, ischium and pubis
- B. scapula and clavicle
- C. ilium and scapula
- D. ilium, scapula and ischium.

Question 46/100

Myelin of the nerve fibres of the central nervous system is produced and maintained by

- A. oligodendrocytes
- B. astrocytes
- C. microglia
- D. Schwann cells

Question 47/100

Bowman's glands are located in the

- A. anterior pituitary
- B. female reproductive system of cockroach
- C. olfactory epithelium of our nose
- D. proximal end of uriniferous tubules.

Question 48/100

Diabetes insipidus occurs due to the hyposecretion of

- A. thymosine
- B. oxytocin
- C. insulin
- D. vasopressin

Question 49/100

Grave's disease is due to

- A. hyperactivity of thyroid gland
- B. hypoactivity of adrenal cortex
- C. hyperactivity of adrenal medulla
- D. hypoactivity of islet of Langerhans

Question 50/100

Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by

- A. release of oxytocin from pituitary
- B. fully developed foetus and placenta
- C. differentiation of mammary glands
- D. pressure exerted by amniotic fluid.

Question 51/100

In most mammals, the testes are located in scrotal sac for

- A. more space to visceral organs
- B. spermatogenesis
- C. sex differentiation
- D. independent functioning of kidney.

Question 52/100

In spermatogenesis, the phase of maturation involves

- A. the growth of spermatogonia into primary spermatocyte
- B. the formation of spermatogonia from gonocytes through mitosis
- C. the formation of spermatids from primary spermatocytes through meiosis
- D. the formation of oogonia from the spermatocytes through meiosis.

Question 53/100

What is the work of progesterone which is present in oral contraceptive pills ?

- A. To inhibit ovulation
- B. To check oogenesis
- C. To check entry of sperms into cervix
- D. To check sexual behaviour

Question 54/100

Gonorrhoea is caused by

- A. *Treponema pallidum*
- B. *Entamoeba gingivalis*
- C. *Mycobacterium leprae*
- D. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

Question 55/100

Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest?

- A. The rhythm method
- B. The use of physical barriers
- C. Termination of unwanted pregnancy
- D. Sterilization techniques.

Question 56/100

During microsporogenesis, meiosis occurs in

- A. endothecium
- B. microspore mother cells
- C. microspore tetrads
- D. pollen grains.

Question 57/100

In the embryos of a typical dicot and a grass, true homologous structures are

- A. coleorhiza and coleoptile
- B. coleoptile and scutellum
- C. cotyledons and scutellum
- D. hypocotyl and radicle.

Question 58/100

Study the following statements and select the correct option.

- A) Tapetum nourishes the developing pollen grains.
 - (B) Hilum represents the junction between ovule and funicle.
 - (C) In aquatic plants such as water hyacinth and water lily, pollination is by water.
 - (D) The primary endosperm nucleus is triploid.
- A. A and B are correct but C and D are incorrect.
 - B. A, B and D are correct but C is incorrect.
 - C. B, C and D are correct but A is incorrect
 - D. A and D are correct but B and C are incorrect.

Question 59/100

Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- i) The genetic constitution of a plant is unaffected in vegetative propagation.
 - (ii) Rhizome in ginger serves as an organ of vegetative reproduction.
 - (iii) Totipotency of cells enables us to micropropagate plants.
- A. Statements (i) and (ii) alone are true
 - B. Statements (ii) and (iii) alone are true
 - C. Statement (ii) alone is true
 - D. All the three statements [(i) (ii) and (iii)] are true

Question 60/100

Which of the followings are dioecious organisms?

- (i) Earthworm
 - (iii) Marchantia
 - (ii) Chara
 - (iv) Cockroach
- A. (iii) and (iv)
 - B. (ii) and (iv)
 - C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - D. (i) and (iv)

Question 61/100

Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because

- A. sexual reproduction is a lengthy processd
- B. gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition
- C. genetic material comes from parents of two different species.
- D. greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction

Question 62/100

ZZ/ZW type of sex determination is seen in

- A. platypus
- B. snails
- C. cockroach
- D. peacock

Question 63/100

The change in single base pair

- A. results in new species
- B. is lethal and results in death of organism
- C. may not change the phenotype
- D. Always changes the phenotype

Question 64/100

Inheritance of flower colour is an example of incomplete dominance, which is seen in

- A. Antirrhinum
- B. Pisum
- C. Solanum
- D. Hibiscus

Question 65/100

Which of the following sequences will be produced as a result of transcription of the DNA sequence CGATTACAG?

- A. GCUAAUGUC
- B. CGUAAUCUG
- C. GCTAATGTC
- D. GCUAATCTG

Question 66/100

The inducer for switching 'on' the lac operon in bacteria is

- A. presence of lactose
- B. number of bacteria
- C. presence of structural genes in the bacteria
- D. presence of sucrose.

Question 67/100

Which type of selection is industrial melanism observed in moth, *Biston betularia*?

- A. Stabilizing
- B. Directional
- C. Disruptive
- D. Artificial

Question 68/100

Darwin finches are found in

- A. Galapago's island
- B. Tahiti
- C. tundra
- D. none of these

Question 69/100

In malignant tumors, the cells proliferate, grow rapidly and move to other parts of the body to form new tumors. This stage of disease is called

- A. metagenesis
- B. metastasis
- C. teratogenesis
- D. mitosis

Question 70/100

Which one of the following pairs of diseases is viral as well as transmitted by mosquitoes?

- A. Elephantiasis and dengue
- B. Yellow fever and sleeping sickness
- C. Encephalitis and sleeping sickness
- D. Yellow fever and dengue

Question 71/100

In the immune system, interferons are a part of

- A. physiological barriers
- B. cellular barriers
- C. physical barriers
- D. cytokine barriers

Question 72/100

The term 'totipotency' refers to the capacity of a

- A. cell to generate whole plant
- B. bud to generate whole plant
- C. seed to germinate
- D. cell to enlarge in size

Question 73/100

In poultry industry, production of hatching eggs is more expensive than the production of market eggs mainly because

- A. the cost of males and their depreciation in value is high
- B. number of the eggs produced by hatchery flock are to be sold only as market eggs
- C. mortality among females is usually lower when they are mated with males
- D. some of the eggs produced by hatchery flocks are not acceptable for incubation

Question 74/100

Find the incorrect statement

- A. Gene therapy is a genetic engineering technique used to treat disease at molecular level by replacing defective genes with normal genes.
- B. Calcitonin is a medically useful recombinant product in the treatment of infertility
- C. Bt toxin is a biodegradable insecticide obtained from *Bacillus thuringiensis*.
- D. *Trichoderma sp.* is a biocontrol agent for fungal diseases of plants.

Question 75/100

Match List I with List II and select the correct option.

List I	List II
A <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	1. Production of chitinases
B <i>Rhizobium meliloti</i>	2. Scavenging of oil spills
C <i>Escherichia coli</i>	3. Incorporation of 'nif' gene
D <i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	4. Production of Bt toxin
E <i>Trichoderma</i>	5. Production of human insulin

- A. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-5, E-3
- B. A-2, B-4, C-5, D1, E-3
- C. A-4, B-3, C-5, D-2, E-1
- D. A-3, B-4, C-5, D1, E-2

Question 76/100

Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant in

- A. enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity
- B. increasing its tolerance to drought
- C. enhancing its resistance to root pathogens
- D. increasing its resistance to insects

Question 77/100

Flavr Savr variety of tomato is a

- A. high yielding variety
- B. transgenic crop
- C. mutated form
- D. somaclonal variety

Question 78/100

Increased shelf life of tomato has been achieved by

- A. developing better storage technique
- B. reducing activity of enzyme polygalacturonase
- C. promoting activity of enzyme polygalacturonase
- D. enhancing epidermal growth factor

Question 79/100

The thermostable enzymes, 'Taq' and 'Pfu', isolated from thermophilic bacteria are

- A. RNA polymerases
- B. DNA polymerases
- C. restriction endonucleases
- D. DNA ligases.

Question 80/100

Silencing of a gene could be achieved through the use of

- A. short interfering RNA (RNAi)
- B. IRNA
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of the above.

Question 81/100

A population has more young individuals compared to the older individuals. What would be the status of the population after some years?

- A. It will decline
- B. It will stabilize
- C. It will increase
- D. It will first decline and then stabilize

Question 82/100

Among the following, where do you think the process of decomposition would be the fastest?

- A. Tropical rain forest
- B. Antarctic
- C. Dry arid region
- D. Alpine region

Question 83/100

Many freshwater animals cannot live for long in sea water and vice versa mainly because of the

- A. change in N levels
- B. change in the levels of thermal tolerance
- C. variations in light intensity
- D. osmotic problems.

Question 84/100

Which of the following is true in case of pond ecosystem?

- A. Pyramid of energy is always upright
- B. Pyramid of energy is always inverted
- C. Pyramid of biomass is always upright.
- D. None of these

Question 85/100

Which of the following is the most stable ecosystem?

- A. Ocean
- B. Forest
- C. Desert
- D. Mountain

Question 86/100

Biosphere reserves differ from National parks and wildlife sanctuaries because in the former

- A. human beings are not allowed to enter
- B. people are an integral part of the system
- C. plants are paid greater attention than the animals
- D. living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for posterity

Question 87/100

What is common to Lantana, Eichhornia and African catfish?

- A. All are endangered species of India
- B. All are key stone species
- C. All are mammals found in India
- D. All the species are neither threatened nor indigenous species of India.

Question 88/100

Catalytic converters are fitted into automobiles to reduce emission of harmful gases. Catalytic converters change unburnt hydrocarbons into

- A. carbon dioxide and water
- B. carbon mono oxide
- C. methane
- D. carbon dioxide and methane

Question 89/100

Chipko movement was first led by

- A. Sundarlal Bahuguna
- B. Rajiv Gandhi
- C. Ramdev Mishra
- D. Indira Gandhi

Question 90/100

Photochemical smog formed in congested metropolitan cities mainly consists of

- A. ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate and NO_x
- B. smoke, peroxyacetyl nitrate and SO₂
- C. hydrocarbons, SO₂ and CO₂
- D. hydrocarbons, ozone and SO_x

Question 91/100

Which of the following is the modification of leaf?

- A. Cladode
- B. Phyllode
- C. Corm
- D. Phylloclade

Question 92/100

Which of the following are not characteristic features of fabaceae?

- A. Tap root system, compound leaves and raceme inflorescence
- B. Flowers actinomorphic, twisted aestivation and gamopetalous
- C. Stamens ten, introrse, basifixed and ditheous
- D. Monocarpellary, ovary superior and bent stigma

Question 93/100

Dorsiventral leaf has

- A. stomata on both side
- B. stomata on lower surface
- C. stomata on upper surface
- D. no stomata

Question 94/100

Which of the following statements is/are not true?

1. Cork cambium is otherwise called phellogen.
 2. Cork is otherwise called phellem.
 3. Secondary cortex is otherwise called periderm.
 4. Cork cambium, cork and secondary cortex are collectively called phelloderm.
- A. 3 and 4 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 2 and 4 only.

Question 95/100

Besides giving out secretory vesicles, the Golgi apparatus is also concerned with the formation of

- A. lysosomes
B. plastids
C. grana of chloroplasts
D. cell plates after cell division in plants.

Question 96/100

What is common between chloroplasts, chromoplasts and leucoplasts?

- A. Presence of pigments
B. Possession of thylakoids and grana
C. Storage of starch, proteins and lipids
D. Ability to multiply by a fission-like process.

Question 97/100

Select the incorrect statement

- A. Proteins are heteropolymers made of amino acids
B. Ribozymes are nucleic acids with catalytic power.
C. Proteins, nucleic acids and polysaccharides are the only three types of macromolecules found in the living system.
D. Collagen is the most abundant protein in the whole of the biosphere and RuBisCo is the most abundant protein in animal world.

Question 98/100

Enzymes, vitamins and hormones can be classified into a single category of biological chemicals because of all of these

- A. enhance oxidative metabolism
B. are conjugated proteins
C. are exclusively synthesized in the body of a living organism as at present
D. help in regulating metabolism

Question 99/100

During meiosis I, the bivalent chromosomes clearly appear as tetrads during

- A. diakinesis
- B. leptotene
- C. zygotene
- D. pachytene

Question 100/100

When synapsis is complete all along the chromosome, the cell is said to have entered a stage called

- A. zygotene
- B. pachytene
- C. diplotene
- D. diakinesis

Q. No.	Answer				Maximum
	A	B	C	D	
1				X	4 p.
2		X			4 p.
3		X			4 p.
4				X	4 p.
5				X	4 p.
6	X				4 p.
7		X			4 p.
8		X			4 p.
9			X		4 p.
10				X	4 p.
11	X				4 p.
12		X			4 p.
13			X		4 p.
14		X			4 p.
15		X			4 p.
16				X	4 p.
17		X			4 p.
18			X		4 p.
19				X	4 p.
20			X		4 p.
21				X	4 p.
22			X		4 p.
23	X				4 p.
24			X		4 p.
25				X	4 p.
26	X				4 p.
27	X				4 p.
28				X	4 p.
29			X		4 p.
30	X				4 p.
31	X				4 p.
32	X				4 p.
33				X	4 p.
34	X				4 p.
35	X				4 p.
36				X	4 p.
37		X			4 p.

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38		X			4 p.
39			X		4 p.
40	X				4 p.
41	X				4 p.
42		X			4 p.
43				X	4 p.
44				X	4 p.
45	X				4 p.
46				X	4 p.
47			X		4 p.
48				X	4 p.
49	X				4 p.
50		X			4 p.
51		X			4 p.
52			X		4 p.
53	X				4 p.
54				X	4 p.
55				X	4 p.
56		X			4 p.
57			X		4 p.
58		X			4 p.
59				X	4 p.
60	X				4 p.
61		X			4 p.
62				X	4 p.
63			X		4 p.
64	X				4 p.
65	X				4 p.
66	X				4 p.
67		X			4 p.
68	X				4 p.
69		X			4 p.
70				X	4 p.
71				X	4 p.
72	X				4 p.
73			X		4 p.
74		X			4 p.
75			X		4 p.
76				X	4 p.
77		X			4 p.
78		X			4 p.
79		X			4 p.
80	X				4 p.
81			X		4 p.
82	X				4 p.
83				X	4 p.

BCECE Biology Mock Test 1

84	X				4 p.
85	X				4 p.
86		X			4 p.
87				X	4 p.
88	X				4 p.
89	X				4 p.
90	X				4 p.
91		X			4 p.
92		X			4 p.
93		X			4 p.
94	X				4 p.
95	X				4 p.
96				X	4 p.
97				X	4 p.
98				X	4 p.
99				X	4 p.
100		X			4 p.