

NEET ANATOMY OF FLOWERING PLANTS — PYQS

Max. Marks: 328

Questions: 82

Section A (MCQ) — 82 questions

Q.1 Match **List I** with **List II** : [NEET (UG) 2026]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Conjunctive tissue	I.	Specialised cells in the vicinity of guard cells
B.	Casparian strips	II.	Endodermal cells rich in starch
C.	Subsidiary cells	III.	Tissue between xylem and phloem
D.	Starch sheath	IV.	Endodermal cells with suberin deposition

- (1) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(3) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

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Q.2 The main function of bulliform cells in grasses is : [NEET (UG) 2026]

- (1) to perform photosynthesis.
(2) to minimize water loss during water stress.
(3) to make the leaf impermeable to fungal spores.
(4) to transport water.

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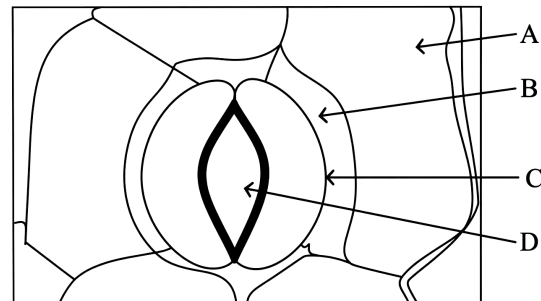
Q.3 Find the statement that is NOT correct with regard to the structure of monocot stem. [NEET (UG) 2025]

- (1) Vascular bundles are conjoint and closed.
(2) Phloem parenchyma is absent.
(3) Hypodermis is parenchymatous.
(4) Vascular bundles are scattered.

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Q.4 In the given figure, which component has thin outer walls and highly thickened inner walls? [NEET (UG) 2024]



- (1) C (2) D (3) A (4) B

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Q.5 Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Parenchyma is living but collenchyma is dead tissue.

Statement-II: Gymnosperms lack xylem vessels but presence of xylem vessels is the characteristic of angiosperms.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false
(3) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false
(4) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true

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Q.6 Bulliform cells are responsible for

[NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Inward curling of leaves in monocots.
(2) Protecting the plant from salt stress.
(3) Increased photosynthesis in monocots.
(4) Providing large spaces for storage of sugars.

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Q.7 Which of the following simple tissues are commonly found in the fruit walls of nuts and pulp of pear? [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Sclereids (2) Fibres
(3) Parenchyma (4) Collenchyma

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Q.8 Which one of the following is not found in Gymnosperms? [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Sieve cells (2) Albuminous cells
(3) Tracheids (4) Vessels

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Q.9 Which of the following helps in maintenance of the pressure gradient in sieve tubes?

[RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Albuminous cells (2) Sieve cells
(3) Phloem parenchyma (4) Companion cells

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Q.10 Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: In a dicotyledonous leaf, the adaxial epidermis generally bears more stomata than the abaxial epidermis.

Statement-II: In a dicotyledonous leaf, the adaxially placed palisade parenchyma is made up of elongated cells, which are arranged vertically and parallel to each other.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

- (1) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false
(2) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true
(3) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true
(4) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false

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Q.11 Given below are two statements : One is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)** :

Assertion (A): Late wood has fewer xylary elements with narrow vessels.

Reason (R): Cambium is less active in winters.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2023]

- (1) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(2) A is true but R is false
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

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Q.12 Given below are two statements :

Statement-I: Endarch and exarch are the terms often used for describing the position of secondary xylem in the plant body.

Statement-II: Exarch condition is the most common feature of the root system.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[NEET (UG) 2023]

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false
(2) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is false
(3) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is true
(4) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true

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Q.13 Identify the correct statements:

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. Lenticels are the lens-shaped openings permitting the exchange of gases.
B. Bark formed early in the season is called hard bark.
C. Bark is a technical term that refers to all tissues exterior to vascular cambium.
D. Bark refers to periderm and secondary phloem.
E. Phellogen is single-layered in thickness.

[NEET (UG) 2023]

- (1) A and D only (2) A, B and D only
(3) B and C only (4) B, C and E only

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Q.14 Read the following statements about the vascular bundles:

- A. In roots, xylem and phloem in a vascular bundle are arranged in an alternate manner along the different radii.
B. Conjoint closed vascular bundles do not possess cambium
C. In open vascular bundles, cambium is present in between xylem and phloem
D. The vascular bundles of dicotyledonous stem possess endarch protoxylem
E. In monocotyledonous root, usually there are more than six xylem bundles present

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) A, B and D only (2) A, B, C, D and E only
(3) A, B, C and D only (4) A, C, D and E only

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Q.15 In old trees the greater part of secondary xylem is dark brown and resistant to insect attack due to :

- A. secretion of secondary metabolites and their deposition in the lumen of vessels.
B. deposition of organic compounds like tannins and resins in the central layers of stem.

- C. deposition of suberin and aromatic substances in the outer layer of stem.
- D. deposition of tannins, gum, resin and aromatic substances in the peripheral layers of stem.
- E. presence of parenchyma cells, functionally active xylem elements and essential oils.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) A and B only (2) C and D only
(3) D and E only (4) B and D only

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Q.16 The anatomy of springwood shows some peculiar features. Identify the correct set of statements about springwood.

- A. It is also called as the earlywood
- B. In spring season cambium produces xylem elements with narrow vessels
- C. It is lighter in colour
- D. The springwood along with autumn wood shows alternate concentric rings forming annual rings
- E. It has lower density

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) A, B, D and E only (2) A, C, D and E only
(3) A, B and D only (4) C, D and E only

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Q.17 Interfascicular cambium is present between

[NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

- (1) Secondary xylem and secondary phloem
- (2) Primary xylem and primary phloem
- (3) Pericycle and endodermis
- (4) Two vascular bundles

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Q.18 The type of tissue commonly found in the fruit wall of nuts is :

[NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

- (1) Sclereid (2) Parenchyma
(3) Collenchyma (4) Sclerenchyma

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Q.19 Initiation of lateral roots and vascular cambium during secondary growth takes place in cells of

[NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

- (1) Pericycle (2) Epiblema
(3) Cortex (4) Endodermis

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Q.20 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
a.	Lenticels	i.	Phellogen
b.	Cork cambium	ii.	Suberin deposition
c.	Secondary cortex	iii.	Exchange of gases
d.	Cork	iv.	Phelloderm

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

[NEET (UG) 2021]

- (1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(4) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

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Q.21 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
a.	Cells with active cell division capacity	i.	Vascular tissues
b.	Tissue having all cells similar in structure and function	ii.	Meristematic tissue
c.	Tissue having different types of cells	iii.	Sclereids
d.	Dead cells with highly thickened walls and narrow lumen	iv.	Simple tissue

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

[NEET (UG) 2021]

- (1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
(4) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

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Q.22 Select the correct pair.

[NEET (UG) 2021]

- (1) Loose parenchyma cells rupturing the epidermis and forming a lens shaped opening in bark - Spongy parenchyma
- (2) Large colorless empty cells in the epidermis of grass leaves - Subsidiary cells
- (3) In dicot leaves, vascular bundles are surrounded by large thick-walled cells - Conjunctive tissue
- (4) Cells of medullary rays that form part of cambial ring - Interfascicular cambium

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Q.23 Identify the incorrect statement. [NEET (UG) 2020]

- (1) Sapwood is involved in conduction of water and minerals from root to leaf
- (2) Sapwood is the innermost secondary xylem and is lighter in colour
- (3) Due to deposition of tannins, resins, oils etc., heart wood is dark in colour
- (4) Heart wood does not conduct water but gives mechanical support

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Q.24 The transverse section of a plant shows following anatomical features :

- (i) Large number of scattered vascular bundles surrounded by bundle sheath
 - (ii) Large conspicuous parenchymatous ground tissue
 - (iii) Vascular bundles conjoint and closed
 - (iv) Phloem parenchyma absent
- Identify the category of plant and its part:

[NEET (UG) 2020]

- (1) Monocotyledonous root
- (2) Dicotyledonous stem
- (3) Dicotyledonous root
- (4) Monocotyledonous stem

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Q.25 Grass leaves curl inward during very dry weather. Select the most appropriate reason from the following:

[NEET (UG) 2019]

- (1) Shrinkage of air spaces in spongy mesophyll
- (2) Tyloses in vessels
- (3) Closure of stomata
- (4) Flaccidity of bulliform cells

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Q.26 Phloem in gymnosperms lacks: [NEET (UG) 2019]

- (1) Companion cells only
- (2) Both sieve tubes and companion cells
- (3) Albuminous cells and sieve cells
- (4) Sieve tubes only

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Q.27 Which of the statements given below is not true about formation of Annual Rings in trees?

[NEET (UG) 2019]

- (1) Activity of cambium depends upon variation in climate.
- (2) Annual rings are not prominent in trees of temperate region.
- (3) Annual ring is a combination of spring wood and autumn wood produced in a year.
- (4) Differential activity of cambium causes light and dark bands of tissue – early and late wood respectively

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Q.28 Stomata in grass leaf are [NEET 2018]

- (1) kidney-shaped
- (2) barrel-shaped
- (3) dumb-bell shaped
- (4) rectangular

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Q.29 Secondary xylem and phloem in dicot stem are produced by [NEET 2018]

- (1) vascular cambium
- (2) axillary meristems
- (3) apical meristems
- (4) phellogen

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Q.30 Casparian strips occur in [NEET 2018]

- (1) pericycle
- (2) epidermis
- (3) endodermis
- (4) cortex

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Q.31 Plants having little or no secondary growth are [NEET 2018]

- (1) deciduous angiosperms
- (2) grasses
- (3) cycads
- (4) conifers

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Q.32 The vascular cambium normally gives rise to : [NEET 2017]

- (1) Primary phloem
- (2) Secondary xylem
- (3) Periderm
- (4) Phelloderm

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Q.33 Which of the following is made up of dead cells ? [NEET 2017]

- (1) Collenchyma
- (2) Xylem parenchyma
- (3) Phellem
- (4) Phloem

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Q.34 Identify the wrong statement in context of heartwood : [NEET 2017]

- (1) It is highly durable.
- (2) It comprises dead elements with highly lignified walls
- (3) It conducts water and minerals efficiently
- (4) Organic compounds are deposited in it

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Q.35 Specialised epidermal cells surrounding the guard cells are called - [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

- (1) Lenticels (2) Complementary cells
- (3) Bulliform cells (4) Subsidiary cells

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Q.36 Cortex is the region found between -

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) endodermis and pith
- (2) endodermis and vascular bundle
- (3) epidermis and stele
- (4) pericycle and endodermis

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Q.37 The balloon-shaped structures called tyloses

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) are extensions of xylem parenchyma cells into vessels
- (2) originate in the lumen of vessels
- (3) are linked to the ascent of sap through xylem vessels
- (4) characterize the sapwood

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Q.38 Read the different components from (1) to (4) in the list given below and tell the correct order of the components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem :

- (1) Secondary cortex
- (2) Wood
- (3) Secondary phloem
- (4) Phellem

The correct order is :

[AIPMT 2015]

- (1) (3), (4), (2), (1) (2) (4), (1), (3), (2)
- (3) (4), (3), (1), (2) (4) (1), (2), (4), (3)

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Q.39 A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of : [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

- (1) Vasculature without cambium
- (2) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius
- (3) Open vascular bundles
- (4) Scattered vascular bundles

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Q.40 Vascular bundles in monocotyledons are considered closed because [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

- (1) There are no vessels with perforations
- (2) Xylem is surrounded all around by phloem
- (3) A bundle sheath surrounds each bundle
- (4) Cambium is absent

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Q.41 You are given a fairly old piece of dicot stem and a dicot root. Which of the following anatomical structures will you use to distinguish between the two? [AIPMT 2014]

- (1) Secondary xylem (2) Protoxylem
- (3) Secondary phloem (4) Cortical cells

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Q.42 Tracheids differ from other tracheary elements in :

[AIPMT 2014]

- (1) being imperforate
- (2) having Casparian strips
- (3) lacking nucleus
- (4) being lignified

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.43 Lenticels are involved in

[NEET 2013]

- (1) Food transport (2) Photosynthesis
- (3) Transpiration (4) Gaseous exchange

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.44 Age of a tree can be estimated by : [NEET 2013]

- (1) Diameter of its heartwood
- (2) Number of annual rings
- (3) Its height and girth
- (4) Biomass

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Q.45 Interfascicular cambium develops from the cells of :

[NEET 2013]

- (1) Endodermis (2) Pericycle
- (3) Medullary rays (4) Xylem parenchyma

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.46 Meristematic tissue responsible for increase in girth of tree trunk is : [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

- (1) Phellogen (2) Intercalary meristem
(3) Apical meristem (4) Lateral meristem



Q.47 Which of the following statements is not true for stomatal apparatus ? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

- (1) Stomata are involved in gaseous exchange
(2) Inner walls of guard cells are thick
(3) Guard cells invariably possess chloroplasts and mitochondria
(4) Guard cells are always surrounded by subsidiary cells



Q.48 As compared to a dicot root, a monocot root has [AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

- (1) More abundant secondary xylem
(2) Relatively thicker periderm
(3) Many xylem bundles
(4) Inconspicuous annual rings



Q.49 Gymnosperms are also called softwood spermatophytes because they lack

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Cambium (2) Thick-walled tracheids
(3) Phloem fibres (4) Xylem fibres



Q.50 Water containing cavities in vascular bundles are found in [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Maize (2) Cycas
(3) Sunflower (4) Pinus



Q.51 Closed vascular bundles lack [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Ground tissue (2) Conjunctive tissue
(3) Cambium (4) Pith



Q.52 Companion cells are closely associated with [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Sieve elements (2) Trichomes
(3) Vessel elements (4) Guard cells



Q.53 The common bottle cork is a product of [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Phellogen (2) Xylem
(3) Vascular Cambium (4) Dermatogen



Q.54 Some vascular bundles are described as open because these : [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]

- (1) are capable of producing secondary xylem and phloem
(2) are not surrounded by pericycle
(3) possess conjunctive tissue between xylem and phloem
(4) are surrounded by pericycle but no endodermis



Q.55 The cork cambium, cork and secondary cortex are collectively called : [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

- (1) Periderm (2) Phellem
(3) Phellogen (4) Phelloderm



Q.56 Ground tissue includes : [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

- (1) All tissues external to endodermis
(2) Epidermis and cortex
(3) All tissues internal to endodermis
(4) All tissues except epidermis and vascular bundles



Q.57 In land plants, the guard cells differ from other epidermal cells in having [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

- (1) cytoskeleton
(2) mitochondria
(3) endoplasmic reticulum
(4) chloroplasts



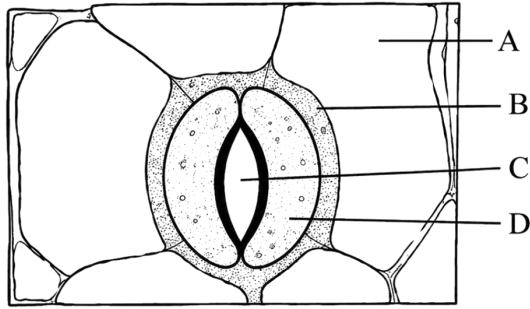
Q.58 Transport of food material in higher plants takes place through - [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]

- (1) Sieve elements (2) Transfusion tissue
(3) Companion cells (4) Tracheids



Q.59 Given below is the diagram of a stomatal apparatus. In which of the following all the four parts labelled as A, B, C and D are correctly identified?

[AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]



- (1) A → Epidermal cell, B → Subsidiary cell,
C → Stomatal aperture, D → Guard cell
- (2) A → Subsidiary cell, B → Epidermal cell,
C → Guard cell, D → Stomatal aperture
- (3) A → Guard cell, B → Stomatal aperture,
C → Subsidiary cell, D → Epidermal cell
- (4) A → Epidermal cell, B → Guard cell, C
→ Stomatal aperture, D → Subsidiary cell

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.60 Heartwood differs from sapwood in –

[AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) Having dead and non-conducting elements
- (2) Being susceptible to pests and pathogens
- (3) Presence of rays and fibres
- (4) Absence of vessels and parenchyma

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.61 Which one of the following is not a lateral meristem ?

[AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) Interfascicular cambium
- (2) Intercalary meristem
- (3) Intrafascicular cambium
- (4) Phellogen

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.62 The chief water conducting elements of xylem in gymnosperms are :

[AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) Fibres (2) Transfusion tissue
- (3) Vessels (4) Tracheids

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.63 In barley stem vascular bundles are - [AIPMT 2009]

- (1) Closed and scattered (2) Closed and radial
- (3) Open and in a ring (4) Open and scattered

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.64 Palisade parenchyma is absent in leaves of -

[AIPMT 2009]

- (1) Mustard (2) Sorghum
- (3) Soybean (4) Gram

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.65 The annular and spirally thickened conducting elements generally develop in the protoxylem when the root or stem is -

[AIPMT 2009]

- (1) Maturing (2) Widening
- (3) Elongating (4) Differentiating

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.66 Anatomically fairly old dicotyledonous root is distinguished from the dicotyledonous stem by :

[AIPMT 2009]

- (1) Absence of secondary phloem
- (2) Presence of cortex
- (3) Position of protoxylem
- (4) Absence of secondary xylem

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.67 Vascular tissues in flowering plants develop from:

[AIPMT 2008]

- (1) plerome (2) periblem
- (3) phellogen (4) dermatogen

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.68 The length of different internodes in a culm of sugarcane is variable because of:

[AIPMT 2008]

- (1) shoot apical meristem
- (2) position of axillary buds
- (3) size of leaf lamina at the node below each internode
- (4) intercalary meristem

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.69 Passage cells are thin-walled cells found in:-

[AIPMT 2007]

- (1) Endodermis of roots facilitating rapid transport of water from cortex to pericycle
- (2) Testa of seeds to enable emergence of growing embryonic axis during seed germination.
- (3) Phloem elements that serve as entry points for substances for transport to other plant parts
- (4) Central region of style through which the pollen tube grows towards the ovary.

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.70 For a critical study of secondary growth in plants, which one of the following pairs is suitable?

[AIPMT 2007]

- (1) Deodar and fern
- (2) Wheat and maiden hair fern
- (3) Sugarcane and sunflower
- (4) Teak and pine

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Q.71 A common structural feature of vessel elements and sieve tube elements is-

[AIPMT 2006]

- (1) Enucleate condition
- (2) Presence of p-protein
- (3) Thick secondary walls
- (4) Pores on lateral wall

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.72 In a woody dicotyledonous tree, which of the following parts will mainly consist of primary tissues ?

[AIPMT 2005]

- (1) Shoot tips and root tips
- (2) Flowers, fruit and leaves
- (3) Stem and root
- (4) All parts

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Q.73 The apical meristem of the root is present

[AIPMT 2003]

- (1) In all the roots
- (2) Only in tap roots
- (3) Only in adventitious roots
- (4) Only in radicles

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.74 Diffuse porous wood is characteristic of those plants which are growing in :

[AIPMT 2003]

- (1) Tropics
- (2) Temperate climate
- (3) Alpine region
- (4) Cold winter regions

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.75 The cells of the quiescent centre are characterised by :

[AIPMT 2003]

- (1) Having light cytoplasm and small nuclei
- (2) Dividing regularly to add to tunica
- (3) Having dense cytoplasm and prominent nuclei
- (4) Dividing regularly to add to the corpus

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.76 Which of the following statements is true ?

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) Tracheids are unicellular and with wide lumen
- (2) Tracheids are multicellular and with narrow lumen
- (3) Vessels are multicellular and with wide lumen
- (4) Vessels are unicellular and with narrow lumen

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.77 Axillary bud and terminal bud derived from the activity of : -

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) Apical meristem
- (2) Parenchyma
- (3) Lateral meristem
- (4) Intercalary meristem

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.78 Four radial vascular bundles are found in : -

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) Monocot stem
- (2) Dicot stem
- (3) Dicot root
- (4) Monocot root

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.79 Vessels are found in:

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) Most of the angiosperms and a few gymnosperms
- (2) All angiosperms and some gymnosperms
- (3) All pteridophyta
- (4) All angiosperms, all gymnosperms and some pteridophyta

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.80 Main function of lenticel is

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) transpiration
- (2) guttation
- (3) gaseous exchange
- (4) bleeding.

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.81 In which of the following plants sunken stomata are found?

[AIPMT 2001]

- (1) *Nerium*
- (2) *Hydrilla*
- (3) Mango
- (4) Guava

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.82 What happens in plants during vascularisation?

[AIPMT 2000]

- (1) Formation of procambium, primary phloem and xylem simultaneously
- (2) Differentiation of procambium followed by the formation of secondary xylem
- (3) Differentiation of procambium, formation of primary phloem followed by formation of primary xylem
- (4) Differentiation of procambium followed by the formation of primary phloem and xylem simultaneously

Scan or tap for the
full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	4	4	2	4
Ques.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ans.	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	4
Ques.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ans.	2	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3
Ques.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Ans.	3	4	3	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	2
Ques.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Ans.	3	4	4	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1
Ques.	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Ans.	4	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	3
Ques.	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Ans.	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Ques.	78	79	80	81	82						
Ans.	3	1	3	1	4						