Choose the correct answer:

**01.** Identify the cells represented as p, q, r and s in the schematic representation of Oogenesis, shown below and choose the correct option.

(A) p-Ovum, q-Oogonia, r-Primary oocyte, s-Secondary oocyte  
(B) p-Secondary Oocyte, q-Primary Oocyte, r-Ovum, s-Oogonia  
(C) p-Ovum, q-Secondary Oocyte, r-primary Oocyte, s-Ovum  
(D) p-Oogonia, q-Primary Oocyte, r-Secondary Oocyte, s-Ovum

**Sol. Answer (D)**

- p- Oogonium  
- q- Primary oocyte  
- r- Secondary oocyte  
- s- Ovum

* Oogonium is the mother cell which divides mitotically and produces primary oocytes.  
* Primary oocyte complete Meiosis-I and produces two cells i.e., secondary oocyte &First polar body.  
* Secondary oocyte complete Meiosis-II upon entry of sperm and produces female gamete ovum and second polar body

**02.** When the fallopian tube is blocked at ampullary region, the ovum fails to move from

(A) Isthmus to infundibulum  
(B) Ovary to ampulla  
(C) Isthmus to Uterus  
(D) Infundibulum to Ishtmus

**Sol. Answer (D)**

* When ampullary region of fallopian tube is blocked ovum cannot reach to isthmus, because ampulla connects infundibulum and isthmus.
03. Choose the correct statement regarding the GIFT (Gamete Intrafallopian Tube Transfer) procedure.

(A) Ova collected from a female donor are transferred to the fallopian tube to facilitate zygote formation in the recipient.

(B) Zygote is collected from female donor and transferred to the fallopian tube of recipient.

(C) Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the uterus of recipient.

(D) Ova are collected from a female donor and are transferred to the uterus of recipient.

Sol. Answer (A)

* In GIFT ova/egg collected from a donor is transferred into fallopian tube of recipient female to facilitate fertilization and zygote formation.

04. Which of the following characters was not studied by Mendel in his Pea plant experiments?

(A) Stem height

(B) Pod shape

(C) Seed shape

(D) Leaf shape

Sol. Answer (D)

Mendel selected 7 pairs of characters in garden Pea.

(1) Stem height

(2) Seed colour

(3) Seed shape

(4) Pod colour

(5) Pod shape

(6) Flower colour

(7) Flower position

05. Which of the following contraceptives could be effective in avoiding pregnancy if used within 72 hours after casual unprotected intercourse?

(A) Androgen - FSH combination

(B) Testosterone - Relaxin combination

(C) Relaxin - Oxytocin combination

(D) Progestogen - Estrogen Combination

Sol. Answer (D)

Progestogen-Estrogen combination pills, Mifepristone, IUD are used as contraceptives to prevent pregnancy within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse.

Progestogen-estrogen inhibits ovulation, alters uterine endometrium and makes it unsuitable for implantation.

06. A Pure breeding pea plant with round yellow seeds was crossed with pea plant having wrinkled green seeds. On selfing of F1 hybrid of this cross, 64 progenies were obtained in F2 generation. Find out the number of F2 progenies showing non-parental characters.

(A) 36

(B) 4

(C) 12

(D) 24

Sol. Answer (D)

Dihybrid cross phenotype ratio 9:3:3:1

Out of 16 F2 progeny 6 are non parental out of 64 F2 Progeny 24 will be non parental.

07. A man with blood group A marries a woman having blood group B. The maximum possible blood groups among their progenies are

(A) AB only

(B) A, B, AB

(C) A, B

(D) A, B, AB, O

Sol. Answer (D)

A, AB, B, O

08. In an Organism, mutation in a single gene exhibits multiple phenotypic expressions. Identify the underlying genetic mechanism in the above instance.

(A) Pleiotropy

(B) Incomplete dominance

(C) Polygenic inheritance

(D) Multiple allelism

Sol. Answer (A)

Gene with multiple phenotypic characters is called pleiotropic.
09. Which of the following types of RNA carries amino acids towards ribosome during translation?
   (A) rRNA  (B) dsRNA  
   (C) tRNA  (D) mRNA

Sol. Answer (C)
   t-RNA (Adaptor molecule) carries amino acids towards ribosomes during translation.

10. In eukaryotes, the entire base sequence of a gene do not appear in mature RNA because
   (A) transcription in eukaryotes consumes more energy
   (B) coding sequences are removed during processing.
   (C) Introns are removed during processing
   (D) some gene sequences are removed by exonuclease.

Sol. Answer (C)
   Post-transcriptional processing (splicing) is done to remove non-coding sequences (introns).

11. Suppose DNA sample collected for DNA fingerprinting analysis are less than the required quantity. Which of the following techniques is helpful to make the samples sufficient for above analysis?
   (A) Electrophoresis  (B) Chromatography
   (C) PCR  (D) DNA probing

Sol. Answer (C)
   PCR is a process used to amplify DNA fragments.

12. The length of DNA helix in a typical nucleosome is
   (A) 200 bp  (B) 1000 bp
   (C) 3.2 × 10^6 bp  (D) 6.6 × 10^9 bp

Sol. Answer (A)
   The dsDNA wrapped over histone Octamer with 1¼ turns contains 200 bp.

13. For the given sequence of DNA, identify the complementary sequence of bases on its mRNA from the options given below:
   DNA 3’-ATGCATGCATGC-5’
   (A) 5’- UACGUACGUACG-3’
   (B) 5’- TACGTACGTACG-3’
   (C) 3’- UACGUACGUACG-5’
   (D) 5’- GCATGCATGCAT-3’

Sol. Answer (A)
   Transcription occurs in 5’ → 3’ direction; and mRNA will have “U” in place of “T”.
   DNA-3’ ATGCATGCATGC-5’
   mRNA-5’ UACGUACGUACG-3’

14. Which among the following was the biggest land dinosaur?
   (A) Stegosaurus  
   (B) Tyrannosaurus rex
   (C) Brachiosaurus  
   (D) Triceratops

Sol. Answer (B)
   *Tyrannosaurus rex* was the largest land dinosaur measuring 20 feet in height.

15. In a population of plants, some were extremely tall and the remaining were extremely dwarf. No plants of the population showed intermediate height. The type of operation of natural selection in the above case is
   (A) Balancing  
   (B) Directional
   (C) Stabilizing  
   (D) Disruptive

Sol. Answer (D)
   More individuals acquire peripheral character value at both ends of the distribution curve is called Disruptive selection.

16. When *Escherichia coli* cells are cultured in a medium where Lactose is absent, the ‘i’ gene of *Lac Operon* continues to produce repressor mRNA, because it is
   (A) a non-coding gene.
   (B) an operator gene.
   (C) a constitutive gene.
   (D) a structural gene.

Sol. Answer (C)
   *i* gene of lac operon is a constitutive gene which is constantly expressed in the cell (both in the presence and absence of an inducer).
17. Certain tumours are called malignant, because
   (A) They are confirmed to specific locations.
   (B) They invade and damage surrounding tissues.
   (C) They show contact inhabitation.
   (D) They are not neoplastic

   **Sol. Answer (B)**
   * Tumors confined to specific locations are called benign tumors.
   * Tumors which divide & grow very rapidly, invading (metastasis) and damaging surrounding tissue are called malignant tumors

18. The transport of which neurotransmitter is interfered by cocaine?
   (A) Acetylcholine  (B) Serotonin
   (C) GABA           (D) Dopamine

   **Sol. Answer (D)**
   - Cocaine is a potent stimulant of CNS as it interferes with the transport of dopamine and produces sense of Euphoria.

19. In the life cycle of plasmodium, fertilisation takes place in
   (A) Salivary glands of mosquito
   (B) RBCs of humans
   (C) Stomach of mosquito
   (D) Liver cells

   **Sol. Answer (C)**
   The gametes of plasmodium are fertilized in stomach (gut) of mosquito.

20. Injection of an antidote against snakebite is an example of
   (A) Innate immunity
   (B) Active immunity
   (C) Passive immunity
   (D) Auto immunity

   **Sol. Answer (C)**
   When readymade antibodies are directly given to protect body against foreign antigen is called passive immunity.
   * Injection of antidote against snake bite is an example of artificial passive immunity.

21. Which of the following plant tissues cannot be used as explant in tissue culture?
   (A) Meristem  (B) Parenchyma
   (C) Sclerenchyma  (D) Collenchyma

   **Sol. Answer (C)**
   Sclerenchyma is a dead simple tissue.

22. The hybridization between naturally incompatible plants like Potato and Tomato can be achieved through
   (A) Artificial pollination
   (B) Somatic hybridisation
   (C) Conventional breeding
   (D) Mutation breeding

   **Sol. Answer (B)**
   Somatic hybridization can be performed between two varieties, species; genera.

23. A chilly plant was severely infected with Chilly Mosaic Virus (CMV). Identify the technique that helps to raise virus free plants in the next generation from the above virus infected plant.
   (A) Artificial hybridisation
   (B) Meristem culture
   (C) Self pollination
   (D) Hydroponics

   **Sol. Answer (B)**
   Meristem is virus free due to high concentration of auxins& rapid rate of cell division.

24. White rust resistant variety of Brassica is
   (A) Pusasadabahar  (B) PusaSwarnim
   (C ) PusaShubhra  (D) PusaKomal

   **Sol. Answer (B)**
   25. Ruminant animals can digest cellulose in their food, where as human beings are unable to do so. This is because
   (A) Methanogens are present in human gut
   (B) Cellulose is a complex sugar.
   (C) Cellulose reduces the bulk of food.
   (D) Methanogens are absent in human gut.

   **Sol. Answer (D)**
   Methanogens are present in gut of ruminant animals and helps in breakdown of cellulose. Humans lack cellulase enzyme.
   Methanogens are not present in human small intestine.
26. In sewage treatment, secondary treatment is considered highly significant, because
   (A) It helps to remove debris from the sewage
   (B) It reduces the BOD level of sewage.
   (C) It helps in the production of biogas
   (D) It increases the organic content of sewage.

   Sol. Answer (B)
   Secondary treatment is a biological process where flocs consume major part of the organic matter present in effluent and reduces BOD.

27. Biolistics method is suitable for gene transfer into ____________.
   (A) Viruses (B) Animal cells
   (C) Bacteria (D) Plant cells.

   Sol. Answer (D)
   Plant cells are bombarded with high velocity micro-particles of gold or tungsten coated with DNA.

28. Identify the labels M and N in the following Agarose gel electrophoresis representation.

   (A) M- Digested DNA bands
   N- Undigested DNA bands
   (B) M- Hybridised DNA bands
   N- Unhybridised DNA bands
   (C) M- Largest DNA bands
   N- Smallest DNA bands
   (D) M- Smallest DNA bands
   N- Largest DNA bands

   Sol. Answer (C)
   * In Agarose gel electrophoresis DNA fragments are separated according to their size.
   Larger fragments diffuse slowly whereas smaller fragments move farther (or) faster in gel.

29. From the given combinations of steps in PCR, identify the enzyme dependent step/s.
   (A) Annealing and extension
   (B) Annealing and denaturation
   (C) Denaturation and extension
   (D) Extension only

   Sol. Answer (D)
   In PCR enzyme dependent event is observed during extension step only.
   During extension TaqDNA polymerase adds nucleotides to primer; synthesizing a new DNA strand using template sequence.

30. Now-a-days, the early diagnosis of bacterial or viral infection in humans is possible using.
   (A) Serum analyser (B) DNA sequencer
   (C) PCR (D) CT Scan

   Sol. Answer (C)
   PCR is a modern method of diagnosis where it can be used to detect very low concentration of bacteria or viruses by amplification of their nucleic acid.

31. Which of the following features of plants is not helpful in adapting to desert life?
   (A) Presence of thick cuticle on the leaf surface
   (B) Leaves modified into spines
   (C) Presence of sunken stomata
   (D) Absence of trichomes on leaf surface

   Sol. Answer (D)
   Trichomes will reduce the transpiration.

32. In the following equation of Verhulst Pearl logistic growth, the letter ‘r’ denotes_____

   \[
   \frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left( \frac{K-N}{K} \right)
   \]
   (A) Extrinsic rate of natural increase
   (B) Intrinsic rate of natural increase
   (C) Carrying capacity
   (D) Population density

   Sol. Answer (B)

33. In RNA interface, the dsRNA molecule prevents_____
   (A) transcription of mRNA
   (B) transport of RNA from nucleus to cytoplasm
   (C) translation of mRNA
   (D) aminoacylation
Sol. Answer (C)
RNA interference method involves silencing of a specific mRNA due to a complementary dsRNA.

34. Identify the possible link ‘M’ in the following food chain:
Plant → Insect → Snake → Eagle
(A) Rabbit  
(B) Wolf  
(C) Frog  
(D) Ichthyophis
Sol. Answer (C)
In the given terrestrial food chain frog is secondary consumer.

35. The organisms which invade a bare area to initiate an ecological succession are known as
(A) Key stone species  
(B) Climatic species  
(C) Endemic species  
(D) Pioneer species
Sol. Answer (D)
First biotic species that occupies in bare area are called Pioneer species.

36. The shape of the pyramids reflects the growth status of the population. Identify the type of age pyramid represented below for human population

(A) Ascending  
(B) Expanding  
(C) Stable  
(D) Declining
Sol. Answer (D)
Small number of pre-reproductive and large number of reproductive individuals shows urn shaped pyramid, with negative growth.

37. Which one of the following is a wrong statement?
(A) Most of the forests have been lost in tropical areas  
(B) Green house effect is a natural phenomenon  
(C) Eutrophication is a natural phenomenon in fresh water lakes  
(D) Ozone in upper part of the atmosphere is harmful to animals
Sol. Answer (D)
Ozone in lower part of the atmosphere is harmful to animals.

38. According to Supreme Court of India, ruling with respect to ‘Bharat Stage VI’ Norms, from which date, these are supposed to be implemented in the country?
(A) 1st April, 2020  
(B) 1st June, 2021  
(C) 1st January, 2021  
(D) 10th December, 2020
Sol. Answer (A)

39. Which one of the following is not included under in-situ conservation?
(A) National Park  
(B) Sanctuary  
(C) Botanical Garden  
(D) Biosphere Reserve
Sol. Answer (C)
Botanical garden is ex-situ conservation.

40. Observe the following simplified scheme and choose the correct option that matches with the letters given in the boxes

(A) p-Agnatha, q-Gnathostomata, r-Pisces, s-Tetrapoda  
(B) p-Gnathostomata, q-Agnatha, r-Tetrapoda, s-Pisces  
(C) p-Tetrapoda, q-Pisces, r-Gnathostomata, s-Agnatha  
(D) p-Agnatha, q-Gnathostomata, r-Tetrapoda, s-Pisces
41. Match the following classes of Fungi (Column-I) with the examples (Column-II).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Phycomycetes</td>
<td>(p) Penicillium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Ascomycetes</td>
<td>(q) Alternaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Basidiomycetes</td>
<td>(r) Albugo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Deuteromycetes</td>
<td>(s) Puccinia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct option:

(A) (1)-(p), (2)-(s), (3)-(r), (4)-(q)
(B) (1)-(q), (2)-(p), (3)-(s), (4)-(r)
(C) (1)-(r), (2)-(p), (3)-(q), (4)-(s)
(D) (1)-(r), (2)-(p), (3)-(s), (4)-(q)

**Sol. Answer (D)**

42. A student observes grass and Hibiscus plants in his garden during noon. To his surprise, only the leaves of grass were found rolled inwards. The reason could be

(A) presence of more number of stomata on the grass leaves.
(B) undifferentiated mesophyll in grass leaves
(C) presence of Bulliform cells in the grass leaves
(D) due to higher rate of transpiration.

**Sol. Answer (C)**

In grasses on upper epidermis, a group of large size, empty, colourless cells called Bulliform cells are present. They are useful for leaf rolling in drought conditions.

43. Identify the floral unit ‘i’ in the given floral diagram

(A) Sepal (B) Petal
(C) Tepal (D) Perianth

**Sol. Answer (D)**

Individual unit of perianth is called tepal (Liliaceae)

44. The element whose percentage weight is highest in both earth's crust and human body is

(A) Hydrogen
(B) Carbon
(C) Oxygen
(D) Chlorium

**Sol. Answer (C)**

Oxygen percentage is more in both earth's crust and human body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Earth crust (non living matter)</th>
<th>Human body (living matter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>very little</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. Identify the event in meiosis mediated by the enzyme recombinase

(A) Synaptic pairing
(B) Terminalization
(C) Crossing Over
(D) Interkinesis

**Sol. Answer (D)**

Recombinase is an enzyme involved in crossing over during pachytene stage.
46. In the below diagram, identify the part which connects the peripheral microtubules to the central sheath

(A) Plasma membrane  
(B) Interdoublet bridge  
(C) Central microtubule  
(D) Radial spoke

Sol. Answer (D)  
In Cilia (or) flagella peripheral doublets are connected to central sheath by radial spokes.

47. In C₄ plants, C₃ cycle takes place in

(A) Mesophyll cells  
(B) Bulliform cells  
(C) Companion cells  
(D) Bundle sheath cells

Sol. Answer (D)  
In C₄ plants, RubisCO is present in chloroplasts of bundle sheath cells.

48. During Citric Acid cycle, the various organic acids undergo decarboxylation. Which of the following organic acids of the above cycle have 4C, 5C and 6C respectively?

(A) Oxaloacetic acid, Citric acid and Succinic acid  
(B) Succinic acid, α-Ketoglutaric acid and citric acid  
(C) Pyruvic acid, Malic acid and α-Ketoglutaric acid  
(D) Pyruvic acid, α-Ketoglutaric acid and Citric acid

Sol. Answer (B)  
Succinic acid -4C  
α-ketoglutaric acid-5C  
Citric acid- 6C  
Pyruvic acid- 3C

49. The deficiency of which of these elements interrupts photolysis of water during photosynthesis?

(A) Mn and Cl  
(B) Zn and Cu  
(C) Ca and K  
(D) N and P

Sol. Answer (A)  
OEC has Ca, Mn, Cl

50. Match the digestive glands given in Column-I with their respective enzymes given in Column-II and choose the correct combination from the given options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Pancreas (p)</td>
<td>(q) Trypsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Gastric glands (q)</td>
<td>Enterokinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Small intestine (r)</td>
<td>Ptyalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Salivary glands (s)</td>
<td>Pepsin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct option:

(A) (1)-p, (2)-q, (3)-r,(4)-s  
(B) (1)-s, (2)-p, (3)-q,(4)-r  
(C) (1)-r, (2)-q, (3)-p,(4)-s  
(D) (1)-q, (2)-s, (3)-r,(4)-p

Sol. Answer (B)  
Column-I          Column-II
-------------------|-------------------|
(1) Pancreas (p)  | Trypsin           |
(2) Gastric glands (q) | Enterokinase      |
(3) Small intestine (r) | Ptyalin         |
(4) Salivary glands (s) | Pepsin        |

51. Consider the following statements regarding photosynthesis and respiration in plants and select the correct option.

I. RuBisCO has high affinity to oxygen in low CO₂ concentration
II. The Calvin pathway occurs in the chloroplast of bundle sheath cells of C₄ plants
III. Yeast poison themselves when the concentration of alcohol reaches 7%
IV. Oxygen is a final hydrogen acceptor during aerobic respiration

(A) Statements II & IV are correct, I is wrong  
(B) Statements I & II are correct, IV is wrong  
(C) Statement I & III are correct, II is wrong  
(D) Statement I & IV are correct, III is wrong

Sol. Answer (D)  
Yeast poison themselves at 13% of alcohol
52. In which part of the human brain corpora quadrigemina is located
   (A) Forebrain
   (B) Hindbrain
   (C) Midbrain
   (D) Cerebral hemisphere

   Sol. Answer (C)
   The dorsal portion of midbrain consists mainly four lobes called corpora quadrigemina.

53. A girl after attaining sexual maturity shows development of growing ovarian follicles, development of mammary glands and high pitch of voice. These changes are attributed to ___ hormones
   (A) Melatonin  (B) Estrogens  
   (C) Progesterone  (D) Androgens

   Sol. Answer (D)
   Estrogen is a steroid hormone that maintains secondary sexual characteristics of female like growth of follicles; development of mammary glands; High pitch voice; repairing of damaged endometrium; deposition of fat in thighs etc.

54. Match the different types of Leucocytes (Column I) with their percentage of occurrence (Column II) in a healthy adult human and choose the correct answer.

   Column-I  | Column-II
   (1) Neutrophils | (p) 6-8%
   (2) Lymphocytes | (q) 60-65%
   (3) Monocytes  | (r) 0.5-1%
   (4) Basophils  | (s) 2-3%
   (5) Eosinophils | (t) 20-25%

   (A) (1)-(q), (2)-(r), (3)-(s), (4)-(t), (5)-(p)
   (B) (1)-(r), (2)-(s), (3)-(t), (4)-(q), (5)-(p)
   (C) (1)-(q), (2)-(t), (3)-(r), (4)-(s), (5)-(p)
   (D) (1)-(q), (2)-(t), (3)-(p), (4)-(r), (5)-(s)

   Sol. Answer (D)

55. Identify the vegetative propagule 'M' in the following digram:

   (A) Bulbil
   (B) Offset
   (C) Rhizome
   (D) Runner

   Sol. Answer (B)
   In Pistia&Eichornia offsets are vegetative propagules.

56. During an excavation of soil, Pollen fossils were retrieved from deepest layer of soil. The pollen grains remained as fossils because
   (A) The intine of pollen grains is made up of pectin
   (B) Exine has spiny Ornamentation
   (C) The exine of pollen grains is highly resistant to enzyme action.
   (D) Pollen grains are asexual reproductive structures

   Sol. Answer (C)
   Pollen grains are fossilized due to the presence of sporopollenin in exine.

57. In apple, the chromosome number of gametes is 17. What is the chromosome number in its Primary Endosperm Nucleus (PEN)?
   (A) 34  
   (B) 68  
   (C) 17  
   (D) 51

   Sol. Answer (D)
   Gamete of apple is haploid =17
   PEN of apple is triploid (3n)=51

58. Identify the correct order of events in pollen-pistil interaction from the option given below:
   I. Release of male gametes into the embryo sac.
   II. Deposition of pollen grains on stigma

   Sol. Answer (D)
III. Entry of pollen tube into embryo sac

IV. Development of pollen tube

V. Entry of pollen tube into the Ovule

(A) IV → III → II → I → V
(B) II → IV → V → III → I
(C) II → IV → III → V → I
(D) V → IV → III → II → I

Sol. Answer (B)

All the events from deposition of pollen grain on stigma till the entry of pollen tube into the ovule is called pollen-pistil interaction.

59. Match the months listed in Column-I with the organogenesis of foetus in Column II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) First month</td>
<td>(a) Separation of eye lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Second month</td>
<td>(b) Hairs on head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Fifth month</td>
<td>(c) Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Six month</td>
<td>(d) Limbs &amp; digits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Sol. Answer (D)

60. Identify the mismatch

(A) Antipodals – Haploid
(B) Zygote – Diploid
(C) Synergids – Diploid
(D) Primary Endosperm Nucleus – Triploid

Sol. Answer (C)

Synergids are haploid.