EXERCISE – I (Conceptual Question) **Build Up your Understanding**

DIFFUSION, OSMOSIS & RELATED TERMS

1. One molar solution of which substance will have maximum O. P. :-
(1) NaCl (2) Glucose (3) Fructose (4) Starch

2. Pieces if beet root do not lose their colour in cold water, but do so in boiling water because :-
(1) The cell wall is killed in boiling water
(2) Hot water can enter the cells readily
(3) The plasma membrane gets killed in boiling water and becomes permeable
(4) The pigment is not soluble in cold water

3. Osmosis is the diffusion of a solution of a weaker concentration when both are separated by semi-permeable membrane. What is error in the statement.
(1) The movement of solvent molecule is not specified
(2) There is no mention of DPD
(3) Behavior of semi permeable membrane is not specified
(4) The exact concentration of solutions are not indicated

4. What statement can be cited for 10% sodium chloride solution and 10% sugar solution present?
(1) Both have equal OP
(2) The concentration of sodium chloride solution will be less than concentration of sugar solution
(3) The OP of sugar solution will be higher than OP of sodium chloride solution
(4) DPD of sodium chloride solution will be higher than DPP of sugar solution

5. If a cell is reduced in size (shrinks) when placing in a solution of sugar, the solution is :-
(1) Hypertonic (2) Hypotonic (3) Isotonic (4) None of the above

6. The process of osmosis involves :-
(1) Movement of solute through a semi permeable membrane
(2) Movement of solvent through a semi permeable membrane
(3) Movement of solution through semi permeable membrane
(4) None of the above

7. A cell increases in volume if the external medium is
(1) Hypotonic
(2) Slightly hypertonic
(3) Isotonic
(4) Much more concentrated than the protoplasm of the cell

8. Process of selective transmission of a liquid through semi permeable membrane is called :-
(1) Diffusion (2) Osmosis (3) Plasmolysis (4) Transmission

9. Water enters into the root hair from soil in its normal condition because the osmotic pressure of the soil solution :-
(1) Remains lesser than that of root hair sap
(2) Remains equal to that of root hair sap
(3) Remains higher than that of root hair sap
(4) And that of root hair sap remains zero

10. Potato slices are immersed in a series of solution of different osmotic concentrations. No change in volume of weight is observed with slices in a 0.3 M solution. The osmotic concentration of vacuolar sap, therefore :-
(1) 0.3 M (2) Greater than 0.3 M
(3) Less than 0.3 M (4) Not related at all the out side solution

11. Which help in maintaining form and structure of cells & soft parts of plants?
(1) Osmotic pressure (2) Turgor pressure
(3) Atmospheric pressure (4) DPD

12. When a plant cell is placed in a hypotonic solution, Which of the following will not apply?
(1) Wall pressure is decreased
(2) The cell become turgid
(3) Suction pressure of the cell sap will decrease
(4) Water potential of the cell sap will increase

13. If osmotic potential of a cell is (–10 bars) and its pressure potential is 5 bars, its water potential would be:-
(1) – 5 bars (2) 5 bars (3) –10 bars (4) 10 bars

14. Tonoplast is:-
(1) Permeable membrane (2) Semi permeable membrane
(3) Impermeable membrane (4) Selectively permeable membrane

15. If in a cell suction pressure value is 30 atm while osmotic pressure 42 atm then calculate the turgidity developed in form of TP in the cell :-
(1) 12 atm. (2) 72 atm. (3) –12 atm. (4) 1.4 atm.

16. The osmotic pressure is due to :-
(1) Solute (2) Semi permeable membrane
(3) Hypertonic solution (4) Water

DPD (SP)

17. When a cell is fully turgid which of the following will be zero ?
(1) Turgor pressure (2) Wall pressure (3) Suction pressure (4) Osmotic pressure

18. Water from the soil enters in to the root hairs on account of:-
(1) Turgor pressure (2) Suction pressure or DPD
(3) Atmospheric pressure (4) Osmotic pressure

19. In a fully turgid cell the values of DPD, OP and TP should be:-

(1) DPD = 10 atm., OP = 15 atm., TP = 5 atm.
(2) DPD = 5 atm., OP = 12 atm., TP = 7 atm.
(3) DPD = 2 atm., OP = 7 atm., TP = 5 atm.
(4) DPD = 0 atm., OP = 15 atm., TP = 15 atm.

20. What is the direction of the movement of water if two cells have the same OP but differ in TP ?
(1) No net flow (2) From lower T.P to higher TP
(3) From higher TP to lower TP (4) Data insufficient

21. The hydrostatic pressure developed in the cell is called:-
(1) Turgor pressure (2) Wall pressure (3) Osmotic pressure (4) Suction pressure

22. When water enters into a cell what happens to its OP, TP and DPD ?
(1) OP & TP increase & its DPD increase (2) OP & DPD increase & TP decrease
(3) TP & DPD decrease & OP increase (4) OP & DPD decrease & TP increase

23. Under natural conditions the osmotic pressure is :-
(1) More than turgor pressure (2) Less than turgor pressure
(3) Equal to turgor pressure (4) Zero

24. What maintains the shape of a cell ?
(1) Osmotic pressure (2) Turgor pressure
(3) Suction pressure (4) Wall-pressure

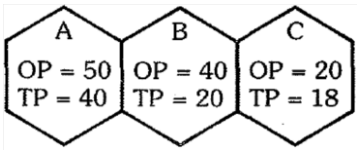
25. Osmotic potential is numerically equal to :-
(1) Turgor pressure (2) Wall pressure (3) Osmotic pressure (4) D.P.D.

26. You are given three cells, a root hair, a cell of the inner cortical layer of root and a cell of the mesophyll arrange them in ascending order of DPD :-
(1) Root hair < Cortical cell < Mesophyll (2) Cortical cell < Mesophyll < Root hair
(3) Mesophyll < Root hair < Cortical cell (4) Root hair< Mesophyll <Cortical cell

27. The direction of the movement of water :-
(1) From low OP to high OP (2) From low DPD to high DPD
(3) From high DP to low DP (4) All of the above

28. The entry of water from the soil up to xylem elements of root is due to :-
(1) Gradient of suction pressure (2) Turgor pressure
(3) Degree of imbibitions (4) Concentration of ions in water

29. The three cells A, B & C are joined in a linear manner. Demonstrate the movement of water & direction in these ?



(1) A → B → C (2) A ← B ← C (3) A → B ← C (4) A ← B → C

30. When the solute has been added in the solution, then following observation can be made ?
(1) The DPD of the solution decreases
(2) The Ψ_w of the solution increases
(3) DPD of the solution decreases while its Ψ_w increases
(4) DPD of the solution increases while its Ψ_w decreases

31. In a flaccid cell which condition does not occur-
(1) TP = 0 (2) SP = 0 (3) WP = 0 (4) SP = OP

32. Osmotic pressure of a cell is zero when:
(1) T.P. is maximum (2) DPD is maximum (3) T.P. is zero (4) Not possible

33. The accurate relationship between SP, OP, TP can be expressed as -
(1) SP = OP +TP (2) OP = SP- TP (3) TP = SP- OP (4) SP = OP-TP

34. In which condition the Turger pressure of the cell becomes equal to the osmotic pressure :-
(1) In flaccid cell (2) In plasmolysed cell
(3) In fully turgid cell (4) It never happens

35. Select the correct statement -
(1) Pure water has minimum Ψ_w (2) Pure water has maximum Ψ_w
(3) Pure water has maximum D.P.D. (4) Pure water has variable Ψ_w & D.P.D.

36. The best condition by which fully turgid cell can be identified is :-
(1) TP is minimum (2) SP is maximum (3) OP less than SP (4) TP= OP

PLASMOLYSIS & PERMEABILITY

37. Along with plasmolysis which decreases in the cell-
(1) Osmotic pressure (2) Diffusion pressure deficit
(3) Imbibition pressure (4) Turgor pressure

38. If a plasmolysed cell is placed in distilled water then it returns to its original state & become turgid, this is called as :-
(1) Plasmolysis (2) Exosmosis (3) Imbibition (4) Deplasmolysis

39. Plant cells do not burst in distilled water because :
(1) Cell wall is permeable
(2) Cell wall is living
(3) Cell wall is elastic, rigid and get stretched
(4) Cell wall is dead and impermeable

40. When a plant cell is placed in a hypertonic solution it becomes plasmolysed what shall be present between cell wall and plasmalemma a.t this stage ?
(1) Water and air (2) Cell sap
(3) Hypertonic solution (4) Solutes

WATER POTENTIAL

41. Value of water potential for pure water is:-
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) Zero

42. Water potential is affected by:
(1) Osmotic potential (2) Pressure potential
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above

43. When the solute has been added to the solution it water potential will ?
(1) Increases (2) Decreases
(3) Remain unchanged (4) First increases then decreases

44. Water potential of a. cell when it is placed in hypertonic solution :-
(1) Decreases (2) Increases
(3) First increases then decreases (4) No change

45. Osmotic potential (Ψ_S) of a free solution is always:
(1) Positive (2) Negative (3) Zero (4) Variable

46. Water potential (Ψ) of a free solution is always :
(1) + Ve (2) – Ve (3) Zero (4) Variable

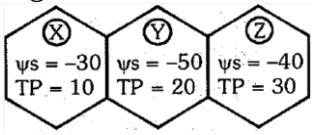
47. If the DPD of a cell become zero, it is said to be in :-
(1) Fully turgid state (2) Flaccid state
(3) Incipiently plasmolysed state (4) Completely plasmolysed state

48. A root hair cell under ordinary conditions have a water potential in the range of :-
(1) –1 to –4 atm. (2) –1 to +4 atm. (3) 1 to 2 atm. (4) –1 to 2 atm.

49. The solute potential can be determined in a simple manner by :-
(1) Water potential (2) DPD (3) Osmotic pressure (4) Suction pressure

50. The accurate equation for presenting water potential is :-
(1) $\Psi_W = \Psi_S + \Psi_P$ (2) $\Psi_S = \Psi_W + \Psi_P$ (3) $\Psi_W = \Psi_S - \Psi_P$ (4) $\Psi_W = -\Psi_S - \Psi_P$

51. The direction of the water flow in given cells X, Y & Z can be presented as :-

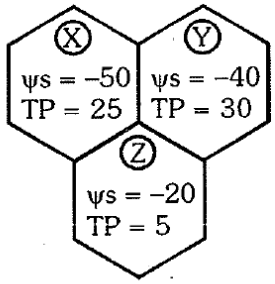


(1) X → Y ← Z (2) X → Y → Z (3) X ← Y ← Z (4) X ← Y → Z

52. The water potential & osmotic potential of pure water is :-
(1) 100 & zero (2) Zero & zero (3) 100 & 200 (4) Zero & 100

53. If the solute is added in the given solution than what observation can be made :-
(1) Its DPD decreases
(2) It's water potential decreases
(3) DPD & water potential remains unchanged
(4) Its water potential increases

54. If three cells X, Y and Z are joined to each other & their solute potential & Turgor pressure values are given in the figure; then demonstrate the direction of flow of water in this system :



(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

55. If OP of 1 M solution of non electrolyte is 22.4 bar then in 0.1 M solution Ψ_W value will be :-
(1) zero bar (2) + 2.3 bar (3) –2.3 bar (4) –22.4 bar

56. The Ψ_W of pure water is :-
(1) Minimum (2) Less than DPD (3) Maximum (4) Variable

57. If the OP of any osmotic system is 35 atm and its turgor pressure 9 units. Find out water potential present in the osmotic system :-
(1) –44 unit (2) –26 unit (3) 26 unit (4) –3.88 unit

IMBIBITION

58. Seeds swell when placed in water due to :-
(1) Osmosis (2) Imbibitions (3) Hydrolysis (4) All of these

59. During rainy season wooden doors generally swell up due to :-
(1) Osmosis (2) Imbibitions (3) Bad workmanship (4) Wood quality

60. The most powerful imbibant is :-
(1) Agar-agar (2) Proteins (3) Cellulose (4) Lignin

61. First step of influx of water into a plant (or) a root hair cell (or) a seed is :-
(1) Osmosis (2) Imbibitions (3) Absorption (4) Suction

62. The right sequence for imbibitions is :-
(1) Agar agar> cellulose> protein (2) Protein > cellulose > agar agar
(3) Agar agar > protein > cellulose (4) Agar agar < protein < cellulose

63. To initiate cell plasmolysis, the solution concentration must be:-
(1) Isotonic (2) Hypotonic (3) Hypertonic (4) Atonic

WATER ABSORPTION

64. The pathway of water from soil upto the xylem :-
(1) Soil → root hair → cortex → endodermis → pericycle → protoxylem → Meta xylem
(2) Metaxylem → protoxylem → pericycle → cortex → endodermis → soil → root hair
(3) Cortex → root hair → endodermis → pericycle → protoxylem → metaxylem
(4) Pericycle → soil → root hair → cortex → endodermis → protoxylem → metaxylem

65. Symplast includes all the following except:-
(1) Cytoplasm (2) Cell wall (3) Cell membrane (4) Plasmodesmata

66. In a root absorption of water takes place through :-
(1) Root cap region (2) Root hair region
(3) Zone of elongation (4) Mature region with a corky layer

67. Absorption of water is increased when :-
(1) Transpiration is increased (2) Photosynthesis is increased
(3) Respiration is increased (4) Root pressure is increased

68. Passive absorption of water/ions from the soil by the root is mainly effected by :-
(1) Typical tissue organization (2) Respiratory activity of root
(3) Tension on cell sap due to transpiration (4) None of the above

69. Active absorption of ions from the soil by the root is mainly effected by :-
(1) Typical tissue organization (2) Resipiratory activity of root
(3) Tension on cell sap due to transpiration (4) None of the above

70. If movement of water occurs through intercellular spaces then it is the :-
(1) Symplast pathway (2) Either symplast or apoplast pathway
(3) Neither symplast nor apoplast pathway (4) Apoplast pathway

ASCENT OF SAP AND PHLOEM TRANSPORT

71. Water rises in the stem due to :-
(1) Cohesion and transpiration pull (2) Turgor pressure
(3) Osmotic pressure (4) None

72. Ascent of sap in woody stem occurs mainly due to:-
(1) Transpiration pull (2) Capillarity
(3) Molecular adhesion (4) Photosynthesis

73. Dixori and Jolly are associated with:-
(1) Light reaction and photosynthesis
(2) An aerobic respiration
(3) Cohesion and transpiration pull theory of ascent of sap
(4) Apical dominance

74. The continuity of water column in xylem is maintained due to :-
(1) Presence of air bubbles (2) Cohesive property of water
(3) Evaporation power of water (4) None of the above

75. Attractive forces of cell walls for water molecules is termed as:-
(1) Adhesion (2) Cohesion (3) Osmosis (4) Plasmolysis

76. Which tissue are removed when a plant is girdled ?
(1) Xylem and pith (2) Xylem and phloem
(3) Phloem to epidermis (4) Phloem to pith

77. Removal of a ring of bark from the trunk of a tree eventually kills it because :-
(1) Water can not go up (2) Fungi & insects attack exposed parts
(3) Food does not travel towards root (4) Air blocks the xylem

78. Which would do maximum harm to a tree ?
(1) The loss of half of its leaves (2) The loss of all of its leaves
(3) The loss of half of its branches (4) The loss of its bark

79. Ringing experiment can not be done on a sugar cane plant because :-
(1) Its xylem is scanty (2) Its phloem is with out phloem parenchyma
(3) Its vascular bundles are scattered (4) Its phloem is present inside the xylem

80. In plants the translocation of organic solutes take place through :-
(1) Epidermis (2) Xylem (3) Phloem (4) Pith

81. The conduction of water from root hair to root xylem is:-
(1) Symplastic (2) Apoplastic
(3) Osmotically (4) Symplastic + Apoplastic

TRANSPORT

82. Opening of stomata is due to :-
(1) Turgidity of guard cells (2) Size of guard cells
(3) Number of guard cells (4) Amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere

83. Transpiration in plants will be lowest when :-
(1) There is high humidity in the atmosphere
(2) High wind velocity
(3) There is excess of water in the soil
(4) Environmental conditions are very dry

84. The metal ion involved in the stomatal regulation is
(1) Iron (2) Magnesium (3) Zinc (4) Potassium

85. The following percentage of water absorbed by herbaceous plants is lost in transpiration :-
(1) 80% (2) 60% (3) 40% (4) 99%

86. Transpiration from plants would be most rapid when
(1) There is lot of humidity in atmosphere

(2) The air is more humid
(3) There is excess rain fall
(4) Environmental conditions are dry

87. Processes occur in leaves, which may lower their temperature is :-
(1) Respiration (2) Photosynthesis (3) Hydrolysis (4) Transpiration

88. Wilting of a plant result from excessive :-
(1) Respiration (2) Photosynthesis (3) Absorption (4) Transpiration

89. Leaves which appear wilted in .the day time recover at night because :-
(1) Light is essential for photo synthesis
(2) The stomata close down, temperature decrease, transpiration is reduced and the plant is able to absorb more water from the soil
(3) Respiration and translocation of organic substance both increases
(4) The plant is sleeping because of dark conditions

90. Conversion of starch to organic acid is essential for
(1) Stomatal closure (2) Stomatal opening
(3) Stbmatal initiation (4) Stomatal growth

91. Increase in CO_2 concentration around leaf results in:-
(1) Rapid opening of stomata (2) Partial closure of stomata
(3) Complete closure of stomata (4) No effect on stomatal opening

92. Which of the following side of wall of guard cells' is thick?
(1) Outer (2) Inner (3) Sidewall (4) All the three

93. Potometer is used to study :-
(1) Photosynthesis (2) Growth (3) Geotropism (4) Transpiration

94. Which type of transpiration is more common :-
(1) Cuticular (2) Stomatal (3) Lenticular (4) Bark transpiration

95. The spray of PMA causes:
(1) Decrease in transpiration (2) Increase in transpiration
(3) Increase in absorption (4) Increase in guttation

96. Which of the following is produced during water stress condition ?
(1) Cytokinin (2) ABA (3) Phytochrome (4)ATPase

97. Which chemical is used to detect transpiration comparatively ?
(1) Calcium carbonate (2) Cobalt carbonate
(3) Cobalt chloride (4) Mercuric .acetate

98. Which of the following substance serve as an anti-transpirant in plant ?

(1) Phenyl mercuric acetate (2) Aspirin
(3) Silicon oil (4) All of these

99. The most important factor affecting transpiration is
(1) Light (2) Temperature (3) Wind (4) Atmospheric humidity

100. For plants transpiration is:
(1) Not very important (2) Important to same
(3) A necessary evil (4) An important burden

101. Shape of guard cells in gramineae family:-
(1) Kidney shaped (2) Oval (3) Round (4) Dumbel shaped

102. With decrease in atmospheric pressure the rate of transpiration will :-
(1) Remain unaffected (2) Increased
(3) Decrease slowly (4) Decrease rapidly

103. Which one of the following will reduce the rate of transpiration ?
(1) Increase in wind velocity (2) Rise in temperature
(3) Increase in water uptake by plants (4) Decrease in light intensity

104. The most important function of transpiration in plants is to cause :-
(1) Loss of surplus water (2) Cooling of the plant
(3) Rapid ascent of sap (4) Rapid rise of minerals

105. The change in turgor pressure which causes the opening and closing of Stomata is caused by :
(1) Reversible starch-sugar conversions (2) Reversible absorption and loss of K-ions
(3) Loss of chloride ions (4) None of these

106. Before opening of stomata accumulation of the following ion is seen in :-
(1) PO_4 (2) K^+ (3) Mg + + (4) Na^+

107. Guard cells differ from other epidermal cells in having:-
(1) Large vacuoles (2) Secondary walls
(3) Chloroplast (4) Absence of mitochondria

108. Active K^+ *ƒ* H^+ exchange theory explained
(1) Ascent of sap (2) phloem conduction
(3) Ion absorption (4) Stomatal movement

109. Potometer works on the principle of:
(1) Amount of water absorbed equals the amount transpired
(2) Osmotic pressure
(3) Root pressure
(4) Potential difference between the tip of the tube and that of the plant

110. Stomata of a plant open due to :
(1) Influx of potassium ions (2) Efflux of potassium ions

(3) Influx of hydrogen ions (4) Influx of calcium ions

111. Due to increasing the temperature, transpiration :-
(1) Increases (2) Decreases
(3) First increases then decreases (4) Unaffected

112. If temperature remains constant then with increasing alttitude, the transpiration will :-
(1) Increases (2) Decreases
(3) First decreases then increases (4) Unaffected

113. Transpiration increases when atmospheric temperature rises, due to:-
(1) Wider opening of stomata
(2) Stomatal opening becomes narrow
(3) Water holding capacitY of the air increases
(4) More photosynthesis in guard cells

114. Due to more wind velocity, the transpiration rate will be:-
(1) Less (2) More
(3) Unaffected (4) First increases then decreases

115. Foliar transpiration :-
(1) Includes stomatal and cuticular transpiration
(2) Does not occur
(3) Includes all type oftranspiration
(4) Shows stmnatal transpiration

GUTTATION, BLEEDING, ROOT PRESSURE

116. Root pressure is maximum, when:-
(1) Transpiration is high and absorption is very low
(2) Transpiration is very low and absorption is high
(3) Absorption is very high and transpiration is also very high
(4) Absorption is low and transpiration is also very low

117. The process of the escape of liquid from the tip of uninjured leaf is called :-
(1) Evaporation (2) Transpiration (3) Guttation (4) Evapo-transpiration

118. Guttation take place during night when :-
(1) Root pressure is positive (2) Root pressure is negative
(3) Always take place (4) It does not takes place at all

119. The hydathodes are related with :
(1) Transpiration (2) Guttation (3) Bleeding (4) All

120. Root pressure can be measured by the instrument
(1) Potometer (2) Auxenometer (3) Manometer (4) Barometer

121. Which conditions favours "Guttation"?
(1) High water absorption (2) High transpiration
(3) Low transpiration (4) 1 and 3 both

122. When stem of a herbaceous plant is cut, water or sap oozes out, this is due to ?
(1) Guttation (2) Transpiration pull
(3) Root pressure (4) Imbibition

123. Hydathodes open during :
(1) Night hours (2) Day hours (3) Noon hours (4) Always open

124. Water of guttation is :
(1) Pure water (2) Water with dissolved salts
(3) Solution of organic food (4) Condensed water vapour

125. Cells present below hydathodes are-
(1) Complementary cells (2) Epithem cells
(3) Guard cells (4) Kranz cells

126. The process by which toddy is obtained :-
(1) Guttation (2) Transpiration (3) Bleeding (4) All

127. The whitish powder around hydathode is due to :-
(1) Guttation (2) Salt depositon from air
(3) Salt formation over surface (4) Bleeding

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Question)

1.	(1)	**2.**	(3)	**3.**	(1)	**4.**	(4)	**5.**	(1)	**6.**	(2)	**7.**	(1)
8.	(2)	**9.**	(1)	**10.**	(1)	**11.**	(2)	**12.**	(1)	**13.**	(1)	**14.**	(4)
15.	(1)	**16.**	(1)	**17.**	(3)	**18.**	(2)	**19.**	(4)	**20.**	(3)	**21.**	(1)
22.	(4)	**23.**	(1)	**24.**	(2)	**25.**	(3)	**26.**	(1)	**27.**	(4)	**28.**	(1)
29.	(3)	**30.**	(4)	**31.**	(2)	**32.**	(4)	**33.**	(4)	**34.**	(3)	**35.**	(2)
36.	(4)	**37.**	(4)	**38.**	(4)	**39.**	(3)	**40.**	(3)	**41.**	(4)	**42.**	(3)
43.	(2)	**44.**	(1)	**45.**	(2)	**46.**	(2)	**47.**	(1)	**48.**	(1)	**49.**	(3)
50.	(1)	**51.**	(1)	**52.**	(2)	**53.**	(2)	**54.**	(3)	**55.**	(3)	**56.**	(3)
57.	(2)	**58.**	(2)	**59.**	(2)	**60.**	(1)	**61.**	(2)	**62.**	(3)	**63.**	(3)
64.	(1)	**65.**	(2)	**66.**	(2)	**67.**	(1)	**68.**	(3)	**69.**	(2)	**70.**	(4)
71.	(1)	**72.**	(1)	**73.**	(3)	**74.**	(2)	**75.**	(1)	**76.**	(3)	**77.**	(3)
78.	(4)	**79.**	(3)	**80.**	(3)	**81.**	(4)	**82.**	(1)	**83.**	(1)	**84.**	(4)
85.	(4)	**86.**	(4)	**87.**	(4)	**88.**	(4)	**89.**	(2)	**90.**	(2)	**91.**	(2)
92.	(2)	**93.**	(4)	**94.**	(2)	**95.**	(1)	**96.**	(2)	**97.**	(3)	**98.**	(4)

99.	(4)	**100.**	(3)	**101.**	(4)	**102.**	(2)	**103.**	(4)	**104.**	(2)	**105.**	(2)
106.	(2)	**107.**	(3)	**108.**	(4)	**109.**	(1)	**110.**	(1)	**111.**	(3)	**112.**	(1)
113.	(3)	**114.**	(4)	**115.**	(1)	**116.**	(2)	**117.**	(3)	**118.**	(1)	**119.**	(2)
120.	(3)	**121.**	(4)	**122.**	(3)	**123.**	(4)	**124.**	(2)	**125.**	(2)	**126.**	(3)
127.	(1)												

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