



# Monthly Progressive Test

Class: IX

Subject: PCMB



Test Booklet No.: MPT-03

Test Date: 

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Time: 120 mins

Full Marks: 200

## Important Instructions :

1. The Test is of 120 mins duration and the Test Booklet contains 100 multiple choice questions of single correct option only. There are four sections with four subjects. You have to attempt all 100 questions (Candidates are advised to read all 100 questions). Questions 1 to 25 contain Physics, Questions 26 to 50 contain Chemistry, Questions 51 to 75 contain Mathematics, Questions 76 to 100 contain Biology.
2. Each question carries 2 marks. For each correct response, the candidate will get 2 marks. There is no negative mark for wrong response. The maximum mark is 200.
3. Use Blue / Black Ball point Pen only for writing particulars marking responses on Answer Sheet.
4. Rough work is to be done in the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
5. On completion of the test, the candidate must handover the Answer Sheet to the invigilator before leaving the Room / Hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.
6. The CODE for this Booklet is Off Line MPT03 22082025.
7. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your UID No. anywhere else except in the specified space. Use of white fluid for correction is NOT permissible on the Answer Sheet. **Do not scibble or write on or beyond discrete bars of OMR Sheet at both sides.**
8. Each candidate must show on-demand his/her Registration document to the Invigilator.
9. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, would leave his/her seat.
10. Use of Electronic Calculator/Cellphone is prohibited.
11. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the examination with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of this examination.
12. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
13. There is no scope for altering response mark in Answer Sheet.

**Space For Rough Works**



## Physics

1. The Earth is not a perfect sphere but slightly flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This shape is called:  
 (A) Perfect sphere      (B) Ellipsoid      (C) Oblate spheroid      (D) Circle
2. At which place on Earth is the value of gravitational acceleration ( $g$ ) maximum?  
 (A) Equator      (B) Poles      (C) Tropics      (D) Everywhere same
3. If Earth were a perfect sphere and did not rotate, then the value of  $g$  would be:  
 (A) Same everywhere on Earth      (B) More at poles  
 (C) More at equator      (D) Zero
4. If the mass of a body is 10 kg and  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ , then its weight is:  
 (A) 9.8 N      (B) 98 N      (C) 100 N      (D) 980 N
5. Which of the following statements is correct?  
 (A) Mass changes from place to place but weight remains constant  
 (B) Weight changes from place to place but mass remains constant  
 (C) Both mass and weight change from place to place  
 (D) Both mass and weight remain constant everywhere
6. If the thrust on a surface is 200 N and the area of contact is  $2 \text{ m}^2$ , the pressure exerted is:  
 (A) 50 Pa      (B) 100 Pa      (C) 200 Pa      (D) 400 Pa
7. The pressure exerted by liquids at a point:  
 (A) Increases with depth      (B) Decreases with depth  
 (C) Remains same at all depths      (D) Depends only on surface area
8. The cause of buoyant force is:  
 (A) Difference in pressure at different depths of fluid      (B) Weight of the body  
 (C) Gravity of the Earth      (D) Shape of the body
9. When a body is partially immersed in a liquid, the buoyant force is equal to the weight of:  
 (A) The whole body      (B) The displaced liquid      (C) The liquid left behind      (D) Both a and b
10. Ships made of iron float on water while a solid block of iron sinks. This is because:  
 (A) Ships are hollow and have average density less than water  
 (B) Ships are very heavy  
 (C) Water cannot sink ships  
 (D) Iron loses weight in water

### ■ Assertion-Reason type Questions (Q.11–Q.14):

**Directions:** Read the following questions and choose any one of the following four responses.

- A. Assertion and Reason both are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
  - B. Assertion and Reason both are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
  - C. Assertion is correct and Reason is wrong.
  - D. Assertion is wrong but Reason is correct.
11. **Assertion:** Weight of an object becomes zero at the centre of the Earth.

**Reason:** At the centre of the Earth, the acceleration due to gravity becomes zero

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

12. **Assertion:** All objects, heavy or light, fall at the same rate in the absence of air resistance.

**Reason:** Acceleration due to gravity ( $g$ ) is independent of the mass of the object.

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

13. **Assertion:** Density of a substance changes with shape and size.

**Reason:** Density depends only on the nature of the substance and not on its shape or size.

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

14. **Assertion:** Relative density of iron is about 7.8.

**Reason:** This means iron is 7.8 times heavier than water of equal volume.

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

### Case Based Type Questions (Q.15-Q.25):

Archimedes, a Greek scientist, discovered that when a body is immersed fully or partially in a fluid, it experiences an upward force (buoyant force) equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body. This is known as Archimedes' Principle.

This principle explains why some objects float while others sink. A body sinks in a liquid if its weight is greater than the buoyant force acting on it. A body floats if its weight is equal to the buoyant force.

Applications of Archimedes' Principle include:

- Designing ships and submarines.
- Measuring relative density of liquids using a hydrometer.
- Explaining why a person feels lighter in water.
- Checking the purity of metals.

Consider the following situation:

A solid block of iron weighing 200 N is completely immersed in water. The volume of water displaced corresponds to a weight of 25 N.

15. The upward force acting on a body when immersed in a fluid is called:

- (A) Pressure                      (B) Buoyant force                      (C) Thrust                      (D) Weight

16. According to Archimedes' Principle, the buoyant force is equal to:

- (A) Mass of body                      (B) Weight of body  
(C) Weight of liquid displaced                      (D) Volume of liquid displaced

17. In the above case, the buoyant force on the iron block is:

- (A) 200 N                      (B) 25 N                      (C) 175 N                      (D) 225 N

18. The apparent weight of the iron block in water will be:

- (A) 200 N                      (B) 175 N                      (C) 25 N                      (D) Zero

19. An object floats in a liquid when:

- (A) Weight > Buoyant force                      (B) Weight < Buoyant force  
(C) Weight = Buoyant force                      (D) No buoyant force acts

20. If the relative density of a solid is less than 1, it will:

- (A) Sink in water                      (B) Float on water                      (C) Remain suspended                      (D) Disappear in water



33. Which of the following are physical changes ?  
 (i) Melting of iron metal                      (ii) Rusting of Iron  
 (iii) Bending of an iron rod                      (iv) Drawing a wire of iron metal
- Ⓐ (i), (ii), and (iii)                      Ⓑ (i), (ii), and (iv)                      Ⓒ (i), (iii), and (iv)                      Ⓓ (ii), (iii), and (iv)
34. A colloid is a heterogeneous mixture and its components can be separated by the technique known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Ⓐ Filtration                      Ⓑ Evaporation                      Ⓒ Centrifugation                      Ⓓ Fractional distillation
35. Milk is an emulsion in which the dispersed phase is \_\_\_\_\_ and the dispersion medium is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Ⓐ solid, liquid                      Ⓑ Liquid, solid                      Ⓒ solid, solid                      Ⓓ liquid, liquid
36. Tyndall effect can be observed in a colloidal solution. Consider light scattering in the following :  
 (I) When sunlight passes through the canopy of a dense forest.  
 (II) When normal light passes through copper sulphate solution.  
 (III) When normal light passes through milk.  
 (IV) When a fine beam of light enters a room through a small hole.
- Ⓐ I & IV                      Ⓑ I, III & IV                      Ⓒ II & III                      Ⓓ III & IV
37. Colloids consist of dispersed phase and dispersed medium. Aerosol is one type of colloid. Aerosol is made up of which of the following combination?  
 (I) Gas in liquid                      II. Liquid in gas                      III. Solid in solid                      IV. Gas in solid
- Ⓐ Only II                      Ⓑ I, II and III                      Ⓒ I & II                      Ⓓ II, III and IV.
38. 4 g of a solute is dissolved in 40g of water to form a saturated solution at 25°C. Calculate the solubility of the solute at 25°C.  
 Ⓐ 40                      Ⓑ 44                      Ⓒ 4                      Ⓓ 10
39. Which of the following will not show Tyndall effect?  
 Ⓐ smoke                      Ⓑ Foam                      Ⓒ Jelly                      Ⓓ Brine solution
40. A solution contains 50 g of common salt in 450 g. of water. The concentration of the solution is :  
 Ⓐ 500%                      Ⓑ 50%                      Ⓒ 10%                      Ⓓ 80%

**Assertion and Reason : (Q. 44 to Q. 44)**

**Directions:** Read the following questions and choose any one of the following four responses.

- a : Assertion and Reason both are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
 b : Assertion and Reason both are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
 c : Assertion is correct but Reason is wrong.  
 d : Assertion is wrong but Reason is correct.

41. **Assertion (A):** A solution of table salt in a glass of water is homogeneous.

**Reason (R):** A solution having different composition throughout is homogeneous.

- Ⓐ a                      Ⓑ b                      Ⓒ c                      Ⓓ d

42. **Assertion (A)**: True solution exhibits Tyndal effect.

**Reason (R)**: Particles are very small in size.

- (A) a                      (B) b                      (C) c                      (D) d

43. **Assertion (A)**: Mixture has no definite formula.

**Reason (R)**: Since the composition is variable in a mixture, hence it does not have a definite formula.

- (A) a                      (B) b                      (C) c                      (D) d

44. **Assertion (A)**: Sodium chloride contains two elements, yet it is considered a pure substance.

**Reason (R)**: In sodium chloride sodium and chlorine are present in a fixed ratio by mass and these can not be separated by any physical means.

- (A) a                      (B) b                      (C) c                      (D) d

**Case Base Question (Q. 45 to Q. 47)**

A homogeneous mixture is true solution in which the solute particle size is very small,  $1\text{Å} - 10\text{Å}$ . Due to this, solute particles can not be seen with naked eye and they can not be separated by filtration. Homogeneous mixture are clear and transparent. Heterogeneous mixtures can be classified into either colloids or suspensions depending on the particle size. Colloids are solutions in which the solute particle size is between  $10\text{Å} - 1000\text{Å}$ . Suspensions are solution in which the particle size is greater than  $1000\text{Å}$ .

45. The order of solute particle size is :

- (A) True solution < Suspensions < Colloid                      (B) True solution > Suspensions > Colloid  
(C) True solution > Colloid > Suspensions                      (D) True solution < Colloid < Suspensions

46. Filtration can be used if solute particle size is :

- (A)  $> 1000\text{Å}$                       (B)  $= 5\text{Å}$                       (C)  $< 1\text{Å}$                       (D)  $< 10\text{Å}$

47. A true solution ( $\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) can be separated into its components by :

- (A) Filtration                      (B) fractional distillation                      (C) Sublimation                      (D) Boiling

**Case Base Question (Q. 48 to Q. 50)**

Scales of measuring Temperature :

(i) Temperature Kelvin scale (T) = Temperature celsius scale ( $t^\circ\text{C}$ ) + 273

(ii) Temperature on celsius scale ( $t^\circ\text{C}$ ) = Temperature on Kelvin scale (T) - 273

(iii) Temperature on Fahrenheit scale ( $F^\circ$ ) and Temperature on Celsius scale ( $^\circ\text{C}$ ) are related to each other by the relation :  $\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9}$

48. Convert 450 k to the celsius scale :

- (A)  $277^\circ\text{C}$                       (B)  $250^\circ\text{C}$                       (C)  $177^\circ\text{C}$                       (D)  $77^\circ\text{C}$

49. Convert  $35^\circ\text{C}$  into Fahrenheit scale ( $^\circ\text{F}$ ) :

- (A)  $98^\circ\text{F}$                       (B)  $59^\circ\text{F}$                       (C)  $95^\circ\text{F}$                       (D)  $100^\circ\text{F}$

50. Which temperature in celsius and Fahrenheit scale are same ?

- (A)  $35^\circ$                       (B)  $40^\circ$                       (C)  $-40^\circ$                       (D)  $-50^\circ$

## Mathematics

51. An angle is twice its complementary angle. What is the measure of the angle?

- (A)  $30^\circ$                       (B)  $90^\circ$                       (C)  $60^\circ$                       (D)  $120^\circ$

52. Who is the father of Geometry?

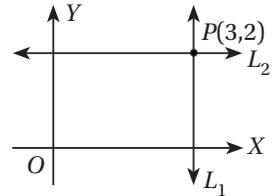
- (A) Euclid                      (B) Thales                      (C) Pythagoras                      (D) Euler

53. The pair of linear equations  $kx + 3y + 1 = 0$  and  $2x + y + 3 = 0$  intersect each other if

- (A)  $k = 6$                       (B)  $k \neq 6$                       (C)  $k = 0$                       (D)  $k \neq 0$

54. From the graph choose the correct option.

- (A)  $L_1 : x = 2$                       (B)  $L_2 : y = 3$   
 (C)  $L_1 : y = x; L_2 : y = -x$                       (D) none of these



55. If the distance between the points  $(x,0)$  and  $(-7,0)$  is 10 units, then the possible values of  $x$  are

- (A) 3 and 17                      (B)  $-3$  and 17                      (C) 3 and  $-17$                       (D)  $-3$  and  $-17$

56.  $(x + 4)$  is a factor of which one of the following expressions?

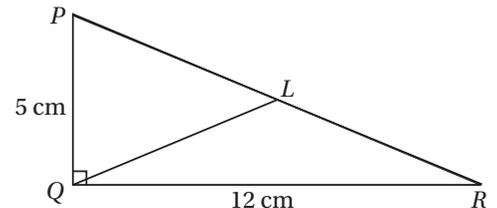
- (A)  $x^2 - 7x + 44$                       (B)  $x^2 + 7x - 44$                       (C)  $x^2 - 7x - 44$                       (D)  $x^2 + 7x + 44$

57.  $7^{6n} - 6^{6n}$ , where  $n$  is an integer greater than 0, is divisible by

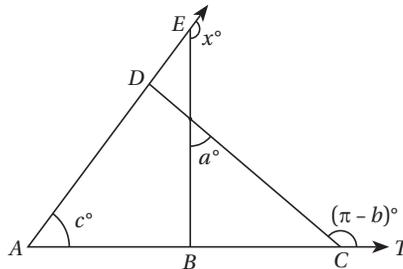
- (A) 13                      (B) 127                      (C) 556                      (D) None of these

58. In the figure given below,  $\angle PQR = 90^\circ$  and  $QL$  is a median,  $PQ = 5$  cm and  $QR = 12$  cm. Then  $QL$  is equal to

- (A) 5 cm                      (B) 5.5 cm  
 (C) 6 cm                      (D) 6.5 cm



59. The angles  $x^\circ$ ,  $a^\circ$ ,  $c^\circ$  and  $(\pi - b)^\circ$  are indicated in the figure given below: [where  $\pi$  radian =  $180^\circ$ ]



which one of the following is correct?

- (A)  $x^\circ = a^\circ + c^\circ - b^\circ$                       (B)  $x^\circ = b^\circ - a^\circ - c^\circ$                       (C)  $x^\circ = a^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ$                       (D)  $x^\circ = a^\circ - b^\circ - c^\circ$

60. An equilateral  $\Delta TQR$  is drawn inside a square  $PQRS$ . The value of  $\angle PTS$  is

- (A)  $75^\circ$                       (B)  $90^\circ$                       (C)  $120^\circ$                       (D)  $150^\circ$

61. Let,  $E = \sqrt{mn + \sqrt{mn + \sqrt{mn + \dots \infty}}}$ ,  $m - n = 1$  where  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  then  $E$  is equal to,

- (A)  $m$                       (B)  $n$                       (C)  $mn$                       (D) none of these

62. If  $2^a = 3^b = 6^c$  then  
 (A)  $a = b + c$  (B)  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{c} = a + b$
63. Number of real roots of  $(x - 1)^2 + (x - 2)^2 + (x - 3)^2 = 0$  is  
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) none of these
64. Let  $P = x^2 - 2x + 5$  then minimum value of  $P$  occurs at  
 (A)  $x = -1$  (B)  $x = 0$  (C)  $x = 1$  (D) none of these
65. Which of the following needs a proof?  
 (A) an axiom (B) a definition (C) postulate (D) a theorem

### Assertion Reasoning Based Questions [Q. 66 to Q. 69]

#### Directions:

Each of these questions contains two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Each of the questions has four alternative choices, any one of the which is the correct answer. You have to select one of the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.

- (a) A is true, R is true, R is a correct explanation of A  
 (b) A is true, R is true, R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true, R is false  
 (d) A is false R is true

66. **Assertion (A)** :  $ABCD$  is a trapezium with  $DC = 3$  cm and  $AB = 5$  cm then median = 4 cm where  $AB \parallel DC$ .

**Reason (R)** : Median =  $\frac{1}{2}$ (sum of parallel sides of a trapezium)

- (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)

67. **Assertion (A)** : The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 : 6. Then the smallest angle is  $30^\circ$ .

**Reason (R)** : Sum of all interior angles of a quadrilateral is  $360^\circ$ .

- (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)

68. **Assertion (A)** : The number of integral pairs  $(x, y)$  that satisfy the equation  $x + y = xy$  is 2.

**Reason (R)** : Simon's Favorite Factoring Trick (SFFT) can be applied to solve this problem.

- (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)

69. **Assertion (A)** : The missing term of the series 10, 17, 26, 37, ..., 65 is 50.

**Reason (R)** : In the series 1, 9, 16, 25, 36, 50 the patten is :  $n^2$  series.

- (A) (a) (B) (b) (C) (c) (D) (d)

### Case Study Based Questions (Q. 70 to Q. 72)

#### Case I:

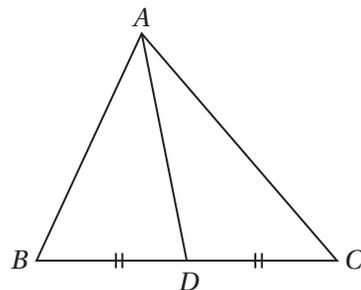
Apollonius theorem states that in a triangle, the sum of the squares of any two sides of a triangle is equal to twice the sum of square of the median to the third side and square of half the third side.

In  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $AD$  is median, then  $AB^2 + AC^2 = 2(AD^2 + BD^2)$

On the basis of this answer the following questions.

70. If  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $CA = 9$  the triangles is

- (A) acute angled triangle (B) right angled triangle (C) obtuse angled triangle (D) none of these



71. If  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $CA = 9$  and  $AD$  is the median then  $BD = ?$   
 (A) 2.5 (B) 6 (C) 4.5 (D) none of these
72. If  $AB = 5$ ,  $BC = 12$ ,  $CA = 9$  and  $AD$  is the median then  $AD = ?$   
 (A)  $\sqrt{8.5}$  (B)  $\sqrt{17}$  (C)  $\sqrt{5}$  (D)  $\sqrt{34}$

**Case II (Q. 23 to Q. 25) :**

Let,  $L_1 : a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

$L_2 : a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

Then for unique solution  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

For infinite solution  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

For no solution  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

On the basis of this answer the following questions.

73. The number of solution of the system is  $x + y = 1$   
 $x - y = 2$   
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) infinity (D) none of these
74. The number of solution of the system :  $2x - 3y = -7$   
 $4x - 6y = -14$  is  
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) infinity (D) none of these
75. If  $23x + 97y = k$  and  $23x + 97y = k^3$  have no common solution then number of non negative integral value which  $k$  can not take is  
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

**Biology**

76. PPLO is :  
 (A) the largest cell in the living world (B) the smallest animal cell  
 (C) the smallest cell in the living world (D) the smallest virus
77. RBCs are :  
 (A) disc shaped (B) elongated (C) irregular shaped (D) oval shaped
78. Schleiden and Schwann are associated with:  
 (A) discovery of cell inclusions (B) Cell Theory  
 (C) discovery of the first microscope (D) None of the above
79. In a hypertonic solution, an animal cell \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) shrinks (B) swells up (C) remains unchanged (D) bursts
80. Which of the following cells have more than one nucleus?  
 (A) RBCs (B) Cells of parenchyma  
 (C) Cells of squamous epithelium (D) None of the above

81. Mouth and oesophagus are lined by  
 (A) squamous epithelium (B) cuboidal epithelium  
 (C) columnar epithelium (D) None of the above
82. The cell's endoskeleton is  
 (A) ER (B) Nucleus (C) Mitochondria (D) Vacuoles
83. Lignified elongated dead cells are  
 (A) parenchyma (B) collenchyma (C) sclerenchyma (D) aerenchyma
84. Choose the incorrect statement:  
 (A) Parenchyma stores food (B) Phloem is made up of 3 types of cells  
 (C) Cells of collenchymas have thick cell walls (D) Cell wall of fungi contains chitin
85. Which part of the nucleus was discovered by Fontanna?  
 (A) Nuclear membrane (B) Nucleoplasm (C) Nucleolus (D) Chromatin
86. Mature RBCs cannot utilise glucose because they lack:  
 (A) mitochondria (B) enzymes (C) Golgi complex (D) nucleus
87. Identify the tissue mostly made up of dead cells?  
 (A) Chlorenchyma (B) Collenchyma (C) Xylem (D) Phloem
88. Permanent tissue in plants:  
 (A) divide actively throughout life  
 (B) are always external  
 (C) are specialized in one function and lose the ability to divide  
 (D) are only found in roots

The questions 89 to 94 have two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Of the two statements, mark the correct answer from the options given below: (Q. 89 - Q. 94)

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true but R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true.
89. **Assertion :** SER is associated with the synthesis of lipids.  
**Reason :** SER contains ribosomes.  
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
90. **Assertion :** Chromoplasts do not help in photosynthesis.  
**Reason :** Chromoplasts help in food storage.  
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
91. **Assertion :** Vacuole maintains the turgidity of cells.  
**Reason :** Vacuoles are covered by a thin membrane, called tonoplast.  
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

92. **Assertion :** All unicellular organisms are prokaryotic.

**Reason :** Prokaryotic organisms do not have a well defined nuclear region.

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

93. **Assertion :** Meristematic cells are tightly packed.

**Reason :** Meristematic cells are young and undifferentiated.

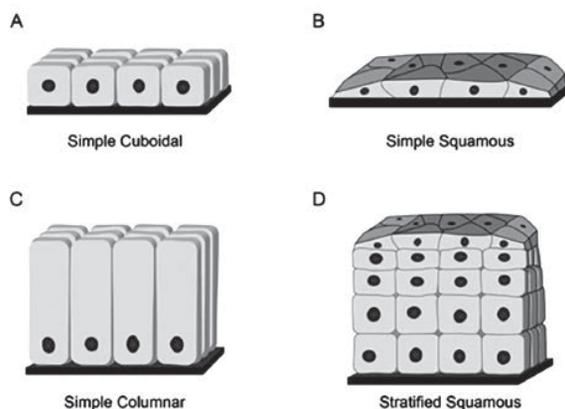
- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

94. **Assertion :** Epithelial tissue is protective in function.

**Reason :** The cells of the epithelial tissue are living.

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D

**Study the given figures of epithelial tissue and answer the following questions (95-97):**



95. Which type of cells are found in the lining of kidney tubules?

- (A) Simple cuboidal      (B) Simple squamous      (C) Simple columnar      (D) Stratified squamous

96. All types of epithelial tissue lie on a basement membrane which is :

- (A) made of adipocytes      (B) made up of flat cells      (C) multilayered      (D) non cellular

97. What is true about pseudostratified columnar epithelium?

- (A) The cells are arranged at different levels and are cuboidal.  
 (B) The nuclei of the cells are present at different levels.  
 (C) The cells have intercellular spaces.  
 (D) The cells are found in the lining of blood capillaries.

**Read the given passage and answer the following questions (98-100):**

An organelle X is a simple tiny spherical sac like structure, evenly distributed in the cytoplasm of animal cells. It contains powerful enzymes, which are capable of digesting unwanted organelles or debris in the cell.

98. Identify the organelle X.

- (A) Lysosome                      (B) Ribosome                      (C) Centrosome                      (D) Peroxisome

99. These are called suicidal bags of the cell because they show:

- (A) Autolysis                      (B) Autophagy                      (C) Heterophagy                      (D) None of the above

100. Identify the correct statement regarding this organelle.

- (A) It is covered by a single membrane                      (B) It is a part of the GERL complex  
 (C) It is formed from Golgi body                      (D) All of the above