

FULL LENGTH (UPSC Format)

TEST PAPER 2

PAPER – I (Objective Type of Questions)

Total No. of Ques. 125

Time Allotted 2 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 250

1. The king of Macedonia, who conquered most of Asia Minor and defeated Porus (India) in 327 bc was
 - (a) Adolf Hitler
 - (b) Alexander the Great
 - (c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (d) Christopher Columbus
2. The SI unit of _____ is named after Andre-Marie Ampere.
 - (a) Power
 - (b) Potential difference
 - (c) Electric current
 - (d) Energy
3. The Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin was
 - (a) Alexander Fleming
 - (b) Albert Einstein
 - (c) Archimedes
 - (d) Aryabhatta
4. Ang Dorjee was
 - (a) Indian nationalism's exponent, a philosopher, poet and saint
 - (b) A Nepalese sherpa, who climbed Mt Everest in 1984 with Bachendri Pal, the first Indian woman to conquer Mt Everest
 - (c) Italian poet
 - (d) Indian astronomer
5. India's first satellite is named after
 - (a) Aryabhatta
 - (b) Bhaskara II
 - (c) Bhaskara I
 - (d) Albert Einstein
6. Ashoka, the great was
 - (a) The Grandson of Chandragupta
 - (b) After the battle of Kalinga, he renounced violence and embraced Buddhism
 - (c) A great emperor of India
 - (d) All are correct

7. Who was the founder of the Mughal empire in India?
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Bahadurshah Zafar
 - (c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (d) None of these
8. The last ruler of the Mughal dynasty was
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Bahadurshah Zafar
 - (c) Akbar
 - (d) None of these
9. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is the author of Vande Mataram, the national song of India, taken from his work
 - (a) Anand Math
 - (b) Kapal Kundala
 - (c) Vish Vriksha
 - (d) Durgesh Nandini
10. Bachendri Pal is
 - (a) The first Indian woman to scale Mt Everest
 - (b) The fifth woman in the world to scale Mt Everest
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) Niether of these
11. He is a mathematician and astronomer of the 12th century. His name is associated with India's third satellite. He is
 - (a) Aryabhata
 - (b) Bhaskara I
 - (c) Bhaskara II
 - (d) None of these
12. Who is known as the father of the Indian constitution?
 - (a) B. R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
13. Charlie Chaplin was
 - (a) A Great British Comedian
 - (b) Film Actor
 - (c) British Director, Producer and Composer
 - (d) All are correct

14. Chanakya was
- (a) Prime Minister during Chandragupta Maurya's reign
 - (b) Also known as Kautilya
 - (c) Writer of the famed treatise Arthashastra, a book on state craft.
 - (d) All are correct
15. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty in India?
- (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (d) Kanishka
16. Christian Huygens was
- (a) Dutch mathematician and physicist renowned for evolving the wave theory of light
 - (b) Inventor of the pendulum clock based on Galileo's theory
 - (c) Discoverer of the rings of Saturn and its fourth satellite
 - (d) All are correct
17. Christopher Columbus was
- (a) An Italian explorer
 - (b) First modern European to discover the Americas
 - (c) Discoverer of Puerto Rico and Jamaica
 - (d) All are correct
18. The last Hindu king who partly succeeded in establishing Hindu Swaraj was
- (a) Chatrapati Shivaji
 - (b) Akbar, the Great
 - (c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (d) Bahadurshah Zafar Khan

19. C. F. Andrews was
- (a) Viceroy of India during 1889-1905
 - (b) Governor-General of India for 2 terms and is well known for his land reforms
 - (c) A British missionary and close associate of Mahatma Gandhi who came to India in 1904
 - (d) All are correct
20. Dhyani Chand was
- (a) A great hockey player
 - (b) Captained the Indian hockey team which won a gold medal in 1936 Berlin Olympics
 - (c) Scored 101 goals at the Olympic games and 300 goals in the international matches
 - (d) All the statements are correct
21. Who developed the small pox vaccination?
- (a) Edward Jenner
 - (b) Alexander Fleming
 - (c) Albert Einstein
 - (d) None of these
22. Euclid was
- (a) Greek mathematician
 - (b) Contributor to the use of deductive principles of logic as the basis of geometry
 - (c) Propounded the geometrical theorems
 - (d) All the statements are correct
23. Fa-hien was
- (a) The first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - (b) The discoverer of Puerto Rico and Jamaica
 - (c) The first Buddhist pilgrim of India to visit China
 - (d) None of these

24. Firdausi was
- (a) A persian poet
 - (b) Well known for his epic Shahnama
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) None of these
25. Who is also known as the "Lady with the Lamp"?
- (a) Florence Nightingale
 - (b) Sarojini Naidu
 - (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (d) Bachendri Pal
26. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit was
- (a) A German Physicist
 - (b) The one who developed the mercury thermometer in 1714
 - (c) The one who devised temperature scale
 - (d) All are correct
27. Galileo was an Italian astronomer who
- (a) Developed the telescope
 - (b) Discovered four satellites of Jupiter
 - (c) Discovered that the movement of the pendulum produces a regular time measurement
 - (d) All are correct
28. Who is known as the father of English poetry?
- (a) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - (b) John Milton
 - (c) John Keats
 - (d) None of these
29. The American general who led the revolt against the British and declared American independence was
- (a) George Washington
 - (b) Bill Clinton
 - (c) George Bush
 - (d) None of these

30. Who was the founder of the Sikh religion?
- (a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
 - (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
 - (c) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
 - (d) None of these
31. Guru Gobind Singh was
- (a) The tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs
 - (b) Founder of Khalsa, the inner council of the Sikhs in 1699
 - (c) Author of Dasam Granth
 - (d) All are correct
32. Who invented the radio and wireless system?
- (a) Gugeliemo Marconi
 - (b) John Dalton
 - (c) Albert Einstein
 - (d) Louis Braille
33. Sir Humphry Davy was a British chemist who
- (a) Invented the safety lamp for miners
 - (b) Discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) None of these
34. Who discovered the Law of Gravitation and three laws of motion?
- (a) Sir Isaac Newton
 - (b) Albert Einstein
 - (c) Gugeliemo Marconi
 - (d) Aryabhatta
35. Jamshedji Tata was
- (a) Founder of the Tata Iron and steel company
 - (b) Founder of the Indian Institute of science in Bangalore
 - (c) Built Taj Hotel in Mumbai
 - (d) All are correct

36. Who is known as "Loknayak" and formed the Janata Party and defeated the Congress Party in 1977?
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (d) None of these
37. What is Jagdish Chandra Bose famous for?
- (1) As an eminent physicist and botanist
 - (2) Founder of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta
 - (3) For identification of life in plants
 - (4) Development of wireless telegraphy
- (a) Only (2) (b) (3) and (4)
 - (c) Only (3) (d) All of these
38. What is John Dalton famous for?
- (a) He postulated the Atomic theory and defined atomic weight
 - (b) He gave a law according to which the pressure of mixture of gases is the sum of the partial pressure of the components of the mixture
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) None of these
39. Who invented television in 1926?
- (a) John Logic Baird (b) John Keats
 - (c) John F. Kennedy (d) John Dalton
40. John F. Kennedy was
- (a) One of the most popular Presidents of USA.
 - (b) The first Roman Catholic President
 - (c) Writer of Why England Slept and Profile in Courage
 - (d) All the statements are correct

41. Kanishka was
- (a) The king of Kushan dynasty
 - (b) A great conqueror but later became a follower of Buddha
 - (c) The only ruler of India whose territory extended up to central Asia
 - (d) All are correct
42. A great Indian warrior who took part in the 1st war of Independence of India 1857 was
- (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (c) M. K. Gandhi
 - (d) All are correct
43. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (a) Succeeded Pandit Nehru as the second Prime Minister of India
 - (b) Signed the Tashkent Agreement with Ayub Khan for a ceasefire between India and Pakistan
 - (c) Is also known as "Man of Peace"
 - (d) All are correct
44. Leonardo da Vinci
- (a) Was great Italian painter, sculptor and architect
 - (b) Got universal fame from his masterpiece "Mona Lisa"
 - (c) Created moulds of organs such as the heart, lungs and womb
 - (d) All are correct
45. The technique of pasteurizing milk is named after
- (a) Louis Braille
 - (b) Louis Pasteur
 - (c) Albert Einstein
 - (d) Marie Curie
46. The Roman governor and principal assassin in the murder of Julius Caesar was
- (a) Marcus Junius Brutus
 - (b) Marco Polo
 - (c) Leon Trotsky
 - (d) Karl Marx

47. Mahakavi Kalidas
- (a) Was one of the greatest Sanskrit poets and dramatists
 - (b) Lived during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - (c) Famous works include Shakuntala, Raghuvansha, Meghdoot and Kumara Sambhava
 - (d) All are correct
48. Who received Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovery of radium and polonium?
- (a) Madam Marie Curie
 - (b) Pierre Curie
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None of these
49. Martin Luther King, Jr
- (a) Led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for American blacks and became a martyr for his cause
 - (b) Was an apostle of non-violence, who preached the observance of chastity, penance, contemplation and self-mortification
 - (c) Signed the Tashkent Agreement with Ayub Khan for a ceasefire between India and Pakistan
 - (d) None of these
50. Who founded the Banaras Hindu University?
- (a) Martin Luther King
 - (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
 - (c) Marco Polo
 - (d) None of these
51. Michael Faraday discovered
- (a) Electromagnetism
 - (b) Benzene, liquid gases and optical glass
 - (c) The induction of electric current
 - (d) All are correct
52. Who is the founder of the separate Muslim state of Pakistan?
- (a) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

- (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
(c) Kublai Khan
(d) None of these
53. The first Indian actress to have been nominated to the Rajya Sabh was
(a) Nargis Dutt
(b) Hema Malini
(c) Jaya Prada
(d) None of these
54. A polish astronomer, Nicolas Copernicus is known for
(a) His discovery of heavenly bodies
(b) His discovery that the sun is the centre of the universe
(c) Both are correct
(d) Niether of these is correct
55. Pythagoras was first to _____ the universal validity of geometrical theorem.
(a) Give (b) Prove
(c) Both (d) None of these
56. Raja Rammohun Roy
(a) Was a social reformer who tried to eradicate 'sati', 'purdah' and child marriage.
(b) Advocated widow remarriage and woman's education
(c) Was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj
(d) All are correct
57. Who invented magnifying glass and gun powder?
(a) Roger Bacon (b) Rudolf Diesel
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Robert Boyle
58. Who is known as "India's Napoleon"?
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta I
(c) Chandragupta II (d) None of these

59. Shankracharya was the founder of
- (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Arya Samaj
 - (d) Advaitic philosophy
60. India's First technicolour film _____ in the early 1950s was produced by _____.
- (a) Jhansi Ki Rani; Sohrab Modi
 - (b) Jhansi Ki Rani; Sir Syed Ahmed
 - (c) Mirza Ghalib; Sohrab Modi
 - (d) Mirza Ghalib; Phalke
61. An Indian scientist remembered for creating a chain of national laboratories is
- (a) Sohrab Modi
 - (b) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar
 - (c) M.S. Golwalkar
 - (d) None of these
62. Tansen was
- (a) A great exponent of Indian classical music
 - (b) One of the nine gems in the court of Akbar
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) Neither of these is correct
63. Which of these inventions were by Thomas Alva Edison?
- (a) Incandescent lamp
 - (b) Phonograph (Gramophone) and microphone
 - (c) Carbon telephone transmitters
 - (d) All are correct
64. Todar Mal was
- (a) Revenue Minister in the court of Akbar
 - (b) One of the nine gems in the court of Akbar
 - (c) Known for his reforms in policies of land revenue during Akbar's reign
 - (d) All the statements are correct

65. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was
- (a) The first woman minister of an Indian state (UP)
 - (b) The first woman to become president of the UN General Assembly
 - (c) The first Indian woman ambassador to Moscow
 - (d) All the statements are correct
66. Who established the Ramakrishana Mission, in memory of his Guru?
- (a) Swami Vivekanand
 - (b) Ramakrishana Paramhansa
 - (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - (d) None of these
67. Walt Disney was
- (a) The President of America during World War I
 - (b) The creator of cartoon films starring the popular cartoon characters Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck
 - (c) The British physician known for his discovery of Addison's Disease
 - (d) None of these
68. William Crooks
- (a) Discovered the element Thallium
 - (b) Invented the radiometer
 - (c) Did research on cathode rays
 - (d) All are correct
69. Yuri Gagarin was
- (a) A Russian cosmonaut and became the first man to travel in space
 - (b) The first person to fly at great height of about 340 km from the earth
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) Neither of these is correct

70. Zakir Hussain was
(a) The third President of India
(b) India's second Vice President
(c) Both the statements are correct
(d) None of these
71. Who is also known as 'Fuehrer'?
(a) Adolf Hitler
(b) Benito Mussolini
(c) Earl of Waruicle
(d) Geoffrey Chaucer
72. C. F. Andrews is also known as
(a) Anna (b) Deenbandhu
(c) Deshbandhu (d) Ike
73. C. Rajagopalchari is also known as
(a) Deenbandhu (b) Rajaji
(c) Deshbandhu (d) Loknayak
74. Who is known as "Grand Old Man of India"?
(a) C. Rajagopalchari
(b) Duke of Wellington
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Jayaprakash Narayan
75. Lal Bahadur Shastri is also known as
(a) Guruji (b) Man of Peace
(c) Punjab Kesari (d) Mahamana
76. Lala Lajpat Rai is also known as
(a) Sher-e-Punjab (b) Punjab Kesari
(c) Both are correct (d) None of these
77. Who is known as the "Man of Destiny"?
(a) Napoleon Bonaparte
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Sardar Vallabbhai Patel

78. Who is known as the "Maiden Queen"?
- (a) Queen Elizabeth I (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) None of these
79. Rabindranath Tagore is also known as
- (a) Guruji (b) Gurudev
(c) Mahamana (d) Netaji
80. Who is also known as "Tiger of Snows"?
- (a) Tenzing Norgay
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Sir Walter Scott
(d) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
81. William Shakespeare is also known as
- (a) Grand Commoner
(b) Bard of Avon
(c) Wizard of the North
(d) Mark Twain
82. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is a well known freedom fighter of
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Myanmar
(c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan
83. Archbishop Makarios is a well known freedom fighter of
- (a) Cyprus (b) Angola
(c) Turkey (d) Zaire
84. Who was elected first President of the 5th Republic of France, and gave a new constitution to France?
- (a) Kwame Nkrumah (b) Vladimir Lenin
(c) Charles de Gaulle (d) None of these
85. Ahmad Sukarno was
- (a) The first President of Kenya
(b) The first President of Indonesia
(c) The first President of Turkey
(d) None of these

86. Who was the first President of Independent Kenya?
(a) Jomo Kenyatta (b) Nelson Mandela
(c) Charles de Gaulle (d) None of these
87. Which of the following became the first black President of South Africa?
(a) Nelson Mandela
(b) George Washington
(c) Jomo Kenyatta
(d) None of these
88. Kemal Ataturk was
(a) The first President of Independent Kenya
(b) The founder of modern Turkey
(c) Revolutionary leader of Soviet Union
(d) None of these
89. Who was the first President of USA?
(a) Nelson Mandela
(b) George Washington
(c) Bill Clinton
(d) Kenneth Kaunda
90. Who founded the Indian National congress in 1885 and was its first General secretary?
(a) Allan Octavian Hume
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal
(d) Surendranath Bannerjee
91. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
(a) An aggressive freedom fighter
(b) Author of Gita Rahasaya
(c) Started two well known newspapers Kesari (Marathi) and Maratha (English)
(d) All are correct

92. Who was the first Indian to be elected as a member of the House of Commons from a London Country?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) None of these
93. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (a) Started as a maths teacher and rose to the position of the principal of Ferguson College, Pune
 - (b) Founded the Servants of India Society
 - (c) Served as President of the Indian National Congress in 1907
 - (d) All are correct
94. Who translated the Bhagwat Gita into English?
- (a) Annie Besant
 - (b) Surendranath Bannerjee
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
95. Which of the following figure of the Indian Freedom Movement worked for Hindu-Muslim Unity?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (d) None of these
96. Who gave the slogan Jai Hind to our nation?
- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) Motilal Nehru
97. Which of the following leader founded the Swaraj Party?
- (a) Motilal Nehru
 - (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi

98. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Dr Rajendra Prasad?
- (a) He edited a Hindi weekly called Desh
 - (b) He was elected President of The Constituent Assembly in 1947
 - (c) He took over as President of India in 1952
 - (d) All are correct
99. Who discovered Greenland?
- (a) Eric the Red (b) Marco Polo
 - (c) Leif Ericsson (d) Sir Frands Drake
100. Marco Polo
- (a) Discovered Greenland
 - (b) Travelled to China, India and other parts of Asia
 - (c) Travelled round the cape of Good Hope
 - (d) Discovered Canada
101. The ratio between a two-digit number and the sum of the digits of that number is 4 : 1. If the digit in the units place is 3 more than the digit in the tens place, what is the number?
- (a) 30 (b) 32
 - (c) 34 (d) 36
102. Find the value of $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 210$.
- (a) 21,255 (b) 22,155
 - (c) 22,515 (d) 22,255
103. Find the value of $12 + 22 + 32 + \dots + 102$
- (a) 350 (b) 380
 - (c) 385 (d) 390
104. What is the total number of prime numbers less than 70?
- (a) 17 (b) 18
 - (c) 19 (d) 20
105. If $x*y = (x + 2)^2 \cdot (y - 2)$, then the value of $7*5$ is
- (a) 175 (b) 205
 - (c) 213 (d) 243

106. What could be the difference between the largest number and the smallest member written with the figures 3, 4, 7, 0, 3?
(a) 30,683 (b) 73,693
(c) 43,983 (d) 48,383
107. Determine the sum of all the prime numbers from 60 to 80.
(a) 222 (b) 233
(c) 333 (d) 453
108. How many figures are required to number the pages of a book containing 365 pages?
(a) 987 (b) 977
(c) 967 (d) 897
109. The difference between the place values of 7 in the numeral 5,74,873 is
(a) 69,930 (b) 59,980
(c) 96,390 (d) 70,305
110. $106 \times 106 + 94 \times 94 = ?$
(a) 21,032 (b) 20,032
(c) 23,032 (d) 20,072
111. At present, the father's age is 30 years more than that of his son. What was his age when the son was born?
(a) 40 years (b) 30 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years
112. I am seventh in the queue from either end. How many people are there in the queue?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 14 (d) 13
113. The number 234000000 is equal to
(a) 23.4×10^5 (b) 0.234×10^7
(c) 2.34×10^7 (d) None of these

114. A gets more marks than B but less than C. D gets less marks than E but more than A. If C gets less than D, then who amongst A, B, C, D and E gets the highest marks?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B
115. The perimeter and area of a rectangle are 32 and 60 respectively. What is its breadth?
(a) 10 (b) 16 (c) 06 (d) 30
116. Find two numbers whose sum is 28 and difference is 4. Mark the smaller between them.
(a) 10 (b) 24 (b) 1 (d) 4
117. The day before yesterday was Sunday. What will be the day after tomorrow?
(a) Monday (b) Thursday (c) Friday (d) Saturday
118. If two days after the day after tomorrow is Sunday, what day was the day before yesterday?
(a) Wednesday (b) Tuesday (c) Monday (d) Sunday
119. If the amount Rama has is more than what Ravi has by $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and Ravi has 4 rupees less than Rama, what is the amount in rupees that Rama has?
(a) 16 (b) 12 (c) 8 (d) 6
120. A clock with only dots having 3, 6, 9 and 12 positions has been kept upside down in front of a mirror. A person reads the time in the reflection of the clock as 4.50. What is the actual time?
(a) 8.10 (b) 2.40 (c) 4.50 (d) 10.20
121. Count the number of triangles in the figure below and select the correct answer from the response.
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 11
122. How many cubes are there in the given figure?
(a) 6 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 8

Direction (13-14) A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in the 2 matrices given below. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix II from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column number. E.g., 'M' can be represented by 14, 21 etc. 'O' can be represented by 20, 32 etc. Similarly you have to identify the set for the word given in each question.

Matrix I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	F	O	M	S	R
1	S	R	F	O	M
2	O	M	S	R	F
3	R	F	O	M	S
4	M	S	R	F	O

Matrix II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	A	T	D	I	P
6	I	P	A	T	D
7	T	D	I	P	A
8	P	A	T	D	I
9	D	I	P	A	T

123. PIMP

(a) 66, 77, 21, 79

(c) 59, 77, 21, 85

(b) 97, 58, 33, 98

(d) 59, 58, 33, 58

124. MIST

(a) 33, 65, 03, 56

(c) 02, 89, 42, 98.

(b) 02, 75, 22, 75

(d) 33, 96, 31, 88

125. A word is given in capital letters. It is followed by four words. Out of these four words, three cannot be formed from the letters of the word in capital letters. Point out the word which can be formed from the letters of the given words in capital letters.

ARCHITECTURE

(a) LECTURE

(c) CHILDREN

(b) UREA

(d) TENT

Answer Keys

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (b)
51. (d) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (c) 55. (b) 56. (d) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (a)
61. (b) 62. (c) 63. (d) 64. (d) 65. (d) 66. (a) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (c) 70. (c)
71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (b) 74. (c) 75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (a) 78. (a) 79. (b) 80. (a)
81. (b) 82. (a) 83. (a) 84. (c) 85. (b) 86. (a) 87. (a) 88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (a)
91. (d) 92. (c) 93. (d) 94. (a) 95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (a) 98. (d) 99. (a) 100. (b)
101. (b) 102. (a) 103. (a) 104. (c) 105. (d) 106. (b) 107. (b) 108. (a) 109. (a) 110. (a)
111. (a) 112. (c) 113. (c) 114. (b) 115. (a) 116. (c) 117. (d) 118. (c) 119. (b) 120. (b)
121. (c) 122. (c) 123. (b) 124. (d) 125. (b)
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