MITTAL CLASSES

IIT-JEE | MEDICAL | FOUNDATION

Paper Code:11M–2611-SP–A

SAMPLE PAPER

Class – XI MED **Time: 2 Hour** **M. Marks: 480**

General Instructions:

1. Answers have to be marked on the OMR sheet.

2. The question paper consists of 120 multiple choice questions (single correct option) divided into five sections.
   Section – A contains 30 questions (Q1 to Q30) of Physics.
   Section – B contains 30 questions (Q31 to Q60) of Chemistry.
   Section – C contains 60 questions (Q61 to Q120) of Biology.

3. Each question carries **+4** marks for correct answer and **–1** mark for wrong answer.

4. The Question Paper contains blank spaces for your rough work. No additional sheets will be provided for rough work.

5. Blank papers, clip boards, log tables, slide rule, calculator, cellular phones, pagers and electronic devices, in any form, are not allowed.

6. Write your Name, Father Name, Class, MSAT Roll No. and Date in the space provided at the bottom of this sheet.

NAME: _____

FATHER NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

MSAT ROLL NO: _____

DATE: _____

PHYSICS

1. The fundamental unit which has same power in the dimensional formula of surface tension and co-efficient of viscosity is
(A) Mass (B) Length
(C) Time (D) None

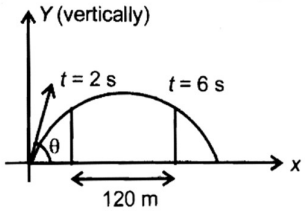
2. The dimensional formula of wave number is
(A) $\left[M^0L^0T^{-1}\right]$
(B) $\left[M^{-1}L^{-1}T^0\right]$
(C) $\left[M^0L^{-1}T^0\right]$
(D) $\left[M^0L^0T^0\right]$

3. A vernier calipers has 20 divisions on the vernier scale which coincide with 19 divisions on the main scale. The least count of the instrument is 0.1 mm. The main scale divisions are of
(A) 0.5 mm
(B) 1 mm
(C) 2 mm
(D) $\frac{1}{4}$mm

4. The percentage errors in the measurement of mass and speed are 2% and 3% respectively. How much will be the maximum error in the estimate of kinetic energy obtained by measuring mass and speed?
(A) 11% (B) 8%
(C) 5% (D) 1%

5. An athlete completes one round of a circular track of radius R in 20 seconds. What will be his displacement at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds ?
(A) Zero (B) 2R
(C) $2\pi R$ (D) $7\pi R$

6. A projectile is fired at some angle θ with speed v_0 such that it crosses two walls of equal height symmetrically as shown. The angle of projection with horizontal is



(A) 53° (B) 37°
(C) 45° (D) 60°

7. The magnitude of average velocity is equal to the average speed when a particle moves :
(A) on a curved path
(B) in the same direction
(C) with constant acceleration
(D) with constant retardation

8. If x denotes displacement in time t and x = a cost, then acceleration is :
(A) a cos t (B) -a cos t
(C) a sin t (D) -a sin t

9. The motion of a particle is described by the equation $x = a + bt^2$ where a = 15 cm and b = 3cm / sec^2. Its instantaneous velocity at time 3sec will be: -
(A) 36 cm sec^{-1} (B) 18 cm sec^{-1}
(C) 16 cm sec^{-1} (D) 32 cm sec^{-1}

10. Balloon is rising vertically up at constant speed 10 m/s. A stone is dropped from it when the balloon is at a height of 40 m. Total distance covered by the stone before reaching the ground is (take g = 10 m/s^2)
(A) 40 m (B) 45 m
(C) 50 m (D) 60 m

Space for rough work

11. Drops of water fall from the roof of a building 18m high at regular intervals of time. When the first drop reaches the ground, at the same instant fourth drop begins to fall. What are the distances of the second and third drops from the roof?
(A) 6 m and 2m
(B) 6m and 3m
(C) 8m and 2m
(D) 4m and 2m

12. With what speed should a body be thrown upwards so that the distances traversed in 5th second and 6th second are equal?
(A) $58.4\,ms^{-1}$ (B) $49\,ms^{-1}$
(C) $\sqrt{98}\,ms^{-1}$ (D) $98\,ms^{-1}$

13. The speed of a projectile at its maximum height is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ times of its initial speed 'u' of projection. Its range on the horizontal plane is:
(A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}u^2}{2g}$ (B) $\frac{u^2}{2g}$
(C) $\frac{3u^2}{2g}$ (D) $\frac{3u^2}{g}$

14. A projectile is thrown from a point in a horizontal plane such that its horizontal and vertical velocity components are 9.8 ms^{-1} and 19.6 ms^{-1} respectively. Its horizontal range is:
(A) 4.9 m (B) 9.8 m
(C) 19.6 m (D) 39.2 m

15. A particle is fired with velocity u making θ angle with the horizontal. What is the change in velocity when it is at the highest point?
(A) u cosθ (B) u
(C) u sinθ (D) (u cosθ – u)

16. A ball is thrown at different angles with the same speed u and from the same point; it has the same range in both the cases. If y_1 and y_2 be the maximum heights attained in the two cases, then $y_1 + y_2 =$
(A) $\frac{u^2}{g}$ (B) $\frac{2u^2}{g}$
(C) $\frac{u^2}{2g}$ (D) $\frac{u^2}{4g}$

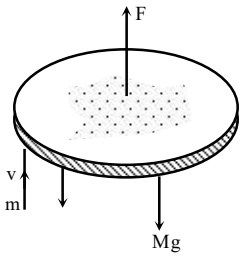
17. A body of mass 2 kg moving on a horizontal surface with an initial velocity of 4 m/s comes to rest after 2s. If one wants to keep this body moving on the same surface with a velocity of 4 m/s, the force required is:
(A) 8 N (B) 4 N
(C) Zero (D) 2 N

18. Two bodies of masses 4 kg and 5 kg are acted upon by the same force. If the acceleration of lighter body is 2 m/s^2, then the acceleration of the heavier body is:
(A) 4.2 m/s^2
(B) 3.6 m/s^2
(C) 2.4 m/s^2
(D) 1.6 m/s^2

19. In Newton's second law $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ (for constant mass m), $\vec{a}$ is the acceleration of the mass m with respect to
(A) Any observer
(B) Any inertial observer
(C) An observer at rest only
(D) An observer moving with uniform speed only

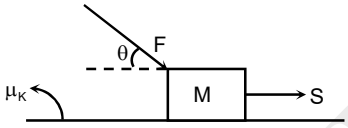
Space for rough work

20. A disc of mass 10 kg is kept floating horizontally in air by firing bullets of mass 0.5 kg each vertically at it, at the rate of 10 per second. If the bullets rebound with the same speed, the speed with which these are fired will be-



(A) 0.098 m/s (B) 0.98 m/s
(C) 9.8 m/s (D) 98.0 m/s

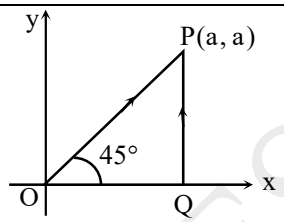
21. Find work done by friction for displacement 'S'?



(A) $\mu_K(mg+F\sin\theta).S$
(B) $-\mu_K(mg+F\sin\theta).S$
(C) $\mu_K(mg-F\sin\theta).S$
(D) $-\mu_K(mg-F\sin\theta).S$

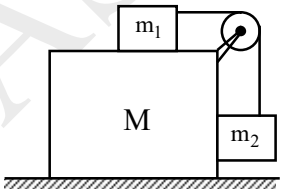
22. A boy of mass 40 kg is hanging from a horizontal branch of a tree. The tension in his arms is minimum when the angle between the arms is
(A) 0° (B) 90°
(C) 120° (D) 180°

23. A particle is moved from (0, 0) to (a, a) under a force $\vec{F}=(3\hat{i}+4\hat{j})$ from two paths. Path 1 is OP and path 2 is OQP. Let W_1 and W_2 be the work done by this force in these two paths. Then:



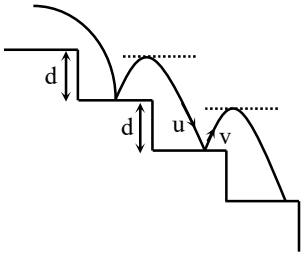
(A) $W_1 = W_2$ (B) $W_1 = 2W_2$
(C) $W_2 = 2W_1$ (D) $W_2 = 4W_1$

24. In the given arrangement all surfaces are smooth. What acceleration should be given to the system, for which the block m_2 doesn't slide down?



(A) $\frac{m_2 g}{m_1}$ (B) $\frac{m_1 g}{m_2}$
(C) g (D) $\frac{m_2 g}{m_1+m_2}$

25. A tennis ball bounces down a flight of stairs, striking each step in turn and rebounding to the height of the step above. If the height of each step is d, the coefficient of restitution is



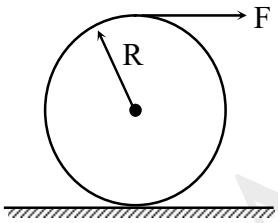
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) 1

Space for rough work

26. A system consists of mass M and m (<<M). The centre of mass of the system is
(A) at the middle
(B) nearer to M
(C) nearer to m
(D) at the position of larger mass

27. A 50 gm bullet moving with a velocity of 10 m/s gets embedded into a 950 gm stationary body. The loss in kinetic energy of the system will be
(A) 5% (B) 50%
(C) 100% (D) 95%

28. A ring of mass m and radius R is acted upon by a force F as shown in figure. There is sufficient friction between the ring and the ground. The force of friction necessary for pure rolling is



(A) $\frac{F}{2}$ (B) $\frac{F}{3}$
(C) $\frac{F}{4}$ (D) Zero

29. A person of mass m is standing on one end of a plank of mass M and length L and floating in water. The person moves from one end to another and stops. The displacement of the plank is
(A) $\frac{Lm}{(m+M)}$ (B) $Lm(M+m)$
(C) $\frac{(M+m)}{Lm}$ (D) $\frac{LM}{(m+M)}$

30. A bomb of mass m = 1 kg thrown vertically upwards with a speed u = 100 m/s explodes into two parts after t = 5s. A fragment of mass m_1 = 400 g moves downwards with a speed v_1 = 25 m/s, then speed v_2 and direction of another mass m_2 will be
(A) 40 m/s downwards
(B) 40 m/s upwards
(C) 60 m/s upwards
(D) 100 m/s upwards

CHEMISTRY

31. Which of the following contains maximum number of oxygen atoms?
(A) 1 g of O
(B) 1 g of O_2
(C) 1 g of O_3
(D) all have the same number of atoms

32. 5.6 L of oxygen at NTP is equivalent to-
(A) 1 mol
(B) 1/2mol
(C) 1/4 mol
(D) 1/8 mol

33. A gas is found to have the formula $(CO)_x$. It's VD is 70. The value of x must be:
(A) 7 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

34. 8 g NaOH is dissolved in one litre of solution, the molarity of the solution is:-
(A) 0.2 M
(B) 0.4 M
(C) 0.02 M
(D) 0.8 M

Space for rough work

35. An acid is substance that is capable of donating a proton (H^+) and base is a substance capable of accepting a proton (H^+).
The above statement is justified by
(A) Arrhenius concept
(B) Bronsted-Lowry theory
(C) Lewis concept
(D) All of these

36. One litre of a certain gas weighs 1.16 g at STP. The gas may possibly be –
(A) C_2H_2
(B) CO
(C) O_2
(D) NH_3

37. Any nf-orbital can accommodate upto:
(A) 14 electron
(B) Six electrons
(C) Two electrons with parallel spin
(D) Two electrons with opposite spin

38. The total spin resulting from a d^9 configuration is:
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{5}$
(C) 1 (D) $\frac{3}{2}$

39. Third line of Balmer series is produced by which transition in spectrum of H-atom
(A) n = 5 to n = 2
(B) n = 5 to n = 1
(C) n = 4 to n = 2
(D) n = 4 to n = 1

40. Which overlapping is involved in HCl molecule: -
(A) s – s overlap
(B) p – p overlap
(C) s – d overlap
(D) s – p overlap

41. For any H like system, the ratio of velocities of electron in I, II & III orbit i.e., $V_1 : V_2 : V_3$ will be
(A) 1 : 2 : 3
(B) 1 : 1/2 : 1/3
(C) 3 : 2 : 1
(D) 1 : 1 : 1

42. Thermodynamics is concerned with: -
(A) Total energy of a system
(B) Energy changes in a system
(C) Rate of chemical change
(D) Mass changes in nuclear reactions

43. The places that were left empty by Mendeleev's were, for:-
(A) Aluminium & Silicon
(B) Galium and germanium
(C) Arsenic and antimony
(D) Molybdenum and tungstun

44. Elements which occupied ascending positions on Lother meyer curve are:
(A) Alkali metals
(B) Alkaline earth metals
(C) Halogens
(D) Metaloids

45. The IUPAC name of the element which is placed after Db_{105} in the periodic table, will be :-
(A) Un nil Pentium
(B) Un unnilium
(C) Un nil hexium
(D) Un nil quadium

46. Number of letters used for giving symbol to new discovered element which have not been given official name by IUPAC
(A) 4 (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 1

Space for rough work

47. Radii of Noble gases should be compared with which radii of the other elements:
(A) covalent radii
(B) metallic radii
(C) van der Waal radii
(D) ionic radii

48. According to Slater's rule, order of effective nuclear charge for last electron in case of Li, Na and K:-
(A) Li > Na > K (B) K > Na > Li
(C) Na > Li > K (D) Li < Na = K

49. The most covalent halide is:-
(A) AlF_3 (B) $AlCl_3$
(C) $AlBr_3$ (D) AlI_3

50. Higher is the bond order, greater is –
(A) Bond dissociation energy
(B) Covalent character
(C) Bond length
(D) Paramagnetism

51. NH_3 has abnormally high boiling point because it has :
(A) Alkaline nature
(B) Distorted shape
(C) sp^3-Hybridisation
(D) Hydrogen bonding

52. The molecule having bond order 3 is
(A) H_2 (B) N_2
(C) O_2 (D) He_2^+

53. Which among the given pair of molecules consists only of Pi(π) bonds?
(A) B_2 and F_2 (B) B_2 and C_2
(C) N_2 and O_2 (D) C_2 and N_2

54. PCl_5 is non polar because: -
(A) P-Cl bond is non-polar
(B) Its dipole moment is zero
(C) P-Cl bond is polar
(D) P and Cl have equal electronegativity

55. Select the correct matching:

List I		List II	
A.	XeF_4	1.	Pyramidal
B.	XeF_6	2.	T-shape
C.	XeO_3	3.	Distorted octahedral
D.	$XeOF_2$	4.	Square planar

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

56. Which compound has permanent dipole moment: -
(i) BF_3 (ii) SiF_4
(iii) SF_4 (iv) XeF_4
(v) XeF_2 (vi) $CHCl_3$
(A) i and ii (B) iii and iv
(C) iv, v and vi (D) iii and vi

57. Both q & w are _____ function: -
(A) State (B) State, Path
(C) Path, State (D) Path

58. Density of ice is less than that of water because of
(A) Presence hydrogen bonding
(B) crystal modification of ice
(C) open porous structure of ice due to hydrogen bonding
(D) different physical states of these

59. $q = -W$ is not true for: -
(A) Isothermal process
(B) Adiabatic process
(C) Cyclic process
(D) (A) and (C) both

60. What is the ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength for electrons accelerated through 200 volts and 50 volts:
(A) 1 : 2 (B) 2 : 1
(C) 3 : 10 (D) 10 : 3

Space for rough work

BIOLOGY

61. Who was the first one to see a live cell?
(A) Robert Hook
(B) Leeuwenhoek
(C) Robert Brown
(D) None of these

62. Rice and brinjal belong to the category ending with suffix
(A) "aceae" (B) "ales"
(C) "phyta" (D) "phyceae"

63. Choose odd one out w.r.t. Panthera leo.
(A) Common name of tiger
(B) Panthera represents generic name
(C) leo represents specific epithet
(D) Panthera represents higher level of taxon than leo

64. Which category comes after phylum in descending order in taxonomic hierarchy?
(A) Genus
(B) Family
(C) Class
(D) Species

65. Rice, cereals, monocots and plants represent
(A) Different taxa at different level
(B) Same taxa of different category
(C) Different category of same taxa
(D) Same category for different taxa

66. Given organisms belongs to how many genera?

Wheat, Brinjal, Potato, Lion, Dog, Tiger

(A) Three (B) Two
(C) Four (D) Five

67. Organisms which can freely interbreed and produce fertile offspring and have similar coded information or blue print for making these organisms are called
(A) Species (B) Class
(C) Genus (D) Sub-genus

68. Systematics is the study of
(A) Diversity amongst groups of organisms
(B) Grouping of organisms
(C) Identification and grouping of organisms
(D) Identification, classification and taxonomy

69. "Different taxa at same levels" is exemplified by
(A) Animal, mammal, cat
(B) Rice, grass, plants
(C) Tiger, lion, leopard
(D) Insects, primates, chordates

70. Cell wall is made of polysaccharide and amino acid in most of the members of
(A) Monera
(B) Protista
(C) Fungi
(D) Animalia

71. Smallest wall-less monerans
(A) Develop fried egg appearance in culture
(B) Are motile
(C) Have definite shape
(D) Are mostly saprophytic

72. Multicellular eukaryotic organisms with holophytic mode of nutrition belong to how many kingdoms in Whittaker system?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Five

Space for rough work

73. Which kingdom includes nutritionally most diversed group of unicellular eukaryotic organisms
(A) Monera (B) Protista
(C) Fungi (D) Plantae

74. Red tide is caused by rapid multiplication of
(A) Nostoc (B) Desmids
(C) Diatoms (D) Gonyaulax

75. Mark the correct match:
(A) Amoeboid protozoan – All endoparasite
(B) Flagellated protozoan – Paramoecium
(C) Sporozoan – Absence of locomotory structure
(D) Ciliated protozoan – Entamoeba

76. Select incorrectly matched pair:
(A) Rhizopus – Sporangiospore
(B) Penicililum – Ascocarp
(C) Mucor – Dikaryophase
(D) Aspergillus – Conidia

77. Which of the following is a colonial algae?
(A) Chlamydomonas
(B) Ulothrix
(C) Volvox
(D) Spirogyra

78. Motile, asexual and endogenous spores produced in algal members are called
(A) Zoospores (B) Aplanospores
(C) Conidia (D) Cyst

79. Bryophytes are
(A) Always homosporous
(B) Always heterosporous
(C) Sometimes heterosporous
(D) Seldom homosporous

80. Plant body of liverworts is
(A) Thalloid in Funaria
(B) Thalloid in Marchantia
(C) Leafy in Marchantia
(D) More than one option is correct

81. All given members are monoecious, except
(A) Marchantia (B) Funaria
(C) Anthoceros (D) Sphagnum

82. Pteridophytes are also called
(A) Vascular amphibians of plant kingdom
(B) First tracheophytes
(C) Botanical snakes
(D) All of these

83. Spread of living pteridophytes is restricted to narrow geographical regions due to need for
(A) Water
(B) Food
(C) Chemicals
(D) More than one option is correct

84. Flower is perigynous and the ovary is said to be half inferior in
(A) Rose (B) Peach
(C) Plum (D) All of these

85. All given statements w.r.t. cymose infloresence are correct, except
(A) Centrifugal opening pattern of flowers
(B) Unlimited growth of axis
(C) Main axis terminates in a flower
(D) Basipetal arrangement of flowers

86. Flower in angiosperms
(A) Is a modified reproductive shoot
(B) Possess different floral appendages at successive nodes
(C) Have floral appendages which are modified leaves
(D) More than one option is correct

Space for rough work

87. Pollen grains are
(A) Female gametophyte
(B) Male gametophyte
(C) Male gamete
(D) Male sporophyte

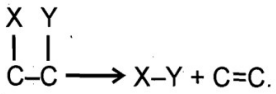
88. Syncarpous condition is seen in
(A) Lotus and rose
(B) Mustard and tomato
(C) Mustard and lotus
(D) Rose and tomato

89. In which placentation type, the ovary is two to many chambered and the ovules arise from central axis?
(A) Axile (B) Marginal
(C) Parietal (D) Basal

90. Aleurone layer of maize seed stores _____ and is _____ in ploidy.
(A) Proteins, n (B) Cellulose, 2n
(C) Proteins, 3n (D) Fat, 3n

91. Which of the following is **not** a function of polysaccharides?
(A) Energy source
(B) Energy storage
(C) Structural support
(D) Storage of genetic information

92. Name the class of enzyme involved in the following reaction



They catalyse removal of groups from substrates by mechanism other than hydrolysis leaving double bonds.
(A) Oxidoreductases
(B) Transferases
(C) Hydrolases
(D) Lyases

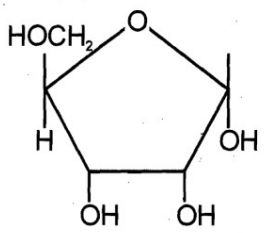
93. Complete the following analogy
RNA: uracil :: DNA
(A) Guanine (B) Thymine
(C) Adenine (D) Cytosine

94. Within each organism, which nitrogenous bases are found in similar percentage?
(A) A and T, G and C
(B) A and C, G and T
(C) A and C, G and U
(D) A and G, T and U

95. Which of the following secondary metabolites are toxins?
(A) Morphine, Codeine
(B) Abrin, Ricin
(C) Concanavalin A
(D) Vinblastin, Curcumin

96. Which of the following is a storage protein?
(A) Collagen (B) Starch
(C) Glutenin (D) Keratin

97. The given structure represents a monosaccharide known as



(A) Ribose (B) Glucose
(C) Fructose (D) Raffinose

98. Chitin present in the exoskeletons of arthropods is
(A) Protein
(B) Polysaccharide
(C) Lipid
(D) Derived monosaccharide

99. The structure of protein which gives a three dimensional view is
(A) Primary structure
(B) α-helix
(C) n-pleated sheet
(D) Tertiary structure

Space for rough work

100. RNA is a polymer of
(A) Ribonucleotides
(B) Deoxyribonucleotides
(C) Deoxyribonucleosides
(D) Ribonucleosides

101. Which of the following anatomical structure is not the part of conducting zone of respiratory tract?
(A) Pharynx
(B) Nasal cavity
(C) Alveoli
(D) Bronchi

102. The nasal cavity serves all of the following functions, except
(A) As a passageway for air movement
(B) As initiator of the cough reflex
(C) Warming and humidifying the air
(D) Cleansing the air

103. The amount of air that can be inspired above the tidal volume is called
(A) Inspiratory capacity
(B) Residual volume
(C) Functional residual capacity
(D) Inspiratory reserve volume

104. How is the bulk of CO_2 is carried in the blood?
(A) As potassium bicarbonate
(B) Dissolved form in plasma
(C) As sodium bicarbonate
(D) As carbaminohemoglobin

105. Which layer of an artery contains endothelium?
(A) Tunica externa
(B) Tunica adventia
(C) Tunica media
(D) Tunica intima

106. Rate of diffusion of CO_2 is 20 times higher than as it depends upon
(A) Solubility of gases
(B) Partial pressure
(C) Thickness of membrane
(D) All of these

107. RBCs contain a very high concentration of the enzyme 'X' and minute quantities of same is present in the plasma too. This enzyme facilitates the following reaction in both directions

$$CO_2 + H_2O \xrightleftharpoons{X} H_2CO_3 \xrightleftharpoons{X} HCO_3^- + H^+$$

Enzyme 'X' is
(A) Carbonic dehydrase
(B) Carbonic dehydrogenase
(C) Carboxy peptidase
(D) Carbonic anhydrase

108. During swallowing, the entry of food in the trachea triggers a strong cough, forcing the food out of trachea immediately. Normally the entry of food in trachea is prevented by
(A) Epiglottis
(B) Uvula
(C) Tongue
(D) Labial frenulum

109. Which of the following prevents collapsing of trachea?
(A) Muscles
(B) Diaphragm
(C) Ribs
(D) Cartilaginous rings

110. A chronic disorder in which alveolar walls are damaged due to excessive cigarette smoking is
(A) Asthma
(B) Emphysema
(C) Silicosis
(D) Bronchitis

Space for rough work

111. Which of the following diseases is also known as atherosclerosis?
(A) Hypertension
(B) Angina pectoris
(C) Heart attack
(D) Coronary artery disease (CAD)

112. The course of blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart is called
(A) Systemic circulation
(B) Pulmonary circulation
(C) Single circulation
(D) Double circulation

113. Complete stoppage of heart beat is known as
(A) Cardiac arrest
(B) Myocardial infarction
(C) Angina pectoris
(D) Heart failure

114. The middle man of the body is
(A) Blood (B) Plasma
(C) Lymph (D) Serum

115. Repolarisation of the ventricles is represented by
(A) P-wave
(B) QRS-wave
(C) T-wave
(D) Both P and T-wave

116. Blood pumped by the heart passes into sinuses in
(A) Fishes (B) Earthworms
(C) Insects (D) Birds

117. The granulocyte to arrive first at the site of an infection is
(A) Neutrophil (B) Eosinophil
(C) Basophil (D) All of these

118. A patch of nodal tissue responsible for initiating the rhythmic contractile activity of heart is present in
(A) Lower left corner of the left ventricle
(B) Upper right corner of the right atrium
(C) Lower left corner of the right ventricle
(D) Upper left corner of the left atrium

119. Lymph nodes
(A) Filter the lymph
(B) Contain phagocytic cells
(C) Responsible for lymphocyte activation
(D) All of these

120. Which of the following organs is lined with cilia?
(A) Fallopian tube
(B) Trachea
(C) Intestine
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Space for rough work

ANSWER KEY

PHYSICS		CHEMISTRY		BIOLOGY			
Q. NO.	Answer	Q. NO.	Answer	Q. NO.	Answer	Q. NO.	Answer
1	A	31	D	61	B	91	D
2	C	32	C	62	C	92	D
3	C	33	C	63	A	93	B
4	B	34	A	64	C	94	A
5	A	35	B	65	A	95	B
6	A	36	A	66	C	96	C
7	B	37	D	67	A	97	A
8	B	38	A	68	A	98	B
9	B	39	A	69	C	99	D
10	C	40	D	70	A	100	A
11	C	41	B	71	A	101	C
12	B	42	B	72	A	102	B
13	A	43	B	73	B	103	D
14	D	44	C	74	D	104	C
15	C	45	A	75	C	105	D
16	C	46	B	76	C	106	D
17	B	47	C	77	C	107	D
18	D	48	D	78	A	108	A
19	B	49	D	79	A	109	D
20	C	50	A	80	B	110	B
21	B	51	D	81	A	111	D
22	A	52	B	82	D	112	B
23	A	53	B	83	A	113	A
24	A	54	B	84	D	114	C
25	B	55	A	85	B	115	C
26	B	56	D	86	D	116	C
27	D	57	D	87	B	117	A
28	D	58	C	88	B	118	B
29	A	59	B	89	A	119	D
30	D	60	A	90	C	120	D