

Entomology



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ONE PAPER MCQs



Class Time

8:00 PM - 10:00 PM



Duration

3 Months



Schedule

Mon-Fri Classes



Monthly Fee

4000/=

+ Interview Preparation

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Entomology

Q.1: The use of two or more pest control method except chemical control in a planned way to control pest is called?

- A. Integrated pest managment
- B. **Integratted pest control**
- C. Integrated Pest Management
- D. pest resurgence

Q.2: The use of two or more pest control method except chemical control in a planned way to control pest is called?

- A. Integrated pest managment
- B. **Integratted pest control**
- C. Integrated Pest Management
- D. pest resurgence

Q.3: Any organism which harm or causes damage to man directly or indirectly called as___?

- A. Insect
- B. Insect pest
- C. **Pest**
- D. None of these

Q.4: Which is the strongest animal of the world?

- A. Whales
- B. Elephants
- C. **Ants**
- D. Beetles

Q.5: Which insect cut the root of plants

- A. **Mole cricket**
- B. Ground beetle
- C. Phyrilla
- D. Grylloblatted

Q.6: Where the most insect are abundant?

- A. **Tropical region**
- B. Sub tropical
- C. Temperate region
- D. None of these

Q.7: The Largest insect of the world?

- A. **Elephant beetle**
- B. Hairy winged beetle
- C. Grosshopper
- D. Locust

Q.8: Insect are___?

- A. **Cold blooded animals**
- B. Warm blooded animal
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

Q.9: Most of insect require___?

- A. Vitamin B
- B. **Vitamin A**
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin D

Q.10: The fleas do ____?

- A. Fly
- B. **never flown**
- C. May or may not fly
- D. None of these

Q.11: Which families are most of them scavenger

- A. Tineidae
- B. Pyralidae
- C. **Tineidae and Pyralidae**
- D. None of these

Q.12: Which sex of mosquito bites the human being?

- A. Male
- B. **Female**
- C. Both of sex
- D. None of these

Q.13: What is the family of mosquito?

- A. **Culicidae**
- B. Pyralidae
- C. Tineidae
- D. Bombycidae

Q.14: Which insect cause ear splitting pain to some people?

- A. **Cicadas**
- B. Fire flies
- C. Locust
- D. Silverfish

Q.15: Photogenic organs are present in ____?

- A. Flies
- B. **Fire flies**
- C. Wasps
- D. Honey bee

Q.16: Fire flies are ____?

- A. Flies
- B. **Beetles**
- C. Fleas
- D. Wasps

Q.17: The workers of ant, bee and wasps are ____?

- A. **May be a non reproductive male or non reproductive female**
- B. A non reproductive male
- C. A non reproductive female
- D. None of these

Q.18: Termite workers are ____?

- A. **May be a non reproductive male or non reproductive female**
- B. A non reproductive male
- C. A non reproductive female
- D. None of above

Q.19: What types of insects are injurious

- A. Agricultural pests, Household, Store grain, Pollinators
- B. Agricultural pests, Parasite, Predator
- C. Store grain, Parasite, Predator
- D. **Agricultural pests, Household pest, Stored grain, Insects of dom animals**

Q.20: What are helpful insects ____?

- A. Predators, Pollinators, Parasites, Honey bees
- B. Silkworm, Pollinators, Predators, Scavenges
- C. **Weed killers, scavengers, Predators, Pollinater, Parasites**
- D. Predators, Pollinators, Lac insects

Q.21: What are productive insects__?

- A. Silkworms Lac insects, Honey bees
- B. Parasites, Predators, Pollinators
- C. Silkworm, Pollinators, predators
- D. Lac insect, Honey bees, Pollinator

Q.22: Workers of honey bees have number of chromosome?

- A. Diploid
- B. Triploid
- C. **Haplod**
- D. None of these

Q.23: Queen and drones have__number of chromosome

- A. Diploid
- B. **Haplod**
- C. Triploid
- D. None of these

Q.24: The scientific practice of rearing and managing honey bee colonies in artificial hives is called__?

- A. Sericulture
- B. **Apiculture**
- C. Floriculture
- D. Lac culture

Q.25: Commercial production of lac through lac insects is called__?

- A. Sericulture
- B. **Api culture**
- C. Floriculture
- D. Lac culture

Q.26: Commercial production of silk is called____?

- A. **Sericulture**
- B. Apiculture
- C. Pisciculture
- D. Horticulture

Q.27: Lac is produced by insect____?

- A. Bombyx mori
- B. **Lac insect**
- C. Apis dorsata
- D. Apis cana

Q.28: Silk is produced by____ insect?

- A. **Bombyx mori**
- B. Laceifer lacea
- C. Apis cerana
- D. Apis dorsata

Q.29: Types of pheromone which motivate the insects to follow each other is known as__?

- A. Alarm pheromone
- B. Aggregation pheromone
- C. Sex pheromone
- D. **Trial marking pheromone**

Q.30: Type of pheromone which get together the insects for food and mating is known as__?

- A. Alarm pheromone
- B. **Aggregation pheromone**
- C. Sex pheromone
- D. Trial marking pheromone

Q.31: Types of pheromones which alert the insect from any danger known ____?

- A. Alarm pheromone
- B. Sex pheromone
- C. **Aggregation Pheromone**
- D. Trail marking pheromone

Q.32: In honeybees a flight for mating purpose is called ____?

- A. **Nuptial flight**
- B. Straight flight
- C. Tactile flight
- D. Non of above

Q.33: Difference between workers and drones ____?

- A. Drones are female while workers are sterile
- B. **Drones are male while workers are sterile**
- C. Drones are sterile while workers are male
- D. Non of above

Q.34: What is function of bee workers ____?

- A. Nurses, Sweepers
- B. Food surveyors and collection
- C. **Nurses, Sweepers, food surveyors and collectors**
- D. Male with queen

Q.35: What is bee bread ____?

- A. **Honey and, wax**
- B. Pollen and nectar
- C. Honey and pollen
- D. None of these

Q.36: Royal Jelly made up of ____?

- A. Pollen and water
- B. Pollen, water, nectar
- C. Pollen and nectar
- D. **Pollen, Water, Nectar**

Q.37: The artificial food of queen is known as ____?

- A. Jelly
- B. **Royal Jelly**
- C. Bee bread
- D. Nectar

Q.38: The bees which are reared artificially as commercial business are called ____?

- A. Domestic bees
- B. **Wild bee's**
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

Q.39: The bees are not reared for commercial purpose are called ____?

- A. Honeybees
- B. Domestic bees
- C. **Wild bees**
- D. None of above

Q.40: The colony of termites is called ____?

- A. **Termitorium**
- B. Hive
- C. Cage
- D. Comb

Q.41: Those insect which lives in groups, clones or tribes form are called ____?

- A. **Gregarious insects**
- B. Social insects
- C. Solitary insects
- D. Household insect

Q.42: The insects which spend their lives individually and do not lives colonies are known as ____?

- A. Social insects
- B. **Solitary insects**
- C. Gargarious insects
- D. Household insect

Q.43: What is the most social insects.

- A. Black arts
- B. Termites
- C. **Honeybees**
- D. None of these

Q.44: These insects which lie in organized colonies or possess cast system is called ____?

- A. **Social insect**
- B. Stored grain insect
- C. House hold insect
- D. Non of above

Q.45: What is function of Deterrent ____?

- A. **Biotype**
- B. Phenotype
- C. Genotype
- D. Phenotype

Q.46: A population or group of insects composed if a single genotype is called ____?

- A. Pilosity
- B. **Biotype**
- C. Genotype
- D. Phonetype

Q.47: The phenomenon of insect resistance to one type of insecticide providing resistance to other insection to other insecticides with similar mode of action?

- A. **Cross resistance**
- B. Specific resistance
- C. General Resistance
- D. Horizontal resistance

Q.48: When Some cultivars are resistance and some cultivars are susceptible, when they are infested with same insect biotype such type of resistance is called as ____?

- A. General Resistance
- B. **Specific Resistance**
- C. Cross resistance
- D. Horizontal resistance

Q.49: A level of resistance shown by a cultivar is similar against all insect biotypes such type of resistance is____?

- A. Cross resistance
- B. Specific resistance
- C. **General Resistance**
- D. Vertical Resistance

Q.50: A type of resistance in which a series of different cultivars of the same crop infested with a series of different insect biotypes of same species show no differential interaction, such type of resistance is____?

- A. Specific resistance
- B. **Horizontal resistance**
- C. General Resistance
- D. Cross resistance

Q.51: A type of resistance in which a series of different cultivars of the same crop are infested with a series of different insect biotypes of same species show a differential interaction is known as____?

- A. Horizontal resistance
- B. **Vertical resistance**
- C. Specific resistance
- D. Cross resistance

Q.52: Total or complete resistance against any adverse condition is called____

- A. **Immunity**
- B. Tolerance
- C. Resistance
- D. Plant resistance

Q.53: The ability of a plant by means of which it is less damaged by insects is____?

- A. **tolerance**
- B. Pest avoidance
- C. Plant resistance
- D. resistance

Q.54: It is the tendency of a plant to escape infestation is known as____?

- A. Plant resistance
- B. Resistance
- C. **Pest avoidance**
- D. Tolerance

Q.55: Social behaviour present in____?

- A. Termites
- B. Ants bees
- C. Butterflies
- D. **Termites, ants, bees**

Q.56: Chemical which transmit chemical message, to individual of various species____?

- A. Semio chemicals
- B. **Allelo chemicals**
- C. Primers
- D. Reoeasers

Q.57: The slow acting pheromones are

- A. Releaser,
- B. Semio chemicals
- C. Allomones
- D. **primers**

Q.58: Fast acting pheromons are called_____?

- A. **Releasers**
- B. Primers
- C. Semic chemicals
- D. Allomones

Q.59: A chemical or secretions which are thrown outside the body for transmitting message to the individual of same species is_____?

- A. Hormone
- B. **Pheromone**
- C. Juvenile Hormone
- D. Ecdysone

Q.60: Locomotion in response to touch is_____?

- A. Chemokinesis
- B. **Stereokinesis**
- C. Hydrokinesis
- D. Klinokinesis

Q.61: Locomotion in response to odour is_____?

- A. **Chemokinesis**
- B. Hydrokinesis
- C. Stereokinesis
- D. Klinokinesis

Q.62: locomotary movement of an organ towards a stimulus, but stimulus dose not control direction of the movement is_____?

- A. **Kinesis**
- B. Ulinokinesis
- C. Orthokinesis
- D. Hydrokinesis

Q.63: The hearing organs in grasshopper is?

- A. Johnston's organ
- B. Chorodotonal organ
- C. **Tympanal organs**
- D. Non of above

Q.64: Type of reproduction in which two or more individuals are produced from a single egg.

- A. **Viviparity**
- B. Paedogenesis
- C. Polyembryony
- D. Parthenogenesis

Q.65: Type of reproduction in which young ones are produced by larval o pupal stages is_____?

- A. **Paedogenesis**
- B. Polyembryony
- C. Viviparity
- D. Polyembrony

Q.66: Type of reproduction in which young ones produced from unfertilized eggs is_____?

- A. **Parthenogenesis**
- B. Pacdogenesis
- C. Viviparity
- D. Polyenibryony

Q.67: Which insect have bacteria and protozoa in their digestive system ____?

- A. **Termites**
- B. Silverfish
- C. Ants
- D. None of these

Q.68: Which enzyme responsible for the break down of fat and oil ____?

- A. Carbohydases
- B. **Lipases**
- C. Proteases
- D. Protease

Q.69: Which enzyme breaks protein

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Lipases
- C. **Proteases**
- D. Amylase

Q.70: What is the function of carbohydrates enzymes in insects ____?

- A. **Sugar breakers**
- B. Fat and oil breakers
- C. Protein breakers
- D. Oxygen breakers

Q.71: What organs of digestive system prevents the regurgitation ____?

- A. Crop
- B. **Gizzard**
- C. Esophagus
- D. Pharynx

Q.72: Proventriculus also called as ____?

- A. **Gizzard**
- B. Crop
- C. Esophagus
- D. Pharynx

Q.73: Juvenile hormone ensures ____?

- A. Causes moulting
- B. Larval organism is to be made after moulting
- C. Maintains immature forms during larval moults
- D. **2nd and 3rd both**

Q.74: Which hormone cause moulting in insect ____?

- A. **Ecdysone**
- B. Activation hormone
- C. Juvenile
- D. Non of above

Q.75: The process of periodic shedding of hard old secretion cuticle which occurs during developmental stages of insects is called

- A. Moulting
- B. **Ecdysis**
- C. Exuvium
- D. Moulting and Ecdysis

Q.76: The last segment of insect which bears a structure which help during mating is

- A. **Paraproct**
- B. Subgenital plate
- C. Acron
- D. Somités

Q.77: Insect body divided into external grooves called ____?

- A. Sutures
- B. Somites
- C. Sclerite
- D. Acron

Q.78: The insect skeleton is composed of series of plates called ____?

- A. Sclerites
- B. Conjunctivae
- C. Sutures
- D. Somites

Q.79: It is a nitrogenous polysaccharides which are more than substance of cuticle is called ____?

- A. Sclerotin
- B. Resilin
- C. Chitin
- D. Cuticulin

Q.80: Function of endo cuticle is ____?

- A. prevent evaporation
- B. Rigidity of body parts
- C. Extensibility if integument and flexibility
- D. Impermeability of water

Q.81: Function of Exo cuticle in insect is ____?

- A. Rigidity of body parts
- B. Prevent evaporation
- C. Impermeability of water
- D. Toughness and flexibly

Q.82: Function of epicuticle in insect is ____?

- A. Rigidity of body parts
- B. Impermeability of water
- C. Prevent evaporation
- D. Impermeability of water and prevent evaporation

Q.83: The body wall of insect which includes cuticle, epidermis and basement membrane is ____?

- A. Integument
- B. Exoskeleton
- C. Internal skeleton
- D. None of these

Q.84: Tentorium is ____?

- A. Exoskeleton of head
- B. Internal skeleton of head
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

Q.85: Jumping legs present in grasshopper known as ____?

- A. Saltatorial
- B. Cursorial
- C. Raptorial
- D. Netatorial

Q.86: Metalegs of worker honey bee is ____?

- A. Antenna cleaner
- B. Cursorial
- C. Silk secreting
- D. Pollen collecting

Q.87: Ants butterflies, wasps, moths have type of legs_____?

- A. Basket like
- B. **Cursorial**
- C. Netatorial
- D. Fossorial

Q.88: Dragonfly and damselfly have type of legs_____?

- A. Fossorial
- B. Raptorial
- C. Métatorial
- D. **Basket like**

Q.89: Honey bees with a row of minute hooks on the anterior wing catch into the up-rolled hind border of the fore wing is.

- A. **Frenulum**
- B. Jugum
- C. Retinaculum
- D. Hamuli

Q.90: Butterflies have wing coupling apparatus is_____?

- A. Overlapping
- B. Frenulum
- C. **Jugum**
- D. Overlapping and Jugum

Q.91: Wings are modified into rod like structure in Thrips are type wings_____?

- A. Membraneous
- B. **Stripy**
- C. Halteres
- D. Elytra

Q.92: Beenes, weevils, earwigs, have fore win every thick and structure is_____?

- A. Hemelytra
- B. **Elytro**
- C. Stripy
- D. Halteres

Q.93: When the fore wings are modified into halteres they are called_____?

- A. Filohalteres
- B. **Pseudohalteres**
- C. Halteres
- D. Hemeltra

Q.94: Hlnd wings of true flies are modified into tiny knobbed structure is known as_____?

- A. Filohalteres
- B. Pseudohalteres
- C. **Halteres**
- D. Membranous

Q.95: Grasshopper and cockroaches have type of wings is_____?

- A. **Tegmina**
- B. Stripy
- C. Hemelytra
- D. Hemelgtra

Q.96: Moths and butterflies have types of pupae?

- A. **Obtect**
- B. Exarate
- C. Carabiform
- D. Platyform

Q.97: Type of pupae with appendages are free and not glued to the body is____?

- A. Obtect
- B. **Exarate**
- C. Coarctate
- D. Vermiform

Q.98: Syrphid flies have type of larvae____?

- A. **Platyform**
- B. Vermiform
- C. Carabiform
- D. Erueiform

Q.99: Larvae with cylindrical,elongate, narrow body anteriorly and without legs is?

- A. Campodeiform
- B. Eruciform
- C. **Vermiform**
- D. Erueiform

Q.100: Larvae with both thoracic and abdominal legs is____?

- A. **Eruciform**
- B. Vermiform
- C. Carabiform
- D. Platyform

Q.101: Campodeiform is type of ____?

- A. Larvae
- B. **Pupae**
- C. Eggs
- D. Nainad

Q.102: Anal margin of wing of insect is____?

- A. Hinder margin
- B. Frontal margin
- C. **Outer margin**
- D. Inner margin

Q.103: Apical margin of wing of insect is?

- A. Hinder margin
- B. Frontal margin
- C. **Outer margin**
- D. Inner margin

Q.104: Costal margin of wing of insect is____?

- A. **Frontal margin**
- B. Outer margin
- C. Hinder margin
- D. Inner margin

Q.105: The long axis of the head is horizontal in the line with the body. Mouth parts are directed backwards?

- A. **Prognathus**
- B. Hypognathous
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

Q.106: The long axis of the head is vertical and is perpendicular to the body. Mouth parts directed downwards is type of head?

- A. Prognathus
- B. Opis thosynchous
- C. **Hypognathous**
- D. None of these

Q.107: The long axis of head is horizontal and in line with insects body mouth parts directed forward is type of head.

- A. **Prognathus**
- B. Hypognathous
- C. Opisthognathous
- D. None of these

Q.108: Jassid, Aphid and bugs have ____?

- A. Rasping
- B. **Siphoning**
- C. Shonging type
- D. Piecing and sucking type

Q.109: Gross hoper, cricket have mouth parts ____?

- A. **Biting chewing type**
- B. Piercing sucking type
- C. Chewing lapping type
- D. Biting and sponging type

Q.110: Housefly have mouth parts ____?

- A. Sponging type
- B. Rasping type
- C. **Siphoning type**
- D. Piecing sucking type

Q.111: Asymmetrical mouths parts present in ____?

- A. Aphid
- B. Housefl
- C. **Thrips**
- D. None of these

Q.112: Butter flies have antennae

- A. Capitate
- B. Geniculate
- C. **Clavate**
- D. Flabellate

Q.113: Whiteflies have eggs ____?

- A. **Elongate**
- B. Conical
- C. Stalked
- D. Oval

Q.114: The main body regions of insects are called ____?

- A. **Tagmata**
- B. Antecosta
- C. Acrotergata
- D. None of these

Q.115: The ventral selerotized region of insect body is called ____?

- A. Pleuron
- B. Sternum
- C. **Tergum**
- D. Non of above

Q.116: The lateral selertized region of insect body is called ____?

- A. **Pleuron**
- B. Sternum
- C. Tergum
- D. None of these

Q.117: The dorsal sclerotized region of insect body is called ____?

- A. **Tergum**
- B. Pleuron
- C. Sternum
- D. Non of above

Q.118: House flies have antennae

- A. **Aristate**
- B. Stylate
- C. Ensiform
- D. Capitate

Q.119: The study of functions of insect body is Insect physiology

- A. Insect ecology
- B. Insect morphology
- C. Insect physiology
- D. None of these

Q.120: Male mosquitoes have antennae while female mosquitoes have antennae____?

- A. Aristate, plumose
- B. **Plumose, pilose**
- C. Pectinate, pilose
- D. Pectinate, plumose

Q.121: Three main parts of antennae are____?

- A. **Scape pedicel, flagellum**
- B. Ring, funicle, club
- C. Scape, club, flagellum
- D. Pedicle, scape, club

Q.122: The study of form and structure of insects is called____?

- A. **Insect morphology**
- B. Insect physiology
- C. Insect Ecology
- D. Non of above

Q.123: Insect which are found every where are called____?

- A. **Cosmopolitan insects**
- B. Household insects
- C. Store grain
- D. Non of above

Q.124: A few species of ants and termites which depend on cultivated plants are

- A. **Agricultural insect**
- B. Pest
- C. Insect pest
- D. Non of above

Q.125: A free living animal that attacks and feeds on other organism is called____?

- A. **Predator**
- B. Parasite
- C. Scavengers
- D. None of these

Q.126: It is an organism which lives on or within another living organism is called____?

- A. **Parasite**
- B. Predator
- C. Parasitoid
- D. Scavengers

Q.127: Insects which are mainly active during evening or morning twilight are called____?

- A. Diurnal insects
- B. Nocturnal insects
- C. **Crepuscular insects**
- D. None of these

Q.128: Insects which are active during day light hours are called____?

- A. **Diurnal insects**
- B. Nocturnal insects
- C. Crepuscular insects
- D. None of these

Q.129: Insects which are active at night are called____?

- A. Diurnal insects
- B. **Nocturnal insects**
- C. Crepuscular insects
- D. None of these

Q.130: Aphid is example of____?

- A. Oviparous
- B. **Viviparous**
- C. Paedogenesis
- D. All of these

Q.131: Viviparous insects which produced___?

- A. Eggs
- B. **Young ones**
- C. Nymph
- D. None of these

Q.132: Example of poly phagous insect is___?

- A. **Helicoverpa armigera**
- B. Ants
- C. Green lacewing
- D. Pectinophora gossypiella

Q.133: Example of monophagous insect is

- A. Helicoverpa armigera
- B. Ants
- C. Green lacewing
- D. **Pectinophora gossypiella**

Q.134: Insects feed on one type of food are called___?

- A. **Manophagous**
- B. Polyphagous
- C. Omnivorous insect
- D. Camivorous insects

Q.135: Surffering caused in insects due to lack of food is called___?

- A. Dormancy
- B. **Starvation**
- C. Aestivation
- D. None of these

Q.136: Type of diapause which occur in winter is___?

- A. Dormancy
- B. **Hibernation**
- C. Aestivation
- D. starvation

Q.137: The type of diapause which occur in winter is___?

- A. **Hibernation**
- B. Aestivation
- C. Starvation
- D. Dormancy

Q.138: The physiological state of arrested metabolism in which development of insects is delayed irrespective of environmental factors is_____?

- A. Torpor
- B. Quiescence
- C. **Diapause**
- D. None of these

Q.139: The form of insect after complete metamorphosis is___?

- A. **Imago**
- B. Pupa
- C. Puparium
- D. Grub

Q.140: Young ones of fly is___?

- A. Imago
- B. **Maggot**
- C. Grub
- D. Puparium

Q.141: Legless larvae of coleopteran having a tiny head and a few sense organs is ____?

- A. Maggot
- B. Imago
- C. **Gub**
- D. None of these

Q.142: The young ones of exopteryotes but aquatic in habit is ____?

- A. **Naiad**
- B. Nymph
- C. Larva
- D. Adult

Q.143: The young ones of hemimetabolous insects or exopterygota which are terrestrial in habit is ____?

- A. Pupa
- B. Larva
- C. **Nymph**
- D. Naiad

Q.144: Resting stage in endopterygota is called ____?

- A. Larva
- B. Adult
- C. **Pupae**
- D. Nymph

Q.145: The young one of holometabola is ____?

- A. Nymph
- B. Naiad
- C. **Larvae**
- D. Pupa

Q.146: Insects which develop their wings externally?

- A. **Exopterygota**
- B. Endopterygota
- C. Apterygota
- D. None of these

Q.147: Insects in which the young ones pass through complex or indirect metamorphosis are said to be?

- A. Hypermetamorphosis
- B. **Holometabola**
- C. Ametabola
- D. Hemimetabola

Q.148: ____ is a practice of dining on one's own species?

- A. **Cannibalism**
- B. Hibernation
- C. Diapause
- D. None of these

Q.149: An abnormal proliferation of plant cells resulting from outside stimulus (Insect, a fungal growth, a mite) is called ____?

- A. **Gall**
- B. Boring
- C. Malformation
- D. Malnutrition

Q.150: Any organism which harms or causes damage to man directly or indirectly is called ____?

- A. Insect pest
- B. **Pest**
- C. Agriculture insect.
- D. None of these

Q.151: Insects belong to class_____?

- A. Symphyla
- B. Crustacea
- C. Pauropoda
- D. **Hexapoda**

Q.152: The study of insects is called?

- A. **Entomology**
- B. Zoology
- C. applied Entomology
- D. None of these

Entomology

(Answer Key)

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. A	6. A	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. A	19. D	20. C
21. A	22. C	23. B	24. B	25. B	26. A	27. B	28. A	29. D	30. B
31. C	32. A	33. B	34. C	35. A	36. D	37. B	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. A	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. A	46. B	47. A	48. B	49. C	50. B
51. B	52. A	53. A	54. C	55. D	56. B	57. D	58. A	59. B	60. B
61. A	62. A	63. C	64. A	65. A	66. A	67. A	68. B	69. C	70. A
71. B	72. A	73. D	74. A	75. B	76. A	77. A	78. A	79. A	80. C
81. A	82. D	83. A	84. A	85. A	86. A	87. B	88. D	89. A	90. C
91. B	92. B	93. B	94. C	95. A	96. A	97. B	98. A	99. C	100. A
101. B	102. C	103. C	104. A	105. A	106. C	107. A	108. B	109. A	110. C
111. C	112. C	113. A	114. A	115. C	116. A	117. A	118. A	119. A	120. B
121. A	122. A	123. A	124. A	125. A	126. A	127. C	128. A	129. B	130. B
131. B	132. A	133. D	134. A	135. B	136. B	137. A	138. C	139. A	140. B
141. C	142. A	143. C	144. C	145. C	146. A	147. B	148. A	149. A	150. B
151. D	152. A								