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Aptitude

Direction (1-5): Study the following table to answer the given questions

Centre wise and Postwise number of candidates

Post specialist center	Field Officer		Specialist Officer		
	Officer	Clerk	Supervisor		
Bangalore	2000	5000	50	2050	750
Delhi	15000	17000	160	11000	750
Mumbai	17000	19500	70	7000	900
Hyderabad	3500	20000	300	9000	1150
Kolkata	14900	17650	70	1300	1200
Lucknow	11360	15300	30	1500	650
Chennai	9000	11000	95	1650	500

1. IN Kolkata, number of Specialist Officers is approximately what per cent of Officers?

- (a) 8.7 (b) 9 (c) 6.5
(d) 8 (e) 6.9

2. What is the difference between total number of Officers and Clerks?

- (a) 29680 (b) 34180 (c) 32690
(d) 28680 (e) None of these

3. In Chennai, the number of Clerks is approximately how much per cent more than that of Officers ?

- (a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 20
(d) 2 (e) 13

4. Which center has 300% more number of Clerks as compared to those in Bangalore ?

- (a) Lucknow (b) Mumbai (c) Hyderabad
(d) Chennai (e) None of these

5. Which center has the highest number of candidates?

- (a) Delhi (b) Kolkata (c) Hyderabad
(d) Mumbai (e) None of these

Directions (6-10): In each of the following questions there are two equations. Solve them and give answer

- (a) If $P < Q$
(b) $P > Q$
(c) $P \leq Q$
(d) $P \geq Q$
(e) If $P = Q$ or Cannot be determined

6. I. $4P^2 - 8P + 3 = 0$ II. $2Q^2 - 13Q + 15 = 0$

7. I. $8P^2 + 6P - 5 = 0$ II. $3Q^2 - 10Q + 8 = 0$

8. I. $3P^2 - 10P + 7 = 0$ II. $15Q^2 - 22Q + 8 = 0$

9. I. $20P^2 - 17P + 3 = 0$ II. $20Q^2 - 9Q + 1 = 0$

10. I. $20P^2 + 31P + 12 = 0$ II. $21Q + 23Q + 6 = 0$

Directions (11-15): What approximate value should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following equations.

11. $(78700 \div 1748) + (3.79 \times 121.24) = ?$

- (a) 305 (b) 415 (c) 525
(d) 635 (e) 745

12. $\sqrt{6080} \div \sqrt[3]{74000} + \sqrt[4]{6560} = ?$

- (a) 30 (b) 80 (c) 130
(d) 170 (e) 210

13. $25\% \text{ of } 1078 + 182\% \text{ of } 668 = ?$

- (a) 1050 (b) 1125 (c) 1250
(d) 1325 (e) 1475

14. $\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } \frac{2}{9} \text{ of } \frac{7}{5} \text{ of } 5410 + \sqrt{40} = ?$

- (a) 1220 (b) 1350 (c) 1480

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(d) 1540 (e) 1475

15. 59.98% of $(\frac{1}{13} \times 2920 + \frac{5}{18} \times 2075) = ?$

(a) 360 (b) 480 (c) 520

(d) 660 (e) 320

Directions (16-20): What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following numbers series?

16. 12, 30, 56, 90, 132, ?

(a) 178 (b) 182 (c) 185

(d) 189 (e) 196

17. 91, 381, 871, 1561, 2451, ?

(a) 3541 (b) 3621 (c) 3681

(d) 3716 (e) 3772

18. 110, 440, 990, 1760, 2750, ?

(a) 3680 (b) 3610 (c) 37820

(d) 3840 (e) 3960

19. 5, 6, 11, 20, 33, 50, ?

(a) 64 (b) 71 (c) 78

(d) 81 (e) 84

20. 2, 7, 24, 77, 238, 723, ?

(a) 1948 (b) 1984 (c) 2010

(d) 2096 (e) 2180

21. In a coconut grove, $(x + 2)$ trees yield 60 nuts per year, x trees yield 120 nuts per year and $(x - 2)$ trees yield 180 nuts per year.

If the average yield per tree be 100, find x ?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6 (e) None of these

22. In a recent survey 40% houses contained two or more people. Of those houses containing only one person 25%

were having only a male. What is the percentage of all houses which contain exactly one female and no males ?

(a) 75 (b) 40 (c) 15

(d) Cannot be determined

(e) None of these

23. Jaydeep purchased 25 kg of rice at the rate of Rs.16.50 per kg and 35 kg of rice at the rate of Rs.24.50 per kg. He mixed the two and sold the mixture. Approximately, at what price per kg did he sell the mixture to make 25 per cent profit ?

(a) Rs.26.50 (b) Rs.27.50

(c) Rs.28.50 (d) Rs.30.00

(e) Rs.29.00

24. The sale price of an article including the sales tax is Rs.616. The rate of sales tax is 10%. If the shopkeeper has made a profit of 12%, then the cost price of the article is :

(a) 500 (b) 515 (c) 550

(d) 600 (e) None of these

25. In how many years, the sum of Rs.10000 will become Rs.10920.25 if the rate of compound interest is 4.5% per annum?

(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1

(d) 4 (e) Data inadequate

26. A contractor undertook to do a piece of work in 9 days. He employed certain number of labourers but 6 of them were absent from the very first day and the rest could finish

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the work in only 15 days. Find the number of men originally employed.

- (a) 15 (b) 6 (c) 13
(d) 9 (e) None of these

27. A man is walking at a speed of 10 km per hour. After every kilometer, he takes rest for 5 minutes. How much time will be take to cover a distance of 5 km ?

- (a) 48 min (b) 50 min (c) 45 min
(d) 55 min (e) None of these

28. The cost of carpeting a room 18m long with a carpet 75 cm wide at Rs.4.50 per metre is Rs.810.The breadth of the room is :

- (a) 7 m (b) 7.5 m (c) 8 m
(d) 8.5 m (e) None of these

Directions (29-30): Answer these questions on the basis of the information given below:

From a group of 6 men and 4 women a committee of 4 persons is to be formed

29. In how many different ways can it be done so that the committee has at least one woman ?

- (a) 210 (b) 225 (c) 195
(d) 185 (e) None of these

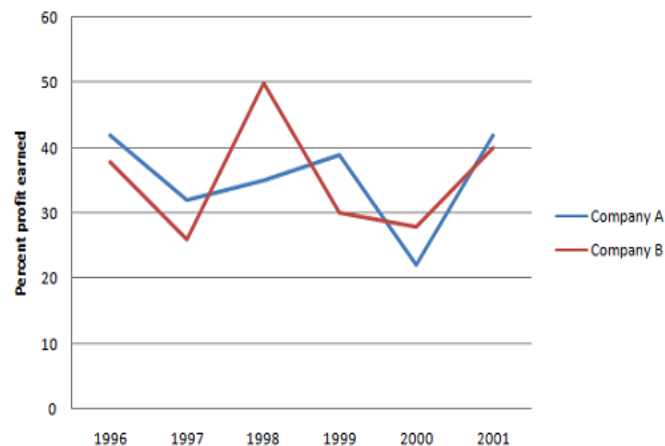
30. In how many different ways can it be done so that the committee has at least two men ?

- (a) 210 (b) 225 (c) 195
(d) 185 (e) None of these

Direction 31-35 Study the following graph to answer these questions :

Percent profit earned by two companies A & B over the years.

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100$$



31. If the income of Company A in 1998 was Rs. 1,42,500 what was its expenditure in that year?

- (a) RS. 1,05,000 (b) RS. 95,500
(c) RS. 99,500 (d) RS. 1,05,555
(e) None of these

32. Expenditure of Company B in 1999 was 90% of its expenditure in 1998. Income of Company B in 1999 was what percent of its income in 1998?

- (a) 130.5 (b) 96 2/3 (c) 121.5 (d) 99 1/3
(e) None of these

33. If the expenditure of Company A in 1997 was Rs.70 lakhs and income of Company A in 1997 was equal to its expenditure in 1998, what was the total income (in Rs.

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lakh) of the Company A in 1997 & 1998 together?

(a)175 (b) 131.25 (c)218.75 (d)Cannot be determined (e)None of these

34. Expenditure of Company B in years 1996 and 1997 were in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their incomes?

(a)10:13 (b)8:13 (c)13:14
(d)11:14 (e)None of these

35. Total expenditure of Company A & B together in 2001 was Rs. 13.5 lakhs. What was the total income of the two companies (in Rs. lakh) in that year?

(a)19.575 (b)20.25 (c)19.75
(d)Cannot be determined (e)None of these

REASONING

Directions (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight friends, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Y are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside.

P, who faces the centre, sits third to the right of V. T, who faces the centre, is not an immediate neighbour of V. Only one person sits between V and W. S sits second to right

of Q. Q faces the centre. R is not an immediate neighbour of P.

36. Who sits second to the left of Q?

(a) V (b) P (c) T
(d) Y (e) Cannot be determine

37. What is the position of T with respect to V?

(a) Fourth to the left
(b) Second to the left
(c) Third to the left
(d) Third to the right
(e) Second to the right

38. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

(a) R (b) W (c) V
(d) S (e) Y

39. Which of the following will come in place of the question mark based upon the given seating arrangement?

WP TR QW RS ?
(a) YT (b) VY (c) VQ
(d) PY (e) QV

40. Which of the following is true regarding R?

(a) R is an immediate neighbour of V
(b) R faces the centre.
(c) R sits exactly between T and S.
(d) Q sits third to left of R
(e) None of these

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Directions (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are travelling in three different vehicles. There are at least two passengers in each vehicle – I, II & III and only one of them is male. There are two engineers, two doctors and three teachers among them.

- (i) R is a lady doctor and she does not travel with the pairs of sisters, P and V
- (ii) Q, a male engineer, travels with only W, a teacher in vehicle I
- (iii) S is a male doctor
- (iv) Two persons belonging to the same profession do not travel in the same vehicle
- (v) P is not an engineer and travels in vehicle II

41. What is V's profession?

- (a) Engineer (b) Teacher
- (c) Doctor (d) Data inadequate
- (e) None of these

42. In which vehicle does R travel?

- (a) I (b) II (c) III
- (d) II or III (e) None of these

43. Which of the following represents the three teachers?

- (a) WTV (b) WTP (c) WTV or WTP
- (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

44. Which of the following is not correct?

- (a) T-Male-Teacher (b) Q-Male-Engineer

- (c) P-Female-Teacher (d) V-Female-Teacher
- (e) W-Female-Teacher

45. How many lady members are there among them?

- (a) Three (b) Four (c) Three or Four
- (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Directions (46-50): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

(A) P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a circle facing the centre

(B) S, who is second to the right of R, is not to the immediate right of V

(C) U is not between V and T.

(D) P is between R and Q.

46. Which of the following is wrong?

- (i) T is to the immediate left of R.
- (ii) Q is to the immediate left of U
- (iii) U, S and T are in a sequence, one after the other.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
- (d) Only I and II (e) All I, II and III

47. Which of the following are the two pairs of adjacent members?

- (a) VS and TR (b) SU and PQ
- (c) PR and TQ (d) VU and QR
- (e) None of these

48. What is the position of T?

- (a) To the immediate left of R
- (b) Second to the left of U
- (c) Fourth to the left of U

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- (d) Second to the left of V
(e) None of these
49. Which of the following is correct ?
(i) V is third to the left to the R
(ii) U is between Q and V
(iii) Q is to the immediate left of P
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only II and III (e) None of these
50. If Q and R interchange places so as T and V, then
(a) S is third to the right of R
(b) T is second to the left of R
(c) Q is fourth to the right of T
(d) V is third to the right of U
(e) None of these

Directions (Q.51-55): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer-

- (a) If only conclusion I follows
(b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If neither conclusion I nor II follows
(d) If only conclusion I or II follows
(e) If both conclusions I and II follows

51. Statements:

All leaders are good team workers.
All good team workers are good orators.

Conclusions:

I. Some good team workers are leaders.
II. All good orators are leaders.

52. Statements:

All terrorists are human.
All humans are bad.

Conclusions:

I. All terrorists are bad.
II. No human are bad.

53. Statements:

Some teachers are followers.
Some followers are famous.

Conclusions:

I. Some teachers are famous
II. Some followers are teachers.

54. Statements:

Some books are pens
No pen is pencil.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are pencils.
II. No book is pencil.

55. Statements:

Some dedicated souls are angels.
All social workers are angels

Conclusions:

I. Some dedicated souls are social workers
II. Some social workers are dedicated souls.

Directions (Q.56-60)

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In the following questions, the Symbols @, ©, \$, * and # are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'A * B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A © B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.

'A @ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'.

'A # B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

In each of the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I and II given below these are definitely true.

Give answer:

(a) If only conclusion I is true

(b) If only conclusion II is true

(c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

(d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

56. Statements: B\$K, K@D, D#M

Conclusions: I. B\$M, II. B@M

57. Statements: H@N, N©W, W#

Conclusions: I. H@V, II. V@N

58. Statements: J*D, Q#D, Q@M

Conclusions: I. Q©J, II. Q\$J

59. Statements: F#G, N\$G, N©T

Conclusions: I. T©F, II. N*F

60. Statements: M©R, R@K, K\$T

Conclusions: I. T©R, II. T©M

Directions 61-63: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions based on it:

(A) 'P * Q' means 'Q is mother of P'

(B) 'P + Q' means 'P is father of Q'

(C) 'P - Q' means 'P is brother of Q'

(D) 'P / Q' means 'Q is sister of P'

61. Which of the following means 'M is niece of T'?

(a) M/D+T*R (b) T-D+R/M

(c) T*D+R/M

(d) Cannot be determined

(e) None of these

62. Which of the following statements is redundant to answer the question no.61

(a) A only (b) B only

(c) Either A or B only

(d) Either C or D only

(e) All are required

63. Which of the following means 'D is grand father of R' ?

(a) S/M+D*R (b) S/D+R+M

(c) D+S*M/R (d) S-M*D+R

(e) None of these

64. Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells Pramod, "I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle", How is the speaker related to Pramod's father?

(a) Sister-in-law (b) wife

(c) Neither a nor b (d) Aunt

(e) None of these

65. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my mother. How is the woman related to that man ?

(a) Son (b) Brother (c) Cousin

(d) Nephew (e) None of these

Directions (66-70): In a certain code language meanings of some words are as follows:

(i) 'pit na sa' mean 'you are welcome'

(ii) 'na ho pa la' mean 'they are very good'

(iii) 'ka da la' mean 'who is good'

(iv) 'od ho pit la' mean 'they welcome good people'

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66. Which of the following means 'people' in that code language?

- (a) ho (b) pit (c) la
(d) od (e) Data inadequate

67. Which of the following means 'very' in that code language?

- (a) na (b) da (c) pa
(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

68. Which of the following statements is/are redundant to answer the above two questions?

- (a) None (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) or (iv)
(d) (i) or (iv) (e) None of these

69. In a certain code language NATIONALISM is written as OINTANMSAIL. How is DEPARTMENTS written in that code?

- (a) RADEPTSTMNE (b) RADPETSTMNE
(c) RADPESTMTNE (d) RADPETSTNME
(e) None of these

70. In a certain code language OUTCOME is written as OQWWEQOE. How is REFRACT written in that code ?

- (a) RTGITCET (b) RTGTICET
(c) RTGITECT (d) RTGICTET
(e) None of these

ENGLISH

Directions (Q. 71-80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The option in India will soon apply not only to the bags that hold the groceries, but also to the cash used to purchase them. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is preparing to circulate 1 billion plastic notes of 10 rupees (6 fils) in five cities to test their practicability. The purpose of the new notes was to increase the lifespan of the currency and combat counterfeiting. The five cities - Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhubhaneshwar and Shimla - have been chosen for their

geographic disparity and to test the effect of their varying climates on the notes. No date has been announced for the start of the trials. Plastic currency notes - or polymer banknotes, as they are also called - were first issued in Australia in 1988 and have since been adopted in Singapore, Brazil, Mexico and Nigeria, among other countries. Only a handful of nations have switched over entirely to polymer currency. They include Canada, New Zealand, Brunei and Vietnam.

There have been no estimates in India of the cost of printing banknotes on paper versus plastic. But central banks in Canada and New Zealand have said that plastic notes cost twice as much to produce. However, polymer notes have an average lifespan of five years, compared with one year for paper notes. "You can tear paper with your fingers. You can't do that with polymer notes," Mr Jhunjhunwalla said. "It isn't easy to write on polymer notes or crease them. Paper is affected in climate that is too cold or too warm or too rainy." For the RBI, the durability of plastic cuts the expense of printing replacements for soiled paper notes and disposing of those taken out of circulation. According to the RBI's annual report for the year from 2009 to 2010, 13 billion banknotes - nearly a quarter of all the notes in circulation - had to be destroyed. Until the mid-1990s, retracted banknotes were burnt. Today, as in many other countries, soiled paper notes are shredded. The RBI has tried to recycle shredded notes into novelty paperweights, bricks or cardboard. But Mr Gandhi said they discovered the paper was so finely shredded that they could not even give it away. The

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shredded notes now make their way to landfills and land reclamations.

71. What's the main reason to introduce plastic currency by the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) To improve security features to defeat the efforts of counterfeiters
- (b) For improving the life of bank notes.
- (c) Plastic notes are stain proof and don't tear easily
- (d) Other countries i.e. Australia and Singapore have also launched plastic notes.
- (e) None of these

72. Why only five selected cities are chosen for trial of plastic currency ?

- (a) Due to varied geographical locations and climatic conditions
- (b) These cities have major complain of counterfeiting.
- (c) Security and intelligence agencies are working only in these cities to thwart the illegal activities related to fake Indian currency notes
- (d) all of the above
- (e) None of these

73. According to the passage, which of the following can be said about the plastic currency?

- (a) Such notes incorporate many security features not available to paper banknotes.
- (b) Plastic currency is made from a polymer.
- (c) It is last significantly longer than paper notes.
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of these

74. Which of the following is/are true about the impact of plastic currency on Indian economy ?

- (a) It will drive economic growth.

- (b) It will increase purchasing power and need to carry hard cash.

- (c) Banks will charge for this.

- (d) Economic cycle consumption greater income decline in inventory increased production.

- (e) None of these

75. Which of the following statement would weaken the arguments for issuing plastic currency in India ?

- (a) The cost of the notes is going to be significantly higher; because once printed these notes will last long.

- (b) Counting them might be bit of a task.

- (c) The authorities might also have to bear the cost of replacing the ATMs or vending machines and other automatic

- (d) payment devices that issue money.

- (e) None of these

Directions (76 – 78) : Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-

76. Counterfeiting

- (a) Duplication
- (b) Original
- (c) Reproduction
- (d) Facsimile
- (e) Likewise

77. Combat

- (a) Harmony
- (b) Engagement
- (c) Struggle
- (d) Fight
- (e) Skirmish

78. Disparity

- (a) Divergence
- (b) Imbalance
- (c) Discrepancy
- (d) Similarity
- (e) Imparity

Directions (79–80): Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-

79. Retracted

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- (a) Cancelled (b) Mended
(c) Sanctioned (d) Forged
(e) Emphasized

80. Novelty

- (a) Standard (b) Regular
(c) Weird (d) Horrific (e) Newness

Directions (Q. 81-85): Rearrange the following sentences in proper sequence so as to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them.

(A) The individual owes allegiance and obedience to the state.

(B) It is its organ for the present action, the custodian of its tradition.

(C) For, the nation is not only a fellowship of the contemporaries.

(D) The state exists for the citizens, not the citizens for the state.

(E) But is a partnership of present with past and future.

(F) It is also the trustee for its future.

(G) This is mainly because it is the representative and effective organ of the largest and most inclusive community, to which it belongs.

81. Which is the fourth sentence after rearrangement?

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

82. Which is the sixth sentence after rearrangement?

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

83. Which is the first sentence after rearrangement?

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

84. Which is the seventh sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A (b) B (c) F (d) D (e) E

85. Which is the second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A (b) B (c) G (d) D (e) E

Directions (Q. 86-90): Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

86. We are happy that (a)/ our prime minister (b)/ with the members (c)/ of his cabinet are to present at the function (d)/ No error (e)

87. The team leaders encourages (a)/ the participants who have (b)/ difficulty in performing (c)/ the assigned task. (d)/ No error (e)

88. Neither the size nor the colour (a)/ of clothes which (b)/ I purchased for him (c)/ yesterday were right (d)/ No error(e)

89. I heard to my surprise (a)/ that the present (b)/ I send him was not (c)/ to his taste.(d)/No error(e)

90. Let us refer (a)/ this matter to the principal.(b)/ We shall abide (c)/ with his decision. (d) No error (e)

Directions (91-95): In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases (a) (b), (c) and (d). Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required (e) mark as the answer.

91. It is **reliable to learn** that there is not substantial evidence to prove his innocence

- (a) is reliably learnt
(b) reliably to learn
(c) was reliable to learn
(d) has been reliable learning
(e) No correction required

92. He has now **succeeded in overwhelming** the grief.

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(a) successful in overwhelming
(b) successful to overwhelm
(c) succeeded to overwhelm
(d) succeeded in overcoming
(e) No correction required
93. Despite their best efforts, they could not convince the members **by changing their** decision

(a) and changed their (b) to change their
(c) with changing their (d) in changing his
(e) No correction required

94. The novel ideas suggested by the employee **were appreciated** by the management

(a) have appreciated by
(b) have been appreciated for
(c) were appreciative of
(d) had appreciated by
(e) No correction required

95. The two brothers were **so much similar in** appearance that nobody believed that they were twins

(a) very much similar in
(b) so much similar at
(c) so different in
(d) so different from
(e) No correction required

Directions (Q. 96-100): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

In the past, it was thought learning knowledge took place in school and for some also in further education. Then, it was a

matter of **96** practical skills at work at the beginning of a career, and with a bit of luck, that **97** it. Now, things have changed. Global competition is **98** the shelf life of products and the knowledge and skills that **99** behind them. The pace of change can be **100**

96. (a) fostering (b) projecting
(c) acquiring (d) manipulating
(e) culminating

97. (a) for (b) was (c) from
(d) with (e) may

98. (a) replacing (b) retailing
(c) rotating (d) re-regulating
(e) reducing

99. (a) lie (b) profess (c) exhibit
(d) manifest (e) express

100. (a) analytical (b) absorbing
(c) interesting (d) frightening
(e) valuable

Answers

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

R.A.C.E

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91. (A) 92. (E) 93. (B) 94. (E) 95. (C) 96.
(C) 97. (B) 98. (E) 99. (A) 100. (D)



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