ADMISSION TEST–2011

Date of Exam. : **1st May 2011 (Sunday)**	Centre's Name : _____
Duration : **90 Minutes**	Admit Card No. : _____
Max. Marks : **150**	OMR Sheet No. : _____
	Answer Sheet No. : _____

Question Booklet Sl. No.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. *No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.*
2. There are **150** multiple choice objective type questions. Answer **ALL** the questions.
3. Each question carries **ONE** mark. ***Total marks are 150.***
4. There is no negative marking.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with the **HB Pencil** in the Answer Sheet.

   Example : For the question, "where is the Taj Mahal located?", the correct answer is (b).

   The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

   (a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

   Right Method

   (a) ● (c) (d)

   Wrong Methods

   (a) ⊗ (c) (d) (a) ✓ (c) (d) (a) ● (c) (d)
6. Answering the questions by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
8. The candidate shall not write any thing on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
9. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with the OMR Answer Sheet, to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the test centre.

BREAK-UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks
A	English	35
B	General Knowledge	35
C	Legal Aptitude	35
D	Logical Reasoning	35
E	Mathematics	10
Total		150

SECTION–A : ENGLISH

Read the passage and answer the questions following it. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the questions.

Roger Rosenblatt's book 'Black Fiction', manages to alter the approach taken in many previous studies by making an attempt to apply literary rather than socio-political criteria to its subject. Rosenblatt points out that criticism of Black writing has very often served as a pretext for an expounding on Black history. The recent work of Addison Gayle's passes a judgement on the value of Black fiction by clear political standards, rating each work according to the ideas of Black identity, which it propounds.

Though fiction results from political circumstances, its author reacts not in ideological ways to those circumstances, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Affinities and connections are revealed in the works of Black fiction in Rosenblatt's literary analysis; these affinities and connections have been overlooked and ignored by solely political studies.

The writing of acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presumes giving satisfactory answers to quite a few questions. The most important of all, is there a sufficient reason, apart from the racial identity of the authors, for the grouping together of Black authors? Secondly, what is the distinction of Black fiction from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? In the work Rosenblatt demonstrates that Black fiction is a distinct body of writing, which has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. He highlights recurring concerns and designs, which are independent of chronology in Black fiction written over the past eighty years. These concerns and designs are thematic, and they come form the central fact of the predominant white culture, where the Black characters in the novel are situated irrespective of whether they attempt to conform to that culture or they rebel against it.

Rosenblatt's work does leave certain aesthetic questions open. His thematic analysis allows considerable objectivity; he even clearly states that he does not intend to judge the merit of the various works yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For example, certain novels have an appearance of structural diffusion. Is this a defeat, or are the authors working out of, or attempting to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? Apart from this, the style of certain Black novels, like Jean Toomer's Cane, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expressions?

Irrespective of such omissions, what Rosenblatt talks about in his work makes for an astute and worthwhile study. His book very effectively surveys a variety of novels, highlighting certain fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man. Black Fiction is tightly constructed, and levelheaded and penetrating criticism is exemplified in its forthright and lucid style.

Answer the following questions indicating your response for each question :

1. **The author of the passage raises an objection to criticism of Black fiction like that by Addison Gayle as it**
   (a) Highlights only the purely literary aspect of such works
   (b) Misconceive the ideological content of such fiction
   (c) Miscalculate the notions of Black identity presented in such fiction
   (d) Replaces political for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction

2. **The primary concern of the author in the above passage is**
   (a) Reviewing the validity of a work of criticism
   (b) Comparing various critical approaches to a subject
   (c) Talking of the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
   (d) Recapitulation of the major points in a work of criticism

3. **The author is of the opinion that Black Fiction would have been improved had Rosenblatt**
   (a) Undertaken a more careful evaluation of the ideological and historical aspects of Black Fiction
   (b) Been more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
   (c) Attempted a more detailed exploration of the recurring themes in Black fiction throughout its history
   (d) Calculated the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzed thematically

4. **Rosenblatt's discussion of Black Fiction is**
   (a) Pedantic and contentious (b) Critical but admiring
   (c) Ironic and Deprecating (d) Argumentative but unfocused

5. **According to the given passage the author would be LEAST likely to approve of which among the following ?**
   (a) Analyzing the influence of political events on the personal ideology of Black writers
   (b) Attempting a critical study which applies sociopolitical criteria to the autobiographies of Black authors
   (c) A literary study of Black poetry that appraises the merits of poems according to the political acceptability of their themes
   (d) Studying the growth of a distinct Black literary tradition within the context of Black history

6. **From the following options, which does the author not make use of while discussing Black Fiction?**
   (a) Rhetorical questions (b) Specific examples
   (c) Comparison and contrast (d) Definition of terms

Each of the following sentences contain four parts, marked a, b, c, and d. One of these parts is incorrect. Indicate the letter of the incorrect part.

7. The baby showed a noticeable / distaste for / these kind / of prepared baby food.
   a b c d

8. They cannot go camping right now / because / they are taking care of / a three-weeks-old baby
   a b c d

9. If it / will rain / this afternoon, we will have / to cancel the picnic.
   a b c d

10. Are / you familiar of / the latest / scientific developments in the field?
    a b c d

Direction : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error

11. Men are apt to / pick up holes / in the views of those whom they do not lie. / No error
    a b c d

12. The myth that some races / are naturally superior than others / has now been fully demolished /
    a b c
    No error
    d

13. The steep rise in the price of petroleum products / have affected / the economic development of
    a b c
    the developing nations. / No error
    d

14. Kiran as well as Kamal / are leaving / for Mumbai. / No error
    a b c d

15. Much water / has flown / under the bridge since then. / No error
    a b c d

16. Everyone of the men present here / has given a day's pay / as their contribution to the fund.
    a b c
    / No error
    d

17. Found guilty / on murder / the accused was sentenced to death. / No error
    a b c d

Complete the sentences with suitable words indicating your option for each question

18. I saw _____ movie last night
    (a) the (b) a
    (c) an (d) one

19. The RBI in consultation with Government of India has _____ working group to suggest measures for revival of weak public sector banks.

(a) appointed (b) constituted
(c) developed (d) none of these

20. He stepped out and began to walk _____

(a) behind (b) around
(c) besides (d) none of these

21. The lady received quick promotions when they saw how _____ she was.

(a) lethargic (b) hostile
(c) correct (d) hard working

22. The shower in the bathroom needs mending as it has started _____

(a) trickling (b) soaking
(c) dripping (d) overflowing

23. The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____

(a) petulantly (b) despicably
(c) plaintively (d) deftly

24. The very nature of society is inimical _____ freedom.

(a) of (b) to
(c) with (d) on

25. Wilbur Wright flew his airplane _____ France in 1909.

(a) On (b) Upon
(c) Until (d) Over

Direction (Q. Nos. 26-35) : Fill in the blanks.

If you look very closely at a newspaper photograph you will see that the grey areas are made up of black dots of various sizes. The lighter the shades of grey, the smaller the dots. In .....(26)..... area the dots are larger. The process by which this .....(27)..... is achieved is called half-tone screening. First of all a negative .....(28).....is made of the picture. That is, the light and dark areas are .....(29)..... so that white becomes .....(30)..... and black becomes white. This picture is projected .....(31)..... a special screen. The screen is made of glass and has lines .....(32)..... on it both vertically and horizontally. So the screen is divided up .....(33)..... tiny squares rather like graph paper. When the light .....(34)..... the negative is shone through this .....(35)..... it is broken up into dots. This light lands on a metal plate that is coated with chemicals.

26. (a) smaller (b) darker
(c) lighter (d) small

27. (a) effect (b) colour
(c) tone (d) affect

28. (a) photograph (b) print
(c) copy (d) paint

29. (a) reversed (b) removed
(c) coloured (d) darkened

30. (a) dark (b) dotted
(c) black (d) white

31. (a) into (b) above
(c) through (d) on

32. (a) ruled (b) cut
(c) reflected (d) deflected

33. (a) from (b) into
(c) like (d) in

34. (a) from (b) of
(c) on (d) at

35. (a) graph paper (b) framework
(c) screen (d) paper

SECTION – B : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

36. The world's largest nuclear power station is
(a) Chernobyl (b) Kashiwazki-Kariwa
(c) Fukushima-Daiichi (d) Kalpakkam

37. The First International Women's Day was celebrated on
(a) 17.3.1911 (b) 8.3.1911
(c) 18.3.1911 (d) 9.3.1911

38. The nature and extent of nuclear accident in power plants is indicated as International Nuclear and Radiological Event (INRE) and quantified in terms of the highest as
(a) Level 10 Accident (b) Level 12 Accident
(c) Level 7 Accident (d) Level 6 Accident

39. The Minority Affairs Minister of Pakistan who was assassinated in March 2011
(a) Salman Taseer (b) Nawaaz Panital
(c) Shahbaz Batti (d) None

40. The present Central Chief Informational Commissioner is
(a) Wajhat Habibullah (b) Satyananda Mishra
(c) M. L. Sharma (d) Sushma Singh

41. The country that gets highest percentage of electricity from nuclear power stations is
(a) U.S.A. (b) Japan (c) China (d) France

42. The present Chief Election Commissioner of India is
(a) S. Y. Quraishi (b) H. S. Brahma (c) V. S. Sampath (d) Navin Chawla

43. Which of the following Chief Justices of India also became the Vice President of India?
(a) Patanjali Sastri (b) Hidayatullah
(c) Sikri (d) None

44. India's Foreign Exchange Reserve has become the _____ largest in the world.
(a) Eighth (b) Twelfth (c) Fourth (d) Eleventh

45. The first ever woman Secretary-General of SAARC, Ms. Fathimath Dhiyana Saeed is from
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) India (d) Maldives

46. Air-conditioning was invented by
(a) Carrier (b) Voltas (c) A. Volta (d) Sinclair

47. Motor Cycle was invented by
(a) Davidson (b) G. Daimler (c) Benz (d) MacMillan

48. Which of the following has the largest territory?
(a) U.S.A. (b) Brazil (c) Canada (d) China

49. The country that recently joined the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation was
(a) Myanmar (b) Iran (c) Iraq (d) Afghanistan

50. According to the survey conducted in India during 2001-2003, the highest percentage of deaths were due to
(a) Cancer (b) Heart diseases
(c) Asthama (d) HIV-AIDS

51. The 123 Agreement was entered into between
(a) Canada and India (b) France and India
(c) USA and India (d) China and India

52. The largest state in India in terms of territory is
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharastra (d) Rajasthan

53. The first judged who was sought to be impeached under the Constitution was
(a) Justice V. Ramaswami (b) Justice Dinakaran
(c) Justice Sen (d) None

54. The state having the maximum number of seats in Rajya Sabha is
(a) Maharastra (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

55. Rajya Sabha members are elected for a period of
(a) 5 years (b) 4 years (c) 2 years (d) 6 years

56. The Supreme Court recently declared the appointment *non-est* of
(a) Navin Chawla (b) S. C. Mishra
(c) P. J. Thomas (d) Both (b) and (c)

57. The maximum number of nominated members to Lok Sabha is
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) No one can be nominated

58. The special reservation of 4% in favour of Muslims was struck down as unconstitutional by
(a) High Court of Madras (b) High Court of Andhra Pradesh
(c) High Court of Delhi (d) High Court of Kerala

59. The Year Book of Industrial Statistics 2010 released by the UN Industrial Development Organization ranks India among
(a) Top 12 countries (b) Top 15 countries
(c) Top 4 countries (d) Top 10 countries

60. The European Union member states decided to temporarily withdraw the preferential tariff benefits from August 2010 on the ground that there are significant shortcomings in the implementation of three UN Human Rights Conventions in
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Nepal

61. The Eleventh South Asian Games was held in
(a) Kathmandu, Nepal (b) Hyderabad, India
(c) Dhaka, Bangladesh (d) Colombo, Sri Lanka

62. Dr. Jean Mayer Award for Global Citizenship by the Tufts University, USA, was awarded in 2010 to
(a) Justice Verma (b) Narayana Murthy
(c) M. C. Mehta (d) Sanjoy Hazarika

63. The constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly was
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) B.N. Rau
(c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) Kamat

64. Census takes place in India
(a) every 20 years (b) every 10 years
(c) every 15 years (d) every 5 years

65. INTERPOL, a 147-nation Police Commission, has its Headquarters at
(a) Paris (b) Lyons
(c) London (d) Frankfurt

66. Red Cross is an international society for relief of suffering in the time of war or disaster which has headquarters at Geneva was founded in 1863 on the advocacy of
(a) Herbert Spencer (b) J. H. Dunant
(c) W. H. Morgan (d) C. A. Barnord

67. The Maastrich Treaty is for
(a) Nuclear weapons free world (b) Chemical weapons free world
(c) Biological weapons free world (d) Common European Union

68. Who among the following was the Chairman of Sixth Pay Commission?
(a) Justice Rathnaval Pandian (b) Justice Venkatachalliah
(c) Justice A. K. Majumdar (d) Justice B. N. Srikrishna

69. Kyoto Protocol which was replaced by Cancun in December 2010 relates to
(a) Climate (b) Water
(c) Air (d) Soil

70. Which of the following mountains has oldest rocks in India?
(a) Aravallis (b) Himalayas
(c) Siwaliks (d) None

SECTION – C : LEGAL APTITUDE

71. Principle : A master shall be responsible for the wrongful acts of his servants in the course of his employment.

Facts : The Syndicate Bank was running a small savings scheme under which its authorised agents would go round and collect small savings from several people on daily basis. These agents would get commission, on the deposits so collected. Ananth was one such agent, collecting deposits from factory workers engaged on daily wages. Though he regularly carried on his business for sometime, slowly he started appropriating deposits for his personal use and one day he just disappeared. One Fatima, who had been handing over her savings to him found that nearly for a month before his disappearance, he was not depositing her savings at all. The Bank, when approached, took the stand that Ananth was not its regular and paid employee and therefore, it was not responsible for his misconduct. She files a suit against the Bank

(a) The Bank is not liable, since Ananth was not its salaried employee

(b) The Bank is liable, since Ananth was projected as its employee

(c) The Bank is not liable, since it did not know about misappropriation by Ananth

(d) None of the above

72. Principle : When the parties to an agreement agree on the same thing in the same sense, there arises legally binding obligations between them.

Facts: Zaverilal's antique shop was a well-known shop of the locality. Tara devi, a socialite of the locality, went to the shop and she was attracted by an earthern jar on display. Zaverilal explained to her that the jar belonged to Hoysala period; and despite its earthern composition, it was very strong and almost unbreakable. Taradevi replied to him that she was so captivated by the jar that it was immaterial to her as to which period it belonged. She bought the jar and came home. ?She placed the jar in a prominent place in her drawing room. One of her friends, an art critique, who happened to visit her, told her that the jar was not at all an Antique, but Taradevi did not bother about it. One day, it accidentally fell down and broke into pieces. Tara devi took up the matter with Zaverial that his both statements were wrong and therefore, he should pay damages to her

(a) Zaverilal must compensate her, since his both the statements concerning jar were wrong

(b) Zaverilal need not compensate, since, Taradevi was not concerned with its antique value at all

(c) Zaverilal must compensate, because he carelessly made the statements

(d) None of the above

73. Principle: Interfering with another's goods in such a way as to deny the latter's title to the goods amounts to conversion and it is a civil wrong.

Facts: Ram went to the bicycle stand a park his bicycle and he found the stand fully occupied. Ram removed a few bicycles in order to rearrange the stand and make some space for his bicycle. He parked his bicycle properly and put back all the bicycles except the one belonging to shyam. It was rather negligent on the part of Ram and he was in fact in a hurry to get into his office. Somebody came on the way and took away Shyam's cycle. The watchman of the stand did not take care of it assuming that the cycle was not parked inside the stand. Shyam filed a suit against Ram for conversion

(a) Shyam would succeed because Ram's act led to the stealing of his bicycle
(b) Shyam would not succeed, because Ram did not take away the bicycle himself
(c) Ram would not be responsible for the negligence of the watchman
(d) None of the above

74. Principle: Damages are payable for breach of contract and the purpose of damages is to compensate him for the loss suffered and not to improve his position more than what it would have been in the contract had been duly performed.

Fact: A wanted to buy a house and he contracted with a surveyor S to inspect a particular house and value it for him. S surveyed the house and valued it for Rs. 10 Lakhs. S, however, failed to notice the defective plumbing system in the house and had he taken note of it, the house would have been worth only Rs, 8 Lakhs. A followed S's advice and bought the house for Rs. 8 lakhs and thereafter spent Rs. 4 lakhs for repairing the plumbing system. He filed a suit against S claiming Rs. 4 lakhs as damages.

(a) A should get 4 lakhs, because that was the amount that he had to spend finally to make the house wouth living
(b) A should get Rs. 2 lakhs, since he paid additional Rs. 2 lakhs on account of S's negligence
(c) A should get Rs. 4 lakhs, since that loss was attributable to S's negligence
(d) None of the above

75. Principle : A right of action cannot arise out of an illegal activity.

Facts: A and B were thieves engaged in stealing cars and other vehicles. Once they stole a car; and while driving off, they had to cross a city. They engaged a driver to drive them through the city, since they did not know the route inside. The indicator lamp of the car was not working and the thieves had not realised this and therefore, had not told about it to the driver. While driving, through the city, the car was hit by another vehicle because of the faulty indicator. In the accident, the driver was injured and he filed a suit against A and B

(a) The driver would lose, because he was driving a stolen car
(b) The driver would win, because he was not a party to the stealing
(c) The driver would win, because he did not know anything about the stealing
(d) None of the above

76. Principle: Law does not take notice of trifles.
Facts: A prosposes to his neighbour B that they both should go together for a morning walk. B agrees to the proposal and it is decided that both of them would meet at a particular point at 6 AM from where they would set off for the morning walk. Inspite of the agreement, B does not turn up. A waits for him at 6 AM every day for a continuous period of seven days. Thereafter he files a suit against B claiming damages for the agony and mental torture suffered by him. Decide.

(a) B is guilty of breach of contract and is liable to pay damages
(b) There is no intention of enter into legal relations
(c) The matter is too small and the court will refuse to go into it
(d) None of the above

77. Principle: Limitation bars the remedy, not the right.
Facts : After the expiry of the period of limitation of three years, debtor Rohan makes a part payment of debt to creditor Sohan. Sohan then files a suit against Rohan for recovery of the debt after two years from the date of part payment . Decide.

(a) The part payment extends the period of limitation
(b) The suit is time barred as part payment is made after the expiry of period of limitation
(c) Fresh period of limitation begins from the date of part payment
(d) None of the above

78. Principle: Ignorance of law is no excuse.
Facts : A fails to file his income tax returns for ten years, They Income tax department issued to him notice to show cause why proceedings should not be initiated against him for the recovery of the income tax due from him with interest and penalty. Advise.

(a) He may take the plea that his advocate had advised him not to file the return as his income was not taxable.
(b) He may request the department to waive the interest and penalty
(c) A must pay the tax due as ingnorance of law cannot be ground of defence
(d) None of the above

79. Principle: Nobody shall make use of his property in such a way as to cause damage to others. Any such use constitutes private nuisance, a wrongful act under Law of Torts.
Facts: Vasan was owing a house, adjacent to a cluster of houses, owned by Varadan. Varadan was leasing out these houses whereas Vasan was living in his house. When Vasan was transferred to another palace, he leased out his house to a person suffering from AIDS. Fearing the spread of AIDS, the tenants moved out of Varadan's houses. Varadan requested Vasan to evict AIDS patient and he offered to fix a suitable tenant for Vasan's house, if the AIDS patient is evicted . But Vasan refused by arguing that AIDS would not spread as feared by Varadan's tenants. Varadan filed a suit against Vasan.

(a) Varadan will win, because Vasan knowingly caused him financial damage
(b) Varadan will not win, because Vasan could lease his house to whomever he wanted
(c) Varadan will not win, because Vasan should not be held responsible for public mis-perception
(d) None of the above

80. Principle: One has to compensate another for the injury caused due to his wrongful act. The liability to compensate is reduced to the extent the latter has contributed to the injury through his own negligence. This is the underlying principle of contributory negligence.

Facts : Veerappa owns a farm at a distance of half a furlong from the railway track. He stored in his land the stacks of dried up straw after the cultivation as is normal in farming. One day when the train was passing through the track, the driver was negligently operating the locomotive by allowing it to emit large quantities of spark. The high wind, normal in open fields, carried the sparks to the stacks stored by Veerappa and the stacks caught fire thereby causing extensive damage. Veerappa filed a suit against the Railways claiming damages. The Railways while acknowledging liability alleged contributory negligence on the part of veerappa.

(a) Veerappa was not liable since his use of land was lawful

(b) Veerappa's farm being at reasonable distance from the railway track, he cannot be held responsible for the high winds

(c) Veerappa should have anticipated the possibility and hence he is liable for contributory negligence

(d) none of the above

81. Principle : A person is entitled to protect his property by using lawful means.

Facts, : Ramlal is growing valuable vegetables and fruits in his farm and he has fenced the farm to prevent the cattle from entering into it. In addition he has kept a ferocious dog to chase away intruding urching and cattles. Some children were playing in a nearby playground and the ball slipped into the farm. A boy running after the ball came near the fence and shouted for the ball. But when there was no response, he managed to creep into the farm to get the ball. The dog which was surreptitiously waiting attacked the boy and badly mauled him. The boy's parents filed a suit against Ramlal.

(a) Ramalal is not liable, since the fence and the dog are lawful means of protecting the property

(b) Ramlal is not liable for the boy trespassing and getting badly injured in that process

(c) Ramlal is liable, since an ordinary barking dog would have sufficed for the purpose

(d) None of the above

82. Principle: A person who commites an unlawful act towards another which can be imputed to him, must repair the damage which the other person suffers as a consequence thereof.

Facts : Mr. Rajender Singh was riding his scooter on the right side of the road which is illegal as per the Traffic Rules. Mr. Rajesh Chawla was driving his car in the opposite direction. The two vehicles collided and resulted in loss of Rs. 50,000/ to Mr. Rajender Singh. This includes his medical expenses and damage to the scooter. In this accident there is no fault on the part of Mr. Rajesh Chawla.

(a) Mr. Rajendra Singh will not get any amount as damages

(b) Mr. Rajendra Singh will get full compensation

(c) Mr. Rajendra Singh will get part of compensation

(d) None of the above

83. Principle : When there is breach of contract, the resulting damages will have to be paid by the party breaching the contract to the aggrieved party. However, the parties are free to agree as to damages payable in advance in case there is breach of contract.

Facts: Mr. Ramesh entered into a contract with Mr. Ramakrishna for selling his green Alto Car for Rs. 3 lakhs. Mr. Ramakrishana was to pay Rs.3 lakhs on or before 25th April 2005 and take possession of the car. The party failing to honour the contract has to pay Rs. 40,000/ as damages to the other party. Mr. Ramakrishna has not performed his part of the contract. Mr. Ramesh is claiming Rs. 40,000/.

(a) Mr. Ramesh can sell the car in the second hand market and if he suffers any loss, then only he can claim that amount from Mr. Ramakrishna

(b) Mr. Ramakrishna is liable to pay the agreed damages

(c) Mr. Ramesh has to prove that he has suffered Rs, 40,000/ as damages to get it

(d) None of the above

84. Principle : Every person has a right of self defence, if his life is under imminent threat.

Facts : Mr. Prashanth threatens Mr. Krishna that he will kill Mr. Krihsna. After saying so, Mr. Prashanth goes to his house saying that he would get his axe

(a) Mr. krishna will have to run away

(b) Mr. Krishna will have to go to the Police Station and file of a complaint

(c) Mr. Krishana cannot exercise the right of self defence

(d) None of the above

85. Principle : Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanager human life or the personal safety of others is said to have committed an offence.

Facts : Mr. Manageskar owns a Yamaha motorcycle which has very good pick up and speed. He is studying in the IV semester of Mechaincal Engineering degree course. One day it was getting late for the college as he woke up late in the morning. He got ready and was rushing to the college so that he would not miss the class. He was riding the motor cycle at a speed of 140 km per hour in Bangalore city which was crowded. He was very good in riding the motorcycle. People who were using the road got annoyed/scared with the way Mr. Manageskar was riding the motorcycle.

(a) Mr. Mangeskar has committed an act of rash and negligent driving

(b) Mr. Mangeskar is very good in driving, so there is no need for others to be panicky about his driving

(c) Mr. Mangeskar is very studious student and he does not want to miss any class in the College

(d) None of the above

86. Principle : When two or more persons agree to do an illegal act, it is criminal conspiracy punishable with imprisonment.

Facts : Mr. Bharath is a student of B.E. in Computer Science. He loves his computer very much. He considers his computer as his close friend and companion. On 1.4.2006, while interacting with his computer, he hacked into the Bank account of Mr. Javed and was successful in withdrawing money from Mr. Javed's bank account. He did it to please his girl friend.

(a) Mr. Bharath has committed an offence
(b) Mr. Bharath has committed a cyber crime
(c) Mr. Bharath has not committed the offence of criminal conspiracy
(d) None of the above

87. Principle : Contractual liability is completely irrelevant to the existence of liability in tort (civil wrong).

Facts : X purchased a bottle of ginger-beer from a retailer. As she consumed more than 3/4 of the contents of the bottle, she found a decomposed remains of a snail in the bottle. After seeing the remains of a snail, she fell sick on the thought of what she consumed. She sued the manufacturer of the beer for negligence, though there is no contractual duty on the part of the manufacturer.

(a) X cannot sue the manufacturer for negligence in the absence of a contract
(b) X cannot sue the retailer
(c) X can sue the manufacturer as he had a duty to take care to see that bottles did not contain any other substance than the beer and hence liable to have broken that duty
(d) None of the above

88. Principle : The standard to determine whether a person has been guilty of negligence is the standard of care which, in the given circumstances, a reasonable man could have foreseen.

Facts : The Agricultural University constructed 200 houses for its employees in its premises. Two huge bore wells were sunk and motors were installed. They did not cover the pump rooms properly. A child, 6 years old, from one of the quarters was playing near the pump house. On hearing the noise of the pump, she was curious to see the motor. She touched the motor that was not covered properly and three of her fingers were cut.

(a) The parents of the child cannot sue the University on any grounds
(b) Inspite of the child's act, her parents can successfully sue the University for damages
(c) The University can be made liable only to the extent of the cost of treatment as the child also contributed to the incident
(d) None of the above

89. Principle: A person is liable for all the injurious consequences of his careless act.

Facts : Ram, a snake charmer, was exhibiting his talents to a group of people. One of the snakes escaped and bit a child who had to be hospitalised for two days for treatment.

(a) Ram is liable to compensate the child's family for his careless act
(b) Ram is not liable to anything as such things keep happening
(c) Ram is not in a position to compensate as he is poor
(d) None of the above

90. Principle : A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Facts : A agrees to pay B a sum of Rs. 1 lakh if B marries C within a period of six months. B marries C during the seventh month as the marriage hall was available only during that month. B claims Rs. 1 lakh from A.

(a) B can successfully claim Rs. 1 lakh from A

(b) B cannot claim Rs. 1 lakh from A as B married C after the duration set in the contract

(c) B can claim Rs. 1 lakh as well as special damages from A for having married C

(d) None of the above.

91. Principle : Right to carry on any occupation, trade or business is a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution. The State is under an obligation under the Directive Principles of State Policy to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines, and towards that goal, take steps to prohibit cow slaughter.

Facts : The State of X passed a legislation totally prohibiting cow slaughter. A, a butcher, trading in meat of all animals including cows, challenged this legislation as violating the fundamental right to carry on his business.

(a) The state of X cannot make a law taking away any fundamental right. Such law is null and void

(b) The State can prohibit cow slaughter to organize animal husbandry in scientific lines

(c) The right to carry on any occupation, trade or business is subject to reasonable restrictions. Banning cow-slaughter is such a restriction to better animal husbandry production and it is within the power of State

(d) None of the above

92. Principle: The Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and expects the citizen to respect national anthem as a fundamental duty.

Facts : According to the religions tenets of a particular sect, singing the praise of any entity other than God is forbidden. The child, belonging to that sect, refuses to sing national anthem in the course of school assembly, in which every child must compulsorily participate. When the disciplinary action was instituted against the child, the parents challenged the school's order of singing the national anthem.

(a) The School can take disciplinary action against the child as it is the fundamental duty to respect national anthem

(b) The fundamental right to freedom of religion cannot be abridged by a fundamental duty imposed by the State

(c) The girl is free to follow the religion of her choice and follow its rules. It cannot be said to be disrespect on the part of the girl if she refuse to sing national anthem

(d) None of the above

93. Principle : All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
Facts : X, a famous writer and Novelist criticized another movelist, B stating that : "the novel of B is foolish, he is a weakman, his Novel is indecent, his mind is impure, he is not of a good character, he should write decent and good Novel". Can X be sued for defamation?
(a) He is not liable because he has just expressed his personal views
(b) He is liable to be sued for defamation if his statement, was not true or said in *mala fide* intention
(c) He cannot be liable because he has fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression
(d) He cannot be sued, because both are writer and novelists and both can criticize each other.

94. Principle : A citizen is expected to take reasonable duty of care while driving on the road and not to cause injuries to any person. **(common for Q. 94,95 & 96)**
Facts : X, the Owver of a car, asked his friend Y to drive the car to his office. As the car was near his (X's) office, it hit a pedestrian P on account of Y's negligent driving and injured him seriously. P sued X for damages. Which one of the following is correct?
(a) X is not liable as it was the negligence of Y
(b) The liability was solely of Y as X was not accompanying him
(c) As Y was driving under X's care and authority, X is liable
(d) X is not liable under the principle of inevitable accident

95. The standard of care generally used in cases of negligence is the
(a) Skill and care of a professional person
(b) Care taken by an intelligent and prudent man
(c) Foresight of a prudent man
(d) Skill and foresight of an ordinary person of prudence and competence

96. Two persons are said to be joint tort-feasors when
(a) A person on account of his negligence gives opportunity to another for committing a tort
(b) Two or more persons are simultaneously involved in committing a wrong
(c) A tort is committed by two or more persons or any one of them when they are engaged in furtherance of a concerted purpose
(d) Two persons together commit a tort.

97. Principle : The law permits citizens to use force only for protection when necessary against imminent attack **(Common for Q. 97, 98 & 99)**
Facts : P with the intention of committing theft entered the house of Q. Q, on seeing him entering, struck him with a lathi and P fell down unconscious. Thereafter, Q gave him another blow of lathi on his head which caused his death. On being prosecuted for murder, Q took the plea of private defense. Which of the following argument is valid?
(a) Since Q was acting in the exercise of right of private defense of his property, he had taken a valid defence
(b) Since in the defence of one's property one cannot cause death of the intruder, Q has on defense
(c) Q has used excessive force as once P fell unconscious, there was no need for the second blow. Hence, Q's plea of right of private defence will not succeed
(d) If P committed house breaking in the night, Q has the right to cause death in defense of his property, and thus Q's plea should prevail

98. To whom, among the following, is the right of private defence is available?

1. Only to the defender being a preventive right
2. An aggressor, while facing action on the part of the defender which is excessive. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

99. X's farm house in outskirts of Delhi was attacked by a gang of armed robbers. X without informing the police, at first warned the robbers by firing in the air. As they were fleeing from the farm, he fired and killed one of them. At the trial

I. X can avail the right of private defence as he was defending his life and property
II. X cannot avail the right as he failed to inform the police
III. X cannot avail the right as he caused more harm than was necessary to ward off the danger.
IV. X can avail of the right as at first he only fires in the air

(a) I and IV (b) II only
(c) II and III (d) IV only

100. Principle: Conspiracy is a combination between two or more persons formed for the purpose of doing either an unlawful act or a lawful act by unlawful means.

Facts: X and Y conspire to poison Z. X in pursuance of the conspiracy procures the poison and delivers it to Y in order that he may administer it to Z. Y in pursuance of the conspiracy administers the poison in the presence of X and thereby causes Z's death. What offence, if any has been committed by X and Y, respectively? **(common for Q. 100, 101 & 102)**

(a) Y has committed the offence of murder and X was an abettor
(b) Both X and Y have committed the offence of criminal conspiracy
(c) X has committed the offence of murder and Y was an abettor
(d) Both X and Y have committed the offence of murder

101 Suppose X & Y were apprehended by A before administering poison to Z. What is the offence committed by X & Y?

(a) X & Y are not guilty of conspiracy as they did not cause death of Z
(b) Liability of X comes of to an end of and Y is only liable
(c) As no offence is committed and none of them are responsible
(d) X & Y are to be punished as it is immaterial whether illegal act is ultimate object of the agreement or merely incidental to that object.

102. The gist of the offence of criminal conspiracy is

(a) Agreement is necessary between two or more persons to do or cause to be done an illegal act.
(b) A legal act by illegal means followed by an overt act to be done or cause to be done according to agreement
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

103. Principle : Contributory negligence in an accident is a defence to a charge in criminal law.

Facts : X, the deceased was negligently crossing the busy road at Connaught place in Delhi while Y's car hit him resulting in death of X. What is the liability of Y?

(a) Y is liable for death of X

(b) Y is partly liable as X contributed to his own death

(c) Y is absolved from liability based on the principle of contributory negligence

(d) None of the above

104. Principle : A contract without consideration is void. When at the desire of one party the other party does something, the consideration is said to flow from the latter to the former.

Facts : A's house was on fire and a child was trapped inside the house. Everyone was shouting for help. A brave onlooker, hearing the shrieks of child, went inside the house and brought him out. The father of the child promised to pay the rescuer Rs. 10,000. Subsequently, he backtracked his promise. The rescuer sued the promise for the breach.

(a) The father of the child must pay for the service rendered by the rescuer

(b) The rescuer is not entitled to the payment, since he acted on his own

(c) Commercial considerations cannot be applied to humanitarian instincts

(d) None of the above

105. Principle : A contract procured by coercion is bad under Indian Contract Act. Coercion is defined as committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by Indian Penal Code. Attempt to commit suicide is an offence under India Penal Code.

Facts : A wanted his wife B to part with some landed property given to her by her father. B resisted fearing that her husband would squander it away. A threatened her that if she does not sign the deed transferring the property to him (i.e., A), he would commit suicide. B signed the deed. Subsequently, she challenged the deed on the ground that the deed was bad under law.

(a) The deed is valid under the law

(b) The transfer of property is complete once the deed is entered between the owner of the property and the buyer

(c) The deed is not valid as it was signed under the threat of suicide by her husband which amounts to coercion and vitiates the contract

(d) Husband has a right over the property of the wife that was voluntarily transferred to the buyer

SECTION – D : LOGICAL REASONING

Direction : Find out the missing word.

106. Carpet : Floor : : ? : Wall

(a) Wall paper (b) Wall hanging
(c) Scenery (d) Oil painting

107. Kaziranga : Rhino : : ? : Lion

(a) Corbett (b) Kanha
(c) Gir (d) Sunderbans

Direction : Find out that word/number.

108. AOP, CQR, EST, GUV, ?

(a) IYZ (b) HWX
(c) IWX (d) JWX

109. 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ?

(a) 66 (b) 76
(c) 81 (d) 86

110. A father is now three times as old as his son. Five years back, he was four times as old as his son. The age of the son is

(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 20

111. A bus for Delhi leaves every thirty minutes from a bus stand. An enquiry clerk told a passenger that the bus had already left ten minutes ago and the next bus will leave at 9.35 a.m. At what time did the enquiry clerk give this information to the passenger?

(a) 9.10 a.m. (b) 8.55 a.m.
(c) 9.08 a.m. (d) 9.15 a.m.

112. Soaking dried beans overnight before cooking them reduces cooking time. However, cooking without pre-soaking yields plumper beans. Therefore, when a bean dish's quality is more important than the need to cook that dish quickly, beans should not be pre-soaked.
Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

(a) Plumper beans enhance the quality of a dish
(b) There are no dishes whose quality improves with faster cooking
(c) A dish's appearance is as important as its taste
(d) None of the other ingredients in the dish need to be pre-soaked

113. Everyone in Biba's neighborhood is permitted to swim at Barton Pool at some time during each day that it is open. No children under the age of 6 are permitted to swim at Barton Pool between noon and 5 P.M. From 5 P.M. until closing, Barton Pool is reserved for adults only.
If all the sentences above are true, then which one of the following must be true?
(a) Few children under the age of 6 live in Biba's neighbourhood
(b) If Biba's next door neighbour has a child under the age of 6, then Barton Pool is open before noon
(c) If most children who swim in Barton Pool swim in the afternoon, then the pool is generally less crowded after 5 P.M.
(d) On days when Barton Pool is open, at least some children swim there in the afternoon

Direction : Find out the missing alphabet/number.

114. D, H, L, R, ?
(a) T (b) X (c) I (d) O

115. 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, ?
(a) 92 (b) 115 (c) 127 (d) 131

116. If SIR is written as PSPIPR, then MAN can be written as
(a) PMANP (b) PMPAPN (c) MANP (d) MPANP

117. In a certain code language, 35796 is written as 44887. How is 46823 written in that code?
(a) 57914 (b) 55914 (c) 55934 (d) 55714

118. If day before yesterday was Tuesday, the day after tomorrow will be
(a) Monday (b) Wednesday (c) Friday (d) Saturday

119. Ram is facing North-West. He turns in clockwise direction by 90°, then 180° in the anti-clockwise direction and then another 90° in the same direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(a) South-West (b) West (c) South (d) South-East

120. One morning after sunrise, Vikram and Shailesh were standing in a lawn with their backs towards each other. Vikram's shadow fell exactly towards left hand side. Which direction was Shailesh facing?
(a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

121. Zack's Coffeehouse schedules free poetry readings almost every Wednesday. Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day on every day that a poetry reading is scheduled.
Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the information above?
(a) Wednesday is the most common day on which Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day
(b) Most free poetry readings given at Zack's are scheduled for Wednesdays
(c) Free poetry readings are scheduled on almost every day that Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day
(d) Zack's offers half-priced coffee all day on most if not all Wednesdays

122. If it is true that neither Rama is a brother of Krishna, nor is he a lecturer, then which of the following statements is true?

(a) Rama is not a brother of Krishna, but he is a lecturer
(b) Rama is a brother of Krishna, but he is not a lecturer
(c) Rama is a brother of Krishna and he is a lecturer
(d) Rama is not a brother of Krishna and he is not a lecturer

123. "Make hay while the sunshine" is logically similar to

(a) Sleep when you are tired (b) Take the bull by horn
(c) Losing hope is along everything (d) None of the above

124. The Constitution has given the right of free speech. People speak freely in order to enjoy this right. Which of the following has the same logic?

(a) Smuggling is illegal. People indulge is smuggling because they want to violate laws
(b) People have the right to live, but they die, since they do not want to exercise that right
(c) Wealth gives power to enjoy material things. People enjoy these things by spending their wealth
(d) All of the above

125. Literature is the mirror in which the society can see itself. The above statement implies that

(a) No ugly society can produce good literature
(b) Writers are essentially like newspaper correspondents, reporting faithfully what they are observing
(c) Literature enables the people to comprehend the dimensions which they are unaware of
(d) None of the above

126. It is time that begging must be forbidden in all public places in India. Exploitation of charitable instincts in general, far from solving the problem of poverty, may infact aggravate it by inducing laziness. Which of the following, if true, would support the above reasoning?

(a) Destitution is the result of unwillingness to work
(b) Most beggars are really poor
(c) All poor people do not beg
(d) None of the above

127. Child labour is only a reflection of the malaise in the society.
Which of the following, supports the above statement?

(a) Child labour is not abhorred by the public
(b) The Government is not serious about eliminating child labour
(c) Exploitation of the poor, weak and unorganized is not uncommon
(d) All of the above

128. If it is true that 'good governance ensures law and order', then identify the statement which has to be accepted along with the given statement.
(a) A healthy society is governed by maximum number of laws
(b) A strong government uses force to enforce law
(c) Law is indispensable for the society
(d) All of the above

129. If it is true that 'very rarely do we come across committed film directors', which one of the following is false beyond doubt?
(a) We can never come across committed film directors
(b) No film director is committed
(c) All film directors are committed, but we can never meet them
(d) None of the above

130. If it is true that All men are honest and All politicians are men for which among the following is it impossible to follow from the given premises?
(a) Some politicians are not honest
(b) All politicians are honest
(c) One politician is honest
(d) All honest persons are politicians

131. Consider a set of premises like this : if science and religion clash, then critical thinking and dogma will clash. Dogma is not acceptable and hence religion. But critical thinking shakes the foundation of morality. Identify the conclusion which follows from the premises.
(a) If science is not accepted, then the foundations of morality are not shaken
(b) If foundations of morality are shaken, then science is acceptable
(c) If science is accepted, then foundations of morality are shaken
(d) Though science is accepted, it cannot shake the foundation of morality.

132. If Ramesh likes oranges more than grapes, strawberries more than apples, and apples more than oranges, then which one of the following is not true?
(a) He likes grapes more than strawberries.
(b) He likes strawberries more than grapes.
(c) he likes apples more than grapes.
(d) He likes strawberries more than apples.

133. "Justice should not only be done", but seen to have been done' The statement intends to convey the message that.
(a) Court proceedings must be open to public
(b) Public participation in judicial decision making is essential for timely justice
(c) Court proceedings must be fair and judgments should be based on legal reasoning
(d) All court cases must be publicizes and reported to the public in their own language

134. Yoga has become a very popular type of exercise, but it may not be for everyone. Before you sign yourself up for a yoga class, you need to examine what is it you want from your fitness routine. If you're looking for a high-energy, fast-paced aerobic workout, a yoga class might not be your best choice. This paragraph best supports the statement that

(a) Yoga is more popular than high-impact aerobics

(b) Before embarking on a new exercise regimen, you should think about your needs and desires

(c) Yoga is changing the world of fitness in major ways

(d) Most people think that yoga isn't a rigorous form of exercise

135. Which one of the following, even if true, can be empirically tested?

(a) Violence is engineered by power-hungry politicians

(b) Only poor are driven to violence

(c) Faith in God alone can contain violence

(d) Instinct to preserve one's own self is at the root of violence

136. Which one of the following, whether true or false, is irrelevant to the issue?

(a) Also, violence is due to the fact there, is a tendency in man to enjoy when somebody suffers

(b) Violence is commonplace in the world because men hardly learn philosophy

(c) Violence is the overt manifestation of covert desire to be adventurous

(d) Violence is the result of man's tendency to assert himself

137. Which one of the following makes the argument self-contradictory?

(a) The soul has finite existence

(b) Whatever is corruptible is soluble

(c) What is spatial is material

(d) Motion is not a reality

138. Before Robert Norman worked on 'Dip and Field Concept', his predecessor thought that the tendency of the magnetic needle to swing towards the poles was due to a point attractive. However, Norman showed with the help of experiment that nothing like point attractive exists. Instead, he argued that magnetic power lies is lodestone. Which one of the following is the problem on which Norman and others worked?

(a) Existence of point attractive

(b) Magnetic power in lodestone

(c) Magnetic power in needle

(d) Swinging of magnetic needle

139. In his study of conduction of heat, James Maxwell observed that quantities which are significant in such a study are 'temperature, flow of heat and conductivity'. Further, he noticed that the mathematical laws of the uniform motion of heat in homogenous media are indentical in form with those of attractions varying inversely as the square of the distance. He thought source of heart, flow of heat and temperature correspond respectively to centre of attraction, accelerating effect of attraction and potential. On this ground, Maxwell observed that conduction of heat proceeds by an action between contiguous parts of a medium. Which one of the following best explains Maxwell's method?

(a) Mathematical calculation

(b) Analogy

(c) Observation

(d) Experiment

140. Henry Poincare argued that in space there are not only rectilinear triangles in which angles equal to two right angles, but also curvilinear triangles in which angles are less than two right angles. He, further, maintained that to name the first on straight is to subscribe to Euclidean geometry and to name the latter straight is tantamount to subscribing to non-Euclidean system. Which one of the following accurately represents what is at stake?

(a) Acceptability of Euclidean system

(b) Acceptability of Non-Euclidean system

(c) Confusion in Geometry

(d) Choice of the definition of straight line

SECTION-E : MATHEMATICS

141. Kirti took loan of Rs. 800 at the rate of 11% per year for 7 months. After seven months she has to pay
(a) Rs. 851 (b) Rs. 852 (c) Rs, 950 (d) Rs. 951

142. 16 men can do a piece of work in 16 days, 4 days after they started the work, 8 more men joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work?
(a) 10 days (b) 6 days (c) 8 days (d) 12 days

143. The number of the members of a club is increased by 10% every year. If the initial number of the members is 500, then what will be the number at the beginning of the third year?
(a) 610 (b) 615 (c) 620 (d) 605

144. A student rides a bicycle at 8 kms/hr and reaches the school 2.5, minutes late . The next day he increases the speed to 10 kms/hr and reaches school 5 minutes early. How far is the school from his house?
(a) 4 kms (b) 8 kms (c) 5 kms (d) 10 kms

145. Rs. 324 is divided among three friend sonu, Monu and Hari in the ratio 5:6:7. What is Monu's share of money?
(a) 68 (b) 108 (c) 60 (d) 120

146. In an examination, every candidate took either physics or Mathematics or both. 84% of the candidates took physics and candidates who took Mathematics were half of those who took Physics. The total number of candidates being 1000, how many took both Physics and Mathematics?
(a) 200 (b) 240 (c) 250 (d) 260

147. A company declares a dividend of 12% on Rs. 100 shares. A housewife buys such shares and gets 15% on her investment. At what price she bought the shares?
(a) Rs. 80 (b) Rs. 85 (c) Rs. 125 (d) Rs. 76

148. The price of an article is cut by 10%. To restore it to the original value, the new price must be increased by
(a) 10% (b) $9\frac{1}{11\%}$ (c) 11% (d) $11\frac{1\%}{9}$

149. A shopkeeper mixes two varieties of Tea, one costing Rs. 40/kg and another Rs. 50/kg in the ratio 3: 2. If he sells the mixed variety of Tea at Rs. 48/kg, his gain or loss percent is
(a) 48.4% gain (b) 48.4% loss (c) 10 gain % (d) 10% loss

150. The value of a car depreciates every year at the rate of 10% on its value at the beginning of the year. If the present value of the car is Rs. 52,488, its worth four years ago was.
(a) Rs. 68,232 (b) Rs. 68,234 (c) Rs. 69,862 (d) Rs.80,000

ANSWER KEY-2011

1	D
2	A
3	D
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	C
8	D
9	B
10	B
11	B
12	B
13	B
14	B
15	B
16	C
17	B
18	B
19	B
20	B
21	D
22	C
23	C
24	B
25	D
26	B
27	A
28	B
29	A
30	C

31	C
32	A
33	B
34	C
35	C
36	B
37	B
38	C
39	C
40	B
41	D
42	A
43	B
44	C
45	D
46	A
47	B
48	C
49	D
50	B
51	C
52	D
53	A
54	B
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56	C
57	B
58	B
59	D
60	A

61	C
62	D
63	B
64	B
65	B
66	B
67	D
68	D
69	A
70	A
71	B
72	B
73	B
74	C
75	C
76	B
77	B
78	C
79	C
80	C
81	C
82	A
83	B
84	C
85	A
86	C
87	C
88	B
89	A
90	B

91	C
92	C
93	B
94	C
95	D
96	C
97	C
98	A
99	C
100	D
101	D
102	C
103	C
104	B
105	C
106	A
107	C
108	C
109	C
110	B
111	D
112	A
113	B
114	B
115	C
116	B
117	B
118	D
119	D
120	D

121	D
122	D
123	B
124	A
125	C
126	A
127	C
128	C
129	A
130	C
131	B
132	A
133	C
134	B
135	C
136	B
137	A
138	D
139	B
140	D
141	B
142	C
143	D
144	C
145	B
146	D
147	A
148	D
149	C
150	D