

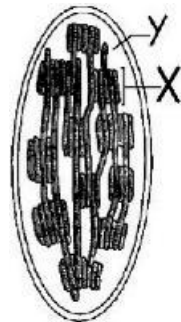


- Which one of following is true about chloroplast?**
(A) It is underground part (B) It helps in pollination
(C) Self replicating organelle (D) Involve in Lipid synthesis
- One of the following is not double membranous structure:**
(A) Mitochondrion (B) Vacuole
(C) Chloroplast (D) Nucleus
- Tay Sach's disease is because of:**
(A) Accumulation of proteins (B) Accumulation of glycogen
(C) Accumulation of lipids (D) Accumulation of vitamins
- Modification of proteins and lipids as glycopeptides and lipo-proteins occurs in:**
(A) Ribosomes (B) Golgi apparatus
(C) SER (D) All (A), (B) and (C)
- Ribosomes are chemically composed of:**
(A) Protein (B) Only DNA
(C) RNA (D) Both (A) + (C)
- Detoxification of harmful drugs is the function:**
(A) RER (B) SER
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- Which type of cell would probably be most appropriate to study chloroplasts?**
(A) Conducting cell (B) Photosynthetic cell
(C) Pericycle cell (D) All options are correct

8. **Cell wall consists of:**
(A) One main layer (B) Two main layers
(C) Three main layers (D) Four main layers
9. **Leucoplasts are found in:**
(A) Petals (B) Ripened fruits
(C) Underground parts (D) Leaves
10. **The intake of solid food by infloding of cell membrane is called:**
(A) Exocytosis (B) Pinocytosis
(C) Phagocytosis (D) Both (B) and (C)
11. **The structure within a cell that distinguishes the cell as being eukaryotic, and prokaryotic is:**
(A) Ribosomes (B) Cell membrane
(C) Cell wall (D) Nucleus
12. **Microtubules consist of helically stacked molecules of the protein:**
(A) Actin (B) Myosin
(C) Keratin (D) Tubulin
13. **The microfilaments are composed of:**
(A) Actin protein (B) Gelatin protein
(C) Keratin protein (D) Tubulin protein
14. **Lysosomes have:**
(A) Single-layered membrane (B) Double-layered membrane
(C) Three-layered membrane (D) No membrane
15. **Which of the following are regularly assembled and disassembled during cell cycle?**
(A) Microtubules (B) Intermediate filaments
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
16. **Plant cell wall:**
(A) Provide rigidity to the cell (B) Maintains cell shape
(C) Prevents expansion of cell (D) All (A), (B) and (C)

17. In which organelle following reaction takes place?
 $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Energy (from sunlight)} \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
- (A) Mitochondrion (B) Peroxisome
(C) Chloroplast (D) Glyoxysome
18. SER is abundant in cells that are involved in:
- (A) Lipid metabolism (B) Protein metabolism
(C) Glucose metabolism (D) Calcium metabolism
19. The transport vesicles from the Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) fuse with the _____ of the Golgi apparatus.
- (A) Cis face (B) Trans face
(C) Coated face (D) Both (A) and (B)
20. The door to your house is like the _____ of a cell membrane.
- (A) Phospholipid bilayer (B) Integral protein
(C) Recognition protein (D) Peripheral protein
21. A semi permeable membrane is stretched across a chamber filled with water. The membrane is only permeable to water. 60 mg of salt is added to the left side of the chamber. Which of the following will happen?
- (A) Water will move toward the right side
(B) Salt will move toward the right side
(C) Water will move toward the left side
(D) Salt will move toward the left side
22. Dye injected into a plant cell might be able to enter an adjacent cell through a:
- (A) Tight junction (B) Microtubule
(C) Desmosome (D) Plasmodesma
23. What are the two faces of the Golgi body?
- (A) Funny face and goofy face (B) Coated face and non-coated face
(C) Saving face and loosing face (D) Cis face and Trans face
24. Adjacent plant cells are “cemented” together by:
- (A) Their primary walls (B) Their secondary walls
(C) A middle lamella (D) Plasmodesmata

25. What is a microscope's ability to distinguish between separate objects that are close together?
- (A) Magnification (B) Contrast
(C) Resolving power (D) Scanning power
26. What is the power of the objective lens of a microscope if an eyepiece of power 10x is used and the total magnification of the object is 40x?
- (A) 4 (B) 10
(C) 40 (D) 400
27. Within chloroplasts, light is captured by:
- (A) Grana within cisternae (B) Thylakoids within grana
(C) Cisternae within grana (D) Grana within thylakoids
28. If a gene mutation prevents formation of an enzyme normally used by a lysosomes, a disease may result known as:
- (A) Lysosomal abstracted disease (B) Lysosomal secretory disease
(C) Lysosomal storage disease (D) All (A), (B) and (C)
29. Sodium ions are “pumped” from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration in the nerve cells of humans. This process is an example of:
- (A) Diffusion (B) Passive transport
(C) Osmosis (D) Active transport
30. The diagram below shows the structure of chloroplast. The structure labeled as x is:



- (A) Granum (B) Stroma
(C) Frets (D) Lamella

31. Which of the following correctly matches an organelle with its function?
- (A) Mitochondrion ... photosynthesis
 - (B) Nucleus ... cellular respiration
 - (C) Ribosome ... manufacture of lipids
 - (D) Central vacuole ... storage
32. By which of the following can movement of materials across animal cell membranes be accomplished?
- I. Active transport, II. Diffusion, III. Pinocytosis
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) All I, II, and III
33. Hydrogen peroxide degradation in a cell is a function of:
- (A) Ribosomes
 - (B) Mitochondria
 - (C) Peroxisomes
 - (D) Glyoxisomes
34. Cells are commonly studied in the lab. If you were examining various unlabelled slides of cells under the microscope, you could tell if the cell was from a plant by the presence of:
- (A) A nucleus
 - (B) A cell membrane
 - (C) Cytoplasm
 - (D) A cell wall
35. Ribosomes are constructed in the:
- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (B) Nucleoid
 - (C) Nucleolus
 - (D) Nuclear pore
36. Each chloroplast encloses a system of flattened, membranous sacs called:
- (A) Cristae
 - (B) Thylakoids
 - (C) Plastids
 - (D) Cisternae
37. Which one of the following is an exception to cell theory?
- (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Protists
 - (D) Protozoans
38. The site of enzymes directing the metabolic oxidation (respiration), ATP synthesis and considered as power house of cell are:
- (A) Lysosomes
 - (B) Microsomes
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Golgi apparatus

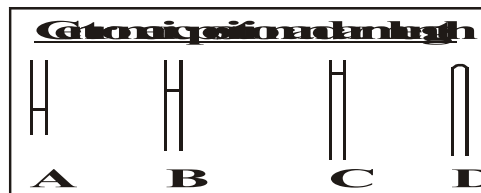
39. Dictyosome is also known as:
- (A) Golgi body (B) Ribosome
(C) Lysosome (D) Peroxisome
40. Biochemically the ribosome consists of _____ and some 50 structural _____.
- (A) mRNA, carbohydrates (B) tRNA, lipids
(C) mRNA, proteins (D) rRNA, proteins
41. It is a mesh of interconnected membranes that serve a function involving protein synthesis and transport.
- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum (B) Cytoskeleton
(C) Golgi apparatus (D) Both (A) and (B)
42. Plant cells contain the following 3 things not found in animal cells:
- (A) Plastids / Chlorophyll / Membrane
(B) Chloroplast / Cell wall / Golgi body
(C) Plastids / Cell wall / Chlorophyll
(D) Mitochondria / Cell wall / Nucleus
43. The largest organelle in a mature living plant cell is the:
- (A) Chloroplast (B) Nucleus
(C) Central vacuole (D) Dictyosomes
44. Which of the following structure-function pairs is mismatched?
- (A) Lysosome-intracellular digestion
(B) Golgi body-secretion of cell products
(C) Ribosome-protein synthesis
(D) Glyoxysome-detoxification
45. The three-dimensional network of protein filaments within the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells is called the:
- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum (B) Golgi apparatus
(C) Cytoskeleton (D) None of these
46. Which of the following is not a membranous organelle?
- (A) Lysosomes (B) Peroxisomes
(C) Centrioles (D) Mitochondria

47. A cell that is missing lysosomes would have difficulty doing what?
- (A) Digesting food (B) Storing energy
(C) Packaging proteins (D) Moving cytoplasm
48. Which of the following cell part is described as a “fluid mosaic”?
- (A) Chloroplast (B) Vacuole
(C) Cell membrane (D) Endoplasmic reticulum
49. What part of the cell serves as the intracellular highway?
- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum (B) Golgi apparatus
(C) Cell membrane (D) Mitochondria
50. Which of the following would you not find in a bacterial cell?
- (A) DNA (B) Cell membrane
(C) Golgi apparatus (D) Ribosomes
51. Somatic cells of a human have ————— chromosomes and are called:
- (A) 10, haploid (B) 92, diploid
(C) 23, haploid (D) 46, diploid
52. Each chromosome consists of two identical:
- (A) Genes (B) Nuclei
(C) Chromatids (D) Bases
53. An animal has 80 chromosomes in its gametes, how many chromosomes would you expect to find in this animal's brain cells?
- (A) 120 (B) 240
(C) 40 (D) 160
54. The length of each mitochondrion is about:
- (A) 1.0 μm (B) 0.2 μm
(C) 10 μm (D) 2.0 μm
55. Isolation of cellular components to determine their chemical composition is called:
- (A) Cell differentiation (B) Chromatography
(C) Cell fractionation (D) All of these

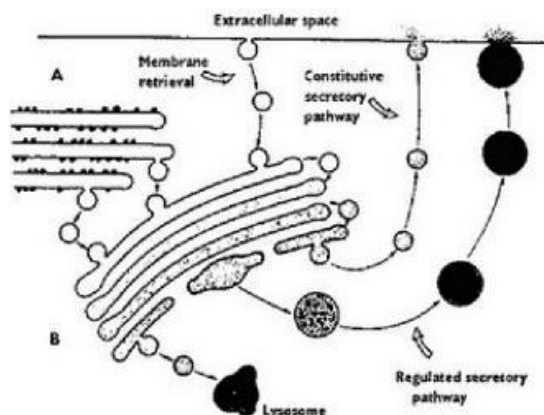
- 56. According to mosaic model by Singer and Nicholson plasma membrane is composed of:**
- (A) Phospholipids (B) Extrinsic proteins
(C) Intrinsic proteins (D) All of these
- 57. Robert Brown is well known for his discovery of:**
- (A) Chloroplast (B) Photometer
(C) Nucleus (D) Nucleolus
- 58. Which organelle releases oxygen?**
- (A) Mitochondrion (B) Chloroplast
(C) Glyoxysome (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 59. Endoskeleton of a cell is made up of:**
- (A) Microtubules (B) Microfilaments
(C) Intermediate filaments (D) All of these
- 60. Ribosomes are attached with ER by:**
- (A) Larger subunit (B) Smaller subunit
(C) Na^+ ions (D) None of these
- 61. The outer most layer of cell wall is:**
- (A) Primary wall (B) Secondary wall
(C) Middle lamella (D) Plasma membrane
- 62. Infoldings of inner membrane in mitochondria are called:**
- (A) Grana (B) Thylakoids
(C) Cristae (D) Frets
- 63. Chromosome with equal arms is called:**
- (A) Metacentric (B) Sub-metacentric
(C) Acrocentric (D) Telocentric
- 64. A chromosome with the centromere located very close to one end so that the shorter arm is very small is termed as:**
- (A) Telocentric (B) Sub-telocentric
(C) Acrocentric (D) Both (B) and (C)

65. The matrix surrounding the grana in the inner membrane of chloroplasts is:
- (A) Cytosol (B) Frets
(C) Stroma (D) Inter-granal lamellae
66. A chromosome whose centromere lies at one end:
- (A) Sum-metacentric (B) Metacentric
(C) Telocentric (D) Acrocentric
67. Lysosomes arise from:
- (A) Nucleus (B) Endoplasmic reticulum
(C) Golgi apparatus (D) Cell membrane
68. The primary structural components of centrioles are:
- (A) Microtubules (B) Microfilaments
(C) Intermediate filaments (D) Basal bodies
69. The process of self-digestion of selective non-functional organelles by a cell through the action of enzymes originating within the cell is referred to as:
- (A) Pinocytosis (B) Endocytosis
(C) Autophagy (D) Cytotoxicity
70. "Protein's icebergs in a sea of lipids" is stated by:
- (A) Lamellar model (B) Unit-membrane model
(C) Fluid-mosaic model (D) Micellar model
71. The chloroplasts develop from:
- (A) ER (B) Golgi complex
(C) Nuclear membrane (D) Proplastids
72. Peroxisomes and Glyoxisomes are:
- (A) Energy transducers (B) Membrane-less organelles
(C) Micro bodies (D) Basal bodies
73. These are involved in conversion of fats to carbohydrates by oxidation of fats:
- (A) Peroxisomes (B) Microsomes
(C) Glyoxisomes (D) Phagosomes

74. **Xanthophyll is a pigment having:**
 (A) Yellow colour (B) Green colour
 (C) Red colour (D) Blue colour
75. **The covering of vacuole is known as:**
 (A) Chromoplast (B) Chloroplast
 (C) Amyloplast (D) Tonoplast
76. **Insulin is secreted from cells by a process called:**
 (A) Endocytosis (B) Pinocytosis
 (C) Phagocytosis (D) Exocytosis
77. _____ **increases size of an object.**
 (A) Magnification (B) Resolution
 (C) Resolving power (D) Contrast
78. **The chromosome “B” in this diagram is:**



- (A) Metacentric (B) Sub-metacentric
 (C) Acrocentric (D) Telocentric
79. **Select the correct label “B” in this diagram:**



- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum (B) Peroxisome
 (C) Golgi apparatus (D) Glyoxysome

- 80. Which of the following organelles or structures is found in both plant and animal cells?**
- (A) Central vacuole (B) Tonoplast
(C) Cell wall (D) Peroxisomes
- 81. Erythrocytes have:**
- (A) Only 5 or 6 pores/nucleus (B) Only 3 or 4 pores/nucleus
(C) Only 2 or 4 pores/nucleus (D) Only 4 or 5 pores/nucleus
- 82. Chimpanzee has:**
- (A) 44 chromosomes (B) 47 chromosomes
(C) 48 chromosomes (D) 46 chromosomes
- 83. Which statement about nucleolus is not true?**
- (A) Without membranous boundary (B) Hereditary center
(C) Synthesize site for rRNA (D) Composed of two regions
- 84. Which one of following is true about chloroplast?**
- (A) Self replicating organelles
(B) Found in underground parts of plants
(C) Involve in protein synthesis
(D) Help in pollination and dispersal of seeds.
- 85. One of the following is not double membranous structure:**
- (A) Chloroplast (B) Nucleus
(C) Mitochondria (D) Vacuole
- 86. Tay Sach's disease is because of:**
- (A) Accumulation of glycogen (B) Accumulation of vitamins
(C) Accumulation of lipids (D) Accumulation of proteins
- 87. Lysosomal sacs are rich in:**
- (A) Acid Phosphatase and hydrolytic enzymes
(B) None of above
(C) Acid oxidase and hydrolytic enzymes
(D) Reductase and oxidases only.

- 88. Modification of proteins and lipids as glycopeptides and glycoproteins occur in:**
(A) Golgi apparatus (B) Ribosomes
(C) SER (D) All of above
- 89. Ribosomes are chemically composed of:**
(A) Only Protein (B) Only DNA
(C) Only RNA (D) Both (A) + (C)
- 90. Golgi apparatus was discovered by Golgi in:**
(A) 1889 (B) 1897
(C) 1896 (D) 1898
- 91. Detoxification of harmful drugs is the function of:**
(A) RER (B) SER
(C) (A) and (B) both (D) None of above
- 92. Growth and development of plant is the function of:**
(A) Parenchymatous cells (B) Chlorenchymatous cells
(C) Meristematic cells (D) Sclerenchymatous cells
- 93. Omnis callula e cellula is hypothesized by:**
(A) Schleiden (B) Lorenz Oken
(C) Louis pasture (D) Rudolph Virchow
- 94. Mitochondria are composed of:**
(A) Proteins only
(B) DNA only
(C) Enzyme, coenzyme, inorganic and organic salts
(D) All of above
- 95. Which type of cell would probably be most appropriate to study chloroplasts?**
(A) Conducting cell (B) Epidermal cell
(C) Photosynthetic cell (D) None of above
- 96. Robert Hooke in 1665 reported his work about cell in his famous publication:**
(A) Insectia (B) Virology
(C) Micrographia (D) Ecology

97. Who reported the presence of nucleus in the cell.
- (A) Robert Hook (B) Robert Brown
(C) Rudolph Virchow (D) Lorenz Oken
98. In a typical compound microscope the resolution is:
- (A) 4 μm (B) 20 μm
(C) 2 μm (D) 60 μm
99. Various parts of cells are separated by:
- (A) Passive transport (B) Density gradient centrifugation
(C) Active transport (D) Homogenization
100. Cell membrane is chemically composed of lipids and:
- (A) Phagocytosis (B) Protoplasm
(C) Active transport (D) Protein
101. The movement of material, requires energy is called:
- (A) Active transport (B) Osmosis
(C) Passive transport (D) Diffusion
102. The intake of solid food by infloding of cell membrane is called:
- (A) Chitin (B) Protein
(C) Phagocytosis (D) Protoplasm
103. Cell wall is secreted by:
- (A) Phagocytosis (B) Protoplasm
(C) Chitin (D) Polysomes
104. Fungal cell wall contains:
- (A) Chitin (B) Polysomes
(C) Cytosole (D) Cisternae
105. The soluble part of cytoplasm is:
- (A) Cytosole (B) Polysomes
(C) Cisternae (D) Chitin
106. The most important function of cytoplasm for vital chemicals is to act as:
- (A) Activity site (B) Store house
(C) Wastes (D) None of the above

- 107. The E.R. material is separated from cytoplasmic material by spherical or tubular membranes, called:**
- (A) Chitin (B) Cytosole
(C) Cisternae (D) Protoplasm
- 108. A group of ribosomes attached to m.R.N.A. are known as:**
- (A) Phagocytosis (B) Protein
(C) Protoplasm (D) Polysomes
- 109. The eukaryotic larger sub unit sediments at:**
- (A) 60S (B) 50S
(C) 70S (D) 40S
- 110. Ribosomes are synthesized in:**
- (A) Nucleolus (B) Polysomes
(C) Cisternae (D) Active transport
- 111. The factory for protein synthesis is:**
- (A) Store house (B) Ribosomes
(C) Cisternae (D) Phagocytosis
- 112. The cisternae with associated vericles is called:**
- (A) Glyoxisomes (B) Cisternae
(C) Golgi complex (D) Lysosomes
- 113. Which one is concerned with cell secretion:**
- (A) Lysosomes (B) Golgi complex
(C) Intermediate filament (D) Plant seedling
- 114. Phagocytosis, autophagy and extracellular digestion are the functions of:**
- (A) Lysosomes (D) Exterior
(C) Intermediate filament (D) Plant seedling
- 115. Peroxisomes, in diameter, are approximately:**
- (A) 0.5 μm (B) 1.5 μm
(C) 2.00 μm (D) 1.00 μm
- 116. Glyoxisomes are most abundantly found in:**
- (A) Golgi complex (B) Ribosomes
(C) Actin (D) Plant seedling

- 117. Rigidity of leaves and younger parts of plant is contributed by:**
(A) Microtubules (B) Mitochondria
(C) Actin (D) Glyoxisomes
- 118. Long, unbranched, slender tubulin protein structure is:**
(A) Lysosomes (B) Microtubules
(C) Mitochondria (D) Nucleolus
- 119. Micro filaments are composed of contractile _____ protein.**
(A) Intensor (B) Exterior
(C) Actin (D) Ribosomal
- 120. Maintenance of cell shape is the role of:**
(A) Cristae (B) Microtubules
(C) Glyoxisomes (D) Intermediate filament
- 121. In animal cell, two centrioles located near the _____ of nucleus.**
(A) Exterior (B) Nuclear membrane
(C) Nuclear pore (D) Nucleolus
- 122. Which organelle is known as power house of cell?**
(A) Chloroplast (B) Glyoxisome
(C) Mitochondria (D) Microtubules
- 123. Mitochondrial infolds are called:**
(A) Cisternae (B) Cristae
(C) Matrix (D) Grana
- 124. The inner surface of crystal in mitochondrial matrix has small knob like structure known as:**
(A) Cisternae (B) Cristae
(C) Grana (D) F₁ particles
- 125. Membranes bounded, mostly pigmented bodies in cytoplasm of plants cells only are:**
(A) Lysosomes (B) Cristae
(C) Ribosomes (D) Plastids

- 126. Under electron microscope, a chloroplast shown three main components, the envelope, the stroma and the:**
- (A) Thylakoid (B) F_1 particles
(C) Granum (D) Centrosome.
- 127. On an average, there are 50 or more thylakoids piled to form one:**
- (A) Granum (B) Centrosome
(C) Centrosome. (D) Multinucleate
- 128. Grana is the site for:**
- (A) Binary Fission (B) Dark reaction
(C) Centrosome (D) Light reaction
- 129. A cell with many nucleus is called:**
- (A) Nucleoplasm (B) A nucleate
(C) Multinucleate (D) Binucleate
- 130. The soluble sap of nucleus is called:**
- (A) Cytoplasm (B) Nucleoplasm
(C) Protoplasm (D) Protoplast
- 131. Chromatids are held together at:**
- (A) Centrosome (B) Loci
(C) Centromere (D) None of the above
- 132. The diploid number of potato is:**
- (A) 41 (B) 42
(C) 48 (D) 43
- 133. The Haploid chromosomal number of human sperms and eggs is:**
- (A) 22 (B) 23
(C) 21 (D) 24
- 134. Prokaryotic cell wall is composed of:**
- (A) Lignin (B) Chitin
(C) Polysaccharide (D) Peptidoglycan or murein
- 135. Prokaryotes divided by:**
- (A) Binary Fission (B) Spores
(C) Mitosis (D) Meiosis

- 136. Contrary idea to abiogenesis was proposed by:**
(A) Robert Hook (B) Robert Brown
(C) Rudolph virchow (D) Lorenz Oken
- 137. August weismann:**
(A) 1885 (B) Rudolph virchow
(C) Drosophila melanogaster (D) 1880
- 138. 1805:**
(A) Lorenz Oken (B) Drosophila melanogaster
(C) Streaming movement (D) Rudolph virchow
- 139. Cytoplasm:**
(A) Streaming movement (B) Rudolph virchow
(C) Lorenz Oken (D) Drosophila melanogaster
- 140. Fruit fly:**
(A) Drosophila melanogaster (B) Streaming movement
(C) Rudolph virchow (D) Lorenz Oken
- 141. Phloem cell:**
(A) Lysosomes (B) Translocation of food
(C) Nerve cells (D) Golgi Apparatus
- 142. Plasma membrane:**
(A) Lysosomes (B) Differentially permeable
(C) Golgi apparatus (D) Nerve cells
- 143. De-duve (1949):**
(A) Nerve cells (B) Differentially permeable
(C) Golgi apparatus (D) Lysosomes
- 144. Conduction of impulse:**
(A) Differentially permeable (B) Nerve cells
(C) E.R. (D) Translocation of food
- 145. Forming face:**
(A) Translocation of food (B) Golgi Apparatus
(C) Lysosomes (D) Nerve cells

Answers

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