

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2021
M.A. Anthropology

Time: 2 Hours

100 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the following instructions carefully before answering.
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B. Part-A consists of 25 Multiple Choice Questions of one mark each. Part-B consists of 75 Multiple Choice Questions of one mark each. Marks obtained by the candidate in Part 'A' will be used for resolving the tie cases.
4. This question paper contains 18 pages.

PART - A

1. What is the name of the first scientific research station set up by India in Antarctica?
 - A. Dakshin Gangotri
 - B. Manasa Gangotri
 - C. Maitri
 - D. Bharati
2. Which Museum building is being demolished for the 'Central Vista Project'?
 - A. The Indian Museum
 - B. The National Museum
 - C. The Government Museum
 - D. The Albert Hall Museum
3. Find the odd one out
 - A. Covaxin
 - B. Cobroxin
 - C. Covishield
 - D. Pfizer
4. Match the following and choose the correct answer.

<u>Phobias</u>	<u>Fear of</u>
I. Nephophobia	A. Colour
II. Melanophobia	B. Failure
III. Atychiphobia	C. Clouds
IV. Trypanophobia	D. Needles

 - A. I - B, II - A, III - C, IV - D
 - B. I - B, II - C, III - D, IV - A
 - C. I - C, II - A, III - B, IV - D
 - D. I - D, II - C, III - A, IV - B

5. Find the odd one out
- Pupil
 - Petal
 - Sepal
 - Stamen
6. Which of the following is not a United Nations specialized agency?
- ILO
 - IFAD
 - ICMR
 - IMO
7. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | <u>Name of the Fort</u> | <u>State</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Kangra | A. Himachal Pradesh |
| II. Golconda | B. Telangana |
| III. Mehrangarh | C. Rajasthan |
| IV. Vellore | D. Tamil Nadu |
- I - A, II - B, III - C, IV - D
 - I - A, II - D, III - C, IV - B
 - I - C, II - B, III - A, IV - D
 - I - C, II - D, III - A, IV - B
8. Which of the following countries is known as 'Desert Kingdom'?
- United Arab Emirates
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Turkey
 - Algeria
9. Find the odd one out
- Cornea
 - Cranium
 - Iris
 - Retina
10. 'Magna Carta' is a _____.
- Property document
 - Scientific document
 - Religious document
 - Legal document
11. Which of the following is a set of best stress busters?
- Drinking water, talking to a friend, going on a walk, breathing slowly & deeply
 - Setting new goals, watching relationship dramas, chatting, skipping sleep
 - Browsing, listening to hate speech, playing videogames, skipping meals
 - Thinking about exam marks, watching thriller movie, reading novels, smoking

12. Name the horizontal bone in the human body.
 - A. Tibia
 - B. Fibula
 - C. Femur
 - D. Clavicle
13. Which of the following are not present in an animal cell?
 - A. Cytoplasm and plastids
 - B. Cell wall and plastids
 - C. Mitochondria and Ribosomes
 - D. Lysosomes and Golgi Apparatus
14. Which of the following tribes are the inhabitants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands?
 - A. The Irula
 - B. The Chenchu
 - C. The Yanadi
 - D. The Shompen
15. 'Dead Sea Scrolls' are
 - A. Seaweeds
 - B. Old Testament manuscripts
 - C. Arabian Nights stories
 - D. Jataka tales
16. Name the only woman awarded with the Bharat Ratna posthumously.
 - A. Smt Sarojini Naidu
 - B. Smt Indira Gandhi
 - C. Smt Aruna Asaf Ali
 - D. Smt M.S. Subbulakshmi
17. Which one among the following Union Territories of India has the highest literacy rate and the lowest incidence of violent crimes?
 - A. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - B. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - C. Daman & Diu
 - D. Lakshadweep
18. What was the 'World Tourism Day' theme for the year 2020?
 - A. Tourism and Rural Development
 - B. Tourism and Jobs: A Better Future for All
 - C. Tourism and the Digital Transformation
 - D. Sustainable Tourism – a Tool for Development

19. Which of the following palaces is traditionally associated with the celebration of Dasara festival every year?
- A. Thanjavur palace
 - B. Mysore palace
 - C. Falaknuma palace
 - D. Padmanabhapuram palace
20. Which of the following countries are called as the Baltic States?
- A. Sweden, Norway, Finland
 - B. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
 - C. Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia
 - D. Albania, Bosnia, Croatia
21. Which among the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights of Citizens in India?
- A. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - B. Right to Discrimination
 - C. Right to Freedom of Religion
 - D. Right to Education
22. Which US state is known as the 'Grand Canyon' state?
- A. Texas
 - B. Georgia
 - C. Arizona
 - D. Washington
23. The Serengeti National Park is located in
- A. Australia
 - B. Zimbabwe
 - C. South Africa
 - D. Tanzania
24. The central government sponsored Community Development Programme (CDP) is related to
- A. Industrial Development
 - B. Women and Child
 - C. Rural Development
 - D. Tribal Development
25. Which one of the states does not have tribal population?
- A. Andhra Pradesh
 - B. Madhya Pradesh
 - C. Punjab
 - D. Jammu & Kashmir

PART - B

26. Fifth and Sixth schedules of the constitution of India deal with
- A. Centre state relations
 - B. Administration of tribal areas
 - C. Human rights
 - D. Central rules in the states
27. The criteria for identifying a specific caste/class as backward used by the Mandal Commission are grouped under
- A. Religion, Educational and Economic
 - B. Culture, Educational and Economic
 - C. Social, Educational and Economic
 - D. Politics, Educational and Religion
28. The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the
- A. International Monetary Fund
 - B. United National Conference on Trade and Development
 - C. World Economic Forum
 - D. World Bank
29. Which of the following is not a Harappan site?
- A. Chanhudaro
 - B. Kot Diji
 - C. Sohagaura
 - D. Desalpur
30. Who introduced English education in India?
- A. Lord Macaulay
 - B. Lord Rippon
 - C. Lord Cornwallis
 - D. Lord Irwin
31. The Constitution of India came into force on
- A. 26th January 1950
 - B. 26th January 1951
 - C. 26th January 1947
 - D. 26th January 1949
32. The largest continent of the world in terms of both size and population is
- A. Asia
 - B. North America
 - C. Europe
 - D. Africa

33. How many countries have common borders with India?
- A. 7
 - B. 6
 - C. 5
 - D. 4
34. "Social exclusion is a multi-dimensional concept that covers economic, social and political aspects." This idea is conceived by
- A. B R Ambedkar
 - B. Mahatama Gandhi
 - C. Amartya Sen
 - D. Rajiv Gandhi
35. Which state of India is known as 'Land of Spices'?
- A. Assam
 - B. Bengal
 - C. West Bengal
 - D. Kerala
36. Modern society is governed by
- A. Conventions
 - B. Divine Law
 - C. Rule of Law
 - D. Physical force
37. The habitual way of doing things by a group is called
- A. Norm
 - B. Custom
 - C. Value
 - D. Law
38. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments are related to
- A. Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - B. Reservation in Public institutions
 - C. Property Rights
 - D. Educational Institutions
39. Unity in diversity refer to
- A. Assimilation
 - B. Integration
 - C. Isolation
 - D. Amalgamation

40. Race is a _____ aspect
- A. Regional
 - B. Biological
 - C. Sociological
 - D. Psychological
41. Basic units of sound which come together to form words are known as
- A. Phonology
 - B. Morphology
 - C. Syntax
 - D. Phonemes
42. The study of sentence structure is known as
- A. Syntax
 - B. Diglossia
 - C. Pidginization
 - D. Morphemes
43. A new or hybrid language that develops a sophisticated grammar and vocabulary and is spoken as some group's first language is a _____.
- A. Pidgin
 - B. Creole
 - C. Ritual language
 - D. Anti-language
44. When I went back to my hometown three years ago, I found that a lot of changes _____.
- A. have taken place
 - B. had taken place
 - C. are taken place
 - D. were taken place
45. Fill in the blank with a suitable adjective:
The brides were much _____ than the grooms.
- A. youngest
 - B. young
 - C. younger
 - D. youngster
46. Identify the correct tense of the underlined verb in the following sentence:
The bird had flown for miles before it landed.
- A. Future tense
 - B. Past perfect tense
 - C. Present perfect tense
 - D. Present tense

47. Identify the word that best completes the following sentence.

We _____ several trucks on the highway.

- A. passed
- B. past
- C. passing
- D. overtaking

48. Identify the plural of the word BASIS from the following:

- A. Basisis
- B. Basises
- C. Bases
- D. Basisies

49. Arrange the following sentences in correct order to form a meaningful paragraph.

1. One evidence of this is that many highly intelligent people are very low on creativity.
2. In other words, they may find replicating a process very easy but creating a process difficult.
3. But it is unfortunate that in many organisations they are rated high and promoted over creators.
4. Intelligence and creativity are two different things.

- A. 1, 2, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 3, 1
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

50. Choose the passive voice for the following sentence:

“Prashanth will pass the message.”

- A. The message will passed by Prashanth
- B. The message would be passed by Prashanth
- C. The message will pass by Prashanth
- D. The message will be passed by Prashanth

51. Identify a synonym of the word INNOCUOUS from the following:

- A. Harmful
- B. Harmless
- C. Incapable
- D. Deceptive

52. Identify an antonym of the word FLAGITIOUS from the following:

- A. Innocent
- B. Vapid
- C. Ignorant
- D. Frivolous

53. What does the suffix "est" mean?
- A. Completed action
 - B. Process
 - C. Having a lot of something
 - D. To compare
54. Identify the incorrect idiom and phrase combination from the following:
- A. A mare's nest – A false invention
 - B. Bite your tongue – To avoid talking
 - C. A damp squib – Complete failure.
 - D. A dime a dozen – A result that is still unclear and can go either way.
55. Fill the blank in the following sentence with the most suitable word.
The soldiers were instructed to _____ restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
- A. exercise
 - B. control
 - C. prevent
 - D. enforce
56. Identify the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.
1. Punctuation is the practice in writing of
 2. mainly by separating or linking words,
 3. phrases and clauses.
 4. using a set of marks to regulate texts and clarify their meanings,
- A. 4, 2, 3, 1
 - B. 1, 4, 2, 3
 - C. 2, 4, 3, 1
 - D. 3, 1, 2, 4
57. Find the correctly spelt word.
- A. Rennaisance
 - B. Renaissance
 - C. Renaisanse
 - D. Rennisance
58. Fill the blank with the most suitable phrase.
The girl _____ a defect in her nervous system.
- A. was unable in feeling pain because of
 - B. was disabled to feel pain in
 - C. was incapacitated to feel pain because of
 - D. was unable to feel pain because of

59. Identify the right option to make the following paragraph meaningful.

“Pre-modern man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of 1) ____ and as a means of cooking 2. ____ than as a source of light. Before he discovered less laborious ways of making fire, he had to 3. ____ it, and whenever he went on a journey he carried a 4. ____ with him.”

- A. 1) food 2) firebrand 3) warmth 4) preserve
- B. 1) warmth 2) food 3) preserve 4) firebrand
- C. 1) firebrand 2) food 3) warmth 4) preserve
- D. 1) preserve 2) warmth 3) firebrand 4) food

60. We are delighted that you will be working with us, welcome _____!

- A. to
- B. on
- C. aboard
- D. for

61. A group of sailors is called a

- A. Crew
- B. Group
- C. Bunch
- D. Crowd

62. Thermometer measures temperature. What does odometer measure?

- A. Mass
- B. Distance
- C. Thickness
- D. Current

63. What is the study of reality called?

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Logic
- C. Ontology
- D. Reflexology

64. Which is the number that comes in the sequence, in place of the question mark

0, 6, 24, 60, 120, 210, ?

- A. 290
- B. 336
- C. 504
- D. 240

65. In a coding language, MYSTIFY is coded as NZTUJGZ; then how will NEMESIS be coded?

- A. MDLHRDR
- B. ODNHTDR
- C. PGOKUGU
- D. OFNFTJT

66. Azhar introduces Ismail as the son of the only brother of his father's wife. How is Ismail related to Azhar?

- A. Cousin
- B. Son
- C. Uncle
- D. Son-in-law

67. One day Sijju left home and cycled 10 km southwards, he turned right and cycled 5 kms and then turned right and cycled 10 kms, and he turned left and cycled 10 kms. How many kilometres does he have to cycle to reach his home straight?

- A. 10km
- B. 20km
- C. 25km
- D. 15km

68. Arrange the words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes last

- A. Crow
- B. Coal
- C. Cold
- D. Clove

69. Select the combination of numbers so that the letters arranged form a meaningful word

M U H A S B
1 2 3 4 5 6

- A. 123456
- B. 243165
- C. 416253
- D. 625314

70. Find one word that cannot be made from the keyword. The Keyword is KALEIDOSCOPE:

- A. SCALE
- B. PACKET
- C. PADLOCK
- D. DIESEL

71. In a queue Amrita is 10th from the front while Mukul is 25th from behind and Mamta is just in the middle of the two. If there are 50 persons in the queue, what position does Mamta occupy from the front?

- A. 20th
- B. 19th
- C. 18th
- D. 17th

72. In a tennis tournament, each of six players will play every other player exactly once. How many matches will be played during the tournament?

- A. 15
- B. 12
- C. 30
- D. 36

73. In a group of people travelling in a bus, 6 persons can speak Malayalam, 6 persons can speak Hindi and 15 persons can speak Telugu. In that group none can speak any other language. If 2 persons in the group can speak 2 languages, and one person in the group can speak all 3 languages, then how many persons are in the group?

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 23
- D. 27

74. Anu cuts a cake into two halves and cuts one half into smaller pieces of equal size. Each of the small pieces is 20 grams in weight. If she has 7 pieces of the cake in all with her, how heavy was the original cake?

- A. 120 grams
- B. 140 grams
- C. 240 grams
- D. 280 grams

75. In the box below, the numbers follow a pattern. Find the missing number in the box with the question mark.

3	6	8
5	8	4
4	7	?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

76. A person who is obsessed and in admiration of himself/herself is called
- Masochist
 - Sadist
 - Narcissistic
 - Sexist
77. Arrange the following in a meaningful sequence
1. Book 2. Pulp 3. Timber 4. Jungle 5. Paper
- 2,5,1,4,3
 - 4,3,2,5,1
 - 3,2,5,1,4
 - 5,4,3,1,2
78. When somebody shows disrespect and hatred towards women, the person is called
1. Sex abuser 2. Misogynist 3. Molester 4. Patriarch
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
79. The smallest 6-digit number exactly divisible by 111 is:
- 111111
 - 110011
 - 100011
 - 110101
80. To fill a tank, 25 buckets of water are required. How many buckets of water will be required to fill the same tank if the capacity of the bucket is reduced to two-fifths of its present capacity?
- 10
 - 35.5
 - 44.5
 - 62.5

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

For our brief look at how people in Melanesia think about and exploit their natural environments we shall turn to the Fly Estuary region and the Gidra and Kiwai of the southern part of this enormous river's delta (some seventy-five kilometres wide at its mouth). It is where New Guinea comes closest to Australia. Its inhabitants have indirect connections with Queensland's Cape York Aborigines through their interaction with the people of the Torres Straits Islands (one of the first locations where anthropological fieldwork was conducted in Melanesia, by A.C. Haddon's Cambridge Expedition in 1898-99). It is a typical estuarine

region—a low and relatively featureless plain, subject to seasonal inundation, with large areas of swamp criss-crossed by networks of small creeks.

In reviewing peoples' exploitation of their natural environments, this chapter concentrates on their use of wild resources through gathering, hunting and fishing strategies. Nowhere in Melanesia, contemporarily or in the recent past, are there any peoples that subsist entirely by hunting and gathering. Those who come nearest to it are perhaps the coastal inhabitants of some islands who barter fish with inland people for cultivated produce (e.g. on Manus Island). Elsewhere, as in the eastern Fly Delta, wild food sources make up a significant part of peoples' diets, but even here horticulture plays a part in their subsistence arrangements; the Gidra and the Kiwai, for example, clear gardens during the dry season in which they cultivate yams, taros, bananas, and sugarcane, among other crops. The mix of their subsistence activities raises some interesting questions of definition, relating again to the issue of categories and their contents in Melanesia.

The Gidra identify eleven ecozones according to topographical location and associated vegetational community; the Kiwai on the coast have additional marine ecozones, such as beach, lagoon, reef and open sea. The resources of these zones are well known to the local inhabitants, who structure their subsistence-related decisions accordingly; a Kiwai intending to make a dugong harpoon, for example, knows where he can expect to find a *туру* tree, the only straight-grained species of appropriate density. These ecozones offer different food-getting opportunities with their varying natural resources, which people exploit to achieve the returns they require. They not only know the conditions under which different plants flourish and where they prevail but also have an intimate awareness of the supply and maturity of various plants of interest to them in different locales.

The sago palm (*Metroxylon sagu* and *M. rumphii*), which the Kiwai call *dou* and the Gidra *sana*, illustrates the status of their knowledge and associated practices. This palm, the mainstay of their subsistence regime, thrives in the swampy conditions that characterise their estuarine region. A range of different swamp conditions occur here, from permanent to seasonally submerged locations, on plains and along margins of water -courses, and under various hydrophytic successions from sedge grasses to water-tolerant trees. The sago palm may grow in any suitable wet location, but different varieties thrive under different conditions. The Gidra identify some twenty-three sago varieties and know well the conditions that best suit them and where these occur in their region. They are familiar with their growth requirements and habits and the length of time they take to reach maturity (from about ten years in permanent swamp to twenty years in seasonally flooded areas), and they are aware of the variations they can expect in their starch yields (from about 30 to 140 kg per palm).

Sago contributes significantly to the Fly peoples' diet, sago starch supplying 60 per cent of Gidra energy needs. It is processed in a way common throughout Melanesia. Men fell the mature palms just before flowering, when starch levels in the trunk are highest; the Kiwai cut out the immature inflorescence some months before felling and so prevent any starch transfer to the developing flower. After felling the palm, men cut away the outer bark along the top half of the trunk to reveal the starchy inner pith. Working in small groups, women grate this with sago pounders, adze-like implements with concave, sharp-edged ends. Then they transfer handfuls of the crushed pith to a trough made from a stout sago leaf sheath, using a fibrous coconut-spathe filter to catch woody pieces at the narrow end, above a palm-bark or palm-spathe receptacle. There they beat and knead it and rinse it repeatedly with water to flush out the starch, which is carried in suspension into the receptacle and sinks to the bottom as a fine white sediment. After draining of the orangey-brown water that fills the receptacle, they collect and dry the sago starch and store it in leaf-wrapped bundles.

Men claim ownership of individual sago palms and keep an eye on them, for example when hunting, or processing sago nearby. The palm, its flowering suppressed, depends on basal suckers to reproduce. These belong to the tree owner, who may dig them up and replant them elsewhere or leave them to self-propagate into dense stands. The growing palms require no attention until harvest. The horticultural status of these activities is equivocal, as is that of the activities associated with the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), the sago palm's dryland equivalent. Although coconut is less prominent in the diet, the Gidra still distinguish eleven coconut cultivars with somewhat differing environmental demands. Coconut palms, which the Gidra generically call *gujo* and the Kiwai *oi*, are owned, like sago, by individual men who sometimes collect their fallen sprouting nuts and transplant them elsewhere and sometimes leave them to strike naturally. Like sago palms, coconuts demand no attention until they mature and bear nuts ten or fifteen years later, at which point youngsters climb them to harvest the nuts.

There is not much difference between these activities and those of nearby Australian Aborigines, customarily labelled hunter-gatherers, when, for example, they burn off grasses in limited areas to ensure a good yield of edible seeds next season or, when harvesting yams, they leave a proportion of tubers undisturbed in the soil at appropriate intervals to ensure adequate returns next time.

81. Who are the people referred to as 'Fly people' in this passage?
- A. The Australian Aborigines
 - B. the people who live beyond the Fly Estuary region
 - C. the people who can fly
 - D. The Gidra and the Kiwai

82. The way people in Melanesia make use of their natural environment can be understood by
- A. living in the Fly estuary region
 - B. a close observation of the Gidra and Kiwai
 - C. inhabiting the southern part of the Fly river delta
 - D. exploiting their natural environment
83. A.C.Haddan's Cambridge expedition was conducted
- A. among the Gidra and Kiwai
 - B. in Torres Straits islands
 - C. among the Queensland Cape York Aborigines
 - D. in New Guinea
84. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A. People in Melanesia subsist by hunting and gathering only.
 - B. The Gidra and Kiwai subsist on agriculture alone.
 - C. People in Melanesia do not subsist only by hunting and gathering.
 - D. In the past, people in Melanesia subsisted only by fishing.
85. The coastal inhabitants of Manus Island enter in barter with inland people for
- A. fish
 - B. agriculture produce
 - C. forest produce
 - D. wild meat
86. In the eastern Fly Delta region _____ forms a major part of people's diet.
- A. horticultural produce
 - B. wild food
 - C. sea food
 - D. milk
87. With regard to horticultural activities, the Gidra and Kiwai
- A. seldom practice horticulture
 - B. practice horticulture during winter
 - C. do not cultivate tuber crops
 - D. prepare the ground during dry season

88. The Gidra identify the ecozones according to
- A. geographical location
 - B. specific flora and fauna
 - C. topography and associated plant species
 - D. seasonal variations
89. Which one among the following statements is not true of the Kiwai?
- A. The Kiwai on the coast have several marine ecozones.
 - B. The Kiwai consider open sea as a marine ecozone.
 - C. Lagoons and reefs are marine ecozones for the Kiwai.
 - D. Their knowledge about resources of the ecozones has no effect on their subsistence activities.
90. The ecozones of the Gidra and Kiwai have
- A. limited plant species
 - B. few animal species
 - C. varying natural resources
 - D. limited natural resources
91. Which among the following statements is not true of the Fly people?
- A. They do not know where different plants exist.
 - B. They are aware of the supply of various plant species.
 - C. They are aware of the maturity of various plant species.
 - D. They know the conditions under which different plants grow.
92. Among the Kiwai, the sago palm is known as
- A. sana
 - B. sagu
 - C. rumphii
 - D. dou
93. Usually the sago palm thrives in
- A. dry location
 - B. marshy conditions
 - C. rocky area
 - D. hard soil

94. The sago palms reach maturity faster in
- A. mild swampy condition
 - B. seasonally flooded area
 - C. permanent marshy area
 - D. plain area
95. The starch levels in the sago palms are highest
- A. after flowering season
 - B. before flowering
 - C. during rainy season
 - D. while blooming
96. The felling and cutting of sago palm is mainly carried out by
- A. men
 - B. children
 - C. men and women
 - D. small groups of women
97. The flushed out sago starch from the crushed pith appears as
- A. fine brown sediments
 - B. orangey- brown water
 - C. dark powder
 - D. fine white sediments
98. Among the following, which one contributes significantly to the Fly people's diet?
- A. sago starch
 - B. sago nuts
 - C. yam
 - D. coconuts
99. Which one of the following statements is true?
- A. Horticultural activities associated with sago and coconut palms are not similar.
 - B. Among the Gidra and the Kiwai, sago and coconut palms are owned by individual men.
 - C. Both sago and coconut palms are equally prominent in the diet of the Gidra.
 - D. Sago and coconut palms require more attention until they mature and bear nuts.
100. The Australian Aborigines burn off grasses in limited areas to
- A. ensure better yield of edible seeds
 - B. ensure good yield of tubers
 - C. trap small animals
 - D. restrict the growth of wild grass

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre : ANTHROPOLOGY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Course/Subject : M.A; ANTHROPOLOGY

QUESTION	ANSWER	QUESTION	ANSWER	QUESTION	ANSWER	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A	26	B	51	B	76	C
2	B	27	C	52	A	77	B
3	B	28	C	53	C	78	B
4	C	29	C	54	D	79	C
5	A	30	A	55	A	80	D
6	C	31	A	56	B	81	D
7	A	32	A	57	B	82	B
8	B	33	A	58	D	83	B
9	B	34	C	59	B	84	C
10	D	35	D	60	C	85	B
11	A	36	C	61	A	86	B
12	D	37	B	62	B	87	D
13	B	38	A	63	C	88	C
14	D	39	B	64	B	89	D
15	B	40	B	65	D	90	C
16	C	41	D	66	A	91	A
17	D	42	A	67	D	92	D
18	A	43	B	68	A	93	B
19	B	44	B	69	C	94	C
20	B	45	C	70	B	95	B
21	B	46	B	71	C	96	A
22	C	47	A	72	A	97	D
23	D	48	C	73	C	98	A
24	C	49	B	74	C	99	B
25	C	50	D	75	A	100	A