

2-10

Booklet Code : **A**

Entrance Examinations – 2021

M.Sc. Biochemistry

Hall Ticket No. _____

Time : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Please read the following instructions carefully before answering:

1. Enter Hall Ticket number in the space provided above and also on OMR sheet.
 2. Part A and Part B together with 80 questions for 100 marks. Part A contains 25 questions, each question carries one mark. Part B contains 55 questions of which 35 questions (26 to 60) carry one mark each and 20 (61 to 80) questions carry two marks each.
 3. Part A will be used for tie breaking.
 4. There is negative marking, 0.33 for 1-mark questions and 0.66 for 2-mark questions.
 5. Answers have to be marked on the OMR sheet as per the instructions provided.
 6. Apart from OMR sheet, the question paper contains 13 (thirteen) pages including the instructions and rough work sheets.
 7. Please return the OMR answer sheet at the end of examination.
 8. No additional sheet will be provided.
 9. Rough work can be carried out in the question paper itself in the space provided at the end of the booklet.
 10. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
 11. Candidate should write and darken the correct Booklet Code in the OMR Answer Sheet, without which the OMR will not be evaluated. The candidates defaulting in marking the Booklet Code in the OMR shall not have any claim on their examination and University shall not be held responsible.
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Part A

[Contains 25 questions

Each Question has only one right answer. Mark the right answer]

1. The key regulatory enzyme in glycolysis is
A. Hexokinase B. Pyruvate Kinase C. Phosphofructokinase D. Aldolase
2. Glutathione is a tripeptide containing which of the following amino acids?
A. Glutamic acid, Cysteine, Glycine B. Histidine, Phenylalanine, Glycine
C. Tyrosine, Cysteine, Glycine D. Glutamic acid, lysine, Glycine
3. Thiourea contains
A. Two NH₂ groups and a C=O B. Two NH₂ groups and a C=S
C. One NH₂ group and a C=O D. One NH₂ groups and a C=S
4. Which of the following options has both enzymes required for gluconeogenesis?
A. Citrate isomerase and citrate synthase
B. Pyruvate carboxylase and citrate isomerase
C. Pyruvate Kinase and pyruvate carboxylase
D. Fructose 1,6, bis phosphatase and pyruvate carboxylase
5. Phospholipid bilayers are permeable to
A. Oxygen, water, glycerol
B. Water, sodium ions, oxygen
C. Oxygen, carbondioxide and ATP
D. Ethanol, benzene, amino acid

6. All transaminases

- A. catalyse irreversible reactions
 B. use pyridoxal phosphate
 C. are regulated by feedback inhibition
 D. require NAD

7. A single water molecule form _____ hydrogen bond/bonds at a time

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

8. Given below are different kinds of reactions.

- (I) Oxidation reaction
 (II) Condensation reaction
 (III) Disulphide bond formation
 (IV) Synthesis reaction

From the options given below select the option that represents the reactions that cysteines undergo.

- A. I & II only
 B. I & III only
 C. II & IV only
 D. III & II only

9. Given below are statements on torsion angle of a chemical bond in a molecule.

- (I) Angle between two planes
 (II) Describing the geometric relationship between two atoms joined by chemical bonds
 (III) angle between three atoms
 (IV) planarity of the peptide bond

From the options given below select the option that represents the correct statements.

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

10. The types of transitions possible in UV-visible region for a compound with molecular formula C_2H_4O are

- (I) $n \rightarrow \pi^*$
 (II) $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$
 (III) $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$
 (IV) $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$

From the options given below select the option that represents the correct transitions.

- A. II & III only
 B. I & IV only
 C. III & IV only
 D. I & II only

11. The complement system does not directly participate in which of the following defence functions of the body? Select the most suitable answer.

- A. Activation of inflammation
 B. Opsonization
 C. Cell-membrane lysis
 D. Antibody generation

12. Which of the following is a mismatch in a PCR reaction?

- A. Primer - Oligonucleotide
 B. Synthesis - 5'-3' direction
 C. Substrate - NTPs
 D. Polymerase - Taq polymerase

13. The signal sequence on proteins to be transported to the lysosome has

- A. a stretch of positively charged amino acids
- B. KDEL in the C-terminus
- C. Mannose 6-phosphate
- D. SKL at the C-terminus

14. Which of the following does not have a cell wall?

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Plant cells
- D. Plasmodium

15. Phenomena that some cells evoke a specific developmental response in other cells is called _____.

- A. Embryonic influence
- B. Embryonic induction
- C. Embryonic stimulation
- D. Embryonic dominance

16. In behavioural science, the term 'taxis' is used to refer to movement of an organism to an external stimulus. What is the kind of taxis that can be exemplified by birds that navigate using memorized landmarks? Select the most suitable answer.

- A. Telotaxis
- B. Mnemotaxis
- C. Magnetotaxis
- D. Chemotaxis

17. NADP⁺ is reduced to NADPH in

- A. PS I
- B. PS II
- C. Non-cyclic photophosphorylation
- D. Calvin cycle

18. A Rh-negative mother had an anti-Rh response following the birth of her Rh-positive child. During her second pregnancy with Rh⁺ child, it was observed that the maternal anti-Rh antibodies coated the foetus's red blood cells. What is the isotype of these antibodies?

- A. Ig- α
- B. Ig- γ
- C. Ig- μ
- D. Ig- ϵ

19. The rate equation of a reaction is: Rate = $k[A]^2[B]$. What would be the unit of k , provided the concentrations are expressed in mol L^{-1} and time in seconds (s)?

- A. $\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
- B. $\text{L}^2 \text{mol}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
- C. $\text{L}^3 \text{mol}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
- D. s^{-1}

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Booklet codes A

20. The number of signals in the ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}_2\text{COOH}$ will be?

- A. Three ^1H signals and four ^{13}C signals
- B. Five ^1H signals and four ^{13}C signals
- C. Five ^1H signals and six ^{13}C signals
- D. Three ^1H signals and six ^{13}C signals

21. Identify the compound that can undergo addition reaction with chlorine.

- A. Butan-1-ol
- B. But-2-ene
- C. Butan-1-amine
- D. 2-Methoxybutane

22. An organic compound of 0.75 mole weighs 67.5 g. By mass, its composition is: 40% of carbon, 6.7% hydrogen and the remaining of oxygen. What is the molecular formula of the compound?

- A. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$
- B. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$
- C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$
- D. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$

23. Chirality is essential for the existence of

- A. Structural isomer
- B. Stereoisomer
- C. Enantiomer
- D. Geometrical isomer

24. Given are some nucleotides: (1) ATP, (2) AMP, (3) GMP and (4) IMP. Select the option which has all nucleotides that cause feedback inhibition of PRPP glutamyl amido transferase?

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

25. Methyl benzene and tertiary butyl benzene are both subjected to nitration. The relative abundance of the ortho, para and meta substituents for methyl benzene and tertiary butyl benzene would be:

- A. For methyl benzene, ortho>para> meta; For tertiary butyl benzene, ortho> para>meta
- B. For methyl benzene, para> ortho>meta; For tertiary butyl benzene, para>ortho>meta
- C. For methyl benzene, ortho>para> meta; For tertiary butyl benzene, para>ortho>meta
- D. For methyl benzene, para> ortho>meta; For tertiary butyl benzene, meta> para>ortho

PART B

Part B contains 55 questions of which 35 questions (26 to 60) carry one mark each and 20 (61 to 80) questions carry two marks each.

26. The basic unit of classification in taxonomy is
- Genus
 - Order
 - Species
 - Phylum
27. Coelenterates with respect to body cavity are:
- Bi-Coelomate
 - Coelomate
 - Pseudocoelomate
 - Acoelomate
28. Which of the following will not affect the K_m of an enzyme?
- Increasing NaCl concentration
 - Increasing positive allosteric regulator
 - Increasing the enzyme concentration
 - Increasing the pH of the reaction buffer
29. For monoclonal antibody production, antigen-specific plasma cells are fused with myeloma cells followed by selection of fused (hybridoma) cells. Which of the following is a critical step specific to this process? Select the most suitable answer.
- Frequent changes of cell culture media to avoid contamination
 - Use only those myeloma cells which has hypoxanthine-guanine-phosphoribosyl-transferase and functional pathway of salvage synthesis of nucleic acids
 - Use of thymidine in the cell culture media
 - Treatment of cells with aminopterin to disrupt de novo purine synthesis in myeloma cells
30. Given below are molecules and the nature of inhibition to their respective targets. Select the option that is **incorrect**.
- Cyanide acts as non-competitive inhibitor to the enzyme cytochrome c oxidase
 - Penicillin is a non-competitive inhibitor to the bacterial enzyme DD-transpeptidase
 - Sulfonamides are competitive inhibitors of the bacterial dihydropteroate synthase
 - Alanine is a non-competitive inhibitor of pyruvate kinase
31. From the options given below, select the set of molecules for which the Hill coefficient will be < 1 for oxygen binding to hemoglobin?
- 2,3-diphosphoglycerate and Hydrogen ions
 - Oxygen and nitric oxide (NO)
 - Hydrogen ions and H_2O
 - Oxygen and 2,3-diphosphoglycerate
32. Which of the following is not present in normal urine of a human?
- Proteins
 - Creatinine
 - Bacteria
 - Both A and C

33. A researcher wanted to study initiation of protein synthesis in bacteria by using specific inhibitor for initiation step of translation. Which of the following should the researcher use to treat the bacterial culture for the study?

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Puromycin
- D. Cyclohexamide

34. Considering interspecies interactions as positive (+) if it is beneficial and negative (-) if it is harmful and null (0) if neither harms nor helps. Which of the following relations are **incorrectly** represented here? Select the most appropriate option.

- A. Parasitism (+/-)
- B. Commensalism (++)
- C. Mutualism (++)
- D. Predation (+/-)

35. If A and B are the events having $P(A)=1/2$, $P(B)=1/3$ and $P(A \cap B)=1/4$. Then $P(A^c/B^c)$ is:

- A. 5/12
- B. 5/8
- C. 5/6
- D. 3/4

36. When data distribution is not normal and is skewed to the left, it indicates that:

- A. the mean is more than the median
- B. distribution is never skewed
- C. the mean is equal to the median
- D. the mean is less than the median

37. Plasma volumes of eight adult males are as follows: 2.75 litres, 2.86 litres, 3.37 litres, 2.76 litres, 2.62 litres, 3.49 litres, 3.05 litres and 3.12 litres. What is the median?

- A. 2.96 litres
- B. 3 litres
- C. 2.5 litres
- D. 2 litres

38. If A, B and C are independent events and $P(A)=0.3$, $P(B)=0.2$ and $P(C)=0.1$, the probability that at least one of the events happen is:

- A. 0.49
- B. 0.7
- C. 0.9
- D. 0

39. Which of the following is the allosteric effector of myoglobin?

- A. Pyruvate
- B. Lactate
- C. CO_2
- D. 2,3 BPG

40. Suppose $FADH_2$ is the electron donor to the electron transport chain of mitochondria. How many protons will be pumped into the inter membrane space from the matrix of mitochondria when one oxygen molecule is completely reduced?

- A. 6
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 20

41. Cardiolipin is enriched in
A. Endoplasmic reticulum
B. Vacuole
C. Mitochondria
D. Nucleus
42. What is the number of proton NMR peaks observed for chlorobenzene?
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
43. Compared to absorption of light, fluorescence
A. Occurs at longer wavelength and with a lower energy gap between final states
B. Occurs at the same wavelength and the same energy gap between final states
C. Occurs at shorter wavelength and with a higher energy gap between final states
D. Occurs at shorter wavelength and with a lower energy gap between final states
44. List the following compounds in the order of increasing reactivity to the species Cl^+ .
A. toluene, ethylbenzene, nitrobenzene, benzene
B. nitrobenzene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene
C. ethylbenzene, toluene, benzene, nitrobenzene
D. nitrobenzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, benzene
45. For the reaction in which the molecule NO_2 dimerizes to form N_2O_4 . What would be the effect of increasing pressure, with all other conditions remaining the same?
A. More product would be formed
B. Less product would be formed.
C. Amount of product would remain unchanged
D. Reaction will get inhibited
46. Chromosomes are best observed in which phase of the cell cycle?
A. Prophase
B. Throughout S-phase
C. Interphase
D. Metaphase
47. Conversion of mevalonate-5-pyrophosphate to Isopentenyl-5-pyrophosphate is achieved by
A. Decarboxylation B. Dehydrogenation C. Oxidation D. Reduction
48. Thymidylate catalyzes the conversion of dUMP to dTMP using which of the co-enzyme?
A. Folate B. Dihydrofolate C. N⁵,10-methylene THF D. N⁵-formyl THF
49. Maple syrup disease is due to the defects in metabolism of which one of the following amino acids?
A. Valine B. Aspartic acid C. Glutamic acid D. Methionine

50. Given below are some statements on intracellular receptors of hormones.

- 1) Intracellular receptors of hormones are present in the cytoplasm only
- 2) Intracellular receptors of hormones are present in the cytoplasm and nucleus
- 3) Intracellular receptors of hormones possess transcription factor activity
- 4) Intracellular receptors of hormones are stabilized by heat shock proteins

Select the option that represent the correct statements.

- A. 1 & 3 only are correct
- B. 1, 3 & 4 only are correct
- C. 1 & 4 only are correct
- D. 2, 3 & 4 only are correct

51. During cryopreservation of cells, cryoprotectants

- A. lower both freezing temperatures and viscosity
- B. increase both freezing temperatures and viscosity
- C. increase freezing temperatures and lower viscosity
- D. lower freezing temperatures and increase viscosity

52. Which pituitary hormone regulates glucose homeostasis by antagonizing the insulin action?

- A. Luteinizing hormone (LH)
- B. Growth hormone (GH)
- C. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
- D. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)

53. Excess secretion of human placental lactogen during pregnancy causes

- A. galactorrhea
- B. gestational diabetes
- C. abortion
- D. prolonged pregnancy

54. When *Neurospora* of opposite mating types auxotrophic for leucine biosynthesis were mated, the diploid was prototrophic for leucine. This is a case of

- A. Intergenic recombination of leucine biosynthetic genes
- B. Intragenic recombination of leucine biosynthetic genes
- C. Complementation of mutant allele
- D. Diploids forage better for leucine

55. The F1 offspring of Mendel always looked like one of the parents because

- A. One allele was completely dominant over the other
- B. No gene interacted with each other
- C. Because there are only 2 alleles for each gene
- D. Mendel used pea plants that lacked recombination

56. Huntington's disease is caused by a dominant mutation. If one of the parents has the disease, what is the probability the offspring will also have the disease?

- A. 25%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. 0%

57. Phenylketonuria is caused by a homozygous recessive mutation that prevents the metabolism of phenylalanine. A man with a sister who has phenylketonuria marries a woman with no family history of ketonuria. What is the probability of them having a child with ketonuria? Assume no new mutations occurred in the parents.

- A. 0%
- B. 25%
- C. Less than 25%
- D. 50%

58. Photoreceptor cells present in eye that become active in bright light and play a role in day time vision are

- A. Cornea B. Cone Cells C. Rod Cells D. Retinal Ganglion Cells

59. G-protein coupled receptor is a

- A. Tetrameric protein B. Trimeric Protein
C. Dimeric Protein D. Monomeric Protein

60. How many GTPs are hydrolyzed during the initiation of eukaryotic protein synthesis?

- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

61. Match the following agents with their respective effects:

Agent	Effect
a. Carcinogen	i. causes mutations
b. Clastogen	ii. results in developmental abnormalities
c. Teratogen	iii. neoplastic transformation of eukaryotic cells
d. Mutagen	iv. causes fragmentation of chromosome

- A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
B. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
D. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

62. Given below are different type of nucleic acids.

- a. dsDNA of 200 bp
b. RNA of 200 nucleotides
c. ssDNA of 15 nucleotides
d. RNA of 15 nucleotides

Select the option which represents the nucleic acids that can be precipitated by Trichloroacetic acid (TCA).

- A. Only a and b
B. Only a and c
C. Only b and c
D. Only c and d

63. Arrange the following proteins in the order of their appearance during homologous recombination in *E. coli*: RecA, RecBCD, SSB, RuvAB, RuvC.

- A. RecA, RecBCD, SSB, RuvAB, RuvC
B. SSB, RecA, RecBCD, RuvAB, RuvC
C. RecBCD, RecA, SSB, RuvAB, RuvC
D. RecBCD, SSB, RecA, RuvAB, RuvC

64. Most prokaryotic mRNAs

- I. Have multiple Shine Dalgarno sequences
- II. Have 5' methylated Guanosine
- III. Transcription is uncoupled from translation
- IV. Produce multiple proteins

Select the option that represent the correct statements about prokaryotic mRNAs.

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

65. Given below are some covalent modifications of proteins.

- I. Sumoylation
- II. Ubiquitination
- III. Racemization
- IV. Phosphorylation

Select the option that represents the covalent modifications that impede protein mobility in an SDS Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE).

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

66. Glucose breakdown occurs in actively metabolising muscle tissue. Some of the enzymes involved in this process are listed in Column A. Select the option that matches the enzymes with their features.

	Column A		Column B
a	Phosphofructokinase	i	Substrate level phosphorylation
b	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	ii	Isoenzymes
c	Pyruvate Kinase reaction	iii	Irreversible reaction
d	Lactate dehydrogenase	iv	Contains a free SH group at active site

- A. a.iii; b.iv; c.i; d.ii
- B. a.ii; b.i; c.iv; d.iii
- C. a.iv; b.iii; c.ii; d.i
- D. a.iii; b.ii; c.i; d.iv

67. Given below are some enzymes

- I. DNA Polymerase III
- II. Ligase
- III. Telomerase
- IV. Pyrophosphatase

Which of the above enzymes are required for bacterial DNA synthesis?

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

68. How many numbers of molecules is present in 2 L of air at a pressure of 1 atm and a temperature of 22°C, assuming ideal gas behaviour? (Gas constant=0.0821 L.atm/K. mol).

- A. 8.25×10^{-2}
- B. 8.92×10^{-2}
- C. 1.1
- D. 0.086

69. A scientist is working on repressors to regulate gene expression in a bacterial cell. Which of the following statements are true about repressors?

- (i) Repressors are regulatory proteins that block transcription of mRNA.
- (ii) Repressors bind to a portion of DNA called the operator that always lies upstream of a promoter.
- (iii) The binding of the regulatory protein to the operator prevents RNA polymerase from binding to the promoter thereby inhibiting gene transcription.

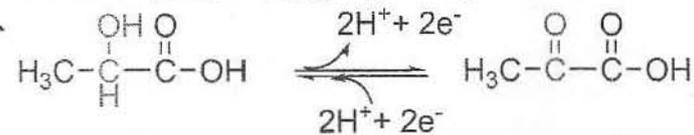
Which of the following statements are true?

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (i) and (iii) only
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

70. The electronic configuration of iron in deoxyhemoglobin is _____ and hence _____.

- A. $4s^2, 3d^6$; diamagnetic
- B. $4s^0, 3d^6$; paramagnetic
- C. $4s^2, 3d^6$; diamagnetic
- D. $4s^1, 3d^5$; paramagnetic

71. The oxidation number of the central carbon of lactate and pyruvate in the following reaction are ____ and ____ respectively.



- A. +1 and -1
- B. +3 and -2
- C. 0 and +2
- D. +2 and 0

72. The enzyme kinetics equation, $\frac{k_{cat}}{K_m} = \frac{v}{[S].[E]}$ holds true for which of the following conditions?

- A. $[S] \gg K_M$
- B. $[K_M] \gg [S]$
- C. $[K_M] \gg [k_{cat}]$
- D. $[k_{cat}] \gg [K_M]$

73. What is the difference in the classical way of antigen presentation if Plate A of macrophages are infected with live viruses while Plate B of macrophages are treated with heat killed viruses?

- A. Plate A macrophages will present viral antigens via both class I and class II MHC molecules
- B. Plate B macrophages will not present viral antigens either by class I or class II MHC molecules
- C. Plate A macrophages will present viral antigens via Class II MHC molecules only
- D. Plate B macrophages will present viral antigens via Class I MHC molecules only

74. Given below are statements related to transport of ions.

1. transport of sodium ions (Na^+) and glucose across luminal membrane of the epithelial cells in intestine
2. Pumping of K^+ inside the cell by Na^+/K^+ ATPase
3. Pumping of Na^+ inside the cell by a $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ transporter
4. Acidification of intracellular compartment by a H^+/ATPase

Which of the phenomena are primarily due to a "secondary active transport" system?

- A. Only 1 and 3
- B. Only 2 and 3
- C. Only 3 and 4
- D. Only 2 and 4

75. Which of the following amino acids can be converted to both pyruvate and acetoacetate?

- 1) Leucine & Isoleucine
- 2) Isoleucine & Phenylalanine
- 3) Isoleucine & Tryptophan
- 4) Leucine, phenyl alanine & Tryptophan

- A. 1 & 4 correct
- B. 2 & 3 correct
- C. 2, 3 & 4 correct
- D. Only 4 is correct

76. Identify the correct statement of action potential of a nerve cell.

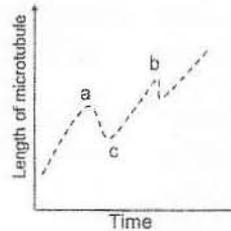
- A. Na^+ ions in and K^+ ions out cause depolarization
- B. Na^+ ions out and K^+ ions in cause depolarization
- C. Na^+ ions in cause depolarization and K^+ ions out cause repolarization
- D. K^+ ions in cause depolarization and Na^+ ions out cause hyper polarization

77. Given that Plasmodium genome is 80% AT rich, what would be the average lengths of BamHI (GGATCC) digested genomic DNA fragments?

- A. 2 kb
- B. 3 kb
- C. 4 kb
- D. 6 kb

78. The following statements are linked to microtubule functions such as dynamic instability and catastrophe.

- i) Microtubules exhibits dynamic instability during which tubulin subunits will both associate and dissociate from the plus end of the protofilament.
- ii) A microtubule catastrophe event manifests itself by change in the length of the microtubule and establishes equilibrium as shown in the plot below in which a, catastrophe; b, rescue; c, equilibrium.



Which of the statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. only i is correct
 B. only ii is correct
 C. both i and ii are correct
 D. both i and ii are incorrect

79. Choose the option that correctly matches the information from each column:

Topoisomerase	ATP dependence	Cleavage	Change in linking number
a. Topo III	I. yes	i. ssDNA	1. ± 1
b. Topo IV	II. no	ii. dsDNA	2. ± 2

- A. a-I-i-1
 B. a-II-i-1
 C. b-II-ii-2
 D. b-II-ii-1

80. A mutant bacterial gene contains a stop codon in between its coding sequence, yet it makes normal protein. This is most likely due to

- A. suppressor tRNA
 B. RNA editing
 C. intron removal
 D. Ribosome frame shifting

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre : Life Sciences, Biochemistry
Course/Subject : MSc Biochemistry
Code No.- Z-10 (Biochemistry)

KEY: Booklet Code: A

Ques. No	Answer	Ques. No	Answer	Ques. No	Answer
Q.1	C	Q.31	A	Q.61	B
Q.2	A	Q.32	D	Q.62	A
Q.3	B	Q.33	B	Q.63	D
Q.4	D	Q.34	B	Q.64	D
Q.5	A	Q.35	B	Q.65	D
Q.6	B	Q.36	D	Q.66	A
Q.7	D	Q.37	A	Q.67	D
Q.8	B	Q.38	A	Q.68	A
Q.9	B	Q.39	B	Q.69	C
Q.10	B	Q.40	C	Q.70	B
Q.11	D	Q.41	C	Q.71	C
Q.12	C	Q.42	C	Q.72	B
Q.13	C	Q.43	A	Q.73	A
Q.14	D	Q.44	B	Q.74	A
Q.15	B	Q.45	A	Q.75	B
Q.16	B	Q.46	D	Q.76	C
Q.17	A, C	Q.47	A	Q.77	C
Q.18	B	Q.48	C	Q.78	A
Q.19	B	Q.49	A	Q.79	B
Q.20	A	Q.50	D	Q.80	A
Q.21	B	Q.51	D		
Q.22	B	Q.52	B		
Q.23	C	Q.53	B		
Q.24	D	Q.54	C		
Q.25	C	Q.55	A		
Q.26	C	Q.56	B		
Q.27	D	Q.57	A		
Q.28	C	Q.58	B		
Q.29	D	Q.59	D		
Q.30	A	Q.60	A		

Note: The correct answer for question no. 17 is 'A' or 'C' and A & C.