

B.COM CBCS EXAMINATION 2018

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not a function of management?

- a) planning
- b) staffing
- c) co-operation
- d) controlling

2. Management is

- a) an art
- b) a science
- c) both art and science
- d) neither

3. Policy formulation is the function of

- a) top level management
- b) middle level management
- c) operational management
- d) All of the above

4. Find the odd one out

- a) board of directors
- b) chief executive
- c) foremen
- d) shareholders

5. How are principles of management formed

- a) In a laboratory
- b) By experiences of management
- c) By experiences of customers
- d) By propagation of social scientists

6. Henry Fayol was a

- a) Social scientists
- b) Mining engineer
- c) Accountant
- d) Production engineer

7. Which of the following statement best described the principle of 'Division of work '

- a) work should be divided into small tasks
- b) labour should be divided
- c) resource should be divided among jobs
- d) it leads to specialisation

8. Which of the following is Not a principle of management given by Taylor

- a) Science, not rule of Thumb
- b) Functional foremanship
- c) Maximum ,not restricted output
- d) Harmony not discord

9. The principals of management are significant because of

- a) increase in efficiency
- b) Initiative
- c) optimum utilisation of resources
- d) Adaptation of changing technology

10. Management should find ' One best way ' to perform a task. Which technique of Scientific management is defined in this sentence

- a) Time study
- b) Motion study
- c) Fatigue study
- d) Method study

11. Which of the following best describe 'Mental revolution '

- a) it implies change of attitude
- b) the management workers should not play the game of one upmanship
- c) both management and workers require each other
- d) workers should be paid more wages

12. Observe the following management principles and pick the odd one out.

Justify your answer

- a) unity of command
- b) unity of direction
- c) maximum output
- d) equity

13. Which of the following is not the functional areas of management ?

- a) Production Management
- b) Marketing Management

- c) Personnel Management
- d) Information Management

14. Which of following is not among the levels of management ?

- A) Top level management
- B) Intermediate Level
- C) Middle level management
- D) Lower level management

15. Which scholar's definition on management is " Management is the art of getting things done through and with people in formally organised groups". ?

- A) Harold Koontz
- B) J.N. Schulze
- C) S. George
- D) Henry Fayol

16. _____ is the decision making body of an organization ?

- A) Decentralisation
- B) Administration
- C) Functional organisation
- D) Leadership

17. Which among the following is not a nature of Management principles ?

- A) Rigid
- B) Universal
- C) Relative
- D) Human nature

18. Who is known as 'the Father of Modern Theory of Management' ?

- A) Harold Koontz.
- B) Henry Fayol
- C) F.W. Taylor
- D) Max Weber

19. Which of the following is not a Management Principle ?

- A) Order
- B) Discipline
- C) Equity
- D) Cooperation

20. Which of the following is not a function of management ?

- A) Planning
- B) profit earning
- B) Staffing
- D) Budgeting

21. Which among the following is not a subsidiary function of management?

- A) Decision making
- B) Innovation
- C) Communication
- D) Motivation

22. Who is known as the father of scientific management?

- A) F.W. Taylor
- B) Max Weber
- C) Henry Fayol
- D) S. George

23. management is need at

- (a) Top level
- (b) Middle level
- (c) lower level
- (d) all levels

24. Top management is concerned with

- (a) carrying suggestions upwards
- (b) maintaining liaison with the outside world
- (C) transmitting orders downwards
- (d) none of these

25. management is called a process because.....

- (a) it is applicable to the manufacturing process
- (b) it is relevant for social organisation
- (c) it involves a series of action
- (d) All of above

26. Administration is.....

- (a) policy making
- (b) Active direction to get things done
- (c) executing the policy

(d) None of these

27. management is

(a) tangible (b) intangible

(c) fictitious (d) All of the above

28. middle management.....

(a) consists of departmental managers

(b) motivates lower management

(c) Both a&b

(d) None of these

29. Top management consists of

(a) financial managers

(b) sales manager

(c) personnel manager

(d) Board of Directors and chief executives

30. co-ordination means.....

(a) organising activities

(b) Directing activities

(c) synchronizing activities

(d) both a&b

31. Administration is an activities at.....

(a) lower level (b) Middle level

(c) Higher level (d) both a&b

32. The essence of management

is

(a) co-ordination (b) planning (c) organising (d) Directing

33. which of the following is not true?

(a) management is a social process

(b) management is universal

(c) management is an art

(d) management is always bureaucratic

34. is defined as the functions of getting things done through people.

(a) management (b) science (c) art (d) both a&b

35. management is function

(a) dynamic (b) controlling (c) directing (d) planning

36. Administration is a function

(a) management (b) planning (c) directing (d) All of the above

37. The term hierarchy implies

(a) departmentalisation

(b) a definite ranking order

(c) specialisation

(d) None of these

38. The main aim of Taylor was to

(a) improve labour relations

(b) improve productivity

(c) To attempt a general theory of management

(d) None of these

39. method study is

(a) preliminary survey of production

Process

(b) study of the movement of a work

(c) study of operational efficiency

(d) All of the above

40. Henry Fayol is well known

(a) As the father of scientific management

- (b) for formulating general principles of management
- (c) for promoting trade unionism
- (d) None of these

41.unity of command implies

- (a) A subordinate should receive orders from all the superiors
- (b) individuals must sacrifice in the larger interest
- (c) be accountable to one and only one superior
- (d) None of these

42.purpose of time study is

- (a) to remove wastage of time
- (b) to give timely assistance
- (c) to determine fair days work
- (d) watching time

43.The scientific technique of task setting is known as

- (a)work study (b)motion study (c)time study (d) method study

44.scientific analysis of work under scientific management requires.....

- (a) time study (b) motion study
- (C)Both a&b (d) work study

45.Authority refers to

- (a)Getting work done
- (b)right to get work done
- (c)being in a managerial position
- (d)scalar chain

46. Which among the following involves in planning process?

- A) Selection of objective B) determine the way to achieve objective
- C) both A and B D) None of the above

47. Which among the following is a single use plan?

- A) Objectives B) Policies
- C) Rules D) Budget

48. _____ is a time table of work ?

- A) Budget B) Project
- C) Programmes D) Schedules

49. Which among the following is not an element of co-ordination

- a) integration
- b) balancing
- c) proper timing
- d) directing

50. Find the odd one out

- a) goals
- b) objective
- c) policies
- d) motivation

51. Budget is an instrument of

- a) planning only
- b) control only
- c) both planning and control
- d) none of these

52. are the prescribe guidelines for conducting an action

- a) Rules
- b) Method
- c) Budget
- d) policy

53. The purpose and the aim for which the organisation is set up and operate is called

- a) objective
- b) strategy
- c) policy
- d) procedure

54. Planning process begins with

- a) setting objectives
- b) identifying alternatives
- c) developing planning premise
- d) selecting alternatives

55. It is a function of management which refers to the process of integrating the activities of different units of organisation to achieve the organisation goals.

This is called

- a) Actuating
- b) controlling
- c) co-ordination
- d) planning

56. Planning is

- a) forward looking
- b) backward looking
- c) both forward and backward looking
- d) none of the above

57. Management by objective is

- a) goal oriented
- b) work oriented
- c) none of the above

58. What is the full form of MBO?

- A) Management By Opportunity
- B) Method By opportunity
- C) Management By Objectives
- D) Method By Objective

59. Which of the following is not said to be a feature of coordination?

- A) Managerial responsibility
- B) provides different functions
- C) Relevant of group efforts
- D) Not a separate function

60.Planning is

- (a) pervasive (b) futuristic
- (c) continues (d)All of these

61.planning involves.....

- (a) future course of action
- (b) review of past performance
- (c) analysis of policies
- (d) All of these

62.planning provides

- (a) information to outsiders
- (b) basis for recruitment and selections
- (c) purpose and direction of all persons
- (d) None of these

63.operational planning is undertaken at.....

- (a) Top level (b) lower level (c) middle level (d) All of these

64. are guides to action

- (a) strategy (b)planning
- (c) policies (d) procedure

65. as a special type of plan prepared for meeting the challenges of competitors and other environmental forces.

- (a) policies (b) objectives (c)strategy (d) procedure

66. are goals established to guide the efforts of the company and each of its components

(a) objectives (b) strategy (c) policies (d) procedure

67. is also known as management by result

(a) management by subordinate

(b) management by objectives

(c) management by art

(d) management by planning

68. co-ordination refers to the description of the behaviour and relationships of the organisation

(a) vertical (b) Horizontal

(c) procedural (d) substantive

69. is a systematic way of handling regular events

(a) procedure (b) rules

(c) policies (d) strategy

70 Which among the following is not the principles of organisation?

A) Unity of objectives

B) Specialisation

C) Span of control

D) Initiative

71. Which among the following is not a type or forms of organisation?

A) Formal Organisation

B) Project organisation

C) Committee organisation

D) Line organisation

72. In a line Organisation which among the following will not work directly under the general manager?

A) Sales Manager.

B) Foreman

C) Works manager

D) Personnel manager

C) Availability of managers. D) Control techniques

81. organising is

- (a) A remedy for all types of problems
- (b) ensure accurate forecasting
- (c) None of these
- (d) All of these

82. Organising process involves

- (a) division of work
- (b) grouping of identical work
- (c) All of these
- (d) None of these

83. Formal organisation is

- (a) created by management
- (b) A result of social interaction
- (c) To satisfy cultural needs
- (d) None of these

84. organising deals with.....

- (a) division of work
- (b) decentralising activities
- (c) centralisation activities
- (d) All of these

85. The process of organising consists of

- (a) division of work into job
- (b) establishing authority relationships
- (c) Both a&b

(d) None of these

86. Authority refers to

(a) Getting work done

(b) right to get work done

(c) being in a management position

(d) None of these

87. principles of specialisation requires.....

(a) Division of labour

(b) centralisation of work

(c) decentralisation of work

(d) None of these

88. Delegation is

(a) Getting things done by others

(b) fixing of responsibility

(c) Assigning the task

(d) unity of command

89. Accountability means

(a) Delegation (b) responsibility

(c) Authority (d) Answerability

90. Which of the following is not an element of delegation

a) accountability

b) authority

c) responsibility

d) informal organisation

91. centralisation refers to

a) retention of decision making authority

b) dispersal of decision making authority

c) creating divisions as profit centres

d) opening new centres of branches

92.Span of management refers to

- a) number of managers
- b) length of term for which a manager is appointed
- c) number of subordinate under a superior
- d) number of members in top management

93.A network of social relationship that arise spontaneously due to the interaction at work is called

- a) formal organisation
- b) informal organisation
- c) Decentralisation
- d) delegation

94.Which of the following does not follow the scalar chain

- a) Functional structure
- b) Divisional structure
- c) Formal organisation
- d) Informal organisation

95.For delegation to be effective it is essential that responsibility be accompanied with necessary

- a) authority
- b) manpower
- c) incentives
- d) promotion

96.The form of organisation known for giving rise to rumours is called

- a) centralised organisation
- b) functional organisation
- c) decentralised organisation
- d)informal organisation

97. Grouping of activities on the basis of products line is a part of

- a) delegated organisations
- b) divisional organisations
- c) functional organisation
- d) autonomous organisation

98.Identification and grouping of activities to be undertaken and assigning them of different departments is

- a) planning
- b) directing

- c) organising
- d) co-ordinating

99. Find out the odd

- a) well defined structure
- b) official line communication
- c) well planned relation
- d) social interaction

100. The right to give orders and power to obedient is

- a) Responsibility
- b) Accountability
- c) Authority
- d) Delegation

101. The process of sharing authority by superior to subordinate is

- a) Delegation
- b) Accountability
- c) Centralisation
- d) Responsibility

102..Line organisation is also called

- a) military organisation
- b) functional organisation
- c) line and staff organisation
- d) project organisation

103. The frame work within which managerial and operating tasks are performed is called

- a) staffing
- b) organisation structure
- c) job design
- d) departmentation

104..... is the obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty

- a) authority
- b) responsibility
- c) accountability
- d) decentralisation

105. Identity the odd one from the following

- a) Notice
- b) memos

- c) orders
- d) complains

106..First step in organizing is

- a) establishing authority relationship
- b) co-ordination of activities
- c) groping of jobs into departmentation
- d) division of work

107..Which among the following is true for formal organisation

- a) it is not clear
- b) to satisfy the members
- c) importance to persons and feelings
- d) to fulfill the firm's goal

108.. _____ is the managerial function of guiding nursing and reading people to the attainment of objectives?

- A) Controlling
- B) Direction
- C) Planning
- D) Organising

109. Which among the following is not an element of direction?

- A) Supervision
- B) organising
- C) Motivation
- D) Leadership

110. Which among the following statement relating to leadership is false?

- A) leadership is a process of influence
- B) leadership is goal oriented
- C) leadership is bossism
- D) a leader must have followers

111. Which type of leader allow complete delegation of authority ?

- A) Creative leaders
- B) Persuasive leaders
- C) Laissez faire leaders
- D) Intellectual leaders

112. Which among the following is not a quality for a leader?

- A) Charming personality
- B) Ability to take decision
- C) Communication skill
- D) Lazy attitude

113. Under which style of leadership the leader completely delegates the authority to the subordinates ?

- A) Free rein leadership
- B) Paternalistic leadership
- C) Participative leadership
- D) Authoritarian leadership

114. Which among the following is not a style of grid in the managerial grid by Blake and Mouton ?

- A) Task management.
- B) Innovation management
- C) Middle road
- D) Country club

115. Which leadership Theory suggests that "leaders are born not made" ?

- A) Trait theory
- B) Situational theory
- C) Great man theory
- D) Behavioural theory

116. Which among the following is a characteristic of motivation?

- A) Internal feeling
- B) Simple process
- C) One time process.
- D) Not a goal oriented process

117. Which among the following is not in the 5 types of needs proposed by Maslow?

- A) Psychological needs
- B) Social needs
- C) Esteem needs
- D) Safety needs

118. Which theory explains that there are two separate factors influence motivation?

- A) Adam's Equity theory.
- B) Maslow's need hierarchy theory
- C) Herzberg's hygiene theory.
- D) McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y

119. Which among the following is not a type of budget?

- A) Materials budget
- B) Information budget
- C) Production budget
- D) Cash budget

120. _____ is the point at which there is no profit or no loss ?

- A) Maximum profit point
- B) Minimum loss point
- C) Break even point.
- D) Break down point

121. The heart of management is

- a) planning
- b) organising
- c) directing
- d) controlling

122. Which among the following is not an element of direction

- a) motivation
- b) communication
- c) delegation
- d) supervision

123. The motivation theory which classifies need in hierarchical order is developed by

- a) Fred Luthans
- b) Scott
- c) Abraham Maslow
- d) Peter. F. Drucker

124. Which of the following is a financial incentive

- a) promotion
- b) stock incentive
- c) job security
- d) employees participation

125. Which of the following is not an element of communication

- a) Decoding
- b) communication
- c) channel
- d) receiver

126. Grapevine is

- a) formal communication
- b) barrier communication
- c) lateral communication
- d) informal communication

127. The highest level need in the need hierarchy of Abraham Maslow

- a) safety needs
- b) belongingness need
- c) self actualisation need
- d) prestige need

128..Ability of a leader to look things from others point of view is

- a) Empathy
- b) Sympathy
- c) Responsibility
- d) Apathy

128.Find the odd one out

- a) supervision
- b) leadership
- c) co-ordination
- d) communication

129.Leadership style which takes decisions with subordinate is

- a) Democratic leadership
- b) autocratic leadership
- c) Laissez -faire leadership
- d) paternalistic leadership

130. An efficient control system helps to

- a) accomplished organisational objectives
- b) boosts employees morale
- c) judges accuracy of standards
- d) all of the above

131..Controlling function of management is

- a) forward looking
- b) backward looking
- c) forward as well as backward looking
- d) none of these

132.Management audit is a technique to keep a check on the performance of

- a) company
- b) management of the company
- c) shareholders
- d) customers

133.Budgetary control requires the preparation of

- a) training schedule

- b) budget
- c) network diagram
- d) responsibility centres

134. Who introduced quality circle in its present form in 1962?

- A) Edwin Flippo B) Dr. Ishikawa
- C) F.W. Taylor D) Edward Demin

135. The employee problem solving group to improve product quality is known as _____ ?

- A) Quality group B) Quantity circle
- C) Quality circle D) Group circle

136. The senior official responsible for facilitating and guiding Q.C activities in his area is known as _____ ?

- A) Leader B) Facilitator
- C) Follower D) Member

137. What is the full form of TQM ?

- A) Total quality measurement
- B) Total quantity management
- C) Typical quality management
- D) Total quality management

138. Which among the following is not a technique of TQM ?

- A) Re-engineering
- B) Quality measurement
- C) Bench marking
- D) Empowerment

139. _____ is known as rethinking and redesigning of the core business process ?

- A) Quality circle

- B) Bench marking
- C) Business process reengineering
- D) Empowerment

140. Which among the following is not an element of Kaizen ?

- A) Individual work
- B) Quality circle
- C) Personal discipline
- D) improved morale

141. Which among the following is not an area of Kaizen activity ?

- A) Quality
- B) Cost
- C) Data handling.
- D) Delivery

142. Well governing group of workers who voluntarily meet regularly is

- a) Quality Circle
- b) Total Quality Management
- c) Six sigma
- d) Kaizen

143.. Defects free product creates by

- a) kaizen
- b) six sigma
- c) Quality circle
- d) Total quality management

143. The fundamental rethinking and radical design of business process

- a) business process reengineering
- b) six sigma
- c) quality quality
- d) total quality management

144. Total quality management focus on

- a) customer satisfaction
- b) profit maximization

- c) improve efficiency
- d) none of the above

145. The employees who take up six sigma implementation are called

- a) champions
- b) green belts
- c) master black belts
- d) black belts

146. is a voluntary group of persons having a common cause.

- (a) quality circle
- (b) co-ordination
- (c) co-oco-operation
- (d) None of these

147. Expand TQM

- (a) Total Quality Management
- (b) Total Quantity Management
- (c) Total Quality Method
- (d) Total Quality mythology

148. is fundamental rethinking and redesign of business

- (a) Business process outsourcing
- (b) Business process Reengineering
- (c) quality circle
- (d) None of these

149. is a set of techniques and tools for improving the capability of business process

- (a) Quality circle
- (b) six sigma
- (c) management
- (d) All of these

150. Expand CTQ

- (a) critical To Quality
- (b) continue To Quantity
- (c) control To Quality
- (d) critical To Quantity

151. According to empirical approach , management is a -----

- (a) study of experience of managers
- (b) Decision making
- (c) A system of logical process
- (d) Depends upon the relationship among people.

152. Management by Objectives concept was developed by -----

- (a) Peter.F.Drucker
- (b) Fayol
- (c) Chester Bernard
- (d) None

153. MBO offers the basis for assessing the -----

- (a) Techniques
- (b) performance
- (c) Authority
- (d) subject

154. The principle of management by exception is to relieve top level executive from -----

- (a) performance
- (b) production
- (c) Routine matters
- (d) None

155. The line of authority from the chief executives to the lowest level of organisation is called-----

- (a) Unity of command

(b) Unity of direction

(c) Scalar Chain

(d) Order

156. Code of conduct is an example of -----

(a) Controllable premise

(b) Semi-controllable

(c) Uncontrollable

(d) None of the above.

157. A small programme is called -----

(a) Schedule

(b) Project

(c) Budget

(d) None

158. Guide post of managerial action is -----

(a) Rule

(b) Policy

(c) Programme

(d) Strategy.

159. Policies are -----

(a) Short-range plan

(b) Medium –term plan

(c) Long –range plan

(d) All

160. A sequence of activities to implement the policy is ---

(a) Programme

(b) Budget

(c) Plan

(d) Procedure

161. Planning is -----process

(a) directing

(b) thinking

(c) forecasting

(d) none of these

162. Lower level management is concerned with the tactical administrative plans which are -----

(a) long range plans

(b) short range plans

(c) medium range plans

(d) none of these

163. Policies are flexible where as procedure are -----

(a) specific

(b) detailed

(c) Rigid

(d) All

164.-----is described as interpretative planning

(a) Procedure

(b) Strategy

(c) Policies

(d) none of the above.

165.-----indicates the exact manner in which the integrated series of activities will have to be performed.

(a) Procedures

(b) Planning

(c) Organising

(d) staffing

166. Organizational decisions are made by -----

- (a) Directors
- (b) Managers
- (c) Managing directors
- (d) None of these

167. Organisation means a formalised intentional structure of -----

- (a) Roles
- (b) Rooms
- (c) Routes
- (d) None

168. A proper organisation avoids duplication of -----

- (a) Action
- (b) Activities
- (c) Assets
- (d) None

169. Power is the ability to do ----

- (a) something
- (b) anything
- (c) order
- (d) none

170. Authority and responsibility should be -----

- (a) Equal
- (b) Not equal
- (c) effective
- (d) none

171. Authority is the right to give -----

- (a) Powers

- (b) Order
- (c) Responsibility
- (d) None

172. Responsibility is an obligation to carry out certain -----

- (a) Tasks
- (b) Talks
- (c) Tastes
- (d) None

173. Operational authority is to carrying out the -----

- (a) Wards
- (b) Work
- (c) Supervisor
- (d) None

174. Authority flowing from top to bottom is called -----

- (a) Formal authority.
- (b) Informal authority
- (c) Both
- (d) None.

175. The number of subordinates that a manager can manage is called -----

- (a) Delegation
- (b) Span of Management
- (c) Development
- (d) None.

176. The staff are experts who provide advice to ----

- (a) Workers
- (b) Line workers
- (c) Line officers

(d) None.

177. Functional authority ensures ---

- (a) Co-Ordination
- (b) Control
- (c) Better division of labour
- (d) None.

178. Aptitude test consists of -----

- (a) Attitude test
- (b) Intelligent test
- (c) Interest test
- (d) All

179. Shifting a trainee from one job to another is known as -----

- (a) Job rotation
- (b) Job playing
- (c) Programmed learning
- (d) None of these.

180. Performance appraisal serves as a basis for -----

- (a) Training
- (b) Promotion
- (c) performance
- (d) staffing

181. ----- is concerned with developing the employees in the present job.

- (a) Man power planning
- (b) On-the –job-training
- (c) Job Description
- (d) None of these.

182. The supervisor motivate the subordinates in -----

- (a) Consultative direction
- (b) Free rein direction
- (c) Autocratic direction
- (d) All

183.Direction is known as -----

- (a) Command
- (b) Supervision
- (c) Communication
- (d) none

184. Direction has the following functions-----

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Communication
- (d) All

185.Telling people what to do is ---

- (a) Directing
- (b) Motivating
- (c) Supervision
- (d) None

186. Effective control depends on ----

- (a) Organisation structure
- (b) proper direction
- (c) Flow of communication
- (d) All

187.Control is the function of -----

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Lower level management

(c) All managers

(d) None

188. Effective control depends on -----

(a) Organisation structure

(b) proper direction

(c) Flow of communication

(d) All

189. The requirement of Effective control system is -----

(a) Flexible

(b) Objective

(c) Suitable

(d) All

190.CPM emphasis –

(a) Time

(b) Cost

(c) cost as well as time

(d) None

191.BEP is a function of ----

(a) sales volume

(b) cost

(c) profit

(d) sales volume, cost and profit

192.The heart of management is ----

(a) planning

(b) organisation

(c) controlling

(d) coordinating

193.The process of MBO starts with -----

- (a) setting up of obligation
- (b) Fetron plan
- (c) Review
- (d) All

194.Management is a -----

- (a) profession
- (b) principles
- (c) performance
- (d) None

195.Management is a -----Activity

- (a) single
- (b) group
- (c) both group and single
- (d) None

196. Management applies to -----

- (a) Business unit
- (b) Family
- (c) government
- (d) All

197.A manager needs three skills such as technical, human and ---

- (a) Conceptual
- (b) Process
- (c) Accuracy
- (d) None

198.Management is a wider concept than administration according to---

- (a) Oliver Shelton

- (b) Fayol
- (c) Hernold Koontz
- (d) William Newman

199.MBO was developed by ----

- (a) Peter.F.Drucker
- (b) Chester Bernard
- (c) Fayol
- (d) None

200.MBO offers the basis for assessing the ---

- (a) operations
- (b) performance
- (c)equality
- (d) None these

ANSWER KEY

1	C	51	C	101	A	151	A
2	C	52	D	102	A	152	A
3	A	53	A	103	B	153	B
4	C	54	A	104	B	154	C
5	B	55	C	105	D	155	C
6	B	56	C	106	D	156	A
7	D	57	A	107	D	157	B
8	B	58	C	108	B	158	A
9	D	59	B	109	B	159	D
10	D	60	D	110	C	160	A
11	A	61	A	111	C	161	B
12	C	62	C	112	D	162	B
13	D	63	B	113	D	163	C
14	B	64	C	114	B	164	B
15	A	65	C	115	C	165	A
16	B	66	A	116	A	166	B

17	A	67	B	117	A	167	A
18	B	68	C	118	C	168	B
19	D	69	A	119	B	169	A
20	B	70	D	120	C	170	A
21	D	71	A	121	C	171	B
22	A	72	B	122	C	172	A
23	D	73	A	123	C	173	B
24	C	74	C	124	B	174	A
25	C	75	A	125	B	175	B
26	A	76	C	126	D	176	C
27	B	77	A	127	C	177	C
28	C	78	C	128	A	178	D
29	D	79	B	129	C	179	A
30	C	80	A	130	D	180	B
31	C	81	C	131	C	181	B
32	A	82	C	132	B	182	B
33	D	83	A	133	B	183	B
34	A	84	A	134	B	184	D
35	A	85	C	135	C	185	A
36	A	86	C	136	B	186	D
37	B	87	A	137	D	187	C
38	B	88	C	138	B	188	D
39	A	89	D	139	C	189	D
40	A	90	D	140	A	190	C
41	C	91	A	141	D	191	D
42	C	92	C	142	A	192	D
43	C	93	B	143	B	193	A
44	C	94	D	144	A	194	A
45	B	95	A	145	B	195	B
46	C	96	D	146	A	196	D
47	D	97	B	147	A	197	A
48	D	98	C	148	B	198	B
49	D	99	D	149	B	199	A
50	D	100	C	150	A	200	B

