BA DEGREE (CBCS) PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION 2019

(FOR PRIVATE CANDIDATES)

CORE COURSE

PL3CRT03- SYMBOLIC LOGIC

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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1. Logic is a-------- science

a) Positive science b) Normative science c) Descriptive science d) None of these

2. Logic is the Science of --------

a) Plants b) Thought c) Wealth d) Society

3. In Symbolic logic, _____ do not change their value.

a) Constants b) Negation c) Variables d) Inference

4. In _____ proposition, two simple propositions are combined by 'either -- or'.

a) Disjunctive c b) Negative c) Conjunctive d) Implication

5. 'Socrates is a Philosopher' is a -------- proposition

a) Compound b) Simple c) General d) None of these

6. 'If it is raining then the ground will be wet' is an example of _____.

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Disjunction d) Implication

7. A curl is also called _____.

a) Tilde b) Dot c) Wedge d) Horseshoe

8. 'If p, then q and r' is symbolized as _____.

a) p • (q • r) b) (p • q) • r c) (~p • q) • r d) p⊃ (q • r)

9.' Ram is tall and Das is short' is an example of --------- proposition

a) Compound b) Simple c) General d) None of these

10. Symbolic expression of 'p implies q' is

a) p • q b) p v q c) p ɔ q d) p ≡ q

11. ---------- changes its value from argument to argument.

a) Variable b) Constant c) both (a) and (b) d) None of these

12. Wedge symbol denotes _____ function.

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Disjunction d) Implication

13. ---------- symbol stands for ‘if -- then’ relationship.

a) • b) ⊃ c) ∨ d) ~

14. In the compound statement ‘p ⊃ q’, ‘p’ and ‘q’ are _____.

a) Constants b) Bi conditionals c) Variables d) None of these

15. ‘Raju is not honest’ is an example of a _____ proposition.

a) Bi conditional b) Conjunctive c) Disjunctive d) Negative

16. The known propositions in an Inference is called

a) Conclusion b) Predicate c) Premises d) None of these

17. The composite proposition formed by the combination of two or more simple propositions

using ‘If....Then’ is called

a) Disjunction b) Implication c) Conjunction d) None of these

18. ‘~’ is _____ symbol

a) Disjunction b) Implication c) Negation d) None of these

19. In conjunctive propositions, two simple propositions are joined by the word _____.

a) Either – or b) And c) If -- then d) Either – or

20. The language used with the purpose of giving information is called --- function of language

a) Expressive b) Informative c) Directive d) None of these

21. ‘Logic is the study of correct reasoning’ is an example for ---- function of language

a) Informative b) Expressive c) Directive d) None of these

22. By using _____, the logical form of an argument becomes explicit.

a) Truth tables b) Truth values c) Symbols d) None of these

23. The constant symbol ‘ ’ stands for _____. ∨

a) Disjunction b) Implication c) Negation d) None of these

24. The use of language for expressing one’s feelings and emotions and thoughts are called ----

a) Informative b) Expressive c) Directive d) None of these

25. ‘That is really great’ is an example of ------ use of language

a) Informative b) Expressive c) Directive d) None of these

26. The use of language that seeks for guide or to command is --- function of language

a) Expressive b) Informative c) Directive d) None of these

27. ’Shut the door’ is an example of ------ --- function of language

a) Informative b) Expressive c) Directive d) None of these

28. By using _____, the validity of an argument can be determined more accurately.

a) Numbers b) linguistic expressions c) Symbols d) all these

29. The new proposition derived from premises in an Inference is called

a) Premises b) Conclusion c) Copula d) Predicate

30. A compound proposition in which simple propositions are combined using ‘and’ is called

a) Bi conditionals b) Disjunction c) Conjunction d) None of these

31. ‘p q’ is a _____ proposition. v

a) Disjunction b) Implication c) Negation d) None of these

32. _____ is an important work of Russell in collaboration with Whitehead that

introduced symbolic logic.

a) Principia Mathematica b) Language, Truth and Logic, c) Philosophical

Investigations d) none of these

33. ‘The Mathematical Analysis of Logic’ is the work of -----

a) Whitehead b) A J Ayer c) Russell d) George Boole

34. ‘An Investigation of the Laws of Thought’ is the work of -----

a) George Boole b) A J Ayer c) Russell d) Whitehead

35. In collaboration with A.N. Whitehead, ----- published Principia

Mathematica

a) Whitehead b) A J Ayer c) Russell d) George Boole

36. _____ is a truth-functional connective.

a) Dot b) Wedge c) Horseshoe d) All these

37. The symbol for conjunction is --------

a) Dot b) Wedge c) Horseshoe d) All these

38. The ‘If’ part in a Hypothetical proposition is called

a) Alternative b) Consequence c) Antecedent d) None of these

39. The Dot symbol stands for -------

a) Bi conditionals b) Disjunction c) Conjunction d) None of these

40. The ‘Then’ part in a Hypothetical proposition is called

a) Alternative b) Consequence c) Antecedent d) None of these

41. ---------- symbol stands for ‘either - or ’ relationship.

a) • b) ⊃ c) ∨ d) ~

42. ‘≡’ is the symbol for _____.

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Implication d) None of these

43. ‘If a and b, then c’ is symbolized as _____.

a) [(a . b) ⊃ c] b) [a ⊃) b . c)] c) [(~a ⊃ b) .c] d) [(a ⊃ b) ∨ c)]

44. ‘You will pass the exam only if you work hard’ is symbolized as _____.

a) P ⊃ W b) P . W c) P ∨ W d) None of these

45. ---------- symbol stands for ‘if and only if’ relationship.

a) • b) ⊃ c) ∨ d) ≡

46. p . q is the symbolic expression of ------

a) Either p or q b) p implies q c) p and q d) p if and only if q

47. The horseshoe symbol indicates ------ function

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Implication d) Material equivalence

48. ‘Ram and Dinesh will not both be elected’ is symbolized as

a). (R . D) b). (~R. D) c). ~ (R . D) d). (~R. ~D)

49. ‘Either Alice or Betty will be elected’ is symbolized as

a) A .B b) A ∨ B c) A ≡ B d) A ⊃ B

50. ‘Neither Alice nor Betty will be elected’ is symbolized as

a) ~ (A . B) b) ~ (A ∨ B) c) (A ≡ B) d) ~ (A ⊃ B)

51. ‘Ram is not honest’ is symbolized as ----

a) ~ R b) R c) R . H d) R ⊃ H

52. ‘Anu is short and Balu is tall’ is symbolized as ----

a) A v B b) A. B c) A≡ B d) A ɔ B

53. ‘~ ~’ is the symbol for _____.

a) Bi conditionals b) Disjunction c) Double Negation d) None of these

54. ‘Anu is not short and Balu is not tall’ is symbolized as ----

a) A v B b) A . B c) ~A . ~ B d) None of these

55. ‘p and negation q’ is the symbolized as

a) p v ~q b) p .q c) p ɔ~ q d) p . ~ q

56. In Conjunction the word ------- is used to conjoin statements

a) Either or b) And c) If -- Then d) None of these

57. Conjunction is a ------ statement

a) Simple b) Compound c) General d) None of these

58. _____ symbol is used to form an implicative statement.

a) Horseshoe b) Wedge c) Dot d) None of these

59. ‘Ram and Dinesh will both not be elected’ is symbolized as

a) R . D b) (~R .D) c) ~(R. D) d) (~R). (~D)

60. Disjunction is a compound proposition in which the word ----- is used to connect

statements.

a) Either or b) And c) If -- Then d) None of these

61. ‘If Raju attend the class, then Damu will not attend the class’ can be symbolized as -----

a) ~ (R. D) b) ~ (R v D) c) (~ R ɔ D) d) R ɔ~ D

62. The word ‘And’ is used in ------

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Implication d) Material equivalence

63. In Conjunction, if p is false and q is true p . q is --------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

64. The statement form p v ~p is a

a) Tautology b) Contingent c) Contradictory d) None of these

65. In implication, if p is true and q is false p ɔ q is -------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

66. The statement form p .~p is a ----

a) Tautology b) Contingent c) Contradictory d) None of these

67. In Disjunction, if p is false and q is false p v q is -------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

68. The statement form p . q is a ----

a) Tautology b) Contingent c) Contradictory d) None of these

69. In Conjunction, if p is true and q is true p . q is --------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

70. The truth value of a false statement is ------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

71. In implication, if p is false and q is false, p ↄ q is -------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

72. The truth value of a true statement is ------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

73. In Disjunction, if p is true and q is false, p v q is -------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

74. The specific form of the statement B v ~B is ----

a) p b) p v ~ p c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

75. In Conjunction if p is true and q is false, p . q is --------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

76. The specific form of the statement A ↄ) B v C) is ----

a) p b) p ↄ q c) p ↄ) q v r) d) None of these

77. In implication, if p is false and q is true, p ↄ q is -------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

78. Which of the following is the substitution instance of the statement form p. ~p

a) C v ~C b) C. ~C c) C ↄ~ C d) None of these

79. In Disjunction, if p is false and q is true, p v q is -------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

80. A statement or statement form of the pattern p ≡ q is called ----

a) Biconditional b) Disjunction c) Double Negation d) None of these

81. In Conjunction if p is false and q is false , p . q is --------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

82. The statement form p ⊃ ~ p is a ----

a) Tautology b) Contingent c) Contradictory d) None of these

83. In implication if p is true and q is true, p ⊃ q is -------

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

84. ‘If Anil wins his first game , then both Cohen and Das win their first games’ is symbolized

as -------

a) (A ⊃ C) ⊃ D b) (A v C) ⊃ D c) A ⊃) C. D) d) None of these

85. In Disjunction if p is true and q is true, p v q is -------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

86. If A and B are true statements and X and Y are false statements, the truth value of

(A v B) . (X v Y) is

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

87. ‘Ramesh is honest and Dinesh is intelligent’ is a ------- proposition.

a) General b) Simple c) Compound d) None of these

88. Which word is used to form the disjunction of two statements?

a) Either or b) And c) If -- Then d) None of these

89. What is the truth value of a conjunction, if both of its conjuncts are true ?

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

90. p. q

. ˙ . p This rule of inference is known as -------

a) Modus Ponens b) Modus Tollens c) Simplification d) None of these

91. The negation of a true statement is ---------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

92. A valid argument with all true premises is termed as ------- argument

a) Cogent b) Sound c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

93. The falsehood of conclusion in an argument does not guarantee the ------ of an argument

a) Validity b) Invalidity c) Both a and b d) None of these

94. ‘Roses are red and Violets are blue’ is a ---------- statement

a) Negation b) Conjunctive c) Implication d) Material

equivalence

95. A conjunction is true if both of its conjuncts are ----------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

96. If A and B are true and X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound statement

(A.B) . (X.Y) is --------

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

97. ‘Shiv is tall and Ramu is short’ is a ------ statement

a) Simple b) Compound c) General d) None of these

98. ‘Roses are red and Violets are not blue’ is symbolized as ------

a) R.V b) R . ~ V c) R v V d) None of these

99. If A and B are true and X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound statement

Av [X. (B v Y)]

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

100. If B is true, Y is false , then the truth value of the compound statement

~ (B. ~ Y) is -----

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

101. ‘Either P or Q will be selected’ is symbolized as

a) P.Q b) P v Q c) P ɔ Q d) None of these

102. If A is true, X is false, then the truth value of the compound statement

~ (A v X) is -----

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

103. Bi-conditional proposition is a ----- proposition

a) Implication b) Disjunction c) Simple d) Compound

104. _____ symbol is used to connect statements conjunctively.

a) Horseshoe b) Wedge c) Tilde d) None of these

105. Two statements are logically equivalent when their material equivalence is a -----

a) Contradiction b) Contingent c) Conjunction d) Tautology

106. ‘I will go to the cinema if and only if my friend comes with me’ is a --- proposition

a) Implication b) Disjunction c) Negation d) Biconditional

107. The statement form with only false substitution instances is called _____.

a) Contradiction b) Contingent c) Conjunction d) Tautology

108. Find out the rule used in the following inference.

p ↄ q

P / .˙ . q

a) Modus ponens b) Modus Tollens c) Disjunctive syllogism d) Hypothetical syllogism

109. The statement form with only true substitution instances is called _____.

a) Contradiction b) Contingent c) Conjunction d) Tautology

110. ‘p v q’ is false if _____.

a) only p is false b) both p and q are true c) both p and q are false d) None of these

111. ‘Arjun is honest but Ganesh is sincere’ is symbolized as----

a) A v G b) A . G c) A ↄ~ G d) None of these

112. ‘ ↄ ‘ is the symbol for _____.

a) Negation b) Conjunction c) Implication d) None of these

113. ‘If antecedent, then consequent’ is a general form of ._____.

a) Implication b) Disjunction c) Negation d) Argument

114. ‘ ’ is the symbol for ------ v

a) Implication b) Conjunction c) Disjunction d) None of these

115. The components of a disjunction are called ----------

a) Terms b) Disjuncts c) Conjuncts d) None of these

116. Find the odd one out.

a) Implication b) Disjunction c) Negation d) Argument

117. The components of conjunction are called _____.

a) Terms b) Disjuncts c) Conjuncts d) None of these

118. Find out the rule used in the following inference.

P

. ∴ . p v q

a) Modus ponens b) Addition c) Disjunctive syllogism d) None of these

119. ‘It is not the case that Raju is honest’ is a ------ proposition

a) Atomic b) Compound c) General d) None of these

120. The statement form with both true and false substitution instances is called _____.

a) Contradiction b) Contingent c) Conjunction d) Tautology

121. Find out the rule used in the following inference.

p v q

~p

. ∴ . q

a) Modus ponens b) Modus Tollens c) Disjunctive syllogism d) Hypothetical syllogism

122. Modus Tollens means denying the _____.

a) Antecedent b) Consequent c) both (a) and (b) d) None of these

123. Find out the rule used in the following inference.

p ⊃ q

~ q

. ∴ . ~p

a) Modus ponens b) Modus Tollens c) Disjunctive syllogism d) Hypothetical syllogism

124. ‘It is not the case that Ramesh is honest’ is symbolised as ------

a) R b) ~ R c) R . H d) None of these

125. If we can construct a formal proof , the argument is _____.

a) Invalid b) False c) True d) Valid

126. Find out the rule used in the following inference.

P

q

. ∴ . p. q

a) Modus ponens b) Addition c) Disjunctive syllogism d) Conjunction

127. Modus Ponens means _____ the antecedent and the consequent.

a) Affirming b) Constructing c) Denying d) None of these

128. Name the following valid argument form.

p ↄ q

q ↄ r

. ˙ . p ↄ r

a) Modus ponens b) Modus Tollens c) Disjunctive syllogism d) Hypothetical syllogism

129. Compound propositions are also known as _____.

a) Negative b) Particular c) Affirmative d) None of these

130. We can construct the formal proof of validity through _____.

a) Truth tables b) Rules of inference c) Rules of replacement d) both (b) and (c)

131. Simple propositions are also known as ---------- propositions

a) Affirmative b) Universal c) General d) None of these

132. An argument is valid if and only if it is not possible for all of its premises to be true and

its conclusion _____.

a) False b) True c) Contradictory d) Tautology

133. Compound propositions are also known as _____.

a) Molecular b) Atomic c) General d) None of these

134. In disjunction, two simple propositions are combined by ------

a) If -- then b) And c) ‘either -- or’. d) If and only if

135. Find the odd one out.

a) Logic b) Ethics c) Aesthetics d) Economics

136. ------- is generally regarded as the science of thought

a) Logic b) Ethics c) Aesthetics d) None of these

137. ------is an example for normative science

a)Economics b) Psychology c) Physics d) Logic

138. _____ is the symbolic expression for ‘p or q’.

a) p . q b) p v q c) p ↄ q d) p . ~ q

139. Disjunction is a ------- proposition

a) Simple b) General c) Compound d) None of these

140. Simple propositions are also known as ---------- propositions

a) Molecular b) Atomic c) General d) None of these

141. ‘v ’ symbol connects _____.

a) Disjuncts b) Conjuncts c) Biconditionals d) None of these

142. ----- symbol indicates Implication function

a) • b) ɔ c) v d) ~

143. Implication is a ------- proposition

a) Simple b) General c) Compound d) None of these

144. ‘≡’ is the symbol for _____.

a) Material equivalence b) affirmation c) Implication d) None of these

145. _____ is a truth-functional connective.

a) Dot b) Wedge c) Horseshoe d) All these

146. Find the odd one out.

a) Dot b) Wedge c) Horseshoe d) Term

147. _____ is the symbolic expression for ‘p and negation q’.

a) p. q b) p q c) p v ~q d) p ~ q v Ↄ

148. _____ is not a truth-functional connective.

a) Dot b) Horseshoe c) Wedge d) None of these

149. Negation is indicated by _____ symbol.

a) Tilde b) Dot c) Horseshoe d) Wedge

150. The symbol _____ indicates material equivalence.

a) Tilde b) Three bar c) Horseshoe d) Wedge

151. If C is true, Z is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (C ɔ~ Z)

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

152. ‘John will win the superbowl unless Andrews wins his Championship’ is symbolised as ----

a) J v A b) J. ~ A c) J ɔ~ A d) None of these

153. Which one of the following is logically equivalent to ‘p’

a) ~ p b) ~ ~ p c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

154. If A is true, X is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (A . ~X)

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

155. ----- had introduced into logic the important notion of variable.

a) Plato b) Socrates c) Aristotle d) None of these

156. ‘You will fail in the exam unless you study well’ is symbolized as ---

a) F . S b) F v S c) F. ~S d) None of these

157. If A is true, X is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (A v ~X)

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

158. The foundations of logic were laid by ------ in the fourth century B.C.

a) Plato b) Socretes c) Aristotle d) None of these

159. A truth functional argument form is valid, if and only if, the conditional statement of it

is a -------

a) Contradictory b) Tautology c) Contingent d) None of these

160. ------- is valid if and only if it has no substitution instances with true premises and false

Conclusion

a) Argument b) Argument form c) Statement d) None of these

161. If A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A ↄ B) .(Y. X)]

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

162. ------- is invalid if and only if it has at least one substitution instance with true premises and

False Conclusion

a) Argument b) Argument form c) Statement d) None of these

163. A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A.X) . (B.Y)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

164. The truth value of the negation of any true statement is -----

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

165. An argument is valid if and only if the ----- of that argument is a valid argument

Form

a) Specific form b) Argument form c) Statement d) None of these

166. The truth value of the negation of any false statement is -----

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

167. ‘p v q’ is false if p is ----- and q is --------

a) True – false b) False - false c) false - true d) None of these

168. ‘p ɔ q’ is false if p is ----- and q is false

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

169. ‘p . q’ is false if p is ---- q is -----

a) True - false b) False - false c) false - true d) All of these

170. ‘p v q’ is true if p is----- and q is ------

a) True - False b) False - True c) True - True d) All of these

171. ‘Railways will win the football cup unless Mohan Bagan wins the football championship’

a) R . B b) R v B c) B. R d) None of these

172. If B is true, Y is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (~Y v ~B)

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

173. A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(~A. ~X) . (B vY)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

174. ‘ p is a sufficient condition for q’ is symbolised as ----

a) p . q b) p ɔ q c) q. p d) None of these

175. If A is true, X is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (~A v ~X)

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

176. The words Truth / Falsity refers to

a) Arguments b) Terms c) Copula d) None of these

177. ‘p only if q’ is symbolised as -----

a) p . q b) p ɔ q c) q. p d) None of these

178. . If B is true, Y is false , then the truth value of the compound statement (~B . ~Y)

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

179. The terms Validity/ Invalidity refers to

a) Propositions b) Terms c) Copula d) Arguments

180. A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A v B) . (X v Y)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

181. ‘Either Railways or Navy will win the Football championship’ is symbolised as ---

a) R . N b) R ↄ N c) R v N d) None of these

182. A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A . B) v (X . Y)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

183. ‘If Tata wins its first game , then Birla or Reliance wins its first game’ is symbolised as ---

a) T . (B ↄ R) b)T v (B . R) c) T ↄ)B v R) d) None of these

184. If A is true, X is false ,and P is unknown , then the truth value of the compound statement

(A v ~X) v P is

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

185. ‘ If p then q’ is symbolised as -----

a) p . q b) p ↄ q c) q. p d) None of these

186. Truth / Falsity refers to

a) Propositions b) Terms c) Copula d) None of these

187. If A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A . Y) v (B . X)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

188. ----- of a statement is defined as that statement form from which the statement results

by the substitution of a different simple statement for each different statement variable.

a) Validity b) Inference c) Specific form d) None of these

189. Validity/ Invalidity refers to

a) Propositions b) Terms c) Copula d) None of these

190. (p ↄ q) is an example for --- statement forms

a) Contradictory b) Tautology c) Contingent d) None of these

191. . A and B are true, X and Y are false , then the truth value of the compound

Statement [(A . X) v (B . Y)]

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

192. The specific form of the given statement W . ~ W is -----

a) p . ~ q b) p . ~ p c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

193. If A is true, X is false ,and P is unknown , then the truth value of the compound statement

(~A . X) . P is

a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

194. Find out the odd one

a) Modus ponens b) Argument c) Simplification d) Addition

195. The specific form of the given statement L ↄ W is -----

a) p v q b) q . p c) p ↄ q d) None of these

196. If A is true, X is false ,and P is unknown , then the truth value of the compound statement

P ↄ) A v X) is

a) False b) True c) Cannot be determined d) None of these

197. An argument is proved invalid by displaying at least one row of its truth tables in which all

its premises are true , but its conclusion is ------

a) False b) True c) True/false d) None of these

198. (p . q) is an example for --- statement forms

a) Contradictory b) Tautology c) Contingent d) None of these

199. Find out the rule

p ↄ q

. ˙ . p ↄ) p . q)

a) Commutation b) Absorption c) Exportation d) De Morgan’s Theorems

200. ‘Raju is intelligent’ is symbolized as

a) I. R b) R. I c) R d) None of these

Answer key 1 to 100

1 b	2 b	3 a	4 a	5 b	6 d	7 a	8 d	9 a	10c

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

Answer key 101 to 200

101 b	102 a	103 d	104 d	105 d	106 d	107 a	108 a	109 d	110 c
111 b	112 c	113 a	114 c	115 b	116 d	117 c	118 b	119 b	120 b
121 c	122 c	123 b	124 b	125 d	126 d	127 a	128 d	129 d	130 d
131 d	132 a	133 a	134 c	135 d	136 a	137 d	138 b	139 c	140 b
141 a	142 b	143 c	144 a	145 d	146 d	147 c	148 d	149 a	150 b
151 b	152 a	153 b	154 b	155 c	156 b	157 b	158 c	159 b	160 b
161 a	162 b	163 b	134 b	165 a	166 a	167 b	168 a	169 d	170 d
171 b	172 a	173 b	174 b	175 a	176 d	177 b	178 b	179 d	180 b
181 c	182 a	183 c	184 a	185 b	186 a	187 b	188 c	189 d	190 c
191b	192 b	193 b	194 b	195 c	196 b	197 c	198 c	199 b	200 c