

BA DEGREE (CBCS) PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION 2019
(PRIVATE STUDY)
SEMESTER – 4
CORE COURSE
PL4CRT05-BEGINNINGS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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CHANGANACHERRY

1. The meaning of Darsana is
a. Sight b. Vision c. Mission d. Inner Vision
2. Indian Philosophy is
a. Subjective in Nature b. Objective in nature
c. Both d. None
3. Indian philosophy is
a. Materialistic b. Spiritualistic
c. Both c. None
4. Which among the following is not a period of Indian Philosophy
a. Vedic Period b. Contemporary period
c. Post- vedic period d. Period of Customs
5. Orthodox Systems are otherwise known as
a. Atheistic b. Theistic
c. Astika d. Nastika
6. Heterodox systems are otherwise know as
a. Atheistic b. Theistic
c. Astika d. Nastika
7. ----- is the realization of Divinity in man
a. Psychology b. Science c. Religion d. Metaphysics
8. Rita means
a. Legal order b. Moral Order c. Official order d. Cosmic Order
9. Which among the following is not accepted by Karma Doctrine
a. Karma Phala b. Karma Samskara c. Rebirth d. Materialism

10. The sum total of Papa and Punya in the life of man constitute
 - a. Ignorance
 - b. Desire
 - c. Karma Samskara
 - d. Karma neeti
11. The cause of Rebirth according to Indian Philosophy is
 - a. Karmic Bondage
 - b. God
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Death
12. Which among the following is not the cause of ignorance
 - a. Liberation
 - b. Bondage
 - c. Rebirth
 - d. Transmigration
13. According to Indian philosophy 'Moksha' means liberation from
 - a. Life
 - b. Enemy
 - c. Diseases
 - d. Bondages
14. The word 'Yoga' means
 - a. Union of impermanent self with permanent self
 - b. Union of life with death
 - c. Union of Day with night
 - d. Union of body with mind
15. The origin of Indian philosophical thought is in
 - a. Systems
 - b. Vedas
 - c. Ithihasas
 - d. Puranas
16. The word 'Veda' originated from the word
 - a. Vayu
 - b. Vyasa
 - c. Vid
 - d. Vip
17. Vedas are also called as
 - a. Smriti
 - b. Chinda
 - c. Sruthi
 - d. Pravrittis
18. Which among the following is not a Veda
 - a. Rig
 - b. Sama
 - c. Yajur
 - d. Sankhya
19. There are ----- Vedas
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
20. The word 'Rik' means
 - a. Verse
 - b. Song
 - c. Prose
 - d. None of the above
21. The word 'yajur' means
 - a. Verse
 - b. Prose.
 - c. Song
 - d. Grammer
22. The word 'Sama' means
 - a. Verse
 - b. Prose.
 - c. Song
 - d. Grammer
23. Veda consists of ----- parts
 - a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 4
 - d. 6

24. The part which consists of hymns is called
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. Aranyaka d. Upanishad
25. The part which consists of directions for performing sacrifices is called
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. Aranyaka d. Upanishad
26. The part which consists of mystic interpretation of Brahmana is called
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. Aranyaka d. Upanishad
27. The end portion of Veda is called
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. Aranyaka d. Upanishad
28. Which one of the following is not a Vedanga
a. Vyakarana b. Jyothisha c. Jathaka d. Niruktha
29. The religion which believe in many Gods is called
a. Polytheism b. Henotheism c. Monotheism d. Monism
30. . The religion which believe in one God at a particular period is called
a. Polytheism b. Henotheism c. Monotheism d. Monism
31. The religion which believe in one God is called
a. Polytheism b. Henotheism c. Monotheism d. Monism
32. The religion which believe in one Ultimate Reality is called
a. Polytheism b. Henotheism c. Monotheism d. Monism
33. The word 'Theism' means
a. Belief in Caste b. Belief in Creed c. Belief in Race d. Belief in God
34. Qualified Monism mentioned about
a. Personalistic view of Brahman b. Impersonalistic view of Brahman
c. Both d. None of the above
35. Para Brahman is
a. Saguna Brahman b. Nirguna Brahman c. Both d. None
36. Apara Brahman is
a. Saguna Brahman b. Nirguna Brahman c. Both d. None
37. Upanishads are also called
a. Vedanga b. Vedanta c. Vedabhashya d. Vedasadana
38. Upanishad teaches

a. Realism b. Idealistic Monism c. Monotheism d. Pragmatism

39. The word Brahman came from the word

a. Brhanthala b. Brihaspati c. Brh d. Brj

40. According to Acosmic view

a. Brahman alone is real b. The world alone is real
c. Brahman & World are real d. Brahman & World are unreal

41. According to Cosmic view

a. Brahman alone is real b. The world alone is real
c. Brahman & World are real d. Brahman & World are unreal

42. The power of Illusion is called

a. Brahman b. Maya c. Atman d. Sandhya

43. Who among the following is the proponent of Advaita Vedanta

a. Sri Krishna b. Kanada c. Sri Sankaracharya d. Ramanuja

44. Who among the following is the proponent of Visishta Advaita

a. Gautama b. Kanada c. Sri Sankaracharya d. Ramanuja

45. Individual soul is called

a. Jivatman b. Paramatman c. Manas d. Indriya

46. Which among the following is not a Kosa

a. Annamaya Kosa b. Pranamaya Kosa
c. Santhoshamaya Kosa d. Manomaya Kosa

47. Annamaya Kosa is called

a. Bodly Sheath b. Vital Sheath c. Mental Sheath d. Intellectual Sheath

48. Pranamaya Kosa is called

a. Bodly Sheath b. Vital Sheath c. Mental Sheath d. Intellectual Sheath

49. Manomaya Kosa is called

a. Bodly Sheath b. Vital Sheath c. Mental Sheath d. Intellectual Sheath

50. Vijnanamaya Kosa is called

a. Bodly Sheath b. Vital Sheath c. Mental Sheath d. Intellectual Sheath

51. Anandamaya Kosa is called

a. Bodly Sheath b. Vital Sheath c. Sheath of Bliss d. Intellectual Sheath

52. Pure form of Atman is called
a. Jivatman b. Paramatman c. Manas d. Indriya
53. Waking stage is called
a. Swapna b. Sushupti c. Jagrit d. Turiya
54. Dreaming stage is called
a. Taijasa b. Sushupti c. Jagrit d. Turiya
55. Dreamless stage is called
a. Swapna b. Prajna c. Jagrit d. Turiya
56. Ecstatic stage is called
a. Swapna b. Sushupti c. Jagrit d. Turiya
57. Which one of the following is not a Mahavakya
a. Aham Brahmasmi b. Prajnam Brahman
c. Brahma sathyam d. Tat tvam asi
58. Which one of the following is a way towards Liberation
a. Karma Marga b. Kama Marga c. Sneha Marga d. Yukthi Marga
59. The word 'Liberation' means
a. Realization of Self b. Realization of the World
c. Realization of Environment d. None of the above
60. Cultivation of Detachment means
a. Jnana b. Vidhi c. Vairagya d. Nisheda
61. Which among the following is not an Asrama
a. Grihastya b. Vanaprastha c. Yuvavastha d. Sannyasa
62. The stage of Student life is called
a. Brahmacharya b. Vanaprastha c. Grihastya d. Sannyasa
63. Householder's life is called
a. Vanaprastha b. Sannyasa c. Brahmacharya d. Grihastha
64. Acquisition of Knowledge is called
a. Karma b. Jnana c. Bhakthi d. Prapatti
65. Which among the following is not a step of Jnana Marga
a. Sravana b. Manana c. Dhyana d. Asana

66. The word 'Moksha' means
a. Bondage b. Karma Phala c. Desire d. Liberation
67. Acosmic view of Brahman is otherwise known as
a. Prapanja vada b. Saprapanja vada
c. Nishprapanja vada d. None of the above
68. Cosmic view of Brahman is otherwise known as
a. Prapanja vada b. Saprapanja vada
c. Nishprapanja vada d. None of the above
69. Acosmic view of Brahman is accepted by
a. Sankaracharya b. Ramauja c. Madhvacharya d. Pathanjali
70. Cosmic view of Brahman is accepted by
a. Sankaracharya b. Ramauja c. Madhvacharya d. Pathanjali
71. The person who gets liberation in this life itself is called
a. Jivatman b. Paramatman c. Jivan Mukta d. Videha Mukta
72. Path of action is called
a. Ashtanga marga b. Madhyamika marga
c. Pravritti marga d. Nivartti marga
73. Path of Inaction is called
a. Ashtanga marga b. Madhyamika marga
c. Pravritti marga d. Nivartti marga
74. Bhagavad Gita is a part of
a. Ramayana b. Mahabharatha
c. Brahma Sutra Matsya purana
75. Each chapter of Bhagavad Gita is referred as
a. Kanda b. Mandala c. Parva d. Yoga
76. Mahatma Gandhi called Bhagavad Gita as
a. Universal God b. Universal Mother
c. Universal world d. Universal Law
77. How many verses are there in Bhagavad Gita
a. 108 b. 1010 c. 700 d. 708
78. How many chapters are there in Bhagavad Gita
a. 21 b. 18 c. 52 d. 25
79. First chapter of Bhagavad Gita is

- a. Samkhya Yoga b. Arjuna vishada Yoga
c. Dhyana Yoga c. Karma Yoga

80. Which chapter is called Viswarupa Darsana Yoga
a. One b. Thirteen c. Eighteen d. Eleven

81. Last chapter of Bhagavad Gita is called
a. Mokshasamnyasa Yoga b. Samnyasa Yoga
c. Bhakthi Yoga d. Vibhuti Yoga

82. Performing one's duties in accordance with his position in the society is called
a. Nityakarma b. Kamyakarma c. Swadharma d. Anyadharm

83. Performing one's duties without any selfish motive is called
a. Karma phala b. Nishkama karma
c. Karma samskara d. Naimittika karma

84. 'Path of action in inaction' is the contribution of
a. Upanishads b. Samkhya yoga
c. Buddhism d. Bhagavad Gita

85. Path of action towards self realization is called
a. Karma marga b. Jnana marga
c. Bhakti marga d. Raja marga

86. Path of wisdom towards self realization is called
a. Karma marga b. Jnana marga
c. Bhakti marga d. Raja marga

87. Path of devotion towards self realization is called
a. Karma marga b. Jnana marga
c. Bhakti marga d. Raja marga

88. Bhagavad Gita provides a synthesis of
a. Jnana & Bhakti b. Jnana & karma
c. Karma, bhakti & Jnana d. None of the above

89. Purification of mind through Nishkama karma is called
a. Prana sudhi b. Chitta sudhi c. Tapas d. Dhyana

90. 'Yoga karmasu kausalam' is the ideology of
a. Advaita Vedanta b. Visishta Advaita
c. Bhagavad Gita d. Ramayana

91. The person with steady mind is called

- a. Sthitaprajna b. Prajna sree
- c. Vanaprastha d. Grahatha

92. Yogi satisfied with the thoughts of

- a. Self b. Body c. Sense organ d. Mind

93. The way towards self realization according to Bhagavad Gita is

- a. Escape from sorrow b. Escape from household duties
- c. Nishkama karma d. Swadyaya

94. According to Bhagavad Gita 'Preservation of world of humanity' means

- a. Sthitha prajna b. Environmental ethics
- c. Mukti marga d. Loka samgraha

95. Concept of 'lokasamgraha' aims at

- a. Welfare of humanity b. protection of Environment
- c. Presevation of Biosphere d. Preservation of Nature

96. Social dimension of Bhakti is called

- a. Asrama b. Varna c. Lokasamgraha d. Sthithaprajna

97. Systems which rejected the authority of Vedas are called

- a. Orthodox systems b Heterodox system
- c. Theism d. Atheism

98. Systems which accepted the authority of Vedas are called

- a. Orthodox systems b Heterodox system
- c. Theism d. Atheism

99. . Orthodox systems are otherwise known as

- a. Astika darsana b. Nastika Darsana
- c. Theism d. Atheism

100. Heterodox systems are otherwise known as

- a. Astika darsana b. Nastika Darsana
- c. Theism d. Atheism

101. Which among the following is not a Heterodox system

- a. Charvaka materialism b. Jainism
- c. Buddhism d. Purva mimamsa

102 Which among the following is not a Heterodox system

- a. Charvaka materialism b. Advaita Vedanta
- c. Buddhism d. Jainism

103. Which among the following is not a Heterodox system
a. Charvaka materialism b. Jainism
c. Nyaya Vaisesika d. Buddhism
104. Which among the following is not a Heterodox system
a. Samkhya yoga b. Jainism
c. Buddhism d. Charvaka materialism
105. Which one of the following is a Heterodox system
a. Nyaya b. Buddhism
c. Samkhya d. Vaisesika
106. Which one of the following is a Heterodox system
a. Jainism b. Yoga c. Purva Mimamsa d. Vaisesika
107. Which one of the following is a Heterodox system
a. Advaita Vedanta b. Nyaya
c. Charvaka Materialism d. Vaisesika
108. Which one of the following is an Orthodox system
a. Nyaya b. Jainism
c. Buddhism d. Lokayata
109. Which among the following is not an Orthodox system
a. Nyaya b. Vaisesika c. Samkhya d. Buddhism
110. Which among the following is not an Orthodox system
a. Charvaka Materialism b. Uttara Mimamsa
c. Purva Mimamsa. d. Yoga
111. Uttara Mimamsa is otherwise known as
a. Purva Mimamsa b. Mimamsa Sutra
c. Advaita Vedanta d. Upanishad
112. Charvaka Materialism is otherwise known as
a. Advaita Vedanta b. Lokayata
c. Lokasamgraha d. Visishta Advaita
113. Which one of the following elements is not accepted by Charvaka materialism
a. Earth b. Air c. water d. Ether

114. How many pramanas are accepted by Charvaka materialism
a. One b. Three c. Four d. Six
115. Name the Pramana accepted by Lokayata
a. Inference b. Comparison c. Perception d. All the above
116. Which among the following is accepted by Charvaka materialism
a. God b. Matter c. Soul d. Rebirth
117. Which among the following are Parama Purusharthas according to Indian Philosophy
a. Dharma & Moksha b. Artha & Kama
c. Both a & b d. None of the above
118. Purusharthas accepted by Charvaka materialism
a. Artha & Kama b. Dharma & Moksha
c. Dharma and Kama d. Artha & Moksha
119. Which one among the following is called 'Indian Hedonism'
a. Buddhism b. Charvaka Materialism
c. Jainism d. Nyaya
120. Who among the following is the Author of 'Sarva Darsana Samgraha'
a. Gautama Buddha b. Pathanjali c. Jaimini d. Brihaspati
121. Who among the following is the founder of Buddhism
a. Rishabha Deva b. Vardhmana Mahavira
c. Gautama Buddha d. Brihaspati
122. Which one among the following is a Buddhist sect
a. Digambara b. Mahayana c. Swethambara d. Avadhuta
123. Buddhists scripture is known as
a. Nigama b. Pitika c. Agama d. Karika
124. Which one among the following is not a Pitika
a. Vishesha b. Sutta c. Vinaya d. Abhidamma
125. Central teaching of Buddha consist of ----- Truths
a. Three b. Two c. Five d. Four
126. Which one among the following is not a Noble Truth of Buddha

- a. Dukha Marga b. Sarvam Dukham
- c. Dukha Nirodha d. Dukha Karana

127. Buddha's 'Noble Truths' are known as
a. Skanda b. Nidhana c. Arya Satya d. Chitta Satya
128. Buddha's concept of liberation is called
a. Jivan Mukti b. Kaivalya c. Videha Mukti d. Nirvana
129. Buddha's 'Dukha nirodha marga' is called
a. Ashtanga marga b. Ashtanga Yoga
c. Saptha bhangi naya d. Pratitya samutpada
130. Eight fold path of Buddhism is also known as
a. Path of wisdom b. Middle path
c. Path of action d. Path of devotion
131. Which one among the following is not come under 8 fold path
a. Right speech b. Right behaviour
c. Right Action d. Right concentration
132. . No- Soul theory of Buddhism is also known as
a. Paramanu vada b. Parinama vada
c. Kshanika vada d. Anatma vada
133. Soul according to Buddhism is
a. A cluster of 12 Nidhana b. A cluster of 8 steps
c. A cluster of 5 skandas d. a cluster of 5 Yamas
134. Theory of causation in Buddhism is called
a. Theory of Dependent Origination b. Theory of No-Soul
c. Theory of Momentariness d. Theory of Error
135. Theory of Momentariness is also called
a. Paramanu vada b. Parinama vada
c. Kshanika vada d. Anatma vada
136. . The word 'Jainism' came from the word
a. Maya b. Jnana c. Jina d. Jiva
137. The founder of Jainism is
a. Gautama Buddha b. Rshabha Deva
c. Madhvacharya d. Sankaracharya.

150. Jaina Epistemology is known as
a. Anatma vada b. Kshanika vada
c. Syad vada d. Anekanda vada
151. Jaina theory of Knowledge is known as
a. Theory of Probability b. Theory of Momentariness
c. Theory of Multiplicity d. Theory of Dependent Origination
152. The 'Seven Conditional judgements' for knowledge according to Jainism is called
a. Saptharshi b. Sapthanga marga
c. Saptha bhangi naya d. Saptha Arya Satya
153. According to 'Anekanda Vada', Reality has
a. 2 Aspects b. 5 Aspects
c. Three Aspects d. Many Aspects
154. According to Jaina Epistemology, ordinary man gets
a. Absolute Knowledge b. Relative knowledge
c. Both d. None
155. The founder of Nyaya system is
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Madhva
156. The author of Nyaya Sutra is
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Madhva
157. The founder of Vaiseshika system is
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Madhva
158. The author of Vaiseshika Sutra is
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Madhva
159. How many pramanas are accepted by Nyaya philosophy
a. 3 b. 7 c. 4 d. 8
160. Which one of the pramanas is not accepted by Nyaya epistemology
a. Pratyaksha b. Anumana
c. Upamana d. Arthapathi
161. Nyaya gives importance to ----- pramana
a. Perception b. Inference
c. Verbal testimony d. Comparison

162. Vaisesika accepted ----- Categories
a. 10 b. 7 c. 13 d. 6
163. Vaisesika gives importance to ----- category
a. Non-Existence b. Generality
c. Particularity d. Inheritance
164. Paramanu vada is the contribution of
a. Vaisesika b. Samkhya
c. Yoga d. Purva mimamsa
165. The minutest particle of matter which cannot be further divided is called
a. Samavaya b. Paramanu
c. Samanya d. Vishesha
166. Which one among the following is not an atomic structure
a. Earth b. Air c. Ether d. Water
167. Nyaya-Vaisesika Theory of Causation is called
a. Satkarya vada b. Asatkarya vada
c. Parinama vada d. Theory of Dependent Origination
168. Asatkarya vada is also known as
a. Arambha vada b. Parinama vada
c. Brahma parinama vada d. Pratitya Samutpada
169. The author of Samkhya Sutra is
a. Kanada b. Kapila
c. Gautama d. Jaimini
170. The author of Yoga Sutra is
a. Kanada b. Kapila
c. Gautama d. Pathanaji
171. There are ----- according to Samkhya philosophy
a. 1 b. 2 c. 5 d. 8
172. The word 'Samkhya' means
a. Reasoning b. Discriminative knowledge
c. Number d. Investigation
173. The word 'Yoga' means
a. Union with the Absolute b. Union with Matter
c. Union with the world d. Union with the body
174. Which among the following realities are accepted by Samkhya Darsana

- a. a. Jiva & Ajiva b. Prakriti & Purusha
c. Pritvi & Akasha d. Dravya & Guna

175. According to Samkhya Darsana, the world is evolved from
a. Purusha b. Prakriti c. Samanya d. Viseshha

176. Theory of Causation according to Samkhya Darsana is called
a. Asatkarya vada b. Satkarya vada
c. Pratitya Samutpada d. Syad vada

177. Satkarya vada is also known as
a. Arambha vada b. Kshanika vada
c. Parinama vada d. Anatma vada

178. Eight steps of Yoga together known as
a. Ashtanga Yoga b. Ashtanga Marga
c. Madhyamika Marga d. Arya Satya

179. Which one among the following is the first step of Ashtanga Yoga
a. Asana b. Pranayama c. Dhyana d. Yama

180. Which one among the following is the second step of Ashtanga Yoga
a. Asana b. Pranayama c. Niyama d. Yama

181. Which one among the following is the last step of Ashtanga Yoga
a. Dhyana b. Samadhi c. Pranayama d. Dharana

182. Which one among the following is an Antaranga Sadhana of Ashtanga Yoga
a. Yama b. Samadhi c. Pranayama d. Niyama

183. Which one among the following is not a Bahiranga Sadhana of Ashtanga Yoga
a. Yama b. Samadhi c. Pranayama d. Niyama

184. Pranayama is meant for
a. Controlling desire b. Controlling breath
c. Controlling angry d. Controlling sense organs

185. How many steps are prescribed by Yoga for attaining union with the Absolute
a. 10 b. 12 c. 9 d. 8

186. The author of Mimamsa Sutra is
a. Gautama b. Vatsyana c. Iswara Krishna d. Jaimini

187. Purva Mimamsa investigates
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. Both d. None

188. Which one among the following investigates Karma Kanda of Veda
a. Uttara Mimamsa b. Purva Mimamsa
c. Samkhya Yoga d. Nyaya vaiseshika
189. Purva Mimamsa is otherwise called
a. Jnana Mimamsa b. Karma Mimamsa
c. Raja mimamsa d. Uttara Mimamsa
190. Purva Mimamsa accepted ----- Pramanas
a. 3 b.4 c.6 d. 1
191. Obligatory duties according to Purva mimamsa are called
a. Nitya karma b. Naimittika Karma
c. Kamy Karma d. Viswa Karma
192. The founder of Advaita Vedanta is
a. Jaimini b. Sankaracharya
c. Ramanuja c. Madhvacharya
193. Uttara Mimamsa is also known as
a. Purva Mimamsa b. Vedanta
c. Advaita Vedanta d. Yoga
194. Sankaracharya accepted
a. Acosmic view of Brahman b. Cosmic view of Brahman
c. Both d. None
195. The power of Illusion is called
a. Brahman b. Maya c. Atman d. Iswara
196. Liberation from bondage is called
a. Punya b. Papa c. Moksha d. Jiva
197. Sankaracharya regarded Brahman as
a. Saguna Brahman b. Nirguna Brahman c. Both d. None
198. 'Avarana Sakti' is the power of
a. Brahman b. Jiva c. Karma d. Maya
199. 'Vikshepa Sakti' is the power of
a. Brahman b. Jiva c. Karma d. Maya
200. Advaita Vedanta investigates ----- of Veda
a. Karma Kanda b. Bhakti Kanda c. Jnana Kanda d. None of these

SEMESTER – 4
PL4CRT05- Beginnings of Indian philosophy

ANSWER KEY

1. Ans: d
2. Ans: a
3. Ans: b
4. Ans: d
5. Ans: c
6. Ans: d
7. Ans: c
8. Ans: d
9. Ans: d
10. Ans: c
11. Ans : a
12. Ans : a
13. Ans : d
14. Ans: a
15. Ans : b
16. Ans: c
17. Ans: c
18. Ans: d
19. Ans: c
20. Ans: a
21. Ans: b
22. Ans: c
23. Ans: c
24. Ans: a
25. Ans: b
26. Ans: c
27. Ans: d
28. Ans: c
29. Ans: d
30. Ans: b
31. Ans: c
32. Ans: d
33. Ans: d
34. Ans: a
35. Ans: b
36. Ans: a.
37. Ans: b
38. Ans: b
39. Ans: c
40. Ans: a
41. Ans: d
42. Ans: b
43. Ans: c
44. Ans: c

45. Ans: a
46. Ans: c
47. Ans: a
48. Ans: b
49. Ans: c
50. Ans: d
51. Ans: c
52. Ans: b
53. Ans: c.
54. Ans: a
55. Ans: b.
56. Ans: d.
57. Ans: c
58. Ans: a
59. Ans: a
60. Ans: c
61. Ans: c
62. Ans: a
63. Ans: d
64. Ans: b
65. Ans: d
66. Ans: d
67. Ans : c
68. Ans: b
69. Ans: a
70. Ans: b
71. Ans: c
72. Ans: c
73. Ans: d
74. Ans: b
75. Ans: d
76. Ans: b
77. Ans: c
78. Ans: b
79. Ans: b
80. Ans: c
81. Ans: a
82. Ans: c
83. Ans: b
84. Ans: b
85. Ans: a
86. Ans: b
87. Ans: c
88. Ans: c
89. Ans: b
90. Ans: c
91. Ans: a
92. Ans: a
93. Ans: c
94. Ans: d

- 95. Ans: a
- 96. Ans: c.
- 97. Ans: b
- 98. Ans: a
- 99. Ans: a
- 100. Ans: b
- 101. Ans: d
- 102. Ans: b
- 103. Ans: c
- 104. Ans: a
- 105. Ans: a
- 106. Ans: a
- 107. Ans: c.
- 108. Ans: a
- 109. Ans: d
- 110. Ans: a
- 111. Ans: c
- 112. Ans: b
- 113. Ans: d
- 114. Ans: a
- 115. Ans: c
- 116. Ans: b
- 117. Ans: c
- 118. Ans: a
- 119. Ans: b
- 120. Ans: d
- 121. Ans: c
- 122. Ans: b
- 123. Ans: b
- 124. Ans: a
- 125. Ans: d
- 126. Ans: a
- 127. Ans: c
- 128. Ans: d
- 129. Ans: a
- 130. Ans: b
- 131. Ans: b
- 132. Ans: d
- 133. Ans: c
- 134. Ans: a
- 135. Ans: c
- 136. Ans: c
- 137. Ans: b
- 138. Ans: d
- 139. Ans: a
- 140. Ans: b
- 141. Ans: b
- 142. Ans: c
- 143. Ans: a
- 144. Ans: b

- 145. Ans: a
- 146. Ans: b
- 147. Ans: c
- 148. Ans: d
- 149. Ans: c
- 150. Ans: c
- 151. Ans: a
- 152. Ans: c
- 153. Ans: d.
- 154. Ans: b
- 155. Ans: c
- 156. Ans: c
- 157. Ans: a
- 158. Ans: a
- 159. Ans: c
- 160. Ans: d
- 161. Ans: b
- 162. Ans: b
- 163. Ans: c
- 164. Ans: a
- 165. Ans: b
- 166. Ans: c
- 167. Ans: b
- 168. Ans: a.
- 169. Ans: b
- 170. Ans: d
- 171. Ans: b
- 172. Ans: b
- 173. Ans: a
- 174. Ans: b.
- 175. Ans: b.
- 176. Ans: b
- 177. Ans: c
- 178. Ans: a
- 179. Ans: d
- 180. Ans: c
- 181. Ans: b
- 182. Ans: b
- 183. Ans: b
- 184. Ans: b
- 185. Ans: d
- 186. Ans: d
- 187. Ans: c
- 188. Ans: b
- 189. Ans: b
- 190. Ans: b
- 191. Ans: a
- 192. Ans: b
- 193. Ans: c
- 194. Ans: a

- 195. Ans: b
- 196. Ans: c
- 197. Ans: b
- 198. Ans: d
- 199. Ans: d
- 200. Ans: c

