

BA IV SEM ISLAMIC HISTORY
IH4CRT06 -ISLAM IN EUROPE

Objective type questions

1. Tarif landed Spain in the year
a) 711 b. 712 c. 714 d. 7152.
2. Who was the first governor general of Spain after the conquest
a. Thaqif ibn Ziyad b. Abdul Aziz c. Abdul Rehman d. Musa ibn Nusayr
3. Who was the last Gothic ruler
a) Witiza b. Roderick c. Abdul Aziz d. Hakkam
4. Door to Spain
a) Ceuta b) Italy c) Africa d) Portugal
5. Capital of Gothic Kingdom
a) Spain b) Toledo c) Cordova d) Granada
6. Battle of Tours fought in the year
a) 732 b) 734 c) 735 d) 736
7. Battle of Tours fought between
a) Abdul Rehman and Tariq b) Abdul Rehman Ghaffaqi and Charles Martel
c) Abdul Rehman Ghaffaqi and Musa ibn Nusayr d) Walid and Abdul Rehman Ghaffaqi
8. Who was the first Amir of Spain
a) Abdul Rehman I b) Abdul Rehman II c) Abdul Rehman III d) Abdul Rehman IV
9. In which battle did the Franks led by Charles Martel defeat the Muslims
a) Battle of Hattin b) Battle of Tours c) Battle of Hittin d) Battle of Zab
10. In which Peninsula where Spain is located
a) Iberian Peninsula b) Malay Peninsula c) Arabian Peninsula d) Crimean Peninsula
11. Which Islamic Caliphate took control of Spain
a) Abbasids b) Umayyads c) Ottoman d) Mamluks
12. Who was the ruler of Spain during the Muslim invasion
a) Roderick b) Witiza c) Theoder d) None of these
13. Which was the Capital Spain during Umayyad rule of Spain
a) Cordova b) Granada c) Madrid d) Barcelona
14. Gibraltar is named after
a) Musa ibn Nusayr b) Uquba ibn Nafi c) Tariq ibn Ziyad d) Abdul Rehman

15. Which battle gave Abdul Rehman a foot hold in Spain
 a) Battle of Masara b) Battle of Zallaqa c) Battle of Karbala
 d) Battle of Zenta
16. Who was the successor of Abdul Rehman I
 a) Hisham I b) Hakkam c) Hisham III d) Abdul Rehman II
17. Day of ditch event tookpalce during the time of
 a) Hisham I b) Hakkam I c) Hisham III d) Abdul Rehman II
18. Reigning period of Hakam I
 a) 796-822 b) 796-821 c) 796 - 923 d) 796 - 824
19. Personal body guard of Al Hakam I
 a) Al Haras b) Al Hamas c) Red cap d) None of these
20. Al Hakam died in the year
 a) 822 b) 823 c) 824 c) 825
21. Who was the fourth Uamayyad ruler of Spain
 a) Abdul Rehman II b) Hakkam I c) Hakkam III d) Abdul Rehman III
22. Name of famous poet who adorned the Court of Abdul Rehman II
 a) Abu Nuwas b) Sulaiman al Shami c) Abdulla ibn Bakr d) Ibn Habib
23. Who was chief theologian of Abdul Rehan II
 a) Yahya ibn Yahya b) Yahya ibn Malik c) Abbas ibn Firnas d) None of these
24. Yahya ibn Ghaz was
 a) poet diplomat b) philosopher c) Grammarian d) Physician
25. Brightest jewel of Court of Abdul Rehman II
 a) Ziryab b) Abu Nuwas c) Wallada d) None of these
26. First Caliph of Umayyad dynasty of Spain
 a) Abdul Rehman I b) Abdul Rehman II c) Hakkam II d) Abdul Rehman III
27. Abdul Rehman III ruled Spain during the year
 A)912- 961 b) 912- 962 c) 912-963 d) 912- 964

28. In which year Abdul Rehman I landed in Spain
a) 755 b) 756 c) 757 d) 758
29. Abdul Rehman I landed in Spain at
a) Granada b) Cordova c) Seville d) Munecar
30. Who is entitled as Falcon of Quraish
a) Abdul Rehman I b) Abdul Rehman II c) Abdul Rehman Ghaffaqi d) Abdul Aziz
31. Name the faithful Valet of Abdul Rehman I
a) Badr b) Somayil c) Kalbi d) Hussain
32. Abdul Rehman I was born in the year
a) 732 b) 731 c) 735 d) 731
33. Who was the most perilous enemy of Abdul Rehman I from France
a) Charlemagne b) Charles Martel c) Charles IV d) Charles V
34. The Country Palace built by Abdul Rehman I
a) Rusafa b) Al Zahra c) Al Hambra d) None of these
35. Official Residence of Abdul Rehman II
a) al qasr b) Court of Mirtles c) Rusafa d) Hall of Ambassadors c) Madinat al Zahra
36. The Mini city palace built by Abdul Rehman III
a) Madinat al Zahra b) Rusafa c) Al Ham bra d) Munyat al naura
37. Umayyad ruler of Spain who had literary taste
a) Hisham b) Hisham c) Abdul Rehman al Muzaffer d) Hakam II
38. Aghlabid dynasty was ruled over
a) Ifriqiya b) Egypt c) Damascus d) Bagdada
39. The Capital of Aghlabid dynasty
a) Qayrawan b) Bagdada c) Iran d) None of these
40. The tribe which belongs to Aghlabids
a) Banu Tanim b) Banu Nasr c) Quraish d) Banu Hashim
41. The Palace complex built by Ibrahim ibn Aghlab

a) Hall of queen b) al Abbasiya c) Hall of Chambers d) None of these

42. The reigning period of Aghlabid dynasty

a) 800 – 909 b) 800 – 910 c) 800 – 912 d) 800 – 914

43. Who was the last Aghlabid Ruler?

a) Ziyadat Allah III b) Ibrahim ibn Aghlab c) Ziyadat Allah II d) Ibrahim ibn Aghlab II

44. Which Aghlabid ruler began the conquest of Sicily

a) Ziyadat Allah I b) Ziyadat Allah II c) Ibrahim ibn Aghlab d) None of these

45. Ziyadat Allah I was

a) First Aghlabid ruler b) Second Aghlabid ruler c) Third Aghlabid ruler d) Fourth Aghlabid ruler

46. Governor of Ziyadat Allah I

a) Asad ibn al Furat b) Manzoor c) Ibn Daula d) None of these

47. Sicily was conquered by the Aghlabid ruler

a) Ibrahim II b) Ibrahim III c) Ziyadat Allah I d) Ziyadat Allah II

48. In which year the conquest of Sicily was completed by Aghlabids

a) 902 b) 903 c) 904 d) 905

49. Which was the dynasty ruled Sicily before the arrival of Normans

a) Kalbites b) Somites c) South Arabians d) None of these

50. In which year Sicily was conquered by Normans

a) 1090 b) 1091 c) 1092 d) 1093

51. Who was Norman ruler who conquered Sicily

a) Roger I b) Frederick II c) Frederick III d) Frederick IV

52. The chief ornament of King Roger's court was

a) al Idrisi b) Ibn Sinna c) Ibn Rushd d) Ibn Arabi

53. Al Idrisi was

a) Astronomer b) Geographer c) Physician d) Mathematician

54. Kitab Rujar was written by

a) Al Idrisi b) Al Masudi c) Al Baytar d) Ibn Zahr

55. Who was the interpreter Astrologer of King Frederick
a) Theodore b) Zaraqilli c) Ibn Bajja d) IbnRushd
56. Capital of Banu Hud family is
a) Saragossa b) Toledo c) Granada d) Seville
57. Banu abad family was ruled over
a) Seville b) Toledo c) Saragossa d) Bedajoz
58. Who was the ruler of Kingdom of Bedajoz
a) ibn Ahmar b) Banu al Aftas c) al Muiz d) Bau Hud
59. Whose title is hajib al sayf al Dawlah
a) ibn Ziri b) Banu Hud c) Al Aftas d) Banu abad
60. Which was biggest state that emerged from the broken kingdom of Umayyad
a) Kingdom of Bedajoz b) Kingdom of Seville c) Kingdom Saragossa
d) Kingdom of Granada
61. Who was the builder of al Jafaria Palace
a) Abu Jfar al Muqtadir b) Sulaiman c) Banu al Qabturnuh d) None of these
62. The famous Christian Knight who visited the Court of Yusuf al Mu'tamin
a) The Cid b) Roland c) Charles d) Sancho
63. Tutor of Hisham II
a) al Zubaidi b) al Qasim c) ibn Jahwar d) al Muatamid
64. Who was the real founder of al Moravid dynasty
a) Yusuf ibn Tafsir b) ibn Maymun c) Yahya ibn Ibrahim d) Abdulla ibn Yasin
65. Who was titled as Bismark of Germany
a) al Hajib al Mansur b) al Muzaffer c) Abdul Rehman II d) Abdul Rehman II
66. Capital of Al Murabit dynasty
a) Tangier b) Toledo c) Fez d) Marakkush
67. The reigning period of Murabit dynasty in Spain

a) 1090 - 1147 b) 1090 - 1148 c) 1092- 1148 d) 1090 - 1143

68. Who was the Caliph founder of al Muwahhid dynasty

a) Muhammad ibn Tumart b) Abd al Mumin ibn ali c) Ali ibn yusaf d) None of these

69. Who annihilated the al Moravid dynasty

a) Abd al Mumin b) Ishaq ibn ali c) Muhammad ibn Tumart d) The Cid

70. Who was the last ruler of Murabit dynasty

a) Ishaq ibn ali b) Abd al Mumin c) ibn Tumart d) Ali ibn Yusaf

71. Which was the Capital of al Murabits in Spain

a) Toledo b) Saragossa c) Cordova d) Granada

72. Name the tribe which belongs to Abd al Mumin Ali

a) Zanatha b) Khazraj c) Tamin d) None of these

73. Which is the name of Hospital built by Yusaf yaqub al Mansur in North Africa

a) al Marrakeushi b) al Bimaristani c) Giralda d) None of these

74. Which battle exterminated the al Muwahhid dynasty from Spain

a) Las Navas de Toloso b) Zallaqa c) battle of zenta d) None of these

75. Which is the last representative of Muslim authority in Spain

a) Nasrids b) Muwahhids c) Murabits d) Abads

76. Nasrid dynasty in Spain was founded by

a) Muhammad ibn Yusaf ibn Nasr b) Abu yaqub c) Al Mansur d) Ali

77. Which is the last Moorish dynasty in Iberian Peninsula

a) The Nasrid dynasty b) Abad dynasty c) Zliri d) None of these

78. Which battle paved the way for the rise Nasrid dynasty

a) Las Navas de Toloso b) Battle of Poitiers c) Battle of Hittin

79. Whose title is Al Ghalib

a) ibn Tumart b) Al Mansur c) Tafsir d) Ahmar

80. Which was the Capital of Nasrid dynasty

a) Granada b) Cordova c) Toledo d) Jean

81. Who was Lisan al Din al Khatib
a) Vazir of Nasrids b) vazir of Abadids c) Banu Huds d) None of these
82. The reigning period of Nasrid dynasty
a) 1232 - 1492 b) 1232 - 1493 c) 1234 - 1493 d) 1232 - 1435
83. Which is called as Damascus of Andalus
a) Granada b) Cordova c) Elvira d) Jean
84. The most celebrated river of Granada
a) Tigris b) Guadalquivir c) Xenil d) None of these
85. Which is called as Swan song of Islamic Architecture of Spain
a) Al Hamra b) Al qasr c) Mosque of Cordova d) Al Jafaria
86. Who was styled as Half heathen King
a) Roger II b) Frederick c) William II d) Roger I
87. The battle of Secunda was fought in the year
a) 748 b) 1087 c) 745 d) 746
88. Who was the defender of al Mutamid from the encroachment of Alfonso IV
a) ibn Tumart b) Hassan ibn Ali c) Zahghal d) yusaf ibn Tafsir
89. Who was rival of al Mutamid from Christendom
a) Alfonso VIII b) Alfonso V c) Sancho d) Duro
90. Which was the crowning achievement of Cid the Campeador
a) Occupation of Valencia b) Occupation of Toledo c) Occupation of Damascus d) Occupation of Granada
91. Where did Abd al Mumin annihilate the Murabits army
a) Fez b) Ceuta c) Aghmat d) Tilimsan
92. The Court physician of Hakam II was
a) Ibn Zahr b) ibn Sinna c) ibn Bajja d) Ahmad ibn Ynus
93. In which battle Tariq ibn Ziyad defeated Roderick
a) Battle of Zallaqa b) battle of Guadalate c) Battle of Zab d) None of these
94. Battle of Guadalate was fought in the year

a) 712 b) 711 c) 710 d) 715

95. Battle of Toulouse fought in the year

a) 723 b) 724 c) 721 d) 725

96. Belligerents of the Battle of Toulouse were

a) France and Umayyate Caliphate b) Italy and Umayyad Caliphate c) France and Nasrids d) None of these

97. Who was the fourth Umayyad Amir of Cordova

a) Abdul Rehman II b) Abdul Rehman III c) Hisham d) Hakam

98. Who was the last dependant Amir of Umayyad Spain

a) Somail b) Yusuf al Fihri c) Abdul Aziz d) None of these

99. Umayyad dynasty was founded by

a) Muawiyah b) Hisham c) Marwan d) Mutawakkil

100. Capital Normans in Sicily

a) Plermo b) Qayrawan c) Syracuse d) Taormina

101. Capital of Umayyad Spain

a) Toledo b) Seville
c) Cordova d) Granada

102. Identify the officer below the Caliph's office

a) Hajib b) Kuttab
c) Diwan d) Vizir

103. Number of Provinces under the Muslim Spain

a) 6 b) 7
c) 10 d) 8

104. Civil and military Governor under the Umayyads are called

a) Qadis b) Wali
c) Muhtazib d) Kuttab

105. Criminal and police cases were administered by

a) Sahib al Mazlim b) Sahib al Shurtah
c) Qadi al Qudah d) Muhtazib

106. Sericulture was introduced in to Spain by

- a) Chinese
- b) Muslims
- c) French
- d) Italians

107. Al Zahra palace was located in

- a) Granada
- b) Zamora
- c) Cordova
- d) Cairo

108. Zamora was captured by

- a) Abdul Rahman I
- b) Abdul Rahman II
- c) Abdul Rahman III
- d) Al Hakam

109. Sack of Barcelona was under the period of

- a) Abdul Rahman I
- b) Abdul Rahman II
- c) Abdul Rahman III
- d) al Hakam

110. The Caliph who demolished the church of Santiago

- a) Al Mansur
- b) Al Hisham
- c) Abdul Rahman III
- d) Muhammad I

111. Famous poetess Walladah was the daughter of

- a) al Mustakfi
- b) al Mahdi
- c) al Hisham
- d) al Mazaffar

112. The caliph who won him the sobriquet nabbadh

- a) al Mahdi
- b) al Hakam
- c) Abdul Rahman I
- d) Hisham

113. The founder of Hammudid dynasty

- a) Hisham bin Hammud
- b) Ali bin Hammud
- c) Al Mutadd
- d) abu al Hazm

114. Name the successor of al Mansur

- a) Muzaffar
- b) Abdul Rahman
- c) Hisham II
- d) al Mahdi

115. Caliph who recaptured the throne for Umayyads from Hammudids

125. Kitab al Hayah written by

- a) al Bitruji
- b) Jabir ibn Aflah
- c) ibn Battutah
- d) ibn al Abrah

126. The best known botanist in Muslim Spain

- a) ibn al Baytar
- b) ibn Tufayl
- c) ibn al Rishd
- d) ibn Suhr

127. The greatest surgeon of Muslim Spain was

- a) ibn Zuhr
- b) al Zahrawi
- c) al Khawarismi
- d) Sinan

128. Name the court physician of al Hakam II

- a) ibn Zuhr
- b) al Bitruji
- c) al Zahrawi
- d) Gerard

129. Famous surgical work Ajaz an al Taalif written by

- a) al Zuhr
- b) ibn al Rushd
- c) al Zahrawi
- d) al Baytar

130. Famous work on metiria medica al Mufradah written by

- a) ibn al Baytar
- b) al Awwam
- c) Ghafiqi
- d) ibn Sabin

131. Famous treatise on agriculture al Filahah written by

- a) al Ghafiqi
- b) Yaqut
- c) Al Kamil
- d) ibn al Awwam

132. Ibn Zuhr was born at

- a) Cordova
- b) Toledo
- c) Sevelle
- d) Granada

133. The most illustrious member of the greatest medical family of Spain

- a) Ibn al Bajjah
- b) ibn Zuhr
- c) al Khawarismi
- d) ibn Tufayl

134. Name the philosopher who often referred to as the Jewish Plato

- a) Seville
- b) Toledo
- c) Cordova
- d) Granada

144. The centre of paper industry in Spain was

- a) Shatibah
- b) Malaga
- c) Granada
- d) Cordova

145. Ibn al Qutiyah was born at

- a) Cordova
- b) Malaga
- c) Seville
- d) Granada

146. Al Marrakushi proved his ability in which field

- a) Geography
- b) History
- c) Botany
- d) Philosophy

147. Tabaqat al Umam written by

- a) al Andalusi
- b) Qutiyah
- c) al Faradi
- d) ibn Yahiyah

148. Kitab al Ibar written by

- a) Ibn Khatib
- b) al Waqidi
- c) Ibn Khaldun
- d) al Masudi

149. The real founder of the science of sociology was

- a) Uaguste Comte
- b) Hegal
- c) Ibn Khaldun
- d) Toynbee

150. Tarikh Ulama al Andalusi written by

- a) al Faradi
- b) al Farabi
- c) al Farazi
- d) al Mawaridi

151. The work al Masalik wa al Mamalik written by

- a) al Bakri
- b) al Hanni
- c) al Idrisi
- d) ibn Jubair

152. Famous travel accounts Rihlah written by

- a) al Idrizi
- b) al Bakri
- c) ibn Jubayr
- d) al Mazini

153. Al Mazini proved his skill in the field of

- a) geography
- b) history
- c) politics
- d) astronomy

154. Name the Moroccan traveller who visited medieval India

- a) ibn Jubayr
- b) al Mazini
- c) ibn Battutah
- d) al Beruni

155. ibn Battutah visited in which court of Delhi Sultanate

- a) Akbar
- b) Muhammad ibn Tughlaq
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Iltutmish

156. Ibn Battutah was born at

- a) Tangier
- b) Fez
- c) Ceuta
- d) Cyprus

157. The Muslim globe trotter of the middle ages

- a) al Beruni
- b) ibn Battutah
- c) al Mazini
- d) al Barani

158. Al Sarqali was famous in the field of

- a) geography
- b) history
- c) astronomy
- d) politics

159. Al Aflah was famous in the field of

- a) history
- b) medicine
- c) astronomy
- d) Botany

160. The honorific title of al Majriti was

- a) al hasib
- b) al Qanuni
- c) al Imam
- d) al Muhtasib

161. The works of Raymond were drawn from the astronomical canons of

- a) al Aflah
- b) al Majriti
- c) al Zarqali
- d) al Bakri

162. Al Zarqali's improved type of astrolabe is called

- a) al Hayah b) Jalali
c) al safihah d) Hijrah

163. Instrument which was the first to prove the motion of the solar apogee with reference to stars was

- a) al Hayah b) al Safihah
c) Rihlah d) al Mamalik

164. One of the most interesting mathematical terms borrowed from Arabic is

- a) Division b) decimal system
c) Fraction d) Zero

165. In trigonometry Sine is a translation of an Arabic word

- a) jayb b) asamm
c) surd d) algedi

166. The word Zero is from the Arabic word

- a) Cipher b) sine
c) Asamm d) Surd

167. Numerals developed by Muslim Spain was

- a) kuruf al ghufar b) Hindi
c) Arabic d) Numero indigo

168. Ibn al Rushd was born in

- a) Cordova b) Malaga
c) Seville d) Toledo

169. Al Kulliyat fi al Tibb written by

- a) ibn Arabi b) ibn Khaldun
c) ibn al Rushd d) al Mazini

170. Famous critique of al Ghazzali was

- a) ibn al Rushd b) ibn Arabi
c) al Kindi d) ibn Bajjah

171. Tahfut al Tahafut is a reply to al Ghazzali' famous work

a) al Kulliyat b) kitab al Ilm

c) Tahafut al Falasifah d) Talkhis

172.. Ibn al Rushd was born in

a) AD 1125 b) AD 1126

c) AD 1127 d) AD 1128

173. Famous philosopher ibn al Rushd was renowned by the west as

a) Avisenna b) Alrazes

c) Averreos d) Arab Aristotle

174. Ibn Maymun was born in

a) Granada b) Valencia

c) Cordova d) Toledo

175. Name the court physician of celebrated Salahuddin Ayyubi

a) ibn Maymun b) Al Razi

c) Ibn Arabi d) ibn Bajjah

176. Famous medical work al Fusul fi al Tibb was written by

a) al Razi b) ibn Zuhr

c) ibn Arabi d) ibn Maymun

177. Philosophical work Dalalat al Hairin was written by

a) ibn Rushd b) al Arabi

c) ibn Maymun d) al Razi

178. Ibn Arabi was born in

a) Morocco b) Malaga

c) Murcia d) Tunis

179. The followers of ibn Arabi called him

a) al shaykh al akbar b) al shaykh al Islam

c) gate of wisdom d) shaykh al Imam

180. Master piece of ibn Arabi

a) Futuhat al Makkiyah b) Hujjat allah al Balighah

c) Hikmat al Ishraq d) Fuzus al Hikam

181. Doctrine of Wahdat ul Wujud propounded by

- a) ibn Sina b) al Sirhindi
- c) Al Razi d) ibn Arabi

182. Nasirid palace al Hambra is located in

- a) Cordova b) Granada
- c) Valencia d) Malaga

183. Ziryab was famous in the field of

- a) Music b) Dance
- c) literature d)Architectire

184. Appallete authority of Islamic kingdom is

- a) Wali b) Imam
- c) Caliph d)Amir

185. Iberian Christians who lived under Moorish rule in Spain called

- a) Saqalibs b) Mutes
- c) Mozarabs d) Mudejars

186.Crypto Muslims in Spain after the reconquesta by France were

- a) Mozarabs b) Mutes
- c) Moriscos d) Saqalibs

187. Rukn-ud-din Baybar belongs to

- a) Bahri-mamlukes b) Burji Mamlukes
- c) Fathimids d) Ayyubids

188. Kitab al Hayah is a work on

- a) Medicine b) Astronomy
- c) Astrology d) Geography

189.Famous herbalist in Muslim Spain was

- a) al Kamil b)Yaqut
- c) Ibn Khallikhan d) ibn al Baytar

190.ibn Arabi belonged to which school of thought

- a) Zahiri b) Muatazilite

c) Hambali d) Shafi

191. Doctrine of Wahdat al Wujud means

a) Dualism b) Unity of existence

c) Pantheism d) Batini

192. Al Farghani proved his ability in the field of

a) Philosophy b) Mysticism

c) Geography d) Astronomy

193. One of the greatest translators of Toledo was

a) Frederick II b) Cluny

c) Gerard of Cremona d) Raymond

194. The term muslin is related to

a) grafting b) textile

c) pharmacy d) medicine

195. Musical instrument Lute was introduced into Europe by

a) Goths b) Muslims

c) Hebrews d) Romans

196. The man who is known as the Bismark of the 10th century

a) Hajjaj ibn Yusuf b) al Jawhar

c) Hajib al Mansur d) Yusuf al Fihri

197. In Spain, Neo Muslims constituted a social class called

a) Muwalladun b) Mudejar

c) Mozarabs d) Moriscos

198. Mosque of Cordova survived to the present day as

a) La Mezquita b) Santa Sofia

c) al Hambra d) La Merina

199. Muslim Spain was reconquered by

a) Ferdinand I b) Ferdinand II

c) Ferdinand III d) Ferdinand De Lesseps

200. French reconquest of the Muslim Spain was in

a) 1235 AD

b) 1236 AD

c) 1230AD

d) 1237AD

BA IV SEM ISLAMIC HISTORY

IH4CRT06 -ISLAM IN EUROPE

Answer Key

Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY
1	A	31	A	61	A	91	D	121	D	151	A
2	B	32	D	62	A	92	B	122	B	152	C
3	B	33	A	63	A	93	D	123	C	153	A
4	A	34	A	64	A	94	C	124	D	154	C
5	B	35	C	65	B	95	A	125	A	155	B
6	A	36	A	66	A	96	A	126	B	156	A
7	B	37	D	67	B	97	B	127	C	157	B
8	A	38	A	68	C	98	A	128	C	158	C
9	B	39	A	69	A	99	A	129	C	159	C
10	A	40	A	70	A	100	A	130	A	160	A
11	B	41	B	71	A	101	A	131	B	161	C
12	A	42	A	72	A	102	A	132	C	162	C
13	A	43	B	73	B	103	B	133	B	163	B
14	C	44	A	74	A	104	B	134	A	164	D
15	A	45	C	75	A	105	B	135	C	165	A
16	A	46	A	76	A	106	B	136	C	166	A
17	B	47	A	77	A	107	C	137	B	167	A
18	A	48	A	78	D	108	C	138	C	168	A
19	A	49	A	79	A	109	C	139	A	169	C
20	A	50	A	80	A	110	C	140	D	170	A
21	A	51	A	81	A	111	A	141	C	171	C
22	A	52	B	82	A	112	A	142	B	172	B
23	A	53	A	83	C	113	B	143	C	173	C
24	A	54	A	84	A	114	A	144	A	174	C
25	A	55	A	85	C	115	C	145	A	175	A
26	D	56	A	86	A	116	B	146	B	176	D
27	A	57	B	87	D	117	C	147	B	177	C
28	A	58	A	88	A	118	D	148	A	178	C
29	D	59	A	89	A	119	D	149	C	179	A
30	A	60	A	90	D	120	C	150	A	180	A
181	D	185	C	189	D	193	C	197	A		
182	B	186	C	190	A	194	B	198	A		
183	A	187	B	191	N	195	B	199	C		
184	C	188	B	192	D	196	C	200	B		

