

Semester IV MA Political Science (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

PS800402 : Political Thought Gandhian Tradition

(Elective)

1. Who called the 'father of the nation' as Gandhiji?
 - (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (d) None of these
2. Who is the author of 'Unto This Last'?
 - (a) John Ruskin
 - (B) Ruskin Bond
 - (c) Hermann Kallenbach
 - (d) Louis Fischer
3. Who was the political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi Ji?
 - (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Ravindra Nath Tagore
 - (d) None of the above
4. My experiments with truth is Gandhiji's
 - (a) Biography
 - (b) Autobiography
 - (c) biopic
 - (d) Novel
5. Which one of the following books is the work of Gandhiji?
 - (a) Light of India
 - (b) Hind Swaraj
 - (c) My Experiments with Truth
 - (d) Both (b) & (c)
6. Which famous phrase is associated with Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence?
 - (a) "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind."

(b) "Give me liberty or give me death."

(c) "The ends justify the means."

(d) "Might makes right."

7. Which movement did Mahatma Gandhi launch in 1917 to support farmers in the Champaran district of Bihar?

(a) Quit India Movement

(b) Non-Cooperation Movement

(c) Civil Disobedience Movement

(d) Champaran Satyagraha

8. What was the name of the famous book written by Mahatma Gandhi during his imprisonment in South Africa?

(a) Hind Swaraj

(b) My Experiments with Truth

(c) The Story of My Experiments with Truth

(d) Satyagraha in South Africa

9. What was Mahatma Gandhi's opinion on untouchability?

(a) He believed in the caste system and supported untouchability.

(b) He opposed the caste system and untouchability.

(c) He supported the caste system but opposed untouchability.

(d) He had no opinion on the issue.

10. What was the name of the political party founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1923?

(a) Indian National Congress

(b) Muslim League

(c) All India Forward Bloc

(d) Swaraj Party

11. Which of the following was not one of Mahatma Gandhi's beliefs?

(a) Non-violence

(b) Truth

(c) Vegetarianism

(d) Caste system

12. What does the term "Mahatma" mean?

(a) Holy man

(b) Great soul

(c) Religious leader

(d) Wise one

13. Gandhi believed that development should focus on:

(a) Industrialization and urbanization

(b) Military strength and defense

(c) Rural development and agriculture

(d) International trade and globalization

14. Gandhi believed that development should be:

(a) Top-down, driven by the government

(b) Focused on individual achievement

(c) Bottom-up, driven by the people

(d) None of the above

15. According to Gandhi, development should prioritize:

(a) Material wealth

(b) Nonviolence and social justice

(c) Power and control

(d) All of the above

16. Identify the year in which Birla House, New Delhi, where Gandhiji very often used to stay and where he was shot dead, was turned into a government-run Gandhi Museum.

(a) 1960

(b) 1965

(c) 1971

(d) 1976

17. Gandhiji, the hero of the satyagraha struggle of the Indians in South Africa, landed in Bombay on _____.

(a) January 9, 1915

(b) January 26, 1915

(c) February 10, 1915

(d) February 20, 1915

18. As a protest of Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award, which threatened to separate the so-called untouchables from the Hindu society, Gandhiji's historic fast unto death at the Yeravda jail commenced on_____.

(a) September 4, 1932

(b) September 10, 1932

(c) September 15, 1932

(d) September 20, 1932

19. When was the Gandhi - Irwin Pact signed?

(a) 1930

(b) 1931

(c) 1932

(d) 1933

20. When did Gandhiji started the weekly Harijan?

(a) 1934

(b) 1936

(c) 1933

(d) 1937

21. What was Gandhi's view on religion and politics?

(a) Religion and politics should be completely separate from each other.

(b) Religion should be the basis of politics.

(c) Religion and politics should be complementary to each other.

(d) Gandhi did not express any opinion on this matter.

22. According to Gandhi, what is the role of religion in politics?

(a) Religion should guide politics.

(b) Religion should have no role in politics.

(c) Politics should guide religion.

(d) Religion and politics should work together.

23. What was Gandhi's view on nationalism?

(a) He believed that nationalism was necessary for a country to progress.

(b) He believed that nationalism should be prioritized over internationalism.

(c) He believed that nationalism should be tempered with a sense of universalism and humanity.

(d) He believed that nationalism was a harmful ideology that should be abandoned.

24. What did Gandhi believe was the ultimate goal of nationalism and internationalism?

(a) The promotion of economic growth and prosperity.

(b) The spread of political power and influence.

(c) The achievement of peace and harmony among nations and peoples.

(d) The establishment of a single world government.

25. What was Gandhi's view on internationalism?

- (a) He believed that internationalism was important but only in the context of global trade.
- (b) He believed that internationalism was more important than nationalism.
- (c) He believed that internationalism should be pursued only insofar as it benefited India.
- (d) He believed that internationalism was necessary for achieving peace and progress in the world.

26. What was Gandhi's vision for an ideal society?

- (a) A society with a strong centralized government
- (b) A society based on individualism and competition
- (c) A society based on strict adherence to religious principles
- (d) A society based on nonviolence, cooperation, and social and economic justice

27. What is "Ramarajya" according to Gandhi?

- (a) A Hindu religious concept
- (b) A political ideology
- (c) A social movement
- (d) An ideal state of society based on justice and morality

28. What was Gandhi's view on Panchayati Raj system?

- (a) He believed in the decentralization of power and advocated for the Panchayati Raj system as a means of achieving this.
- (b) He believed that the Panchayati Raj system was a Western concept and not suitable for India.
- (c) He believed that the Panchayati Raj system was too traditional and needed to be replaced by a more modern system of governance.
- (d) He believed that it was a feudal system and needed to be abolished.

29. What was Gandhi's view on Sarvodaya?

- (a) He believed that Sarvodaya was a form of socialism that was incompatible with Indian culture.
- (b) He believed that Sarvodaya was a way to achieve a just and equitable society based on the principles of non-violence and self-reliance.
- (c) He believed that Sarvodaya was a Western concept that had no relevance in India.
- (d) He believed that Sarvodaya was an East European concept that had no relevance in India

30. What did Gandhi believe was necessary for achieving Swaraj?

- (a) Passive resistance

- (b) Political reform
- (c) Economic growth
- (d) Military power

31. According to Gandhi, who should be the primary focus of Swaraj?

- (a) Politicians
- (b) The masses
- (c) Businessmen
- (d) The military

32. What is Swaraj according to Gandhi?

- (a) Self-sufficiency
- (b) Self-discipline
- (c) Self-governance
- (d) Self-rule

33. According to Mahatma Gandhi, how should power be acquired?

- (a) Through force and coercion
- (b) Through inheritance and lineage
- (c) Through violent means if necessary
- (d) Through elections and democratic processes

34. What was Mahatma Gandhi's view on power?

- (a) Power should be centralized in the hands of a few leaders
- (b) Power should be distributed equally among all individuals
- (c) Power should be used for the greater good and to serve the people
- (d) Power should be used to oppress those who disagree with you

35. What was the goal of Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution?

- (a) To defeat the opponent
- (b) To achieve justice and reconciliation
- (c) To humiliate the opponent
- (d) To impose one's will on the opponent

36. What was Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution?

- (a) Confrontation and use of force
- (b) Passive resistance and nonviolence
- (c) Retaliation and revenge
- (d) Collaboration and compromise

37. In 1920, Gandhi returned _____ medal to the Government as a gesture of non-cooperation towards the British Government.

- (a) Nobel Prize
- (b) Chevalier Award
- (c) Kaiser-i-Hind
- (d) Faizal-Malik

38. Who commented "Mr Gandhi's religious and moral views are 'I believe' admirable' but I confess that I find it difficult to understand the practice of them in politics."?

- (a) Lord Erwin
- (b) Lord Reading
- (c) Lord Wellington
- (d) Lord Kristen

39. The Champaran agitation is associated with which of the following plants?

- (a) Tea
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Indigo
- (d) Rubber

40. Who started All India Harijan Samaj in 1932?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sasi Tharoor
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

41. What did Gandhi believe was the danger of technology?

- (a) It would make people lazy
- (b) It would destroy the environment
- (c) It would create social inequality
- (d) It would lead to the loss of traditional skills and knowledge

42. According to Gandhi, what should be the purpose of technology?

- (a) To make life easier
- (b) To increase profits
- (c) To create jobs
- (d) To serve humanity

43. What was Gandhi's view on the importance of education for women?

- (a) Education for women is necessary for their personal growth and development
- (b) Education for women is not necessary
- (c) Education for women is necessary only if they want to pursue a career
- (d) Education for women is necessary only if they want to become political leaders

44. What was Gandhi's view on education?

- (a) Education should be focused on developing moral values and character
- (b) Education should be focused on developing technical skills
- (c) Education should be focused on developing physical fitness
- (d) Education should be focused on developing artistic skills

45. What was Gandhi's view on the purpose of education?

- (a) To prepare individuals for a successful career
- (b) To prepare individuals for societal and familial roles
- (c) To prepare individuals for personal growth and self-discovery
- (d) To prepare individuals for political leadership

46. A South African Province name _____ where most of the Indian emigrants had taken up abode.

- (a) Natal
- (b) Johannesburg
- (c) Pretoria
- (d) Cape Town

47. Dandi March expedition was started by Mahatma Gandhi on

- (a) 10 July
- (b) 12 March
- (c) 21 March
- (d) 30 May

48. The essential condition of Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi was -

- (a) Non-violence
- (b) Disobey the British government
- (c) Become extremist
- (d) Finite capacity for suffering

49. Gandhiji's "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" was originally written in Gujarati. Who translated it into English?

- (a) Maganlal Gandhi

(b) Mahadev Desai

(c) Pyarelalji

(d) Sushila Nayyar

50. Who given the slogan of 'Do or die'?(

a) Subhash Chandra Bose

(b) Bipin Chandra Pal

(c) Sarojini Naidu

(d) None of these

51. To represent which company's case did Gandhi go to Durban' South Africa in 1893?

(a) Nust and Kale Co

(b) Bresky Brothers Co

(c) Dada' Abdulla & Co

(d) Mark Spencers & Co

52. In May 1916' Gandhi was invited to speak at laying of the foundation stone of which university?

(a) Banaras Hindu University

(b) Hyderabad University

(c) Rani Lakshmi Bhai University

(d) Swami Vivekananda University

53. On Gandhi's suggestion' which organization was formed in 1894 by the Indian community in South Africa?

(a) National Indian Party

(b) Natal Indian Congress

(c) People's Party

(d) Congress for the People

54. About how old was Gandhi when he reached London to become a barrister?

(a) 20 years

(b) 19 years

(c) 21 years

(d) 16 years

55. At which place was Gandhiji arrested for the first time by the British Government for sedition?

(a) Bombay

(b) Pune

- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Ahmedabad

56. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi start the Quit India Movement?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1944
- (d) 1946

57. What was Gandhi's view on the caste system in India?

- (a) He supported the caste system and believed it was necessary for societal order.
- (b) He believed that the caste system should be maintained but with some reforms.
- (c) He opposed the caste system and advocated for its complete abolition.
- (d) He believed that the caste system was a natural way of organizing society and should be left as it is.

58. How did Gandhi view the practice of untouchability in India?

- (a) He believed that untouchability was a necessary part of the caste system.
- (b) He worked to change the minds of the upper castes about the untouchables through dialogue and education.
- (c) He believed that untouchability was a result of bad karma and could not be changed.
- (d) He believed that untouchability was a religious practice that should be respected.

59. What did Gandhi do to challenge the practice of untouchability in India?

- (a) He established separate communities for the untouchables.
- (b) He worked to change the minds of the upper castes about the untouchables through dialogue and education.
- (c) He advocated for laws to be passed that would punish those who practiced untouchability.
- (d) He ignored the practice of untouchability and focused on other social issues.

60. What was Gandhi's view on women in India?

- (a) Gandhi believed that women were equal to men and deserved equal rights and opportunities.
- (b) Gandhi believed that women were inferior to men and should be subservient to them.
- (c) Gandhi believed that women should have limited roles in society, such as being homemakers and caregivers.

(d) Gandhi believed that education and information was the roots cause of all the evils against women

61. What was Gandhi's stance on gender equality?

(a) Gandhi believed that gender equality was a Western concept that was not applicable in India.

(b) He was against the economic independence of women

(c) Gandhi believed that gender equality was not a priority for India at the time and could be addressed later.

(d) Gandhi believed that gender equality was essential for the progress and development of India.

62. What was Gandhi's view on women's education?

(a) Gandhi believed that women did not need education as they were meant to fulfill traditional roles as wives and mothers.

(b) Gandhi believed that women should receive education but only in limited fields.

(c) Gandhi believed in equal education opportunities for women and men.

(d) Gandhi was a strong supporter of Dowry system.

63. What was Gandhi's view on women's participation in politics?

(a) Gandhi believed that women should not participate in politics.

(b) Gandhi believed that women should only participate in politics if they were educated and financially independent.

(c) Gandhi believed that women should not participate in Panchayati raj system

(d) Gandhi believed in equal political participation opportunities for women and men.

64. What was Gandhi's view on gender equality?

(a) Gandhi believed in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.

(b) Gandhi believed in traditional gender roles where men were the breadwinners and women were responsible for domestic duties.

(c) Gandhi believed that women should have different rights and opportunities than men.

(d) Gandhi believed in equal rights and opportunities for men and transgenders

65. What was Gandhi's view on women in society?

(a) Gandhi believed that women should have equal rights as men in all aspects of life.

(b) Gandhi believed that women's role was primarily in the domestic sphere.

(c) Gandhi believed that women were inferior to men and should be subservient to them.

(d) Gandhi believed that women's role was primarily in the religious sphere.

66. How did Gandhi view gender equality?

- (a) Gandhi believed in complete gender equality and actively advocated for women's rights.
- (b) Gandhi believed that men and women had different roles to play in society, but both were equally important.
- (c) Gandhi believed that men were naturally superior to women and gender equality was not achievable.
- (d) Gandhi believed in complete gender equality and actively advocated for men's rights.

67. What was Gandhi's view on women's education in India?

- (a) Gandhi believed that women should not receive formal education and should stay at home.
- (b) Gandhi believed that women should receive education that is specific to their traditional roles as wives and mothers.
- (c) Gandhi believed that women should receive the same education as men.
- (d) Gandhi believed that women should not receive informal education and should stay at home.

68. What was Gandhi's view on self-sufficiency?

- (a) Gandhi believed that self-sufficiency was not achievable and that all societies should rely on international trade.
- (b) Gandhi believed that self-sufficiency was essential for India's independence and development.
- (c) Gandhi believed that self-sufficiency was a desirable goal, but not as important as other aspects of society such as spirituality and non-violence.
- (d) Gandhi believed that self-sufficiency was not achievable and that all societies should rely on transnational trade and commerce.

69. Why did Gandhi promote the use of Charkha?

- (a) To create job opportunities for rural communities
- (b) To reduce India's dependence on an imported cloth from Britain
- (c) To improve the quality of Indian textiles
- (d) To promote a sense of self-reliance and independence among Indians

70. How did Gandhi envision achieving self-sufficiency?

- (a) By relying on foreign aid and investments.
- (b) By encouraging the growth of local industries and promoting handmade goods.
- (c) By expanding international trade and exports.
- (d) By expanding international export and import

71. What is the relevance of Gandhi's thoughts today?

- (a) Gandhi's thoughts are no longer relevant in the modern world.
- (b) Gandhi's thoughts are still relevant today, particularly in the areas of nonviolence, self-sufficiency, and social justice.
- (c) Gandhi's thoughts were relevant in his time, but have become outdated.
- (d) Gandhi's thoughts are no longer relevant in the medieval period.

72. Why are Gandhi's thoughts relevant in the modern world?

- (a) Because they provide a blueprint for achieving economic growth and development.
- (b) Because they offer a guide for maintaining traditional values and cultural practices.
- (c) Because they promote nonviolence as a means of resolving conflicts and promoting peace.
- (d) Because they provide a blueprint for achieving production and exchange.

73. Why are Gandhi's thoughts and principles still relevant today?

- (a) Because they are outdated and no longer applicable to modern times.
- (b) Because they promote violence and conflict resolution through aggression.
- (c) Because they emphasize non-violence, social justice, and individual empowerment.
- (d) Because they offer a guide for maintaining traditional values and cultural practices.

74. How has Gandhi's philosophy influenced social and political movements around the world?

- (a) It has had little to no impact on social and political movements.
- (b) It has inspired movements for civil rights, peace, and independence in various countries.
- (c) It has promoted violence and extremism in some parts of the world.
- (d) It has promoted anarchy and favouritism in some parts of the world.

75. What was Gandhi's view on rural reconstruction?

- (a) Gandhi believed that rural reconstruction was essential for India's economic and social well-being.
- (b) Gandhi believed that urbanization was necessary for India's progress and development.
- (c) Gandhi believed that rural areas should be left to develop on their own without interference.
- (d) Gandhi believed that criminalization was necessary for India's progress and development.

76. How did Gandhi envision rural reconstruction?

- (a) By encouraging urbanization and industrialization.

- (b) By promoting modern agriculture and technology.
- (c) By emphasizing self-sufficiency, traditional handicrafts, and small-scale industries.
- (d) By encouraging urbanization and politicization.

77. How did Gandhi's religious beliefs influence his philosophy?

- (a) Gandhi's philosophy was deeply influenced by his Hindu and Jain beliefs, which emphasized non-violence, compassion, and self-discipline.
- (b) Gandhi's religious beliefs had no impact on his philosophy.
- (c) Gandhi's philosophy was based solely on secular and political principles.
- (d) Gandhi's religious beliefs had no impact on his thoughts.

78. Which religious figure had the most significant influence on Gandhi?

- (a) Jesus Christ
- (b) Buddha
- (c) Prophet Muhammad
- (d) Narayana Guru

79. Which religion(s) influenced Gandhi the most?

- (a) Christianity
- (b) Islam
- (c) Hinduism and Jainism
- (d) Zoroastrianism

80. How did Gandhi view religious tolerance and unity?

- (a) Gandhi believed that religious differences were irrelevant and should be ignored.
- (b) Gandhi believed in religious tolerance and unity, and worked to promote harmony between different religions.
- (c) Gandhi believed that only Hinduism was the true religion and that other religions were inferior.
- (d) Gandhi believed that only Christianity was the true religion and that other religions were inferior.

81. Which Indian personalities and movements influenced Gandhi the most?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore and the Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Indian National Congress
- (d) Annie Besant and Home Rule movement.

82. How did Gandhi's experiences in South Africa influence his activism in India?

- (a) Gandhi became disillusioned with non-violence and turned to more radical methods of activism.
- (b) Gandhi developed his philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience as a means of peaceful resistance against injustice.
- (c) Gandhi abandoned his activism and withdrew from public life.
- (d) Gandhi became disillusioned with fasting and turned to more revolutionary methods of activism.

83. What was Gandhi's view on caste and untouchability?

- a) Gandhi believed that the caste system was necessary for social order, but untouchability should be abolished.
- b) Gandhi believed that both the caste system and untouchability were products of the Hindu religion and needed to be abolished.
- c) Gandhi believed that the caste system and untouchability were necessary and should be preserved.
- (d) Gandhi believed that the caste system was necessary for social status, but untouchability should be abolished.

84. What was Ambedkar's view on caste and untouchability?

- a) Ambedkar believed that the caste system was necessary for social order, but untouchability should be abolished.
- b) Ambedkar believed that untouchability was necessary for social order, but the caste system should be abolished.
- c) Ambedkar believed that the caste system and untouchability were necessary and should be preserved.
- (d) Ambedkar believed that both the caste system and untouchability were products of Hindu religion and needed to be abolished.

85. How did Gandhi and Ambedkar differ in their approach to addressing caste and untouchability?

- (a) Gandhi believed in gradual reform through education and self-purification, while Ambedkar called for radical action and legal reform.
- (b) Gandhi believed in radical action and legal reform, while Ambedkar called for gradual reform through education and self-purification.
- (c) Gandhi and Ambedkar had similar approaches to addressing caste and untouchability.
- (d) Gandhi believed in radical action and legal reform, while Ambedkar called for gradual reform through village development and small-scale industries.

86. What was Gandhi's approach towards ending caste discrimination and untouchability in India?

- a) Gandhi believed in gradual reform and integration of the lower castes into mainstream society.

b) Gandhi believed in the complete abolition of the caste system and untouchability.

c) Gandhi believed in preserving the caste system but removing the discriminatory practices associated with it.

(d) Gandhi believed in gradual reform and integration of the upper castes into mainstream society

87. What was Gandhi's opinion on the role of Christianity in India's struggle for independence?

(a) He believed that Christianity was a hindrance to the independence movement

(b) He believed that Christians should be excluded from the independence movement

(c) He believed that Christians had a role to play in the independence movement, but they should not try to convert Hindus to Christianity

(d) He believed that Christians had a duty to help Hindus embrace Christianity as a way to achieve independence

88. How did Gandhi view Christian missionaries in India?

a) He welcomed their presence and saw them as allies in the fight against British colonialism

b) He saw them as a threat to Hinduism and Indian culture and sought to convert them to Hinduism

c) He was critical of their methods and motives but respected their humanitarian work

d) He had no opinion on Christian missionaries in India

89. Who were the Harijans according to Gandhi?

a) A group of Hindu priests who practiced non-violence.

b) The untouchables or Dalits in India.

c) A sect of Jainism that emphasized non-violence.

(d) A group of converted Christian priests who practiced non-violence.

90. How did Gandhi view the Harijans and their treatment in society?

a) Gandhi believed that the Harijans were a burden on society and should be excluded from mainstream society.

b) Gandhi believed that the Harijans were equal to all other members of society and deserved the same rights and opportunities.

c) Gandhi believed that the Harijans should be given special privileges and preferential treatment.

(d) Gandhi believed that the Harijans should be given special voting rights and privileges.

91. According to Gandhi, what is the nature of human beings?

- (a) Evil
- (b) Neutral
- (c) Good
- (d) Neither good nor bad

92. What did Gandhi believe was the main obstacle to realizing one's true nature?

- (a) Ignorance
- (b) Greed
- (c) Fear
- (d) Hatred

93. According to Gandhi, how can one best realize their true nature?

- (a) Through intellectual study
- (b) Through physical discipline
- (c) Through meditation
- (d) Through service to others

94. What did Gandhi mean by the term "ahimsa"?

- (a) Non-violence
- (b) Self-discipline
- (c) Truthfulness
- (d) Service to others

95. How did Gandhi view the relationship between the individual and society?

- (a) Society is more important than the individual
- (b) The individual is more important than society
- (c) Society and the individual are equally important
- (d) Society and the individual are not important

96. According to Gandhi, what is the relationship between rights and duties?

- (a) Rights and duties are separate and unrelated
- (b) Duties are more important than rights
- (c) Rights are more important than duties
- (d) Rights and duties are interdependent

97. What did Gandhi mean by the term "swaraj"?

- (a) Economic self-sufficiency
- (b) Political independence
- (c) Spiritual enlightenment

(d) Social equality

98. According to Gandhi, what is the most important duty of a citizen?

(a) To pay taxes

(b) To vote in elections

(c) To obey the law

(d) To serve the community

99. How did Gandhi view civil disobedience?

(a) As a last resort

(b) As a necessary evil

(c) As a preferred method of protest

(d) As a violation of the law

100. What was Gandhi's view on the relationship between individual rights and the common good?

(a) Individual rights are more important than the common good

(b) The common good is more important than individual rights

(c) Individual rights and the common good are equally important

(d) Individual rights and the common good are not related.

Answer Key

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. B

5. D

6. A

7. D

8. B

9. B

10.D

11.D

12.B

13.C

14.C

15.B

16.C

17.A

18.B

19.B

20.C

21.C

22.A

23.C

24.C
25.D
26.D
27.D
28.A
29.B
30.A
31.B
32.D
33.D
34.C
35.B
36.B
37.C
38.B
39.B
40.B
41.D
42.D
43.A
44.A
45.B
46.A
47.B
48.A
49.B
50.D
51.C
52.A
53.B
54.B
55.B
56.B
57.C
58.B
59.B
60.A
61.D
62.C
63.D
64.A
65.A
66.B
67.C
68.B
69.B
70.B
71.B
72.C
73.C
74.B
75.A

- 76.C
- 77.A
- 78.A
- 79.C
- 80.B
- 81.B
- 82.B
- 83.B
- 84.D
- 85.A
- 86.A
- 87.C
- 88.C
- 89.B
- 90.B
- 91.C
- 92. A
- 93. D
- 94. A
- 95. C
- 96. D
- 97. B
- 98. D
- 99. A
- 100. B