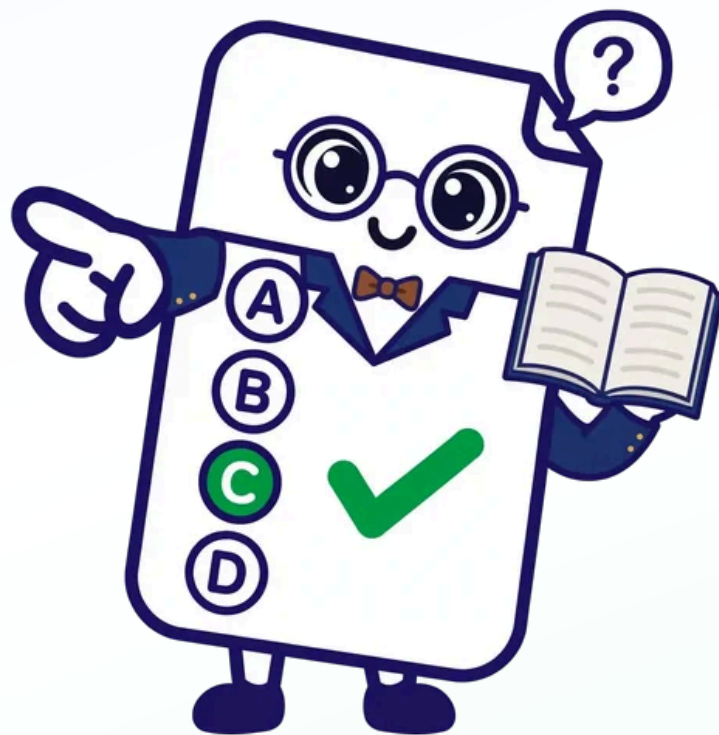




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Real Lecturer Political Science Test subject split

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- Political Science: 80 MCQs per paper
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- Computer Science and IT: 1 MCQs per paper



MODEL PAPER 1 OF 1

Lecturer Political Science Test

100 MCQs · 120 minutes · answer key at the back



Political Science

80 MCQs

1. Positive liberty is best understood as the

- ☐ A Absence of state interference in private life
- ☐ B Capacity to develop and act upon one's purposes
- ☐ C Right to resist every form of political authority
- ☐ D Equality of wealth among all members of society

2. A rigid constitution is one that:

- ☐ A Requires a special procedure for formal amendment
- ☐ B Can be changed by an ordinary legislative majority
- ☐ C Contains no written rules about public institutions
- ☐ D Allows the executive to suspend all laws permanently

3. According to Shah Waliullah's analysis of political decline, a major cause of weakening social order is:

- ☐ A Excessive luxury and oppressive taxation by rulers
- ☐ B The complete absence of foreign trade
- ☐ C The use of consultation in public affairs
- ☐ D The adoption of agricultural production

4. Which institution is primarily associated with the creation and interpretation of rules of public international law?

- ☐ A The International Court of Justice
- ☐ B The International Monetary Fund
- ☐ C The World Health Organization
- ☐ D The International Labour Organization

5. In Marxist political theory, the state is primarily viewed as

- ☐ A A neutral referee above social classes
- ☐ B An instrument connected with class domination
- ☐ C A voluntary association without coercive power
- ☐ D A permanent expression of religious authority

6. A vote of no confidence in a parliamentary system usually means that:

- ☐ A The government may have to resign or seek a new legislative mandate
- ☐ B The head of state automatically loses office
- ☐ C The judiciary takes control of the cabinet
- ☐ D The legislature is permanently dissolved

7. Which principle most directly connects political authority with the protection of public welfare in Islamic legal thought?

- ☐ A Maslahah
- ☐ B Asabiyyah
- ☐ C Futuwwah
- ☐ D Hijrah

8. What is the main purpose of a balance-of-power arrangement?

- ☐ A To prevent one state from becoming dominant in the international system
- ☐ B To place all states under the authority of one global government
- ☐ C To abolish military alliances between neighbouring countries
- ☐ D To ensure that every state has identical economic resources

9. In political theory, political legitimacy refers to the

- ☐ A Accepted rightfulness of a government's rule
- ☐ B Legal power to enforce official decisions
- ☐ C Regular participation of citizens in elections
- ☐ D Ability of a state to control its territory

10. Which statement best distinguishes a dominant-party system from a one-party system?

- ☐ A Other parties may compete legally but rarely defeat the dominant party
- ☐ B Only one political party is legally permitted to contest elections
- ☐ C The legislature is abolished and replaced by the judiciary
- ☐ D Political parties operate only during constitutional crises

11. In The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, Muhammad Iqbal presents ijtihad as:

- ☐ A A means of legal renewal
- ☐ B A rejection of legislative authority
- ☐ C A fixed medieval procedure
- ☐ D A purely mystical experience

12. What is meant by a security dilemma in international relations?

- ☐ A A state cannot decide between two foreign policies
- ☐ B One state's defensive measures make another feel less secure
- ☐ C An alliance has too many members to act effectively
- ☐ D A government faces disagreement over its defence budget

13. Equality of opportunity requires that citizens should have

- ☐ A Identical political opinions and personal beliefs
- ☐ B Equal access to compete for offices and social positions
- ☐ C The same income regardless of effort or ability
- ☐ D Different legal rights based on family background

14. In a constitution based on constitutional supremacy, which principle applies?

- ☐ A Ordinary laws override constitutional provisions
- ☐ B The constitution limits actions of public authorities
- ☐ C Courts cannot question legislative decisions
- ☐ D The executive may suspend constitutional rights freely

15. For Ibn Taymiyyah, the central purpose of political authority is to:

- ☐ A Preserve religion and manage worldly affairs justly
- ☐ B Expand the ruler's personal wealth and prestige
- ☐ C Replace religious law with customary tribal law
- ☐ D Prevent all differences in political opinion

16. Which example best illustrates soft power?

- ☐ A Attracting other states through culture, values and legitimate policies
- ☐ B Forcing another state to comply through military occupation
- ☐ C Threatening economic punishment unless a treaty is signed
- ☐ D Increasing weapons production to deter a possible attack

17. In Plato's Republic, political rule is ideally entrusted to philosopher-kings because they

- ☐ A Command the largest military force
- ☐ B Possess the greatest personal wealth
- ☐ C Understand justice and the good
- ☐ D Represent the oldest family line

18. Pakistan's constitutional system is best described as:

- ☐ A A federal parliamentary republic
- ☐ B A unitary presidential republic
- ☐ C A confederal hereditary monarchy
- ☐ D A federal system without a parliamentary executive

19. According to Ibn Khaldun's analysis, a dynasty usually becomes vulnerable when its ruling group:

- ☐ A Loses its group solidarity
- ☐ B Adopts written law
- ☐ C Consults religious scholars
- ☐ D Expands judicial offices

20. In international relations, deterrence seeks to prevent an action by:

- (A) Offering financial aid after the action occurs
- (B) Making the expected costs of action appear unacceptable
- (C) Removing all military forces from a disputed region
- (D) Transferring a dispute to a domestic court

21. A political obligation is best understood as a citizen's

- (A) Moral or legal duty to obey legitimate political authority
- (B) Personal preference for a particular political party
- (C) Economic interest in receiving public employment
- (D) Ability to influence government through public protest

22. Which feature most accurately describes a semi-presidential system?

- (A) A directly elected president shares executive authority with a prime minister
- (B) A hereditary monarch exercises executive authority with a cabinet
- (C) A legislature appoints all judges for fixed constitutional terms
- (D) A cabinet governs without any formal head of state

23. Which work is most closely associated with Al-Mawardi's systematic treatment of the caliphate and public offices?

- (A) Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyyah
- (B) The Muqaddimah
- (C) The Republic
- (D) The Reconstruction of Religious Thought

24. In international relations, diplomacy is best understood as the practice of:

- (A) Managing interstate relations through negotiation and communication
- (B) Replacing national governments with international organisations
- (C) Using armed force as the primary method of settling disputes
- (D) Applying criminal law within the territory of another state

25. Rawls's difference principle permits social and economic inequalities only when they

- (A) Increase the wealth of the ruling class
- (B) Benefit the least advantaged members of society
- (C) Produce identical incomes for every citizen
- (D) Result from unrestricted market competition

26. What is a catch-all political party?

- ☐ A A party appealing mainly to one social class
- ☐ B A party seeking support from a broad range of voters
- ☐ C A party legally limited to one electoral district
- ☐ D A party formed exclusively to represent officials

27. In Al-Farabi's political philosophy, the ideal ruler is best described as a person who combines political leadership with:

- ☐ A Military strength and hereditary status
- ☐ B Philosophical wisdom and moral virtue
- ☐ C Religious ancestry and commercial wealth
- ☐ D Popular fame and administrative experience

28. What does the concept of human security place at the centre of security policy?

- ☐ A The survival and welfare of individuals
- ☐ B The expansion of a state's territory
- ☐ C The size of a state's armed forces
- ☐ D The protection of diplomatic buildings

29. Which principle means that citizens should receive equal treatment under general laws?

- ☐ A Equality before the law
- ☐ B Administrative decentralisation
- ☐ C Popular sovereignty
- ☐ D Separation of powers

30. What does bicameralism mean in the organisation of a legislature?

- ☐ A The legislature consists of two separate chambers
- ☐ B The executive is divided between two presidents
- ☐ C The constitution contains two independent documents
- ☐ D The judiciary has two levels of final appeal

31. In Islamic political thought, shura primarily refers to:

- ☐ A Consultation in public affairs
- ☐ B Allegiance to a ruler
- ☐ C Independent legal reasoning
- ☐ D Collection of public revenue

32. Which function is primarily associated with the World Trade Organization?

- ☐ A Administering rules for international trade
- ☐ B Providing military protection to member states
- ☐ C Managing global monetary reserves
- ☐ D Prosecuting individuals for international crimes

33. Which feature most clearly distinguishes political theory from the empirical study of government institutions?

- ☐ A Political theory evaluates concepts and ideals
- ☐ B Political theory records election results
- ☐ C Political theory compares cabinet structures
- ☐ D Political theory measures voter turnout

34. Judicial review primarily refers to the power of courts to:

- ☐ A Assess whether laws comply with the constitution
- ☐ B Draft legislation on behalf of the executive
- ☐ C Conduct elections for the national legislature
- ☐ D Resolve disputes between political parties only

35. Which concept does Ibn Khaldun use to explain the rise and decline of political dynasties?

- ☐ A Asabiyyah
- ☐ B Shura
- ☐ C Ijtihad
- ☐ D Bay'ah

36. The primary purpose of the United Nations Security Council is to:

- ☐ A Manage the global monetary system
- ☐ B Maintain international peace and security
- ☐ C Administer national elections in member states
- ☐ D Set uniform tax rates for international companies

37. The utilitarian principle judges a political policy mainly by whether it

- ☐ A Protects the privileges of traditional elites
- ☐ B Maximizes overall happiness or welfare
- ☐ C Expresses the will of the strongest class
- ☐ D Preserves the authority of religious institutions

38. Which arrangement is most closely associated with a parliamentary executive?

- ☐ A The cabinet is collectively responsible to the elected legislature
- ☐ B The president cannot belong to a political party
- ☐ C The legislature has no role in selecting the executive
- ☐ D The executive serves independently of legislative confidence

39. Muhammad Iqbal's idea of spiritual democracy refers primarily to a political order based on:

- ☐ A Equality and moral freedom under divine guidance
- ☐ B Rule by a hereditary priestly class
- ☐ C Absolute authority of a military ruler
- ☐ D The separation of ethical values from politics

40. Which distinction between jus ad bellum and jus in bello is correct?

- ☐ A Jus ad bellum concerns entering war, while jus in bello concerns conduct during war
- ☐ B Jus ad bellum concerns diplomacy, while jus in bello concerns economic sanctions
- ☐ C Jus ad bellum concerns treaties, while jus in bello concerns state recognition
- ☐ D Jus ad bellum concerns peacekeeping, while jus in bello concerns refugee protection

41. The rule of law requires that

- ☐ A Government officials act under publicly known and general laws
- ☐ B The executive may suspend laws whenever it considers this necessary
- ☐ C Judges make policy without constitutional limitations
- ☐ D Citizens obey rulers even when orders lack legal basis

42. What is the main purpose of a written constitution in a modern state?

- ☐ A To define institutions and limit the exercise of public power
- ☐ B To guarantee that one party wins every election
- ☐ C To replace political parties with administrative bodies
- ☐ D To ensure that courts make all public policy

43. Ali Abd al-Raziq's argument in Islam and the Foundations of Governance challenges the view that:

- ☐ A Muslims may use reason in political matters
- ☐ B A religiously mandatory caliphate is required by Islam
- ☐ C Justice is relevant to political administration
- ☐ D Historical governments can be studied critically

44. Which proposition is most closely associated with the liberal approach to international relations?

- ☐ A States can achieve cooperation through institutions and interdependence
- ☐ B States mainly seek security through military competition
- ☐ C International politics is shaped only by material capabilities
- ☐ D Domestic culture has no effect on foreign policy

45. Political civil disobedience is most accurately described as the

- ☐ A Secret use of violence against civilian targets
- ☐ B Public and principled breach of a law to oppose serious injustice
- ☐ C Routine refusal to pay taxes for personal advantage
- ☐ D Military seizure of government offices

46. In a presidential system, the president normally differs from a prime minister because the president:

- ☐ A Is directly or indirectly elected for a fixed term
- ☐ B Must always be a member of the legislature
- ☐ C Can be removed by an ordinary vote of no confidence
- ☐ D Exercises only ceremonial powers

47. In Abul A'la Maududi's concept of theo-democracy, political authority is understood as:

- ☐ A Human sovereignty without religious limits
- ☐ B Divine sovereignty exercised through human trusteeship
- ☐ C Hereditary sovereignty exercised by a royal family
- ☐ D Popular sovereignty independent of revealed law

48. SAARC is best understood as an organisation established to promote:

- ☐ A Political and economic cooperation in South Asia
- ☐ B Military integration among European states
- ☐ C A common currency across the Middle East
- ☐ D Worldwide regulation of private corporations

49. John Stuart Mill's harm principle holds that coercive power may generally be used to

- ☐ A Prevent harm to other people
- ☐ B Promote one official religion
- ☐ C Make citizens morally identical
- ☐ D Ensure equal political opinions

50. Which situation best represents a unitary system of government?

- ☐ A Regional authorities exercise powers delegated by the central government
- ☐ B The constitution permanently divides sovereignty between two levels
- ☐ C States have equal constitutional authority with the national government
- ☐ D Regional legislatures can invalidate national legislation

51. Who wrote Siyasatnama, a well-known work of advice on kingship and administration in Muslim political thought?

- ☐ A Nizam al-Mulk
- ☐ B Al-Jahiz
- ☐ C Ibn Hazm
- ☐ D Al-Biruni

52. The main purpose of economic sanctions in international relations is to:

- ☐ A Influence a target's conduct through economic pressure
- ☐ B Guarantee immediate military defeat of the target
- ☐ C Create a permanent customs union among allies
- ☐ D Replace all diplomatic communication with trade restrictions

53. Which question is most directly examined by political theory?

- (A) How do political parties perform in elections?
- (B) What makes political authority legitimate?
- (C) How are ministries organised in practice?
- (D) Which countries use a federal system?

54. Which feature best describes a confederal system of government?

- (A) A central government controls all local authorities
- (B) Sovereign states delegate limited powers to a common body
- (C) Regional governments exercise powers granted by a constitution
- (D) A monarch appoints representatives of all territories

55. Which distinction best describes the difference between the classical caliphate and the modern Islamic state debate?

- (A) The former concerns historical institutions, while the latter concerns contemporary political design
- (B) The former rejects law, while the latter creates law without religion
- (C) The former is purely economic, while the latter is purely military
- (D) The former concerns local tribes, while the latter concerns only foreign policy

56. Which feature most clearly identifies a multinational corporation as a non-state actor?

- (A) It controls territory as a sovereign government
- (B) It operates or invests across several national economies
- (C) It represents only one state's official foreign policy
- (D) It has voting rights in every international organisation

57. A state has internal sovereignty when it possesses

- (A) The highest authority within its territory
- (B) Formal membership in an alliance
- (C) A large population beyond its borders
- (D) Control over international trade routes

58. What is meant by asymmetrical federalism?

- (A) All regions receive identical constitutional powers
- (B) Some regions possess greater autonomy than others
- (C) The central government has no constitutional powers
- (D) Regional governments replace the national legislature

59. The classical Sunni concept of ahl al-hall wa al-aqd refers to people who:

- ☐ A Interpret revelation independently of legal schools
- ☐ B Select or ratify the political leader
- ☐ C Collect taxes from agricultural land
- ☐ D Command the army during defensive wars

60. The principle of state sovereignty primarily means that a state has:

- ☐ A Exclusive authority within its recognised territory
- ☐ B Permanent control over every international organisation
- ☐ C The right to ignore every treaty it has signed
- ☐ D Complete freedom from economic dependence on others

61. Which statement best expresses Locke's view of government?

- ☐ A Government exists to protect natural rights
- ☐ B Government must control all private property
- ☐ C Citizens have no right to resist rulers
- ☐ D Political power should belong only to nobles

62. What is the main constitutional feature of a federal system?

- ☐ A Powers are divided constitutionally between central and regional governments
- ☐ B All important powers are concentrated in the national government
- ☐ C Regional governments exercise powers only through delegated authority
- ☐ D Local governments can override national constitutional rules

63. What does the concept of bay'ah traditionally signify in Muslim political thought?

- ☐ A A pledge of allegiance
- ☐ B A system of taxation
- ☐ C A legal analogy
- ☐ D A military campaign

64. What does the principle of pacta sunt servanda require in international law?

- ☐ A Treaties must be performed in good faith
- ☐ B Treaties must be approved by every state
- ☐ C Treaties must apply only during wartime
- ☐ D Treaties must be reviewed by the United Nations

65. In political theory, authority is best understood as

- ☐ A The accepted right to issue binding commands
- ☐ B The physical ability to defeat opponents
- ☐ C The total wealth controlled by rulers
- ☐ D The number of laws passed by a state

66. What is the principal difference between a political party and a pressure group?

- ☐ A A political party seeks governmental power, while a pressure group seeks to influence policy
- ☐ B A political party has members, while a pressure group has no members
- ☐ C A political party operates legally, while a pressure group always operates secretly
- ☐ D A political party represents officials, while a pressure group represents no interests

67. Which statement best represents Al-Ghazali's view of the relationship between religion and political authority?

- ☐ A Religion and kingship mutually support one another
- ☐ B Political authority makes religious law unnecessary
- ☐ C Religion must remain entirely outside public affairs
- ☐ D A ruler becomes a source of divine revelation

68. Which idea is most closely associated with the constructivist approach to international relations?

- ☐ A State behaviour is shaped only by material power
- ☐ B International politics is shaped by identities and shared norms
- ☐ C Economic interdependence always prevents military conflict
- ☐ D International law automatically overrides state sovereignty

69. Constitutionalism primarily means that government power is

- ☐ A Concentrated in a permanently elected executive
- ☐ B Limited and exercised according to constitutional rules
- ☐ C Granted to citizens only during elections
- ☐ D Controlled exclusively by the armed forces

70. What is a referendum in a democratic political system?

- ☐ A A direct vote by citizens on a specific public question
- ☐ B A judicial order that invalidates an election result
- ☐ C A legislative committee that supervises ministers
- ☐ D A private negotiation between political parties

71. In the political thought of Ibn Rushd, philosophy and revealed law are best understood as:

- ☐ A Mutually exclusive sources of political authority
- ☐ B Related paths that can support the search for truth
- ☐ C Identical institutions with the same legal functions
- ☐ D Practices permitted only to military commanders

72. In international relations, the term "anarchy" refers to which condition?

- ☐ A The absence of a world government above sovereign states
- ☐ B The presence of disorder within every national society
- ☐ C The rejection of treaties by all international organisations
- ☐ D The complete absence of rules in domestic politics

73. The principle of popular sovereignty holds that ultimate political authority rests with the

- ☐ A Hereditary ruler of the state
- ☐ B Judges of the highest court
- ☐ C People who constitute the political community
- ☐ D Permanent officials of the civil service

74. Which electoral system generally gives political parties legislative seats in proportion to their share of the vote?

- ☐ A Proportional representation
- ☐ B Single transferable vote only
- ☐ C First-past-the-post
- ☐ D Two-round majority voting

75. In classical Muslim administration, the office of the muhtasib primarily supervises:

- ☐ A Military recruitment and battlefield command
- ☐ B Markets, weights, and public conduct
- ☐ C Diplomatic relations with foreign rulers
- ☐ D Inheritance disputes among royal families

76. Which statement correctly distinguishes international relations from comparative government?

- ☐ A International relations examines interactions across borders, while comparative government examines domestic political systems
- ☐ B International relations studies only constitutions, while comparative government studies only diplomacy
- ☐ C International relations concerns courts within states, while comparative government concerns military alliances
- ☐ D International relations rejects the study of non-state actors, while comparative government studies only global organisations

77. Rousseau's idea of the general will refers to

- ☐ A The ruler's personal policy preference
- ☐ B The combined interests of social classes
- ☐ C The common good of the political community
- ☐ D The majority's temporary emotional opinion

78. A constructive vote of no confidence differs from an ordinary vote of no confidence because it requires the legislature to:

- ☐ A Name a replacement leader before removing the incumbent
- ☐ B Approve the annual budget before dismissing the cabinet
- ☐ C Obtain approval from the head of state before voting
- ☐ D Hold a general election before changing the government

79. Siyasah shar'iyah in Islamic political thought most accurately means:

- ☐ A Political administration guided by justice and Islamic law
- ☐ B A system in which rulers act without legal limits
- ☐ C The hereditary transfer of political office
- ☐ D A private agreement between merchants and rulers

80. Which statement best distinguishes collective security from a traditional alliance?

- ☐ A Collective security treats aggression against one member as a concern for all members
- ☐ B Collective security is limited to states sharing a common border
- ☐ C A traditional alliance always includes every state in the international system
- ☐ D A traditional alliance is created only by an international court



English

5 MCQs

81. Choose the correct sentence from the following:

- ☐ A We should pay maximum accolade for our national heroes
- ☐ B We should pay maximum accolade in our national heroes
- ☐ C We should pay maximum accolade to our national heroes
- ☐ D We should pay maximum accolade from our national heroes

82. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

- ☐ A After Dave started saving money, he became financially independent.
- ☐ B After Dave started saving money, he became finance independent.
- ☐ C After Dave started saving money, he became financial independent.
- ☐ D After Dave started saving money, he became fiscal independent.

83. He was _ of theft in the court.

- ☐ A Charged
- ☐ B Blamed
- ☐ C Reported
- ☐ D Accused

84. Identify the errors and choose the correct option: I hope this letters finds in the best of your spirits.

- (A) I hope this letter will find you in good of high spirits.
- (B) I hope this letter finds you in the best of your spirit.
- (C) I hope letter finds you in the best of spirits.
- (D) I hope the letter found in greatest of sprite.

85. Why have you broken this jug? The passive form of the sentence is:

- (A) Why has this jug been broken by you?
- (B) Why have this jug been broken by you?
- (C) Why this jug has been broken by you?
- (D) Why had that jug been broken by you?



General Knowledge

5 MCQs

86. Which of the following country is known as Land of Tulips?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Italy
- (C) Holland
- (D) Spain

87. 'Astro Turf' is a term related to which sports: _____?

- (A) Cricket
- (B) Tennis
- (C) Hockey
- (D) None of These

88. Who is the founder of telegram?

- (A) Yiming Zhang
- (B) Sundar Pichai
- (C) Pavel Durov
- (D) Even Speigal

89. The first news paper in the world was started by _____?

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) Usa
- (D) Uk

90. Total number of sections of ANF Force Act are _____?

- (A) 17
- (B) 16
- (C) 18
- (D) 21Government



Pakistan Studies

4 MCQs

91. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan came into force on?

- (A) 23rd March 1973
- (B) 14th August 1973
- (C) 8th June 1973
- (D) 27th October 1973

92. Which of the following glaciers are present in Karakoram range?

- (A) Siachen, Hispar and Biafo
- (B) Batura
- (C) Chogo Lungma and Yengunta
- (D) All of these

93. "Dehli proposal" was published in which year ?

- (A) 1927
- (B) 1928
- (C) 1929
- (D) 1930

94. When Pakistan Signed Baghdad pact?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1954
- (C) 1955
- (D) 1965



Pakistan Current Affairs

3 MCQs

95. Which Bank approved \$1.3 billion in loans for Pakistan for emergency budgetary support on Dec 06, 2019?

- (A) State Bank
- (B) IMF
- (C) ADB
- (D) World Bank

96. Who is the Current Ambassador of Pakistan to Kuwait?

- (A) Syed Sajjad Haider
- (B) Mr. Moeen-ul-Haq
- (C) Sohail Mahmood
- (D) None of them

97. Pakistan has found new deposits of oil and gas in exploratory well Mamikhel South-01, located in Tal block in _____?

- (A) Sindh
- (B) Balochistan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) KPK



Islamic Studies

2 MCQs

98. Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of ?

- (A) Steel
- (B) Cloth
- (C) Coal
- (D) Wheat

99. Holy Prophet (PBUH) had 10 paternal Uncles and _____ paternal aunts?

- (A) 10
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D) 7



Computer Science and IT

1 MCQs

100. In which normal form are repeating groups removed in relations?

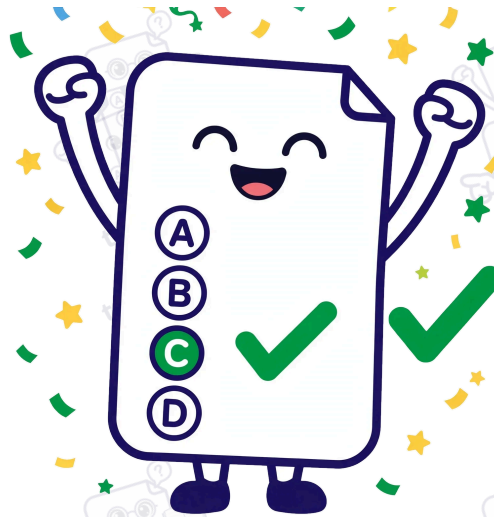
- ☐ A 1NF (First Normal Form)
- ☐ B 2NF (Second Normal Form)
- ☐ C 3NF (Third Normal Form)
- ☐ D BCNF (Boyce-Codd Normal Form)

Answer key

Tap any answer to open its full explanation on TestUstad.

Model Paper 1

1	B	2	A	3	A	4	A	5	B	6	A	7	A	8	A	9	A	10	A
11	A	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	A	16	A	17	C	18	A	19	A	20	B
21	A	22	A	23	A	24	A	25	B	26	B	27	B	28	A	29	A	30	A
31	A	32	A	33	A	34	A	35	A	36	B	37	B	38	A	39	A	40	A
41	A	42	A	43	B	44	A	45	B	46	A	47	B	48	A	49	A	50	A
51	A	52	A	53	B	54	B	55	A	56	B	57	A	58	B	59	B	60	A
61	A	62	A	63	A	64	A	65	A	66	A	67	A	68	B	69	B	70	A
71	B	72	A	73	C	74	A	75	B	76	A	77	C	78	A	79	A	80	A
81	C	82	A	83	A	84	B	85	A	86	C	87	C	88	C	89	A	90	A
91	B	92	D	93	A	94	C	95	C	96	A	97	D	98	B	99	B	100	A



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