SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI 2
[Nationally Accredited At 'A' Grade(3rd Cycle) by NAAC]

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Who authored the book "methods in Social Research"
   a) Wilkinson   b) CR Kothari   c) Kerlinger   d) Goode and Halt

2. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by
   a) Marshall   b) P.V. Young   c) Emory   d) Kerlinger

3. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by
   a) Young   b) Kerlinger   c) Kothari   d) Emory

4. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called a)
   Experiment   b) Observation   c) Deduction   d) Scientific method

5. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of
   a) Deduction   b) Scientific method   c) Observation   d) experience

6. Scientific method is committed to ……………….
   a) Objectivity   b) Ethics   c) Proposition   d) Neutrality

7. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called
   a) Induction   b) Deduction   c) Research   d) Experiment

8. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is
   a) Belief   b) Value   c) Objectivity   d) Subjectivity

9. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called
   a) Induction   b) deduction   c) Observation   d) experience

10. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by
    a) Caroline   b) P.V.Young   c) Dewey John   d) Emory

11. " A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" … is
    a) Facts   b) Values   c) Theory   d) Generalization

12. " A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and Predict phenomena" defined by
    a) Jack Gibbs   b) PV Young   c) Black   d) Rose Arnold

13. Theory is " a set of systematically related propositions specifying casual relationship among variables" is defined by
a) Black James and Champion   b) P.V. Young
c) Emory   d) Gibbes

14. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
a) Theory   b) Value   c) Fact   d) Statement

15. Fact is "empirically verifiable observation" --- is defined by
a) Good and Hatt   b) Emory   c) P.V. Young   d) Claver

16. ……….. is "systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form"
a) Concept   b) Variable   c) Model   d) Facts

17. Social Science deals with ………..
a) Objects   b) Human beings   c) Living things   d) Non living things

18. Science is broadly divided into ………………
a) Natural and Social   b) Natural and
Physical c) Physical and Mental   d) Social and
Physical

19. Social Science try to explain …………. Between human activities and natural laws governing them
a) Causal Connection   b) reason
c) Interaction   d) Objectives

20. Social Science Research ……………. Problems
a) Explain   b) diagnosis   c) Recommend   d) Formulate

21. Social research aims at ………………
a) Integration   b) Social
Harmony c) National Integration   d) Social
Equality

22. The method by which a sample is chosen
a) Unit   b) design   c) Random   d) Census

23. Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is ……………
a) Objectivity   b) Specificity   c) Values   d) Facts

24. Research is classified on the basis of …….. and methods
a) Purpose   b) Intent   c) Methodology   d) Techniques

25. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
a) Pure Research   b) Action Research   c) Pilot study   d) Survey

26. Example for fact finding study is
    a) Pure Research   b) Survey
    c) Action Research   d) Long term Research

27. Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in a) Survey   b) Action research
    c) Analytical research   d) Pilot study

28. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is ………….
    a) Fundamental Research   b) Analytical Research
    c) Survey   d) Action Research

29. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
    a) Action Research   b) Survey   c) Pilot study   d) Pure Research

30. Motivation Research is a type of …………… research
    a) Quantitative   b) Qualitative   c) Pure   d) applied

31. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is
    a) Empirical research   b) Conceptual Research
    c) Quantitative research   d) Qualitative research

32. A research which follows case study method is called a) Clinical or diagnostic   b) Causal
    c) Analytical   d) Qualitative

33. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called a) Field study   b) Survey
    c) Laboratory Research   d) Empirical Research

34. Research through experiment and observation is called
    a) Clinical Research   b) Experimental Research c) Laboratory Research   d) Empirical Research

35. Population Census is an example of ………….. Research
    a) Survey   b) Empirical   c) Clinical   d) Diagnostic

36. The author of " The Grammar of Science" is
    a) Ostle   b) Richard   c) Karl Pearson   d) Kerlinger

37. "The Romance of Research" is authored by
    a) Redmen and Mory   b) P.V.Young   c) Robert C meir   d) Harold Dazier

38. ………….. is a way to systematically solve the research problem
    a) Technique   b) Operations
    c) Research methodology   d) Research Process

39. Good Research is always ……………
    a) Slow b) Fast c) Narrow d) Systematic

40. Good research is ……………
    a) Logical b) Non logical c) Narrow d) Systematic

41. "Criteria of Good Research" is written by
    a) Delta Kappan b) James Harold Fox c) P.V.Young d) Karl Popper

42. Research method is a part of …………..
    a) Problem b) Experiment
    c) Research Techniques d) Research methodology

43. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is a)
    Field Study b) diagnosis tic study
    c) Action study d) Pilot study

44. ………… helps in social planning
    a) Social Science Research b) Experience
    Survey c) Problem formulation d) diagnostic
    study

45. "Foundations of Behavioral Research" is written by
    a) P.V. Young b) Kerlinger c) Emory d) Clover Vernon

46. Methods and issues in Social Research" is written by
    a) Black James and Champions b) P.V. Young
    c) Mortan Kaplan d) William Emory

47. "Scientific Social Survey and Research" is written by
    a) Best John b) Emory c) Clover d) P.V. Young

48. "Doubt is often better than ………………."
    a) Belief b) Value c) Confidence d) Overconfidence

49. Research help in explaining the ………… with which something operates.
    a) Velocity b) Momentum c) Frequency d) gravity

50. …………… is a motivation for research in students
    a) Research degree b) Research Academy
    c) Research Labs d) Research
    Problems

51. Which of the following is an example of primary data?
    a) Book b) Journal c) News Paper d) Census Report

52. Major drawback to researchers in India is
……………. a) Lack of sufficient number of
Universities
b) Lack of sufficient research guides
c) Lack of sufficient Fund
d) Lack of scientific training in research

53. ICSSR stands for
a) Indian Council for Survey and Research
b) Indian Council for strategic Research
c) Indian Council for Social Science Research
d) Inter National Council for Social Science Research

54. UGC Stands for
a) University Grants Commission   b) Union Government Commission
c) University Governance Council   d) Union government Council

55. JRF is for
a) Junior Research Functions   b) Junior Research Fellowship
c) Junior Fellowship   d) None of the above

56. ………….. is the first step of Research process
a) Formulation of a problem   b) Collection of Data
c) Editing and Coding   d) Selection of a problem

57. A problem well put is ……………….
a) Fully solved   b) Not solved   c) Cannot be solved   d) half- solved

58. ……………. is a source of problem
a) Schools and Colleges   b) Class Room
Lectures c) Play grounds   d) Infra
structures

59. A question which requires a solution is ………….
a) Observation   b) Problem   c) Data   d) Experiment

60. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called …………
a) Solution   b) Examination
c) Problem formulation   d) Problem Solving

61. While Selecting a problem, problem which is ………….. is no taken
a) Very Common   b) Overdone   c) Easy one   d) rare

62. The first step in formulating a problem is
a) Statement of the problem   b) Gathering of Data
c) Measurement   d)Survey

63. …………….. will help in finding out a problem for research
a) Professor   b) Tutor   c) HOD   d) Guide

64. Second step in problem formulation is a
) Statement of the problem
b) Understanding the nature of the problem c)
Survey
d) Discussions

65. Third step in problem formulation is a)
Statement of the problem
b) Understanding the nature of the problem
c) Survey the available literature
d) Discussion

66. Fourth step in problem formulation is
a) Develop ideas through discussion   b) Survey c)
Statement of problem   Enactment

67. Last step in problem formulation is
a) Survey   b) Discussion
c) Literature survey   d) Re Phrasing the Research problem

68. In the formulation of the problem we need to give a ………….
a) Title   b) Index   c) Bibliography   d) Concepts

69. Objectives in problem formulation means
a) Questions to be answered   b) methods
c) Techniques   d)methodology

70. The problem selected must have
a) Speed   b) Facts   c) Values   d) Novelty

71. The formulated problem should have
a) Originality   b) Values   c) Coherence   d) Facts

72. The purpose of Social Science Research is
a) Academic and Non academic   b) Cultivation
c) Academic   d)
Utilitarian

73. The Academic purpose is to have ……………….
a) Information   b) firsthand
knowledge c) Knowledge and information   d) models

74. Social Science Research creates Social ……………
a) Alienation   b) Cohesion   c) mobility   d) Integration

75. ………… is a quality of Good Researcher
a) Scientific temper   b) Age   c) Money   d) time

76. Social Science Research in India aims at a ………. State
a) Secular   b) Totalitarian   c) democratic   d) welfare

77. A ……………… is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars
   a) Hypothesis   b) Variable   c) Concept   d)facts

78. Concept is of two types
   a) Abstract and Coherent   b) Concrete and Coherent
   c) Abstract and concrete   d) None of the above

79. Concepts are of ………………types
   a) 4   b) 6   c) 10   d) 2

80. There is a concept by ……………………
   a) Observation   b) formulation   c) Theory   d) Postulation

81. Another concept is by ………………..
   a) Formulation   c) Postulation   c) Intuition   d) Observation

82. Concepts are ……………. of Research
   a)guide   b) tools   c)methods   d) Variables

83. Concepts are …………………
   a)Metaphor   b) Simile   c) Symbols   d) Models

84. Concepts represent various degree of ……………..
   a) Formulation   b) Calculation   c) Abstraction   d) Specification

85. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are ………… concepts
   a) Verbal   b) Oral   c) Hypothetical   d) Operational

86. "Concept is in reality a definition in short hand or a class or group of facts" –defined by

   a) Kerlinger   b) P.V. Young   c) Aurthur   d) Kaplan

87. Different people hold ……………. of the same thing
   a) Same and different   b) Same
   c) different   d) None of the above

88. Many concepts find their origin from
   a) Greek   b) English   c) Latin   d) Many languages

89. A tentative proposition subject to test is
   a)Variable   b) Hypothesis   c) Data   d) Concept

90. Analogies are sources of ………………
   a) Data   b) Concept   c) Research   d) Hypothesis

91. "A Proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity" Defined by
   a) Lund berg   b) Emory   c) Johnson   d) Good and Hatt

92. " A tentative generalization" stated by
    a) Good and Hatt   b) Lund berg   c) Emory   d) Orwell

93. Propositions which describe the characteristics are …………. Hypothesis
    a) Descriptive   b) Imaginative   c) Relational   d) Variable

94. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
    a) Null Hypothesis   b) Working Hypothesis
    c) Relational Hypothesis   d)Descriptive Hypothesis

95. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
    a) Relational Hypothesis   b) Situational
    Hypothesis c) Null Hypothesis   d) Casual
    Hypothesis

96. The first variable is …………….. variable
    a) Abstract   b) Dependent   c) Independent   d) Separate

97. The second variable is called …………
    a) Independent   b) Dependent   c) Separate   d) Abstract

98. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
    a) Causal   b) Relational   c) Descriptive   d)Tentative

99. Null means
    a) One   b) Many   c) Zero   d) None of these

100. …………………. Represent common sense ideas
     a) Statistical Hypothesis   b) Complex Hypothesis
     c) Common sense Hypothesis   d) Analytical Hypothesis

101. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is
     a) Null Hypothesis   b)Casual Hypothesis
     c) Barren Hypothesis   d)Analytical Hypothesis

102. A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is
     a) Null Hypothesis   b) Barren Hypothesis
     c) Descriptive Hypothesis   d) Analytical Hypothesis

103. ………….. from theory leads to Hypothesis
     a) Deduction   b) induction
     c) Logical deduction   d) Observation

104. ………….. is a source of Hypothesis
     a) Intuition   b) Knowledge   c) Energy   d) Survey

105. Hypothesis ………………. Research
     a) Guide   b) Misguide   c) Alter   d) Change

106. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of ………….
   a) Theory   b) Generalization   c) Evolution   d) Concept

107. …………. Is a quality of Good Hypothesis
   a) Small in size   b) Conceptual
   Clarity c) durability   d)
   applicability

108. A Hypothesis must be …………….
   a) Diffuse   b) Specific   c) Slow   d) Speedy

109. Hypothesis must have ………………
   a) Applicability   b) Durability   c) Testability   d) Measurement

110. Statistical Hypothesis is derived from
   a) Frame   b) Data   c) Sample   d) Facts

111. The …………. in which researcher is nurtured is a source of Hypothesis
   a) Caste   b) Community   c) Culture   d) Economy

112. In testing a Hypothesis the common error is
   a) Type I   b) Type I and II   c) Type II   d) None of these

113. Survey is a ……………. Study
   a) Descriptive   b) Fact finding   c) Analytical   d) Systematic

114. Survey is always a ………….. study
   a) Field   b) Laboratory   c) Office   d) Class room

115. In a survey there is an enumerator and a ………………….
   a) Guide   b) Respondent   c) Supervisor   d) Messenger

116. The first step in a survey is ……………. of a problem
   a) Application   b) Rejection   c) Selection   d) Planning

117. The first purpose of a survey is to ……………..
   a) Description   b) Evaluation
   c) Propagation   d) Provide Information

118. All surveys are essentially ……….
   a) Narrative   b) Explanatory
   c) Interdisciplinary   d) Communal

119. The chief merit of survey is
   a) Adaptability   b) Sensibility   c) Connectivity   d) Versatility

120. A survey is limited by the willingness and ……………. of respondent
a) Co-operation   b) Help   c) Access   d) Attitude

121. In a survey the number questions is
a) Unlimited   b) limited
c) Both limited and un limited   d) None of the above

122. Survey is usually ………….
a) Cheap   b) Expensive   c) Moderate   d) None of above

123. The final stage is a survey is ………………
a) Reporting   b) Field work   c) Assignment   d) Calculation

124. Survey is both intensive and ……………..
a) Deep   b) Wide   c) Extensive   d) Accurate

125. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and
(2)……………
a) Economic Survey   b) Deep survey
c) Intensive Survey   d) Extensive Survey

126. In a Three year Research Programme ………… time can be devoted for preliminary works
a) 20%   b) 50%   c) 17%   d) 25%

127. For collection of Data ………….. time is devoted
a) 50%   b) 25%   c) 75%   d) 33%

128. For Data Analysis ……….. time can be devoted
a) 25%   b) 75%   c) 30%   d) 100%

129. For Report writing ……………. % of time is devoted
a) 17%   b) 33%   c)25%   d) 10%

130. Final stage in the Research Process is
a) Problem formulation   b) Data collection
c) Data Analysis   Report Writing

131. A Research Report is a formal statement of ……………….
a) Research Process   b) Research
Problem c) Data collection   d) Data
Editing

132. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called
a) Thesis   b) Summary Report   c) Abstract   d) Article

133. The Report submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of Result is called
a) Thesis   b) Interim Report   c) Summary Report   d) Article

134. Technical Report is otherwise called
    a) Interim Report   b) Popular Report   c) Thesis   d) Summary

135. A short summary of Technical Report is called
    a) Article   b) Research Abstract c) Publication   d) Guide

136. ………………. is called publication in a Research journal
    a) Guide   b) Popular report   c) Research article   d) Format

137. Ph.D stands for
    a) Doctor of Philosophy   b) Degree in Philosophy c) Doctor of Psychology   d) None of the above

138. Bibliography means
    a) Foot Note   b) Quotations
    c) List of Books referred   d) Biography

139. The first page of the research report is
    a) Appendix   b) Bibliography   c) Index   d) Title Page

140. In Research Report ……………. is used to acknowledge indebtness
    a) Bibliography   b) Index   c) Appendix   d) Foot-Notes

141. Failure to acknowledge the borrowed material is called (Take and use of others as one's own)
    a) Acknowledgement   b) Foot note
    c) Index   d) Plagiarism

142. A Blue print of Research work is called
    a) Research Problem   b) Research design
    c) Research tools   d) Research methods

143. The concrete observable events which represent the abstract concepts or constructs are called
    a) Data   b) Sample   c) Variable   d) Proposition

144. In ……………. the main purpose is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation
    a) Exploratory or Formulative study   b) Descriptive study
    c) Diagnostic study   d) None of the above

145. The main objective of ………….. study's to acquire knowledge
    a) Exploratory   b) Descriptive
    c) Diagnostic   d) Descriptive and Diagnostic

146. ………………… is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation
    a) Exploratory   b) Descriptive
    c) Diagnostic   d) Descriptive and diagnostic

147. ……………. is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation
a) Exploratory   b) Descriptive   c) Diagnostic   d) None of the above

148. ………….. is compared to Mariner's Compass in sea voyage
a) Research Problem b) Data collection   c) Sampling   d) Research design

149. ……………… prevent a researcher from blind search and intellectual wandering
a) Data   b) Sample   c) Research tools   d) Research design

150. Research design is a blue print, outline and a …………….
a) Plan   b) System   c) Strategy   d) Guide

151. Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called a) Sample   b)Method   c) Data   d) Theory

152. There are mainly…………. sources of data
a) 10   b) 2   c) 5   d) 4

153. The original source from which researcher collects information is a) Primary Source   b) Secondary Source
c) Both primary and Secondary   d) None of these

154. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called a) Primary   b) Secondary
c) Primary and Secondary   d) None of the above

155. Data related to human beings are called
a) Territorial data   b) Organizational data
c) Peripheral data   d) Demographic data

156. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
a) Demographic Data   b) Territorial Data
c) Personal Data   d) Organizational Data

157. ………… is the raw materials for Analysis
a) Variables   b) Problem   c) Data   d) Sample

158. Readymade and readily available data is …………..
a) Primary   b) Personal   c) Organizational   d) Secondary

159. The way or mode of gathering data is
a) Tool   b) method   c) Technique   d) Observation

160. An instrument used in method is called
a) Sample   b) Technique   c) Tool   d) Survey

161. Observation is a Physical and ……….. activity
a) Mental   b) Social   c) Psychological   d) Personal

162. "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" ….. stated by a)
P.V. Young   b) Sidney Webb   c) Kaplan   d) Rose

163. In a …………… observation researcher is a part of observation
a) Non participant   b) Participant   c) Structural   d) Unstructured

164. In a ………….. observation researcher stands apart and does not participate
a) Structural   b) Unstructured   c) Non Participant   d) Participant

165. Observation of an event personally by the observer is ……………..
a) Indirect observation   b) Direct observation
c) Controlled observation   d) Uncontrolled observation

166. Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are ……………. Devices of observation
a) Casual   b) Mechanical   c) Technical   d) Manual

167. Observation is of no use in collecting   ………………
a) Full events   b) Past events   c) Present events   d) all of the above

168. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
a) Observation   b) Schedule   c) Interview   d) Simulation

169. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
a) Clinical Interview   b) Structural Interview
c) Group Interview   d) Direct Interview

170. An Interview in which interviewer encourage the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is
a) Focused Interview   b) Structural Interview
c) Un Structured Interview   d) Clinical Interview

171. Interview which require "Probing" is called
a) Clinical Interview   b) Depth Interview
c) Group Interview   d) Telephone Interview

172. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
a) Morale   b) Management   c) Rapport   d) Conclusion

173. In adequate response, Interviewers bias non response etc is the limitations of ……….. a)
Observation   b) Interview   c) Sample   d) Data

174. An example of non-personal method of Data collection is
a) Interview   b) Group Interview
c) Schedule   d) Telephone Interview

175. A methods of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called
a) Telephone Interview   b) Clinical Interview
c) Focused Interview   d)Group Interview

176. Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
a) Mail Survey   b) Interview   c) Observation   d) Panel

177. Schedule is used as a ………………..
a) Questionnaire   b) Tool   c) Method   d) technique

178. Schedule is filled by ……………
a) Respondent   b) Enumerator   c) Everybody   d) None of the above

179. Questionnaire is filled by ………………
a) Respondent   b) Everybody   c) Enumerator   d) None of the above

180. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called ………..
a) Open ended questions   b) Unstructured questions
c) Structural questions   d) Dichotomous questions

181. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called
a) Multiple choice questions   b) Dichotomous questions
c) Open ended questions   d) Structured questions

182. Questions which seek information is called
a) Factual question   b) Opinion question
c) Hypothetical question   d) Marginal question

183. The question which by its content structure or wordings leads the respondent in the direction of a certain answer is called
a) Factual question   b) Opinion question
c) Leading question   d) Structural question

184. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called a)
Population or universe   b) Unit
c) Sample   d) Frame

185. A member of the population is called ……………
a) Element   b) Census   c) Sample   d) Group

186. Sample value is called………………
a) Parameter   b) Core Value   c)Statistic   d) Variable

187. Population value is called …………..
a) Statistic   b) Parameter   c) Variable   d) Core value

188. Probability sampling is otherwise called
a) Multiple choice   b) Uni-variate
Analysis c) Random Sampling   d) Bi-variate Analysis

189. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is
a) Probability sampling   b) Non probability sampling
c) multiple Choice   d) analysis

190. An example of probability sampling is
a) Quota Sampling   b) Snow-ball
sampling c) Purposive sampling   d) Lottery
method

191. …………… are used for Random Sample when the population is very large
a) Calculator   b) Telescope   c) Computer   d) Typewriter

192. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
a) Quota Sampling   b) Snow ball sampling
c) Stratified sampling   d)Purposive Sampling

193. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
a) Stratified sampling   b) Proportioned stratified sampling
c) Disproportionate sampling   d) Quota sampling

194. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
a) Convenience or Accidental sampling   b) Purposive sampling
c) Stratified sampling   d) Proportionate sampling

195. A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called
a) Quota sampling   b)Convenience
Sampling c) Snow ball Sampling   d) Purposive
sampling

196. All the physical components of the computer are collectively called
a) Software   b) Hard ware   c) Firm Ware   d) Circuit

197. Computer operations are through ………….
a) Binary digits   b) Decimal   c) Reminder   d) Fraction

198. Office Editing and ……….. are two types of Editing in Research
a) Lab editing   b) Field Editing
c) Class Roam Editing   d) Book Editing

199. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
a) Editing   b) Coding   c) Transcription   d) Tablet ion

200. Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is
a) Tabulation   b) Coding   c) Transcription   d) Editing

ANSWER KEY

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