NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2023

Country: IN | Duration: 3h 20m | Max Marks: 720 | Language: Hindi

Negative Marking: Yes (-1) | Total Questions: 150 | QuizVerse AI Tutor

General Instructions:

1. This paper contains 150 questions across 3 section(s): Physics, Chemistry, Biology.
2. Duration: 3h 20m. Maximum marks: 720.
3. Negative marking: Yes (-1).
4. Read each question carefully before answering.

Section 1: Physics (50 Questions)

Q1. The electric field at 2 m from a point charge of 2 uC is:

(A) 1325 N/C
(B) 1798 N/C
(C) 5661 N/C
(D) 8217 N/C

Q2. A spring with k = 494 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 20.63 J
(B) 18.25 J
(C) 22.76 J
(D) 16.40 J

Q3. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8 x 10^24 kg and radius 7545 km is:

(A) 14.3 km/s
(B) 13.0 km/s
(C) 10.2 km/s
(D) 13.2 km/s

Q4. The electric field at 1 m from a point charge of 10 uC is:

(A) 5784 N/C
(B) 2935 N/C
(C) 4338 N/C
(D) 6300 N/C

Q5. Light passes from glass (n=1.6) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 43 degrees
(B) 38 degrees
(C) 43 degrees
(D) 39 degrees

Q6. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.55 Angstrom

(B) 1.32 Angstrom

(C) 1.17 Angstrom

(D) 1.07 Angstrom

Q7. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8 x 10^24 kg and radius 6600 km is:

(A) 14.9 km/s

(B) 14.3 km/s

(C) 9.9 km/s

(D) 10.1 km/s

Q8. The electric field at 3 m from a point charge of 6 uC is:

(A) 8811 N/C

(B) 7047 N/C

(C) 1784 N/C

(D) 672 N/C

Q9. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 4 x 10^24 kg and radius 7718 km is:

(A) 9.0 km/s

(B) 13.2 km/s

(C) 14.0 km/s

(D) 8.9 km/s

Q10. A radioactive substance has half-life 30 days. The fraction remaining after 33 days is:

(A) 1/4

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/8

(D) 1/16

Q11. A Carnot engine operates between 461 K and 327 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 46%

(B) 35%

(C) 63%

(D) 69%

Q12. Two masses 7 kg and 11 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 5.61 m/s^2

(B) 3.15 m/s^2

(C) 2.57 m/s^2

(D) 3.18 m/s^2

Q13. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 266 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 52%

(B) 25%

(C) 35%

(D) 56%

Q14. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 7 V battery is:

(A) 3.78 A

(B) 4.61 A

(C) 4.78 A

(D) 2.28 A

Q15. A convex lens of focal length 18 cm forms a real image of an object placed 46 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 19 cm

(B) 25 cm

(C) 35 cm

(D) 34 cm

Q16. A wire of resistance 6 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 5 ohm

(B) 8 ohm

(C) 10 ohm

(D) 2 ohm

Q17. An ideal gas at 295 K is heated at constant pressure to 678 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 1.5

(B) 1.5

(C) 2.4

(D) 2.3

Q18. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 546 nm on a metal with work function 2.8 eV is:

(A) 1.46 V

(B) 1.06 V

(C) 0.91 V

(D) 3.66 V

Q19. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.14 Angstrom

(B) 2.64 Angstrom

(C) 1.53 Angstrom

(D) 1.20 Angstrom

Q20. Two capacitors 10 uF and 6 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 3.31 uF

(B) 2.11 uF

(C) 4.84 uF

(D) 2.91 uF

Q21. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 15 V battery is:

(A) 2.36 A

(B) 2.83 A

(C) 0.50 A

(D) 1.89 A

Q22. A force of 38 N acts on a 19 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 3 s is:

(A) 14 m/s

(B) 13 m/s

(C) 8 m/s

(D) 48 m/s

Q23. The current through a 15 ohm resistor connected to a 21 V battery is:

(A) 0.53 A

(B) 3.75 A

(C) 3.95 A

(D) 2.87 A

Q24. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 8.8 MeV

(B) 6.5 MeV

(C) 7.6 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q25. A force of 11 N acts on a 20 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 5 s is:

(A) 28 m/s

(B) 47 m/s

(C) 38 m/s

(D) 35 m/s

Q26. A force of 64 N acts on a 17 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 4 s is:

(A) 49 m/s

(B) 37 m/s

(C) 26 m/s

(D) 7 m/s

Q27. A convex lens of focal length 16 cm forms a real image of an object placed 22 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 25 cm

(B) 51 cm

(C) 15 cm

(D) 45 cm

Q28. The work function of a metal is 2.0 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 11.94 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 3.06 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 6.47 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 8.20 x 10^14 Hz

Q29. A ball is dropped from height 90 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 32.6 m/s

(B) 35.0 m/s

(C) 28.3 m/s

(D) 35.8 m/s

Q30. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 254 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 65%

(B) 30%

(C) 52%

(D) 58%

Q31. A body of mass 3 kg is moving in a circle of radius 4 m at 18 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 30 N

(B) 165 N

(C) 186 N

(D) 28 N

Q32. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 36 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 1.6 s

(B) 2.5 s

(C) 2.4 s

(D) 4.3 s

Q33. Two masses 8 kg and 7 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 2.54 m/s^2

(B) 1.16 m/s^2

(C) 1.73 m/s^2

(D) 4.13 m/s^2

Q34. Two capacitors 9 uF and 9 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 4.38 uF

(B) 3.34 uF

(C) 4.96 uF

(D) 1.37 uF

Q35. The focal length of a concave mirror is 21 cm. An object at 25 cm forms image at:

(A) 47 cm, real inverted

(B) 15 cm, real inverted

(C) 53 cm, real inverted

(D) 34 cm, real inverted

Q36. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 6.5 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 8.8 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q37. A spring with k = 390 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 6.04 J

(B) 3.86 J

(C) 23.88 J

(D) 8.03 J

Q38. Light passes from glass (n=1.7) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 50 degrees

(B) 36 degrees

(C) 37 degrees

(D) 44 degrees

Q39. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 7.6 MeV

(B) 6.5 MeV

(C) 9.2 MeV

(D) 8.8 MeV

Q40. A solenoid of 268 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 10 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 17.10 mT

(B) 2.75 mT

(C) 13.54 mT

(D) 15.17 mT

Q41. An ideal gas at 304 K is heated at constant pressure to 757 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.0

(B) 1.6

(C) 2.7

(D) 2.3

Q42. Two masses 7 kg and 12 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 3.30 m/s^2

(B) 1.05 m/s^2

(C) 2.75 m/s^2

(D) 4.57 m/s^2

Q43. A Carnot engine operates between 781 K and 324 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 54%

(B) 28%

(C) 51%

(D) 60%

Q44. The focal length of a concave mirror is 17 cm. An object at 30 cm forms image at:

(A) 17 cm, real inverted

(B) 43 cm, real inverted

(C) 23 cm, real inverted

(D) 32 cm, real inverted

Q45. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 8.8 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 6.5 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q46. A convex lens of focal length 21 cm forms a real image of an object placed 23 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 38 cm

(B) 35 cm

(C) 55 cm

(D) 18 cm

Q47. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 324 nm on a metal with work function 3.1 eV is:

(A) 3.23 V

(B) 2.36 V

(C) 0.94 V

(D) 2.24 V

Q48. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 22 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 3.3 s

(B) 3.9 s

(C) 2.9 s

(D) 4.6 s

Q49. A car of mass 1593 kg moving at 44 m/s brakes to rest in 9 s. The braking force is:

(A) 4174 N

(B) 3916 N

(C) 15289 N

(D) 16867 N

Q50. The work function of a metal is 1.9 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 4.83 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 10.27 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 3.03 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 8.51 x 10^14 Hz

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. The entropy change for an irreversible process is:

(A) Greater than q_rev/T

(B) Zero

(C) Equal to q/T

(D) Negative always

Q52. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 0.5

Q53. The magnetic moment of Fe2+ (d6) in weak field is:

(A) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

(B) 5.9 BM

(C) 0 BM

(D) 2.83 BM

Q54. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = mRT

(B) pi = PV

(C) pi = iMRT

(D) pi = nRT/V

Q55. For a first-order reaction with k = 0.080 s^-1, the half-life is:

(A) 20.0 s

(B) 15.0 s

(C) 10.0 s

(D) 13.9 s

Q56. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = mRT

(B) pi = nRT/V

(C) pi = PV

(D) pi = iMRT

Q57. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) tert-Butanol

(B) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(C) Isobutane

(D) 2-Methylpropene

Q58. Perkin reaction produces:

(A) Amines

(B) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

(C) Alcohols

(D) Ethers

Q59. Friedel-Crafts acylation uses which catalyst?

(A) FeCl3

(B) AlCl3

(C) CuCl2

(D) ZnCl2

Q60. The pH of a 0.1 M HCl solution is:

(A) 4

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 2

Q61. The entropy change for an irreversible process is:

(A) Greater than q_rev/T

(B) Zero

(C) Negative always

(D) Equal to q/T

Q62. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) 10Dq_tet

(B) Delta_oct

(C) Delta_tet

(D) Delta_sq

Q63. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Esters

(B) Alcohols

(C) Ketones

(D) Carboxylic acids

Q64. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaCl

(B) NaI

(C) NaBr

(D) NaF

Q65. Hess's law states that:

(A) Volume is constant

(B) Enthalpy change is path independent

(C) Rate depends on concentration

(D) Entropy always increases

Q66. The order of ionic radius: Na+ vs Mg2+ vs Al3+ is:

(A) Al3+ > Mg2+ > Na+

(B) Na+ > Mg2+ > Al3+

(C) All equal

(D) Mg2+ > Na+ > Al3+

Q67. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aldehydes with NaOH

(B) Aryl halides with Cu

(C) Alkyl halides with Na

(D) Acids with SOCl2

Q68. The lightest noble gas is:

(A) Helium

(B) Argon

(C) Neon

(D) Krypton

Q69. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) LiAlH4

(B) NaBH4

(C) KMnO4

(D) mCPBA / peracid

Q70. The pH of a 0.1 M HCl solution is:

(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 1

Q71. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Electron capture

(B) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

(C) Nuclear fusion

(D) High ionization energy

Q72. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) Cyclopentane

(B) 2-Methylbutane

(C) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

(D) Pentane

Q73. Colligative properties depend on:

(A) Molar mass of solute

(B) Nature of solvent

(C) Nature of solute

(D) Number of solute particles

Q74. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 0

(B) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(C) R/2

(D) 2R

Q75. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) d-d transition

(B) s-p transition

(C) f-f transition

(D) Charge transfer transition

Q76. The hybridization of Ni in [Ni(CN)4]2- is:

(A) sp3

(B) sp3d

(C) d2sp3

(D) dsp2

Q77. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Fluorine

(B) Oxygen

(C) Chlorine

(D) Nitrogen

Q78. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 8

(B) 4

(C) 12

(D) 6

Q79. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF6 as:

(A) Square planar

(B) Octahedral

(C) Trigonal bipyramidal

(D) Tetrahedral

Q80. d-block elements show variable oxidation states because:

(A) Low ionization energy

(B) Large atomic size

(C) Close energy of (n-1)d and ns orbitals

(D) Filled d orbitals

Q81. For an endothermic reaction, increasing temperature:

(A) No effect

(B) Decreases equilibrium constant

(C) Increases equilibrium constant

(D) Decreases rate

Q82. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_oct

(B) 10Dq_tet

(C) Delta_sq

(D) Delta_tet

Q83. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) p = p0 * x_solvent

(B) p = p0 * x_solute

(C) p = RT/V

(D) p = p0 / x_solvent

Q84. Kolbe's electrolysis of sodium acetate gives:

(A) Butane

(B) Propane

(C) Methane

(D) Ethane

Q85. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Oxygen

(B) Nitrogen

(C) Fluorine

(D) Chlorine

Q86. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Propene

(B) Ethene

(C) Benzene

(D) Methane

Q87. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.34 V

(B) -0.76 V

(C) 0.76 V

(D) 1.10 V

Q88. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aryl halides with Cu

(B) Aldehydes with NaOH

(C) Alkyl halides with Na

(D) Acids with SOCl2

Q89. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Galena

(B) Haematite

(C) Bauxite

(D) Chalcopyrite

Q90. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaF

(B) NaCl

(C) NaBr

(D) NaI

Q91. The IUPAC name of CH3CH(OH)CH3 is:

(A) Isopropyl ether

(B) 2-Methylethanol

(C) Propan-2-ol

(D) Propan-1-ol

Q92. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(A) Ethers

(B) Alcohols

(C) Esters

(D) Amines

Q93. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Bauxite

(B) Galena

(C) Chalcopyrite

(D) Haematite

Q94. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Methane

(B) Benzene

(C) Ethene

(D) Propene

Q95. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Acetaldehyde

(B) Acetic acid

(C) Diethyl ether

(D) Ethylene (C2H4)

Q96. The equilibrium constant Kp and Kc are related by:

(A) Kp = RT*Kc

(B) Kp = Kc(RT)^delta_n

(C) Kp = Kc

(D) Kp = Kc/RT

Q97. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) NaBH4

(B) Zn-Hg / HCl

(C) LiAlH4

(D) KMnO4 / K2Cr2O7

Q98. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) Isobutane

(B) tert-Butanol

(C) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(D) 2-Methylpropene

Q99. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 0.5

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 3

Q100. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Diethyl ether

(B) Ethylene (C2H4)

(C) Acetaldehyde

(D) Acetic acid

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Neither
(B) Donor
(C) Both
(D) Recipient

Q102. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Enzyme specificity
(B) DNA replication
(C) Cell division
(D) Protein folding

Q103. Xylem transports:

(A) Amino acids
(B) Water and minerals
(C) Hormones
(D) Sugars

Q104. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Clear-cut area
(B) Burned forest
(C) Bare rock
(D) Abandoned farmland

Q105. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Abandoned farmland
(B) Clear-cut area
(C) Burned forest
(D) Bare rock

Q106. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Cell division
(B) DNA replication
(C) Enzyme specificity
(D) Protein folding

Q107. Biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen includes:

(A) Glycolysis
(B) Nitrification
(C) Krebs cycle
(D) Photolysis

Q108. Ecological pyramid of energy is always:

(A) Upright
(B) Spindle-shaped
(C) Inverted
(D) Both possible

Q109. Insulin promotes:

(A) Glycogenesis

(B) Glycogenolysis

(C) Lipolysis

(D) Gluconeogenesis

Q110. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Uracil

(B) Thymine

(C) Guanine

(D) Adenine

Q111. Antibodies are produced by:

(A) Macrophages

(B) T lymphocytes

(C) B lymphocytes

(D) Neutrophils

Q112. Mitosis results in:

(A) 4 haploid cells

(B) 3 cells

(C) 2 identical daughter cells

(D) 1 large cell

Q113. DNA replication is:

(A) Conservative

(B) Random

(C) Dispersive

(D) Semi-conservative

Q114. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

(A) Ligase

(B) DNA polymerase

(C) Helicase

(D) Primase

Q115. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Nucleus

(C) Mitochondrial matrix

(D) ER

Q116. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

(A) Ligase

(B) Helicase

(C) DNA polymerase

(D) Primase

Q117. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Lysosome

(B) Rough ER

(C) Golgi

(D) Smooth ER

Q118. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Nephron

(B) Alveolus

(C) Villus

(D) Neuron

Q119. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Thermosphere

(B) Stratosphere

(C) Mesosphere

(D) Troposphere

Q120. Blood is a type of:

(A) Epithelial tissue

(B) Connective tissue

(C) Muscle tissue

(D) Nervous tissue

Q121. Which is the site of transcription in eukaryotes?

(A) Ribosome

(B) ER

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Nucleus

Q122. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes:

(A) Selection pressure

(B) High mutation rate

(C) No mutation

(D) Small population

Q123. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Inner membrane

(B) Stroma

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Thylakoid membrane

Q124. Calvin cycle occurs in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Thylakoid

(C) Nucleus

(D) Stroma

Q125. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) Purkinje fibers

(B) Bundle of His

(C) AV node

(D) SA node

Q126. Which is the site of transcription in eukaryotes?

(A) Ribosome

(B) Nucleus

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) ER

Q127. Biodiversity hotspots have:

(A) Cold climate

(B) No endemic species

(C) High endemism and threat

(D) Low species count

Q128. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Inner membrane

(B) Cytoplasm

(C) Stroma

(D) Thylakoid membrane

Q129. PCR is used to:

(A) Sequence proteins

(B) Culture cells

(C) Stain tissues

(D) Amplify DNA

Q130. Stomata open when guard cells:

(A) Divide

(B) Lose water

(C) Die

(D) Become turgid

Q131. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Mesosphere

(B) Troposphere

(C) Stratosphere

(D) Thermosphere

Q132. The study of fossils is called:

(A) Histology

(B) Taxonomy

(C) Ecology

(D) Paleontology

Q133. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

(A) 23

(B) 44

(C) 46

(D) 22

Q134. The largest organ in the human body is:

(A) Skin

(B) Lungs

(C) Liver

(D) Brain

Q135. The anticodon is found on:

(A) mRNA

(B) rRNA

(C) tRNA

(D) DNA

Q136. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) FSH

(B) LH

(C) Progesterone

(D) Estrogen

Q137. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Adenine

(B) Uracil

(C) Thymine

(D) Guanine

Q138. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin C

(B) Vitamin K

(C) Vitamin A

(D) Vitamin D

Q139. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) AV node

(B) Purkinje fibers

(C) SA node

(D) Bundle of His

Q140. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Metaphase I

(B) Pachytene

(C) Telophase I

(D) Anaphase II

Q141. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) ER

(B) Nucleus

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Mitochondrial matrix

Q142. The oxygen-carrying pigment in blood is:

(A) Hemoglobin

(B) Myoglobin

(C) Chlorophyll

(D) Cytochrome

Q143. Which is a vestigial organ in humans?

(A) Kidney

(B) Appendix

(C) Heart

(D) Liver

Q144. The anticodon is found on:

(A) tRNA

(B) mRNA

(C) DNA

(D) rRNA

Q145. Chlorophyll absorbs mostly:

(A) UV light

(B) Green light

(C) Red and blue light

(D) Infrared light

Q146. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

(A) Insertion

(B) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene

(C) Deletion

(D) Translocation

Q147. Calvin cycle occurs in:

(A) Thylakoid

(B) Nucleus

(C) Stroma

(D) Cytoplasm

Q148. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Recipient

(B) Both

(C) Donor

(D) Neither

Q149. Dihybrid cross ratio is:

(A) 3:1

(B) 9:3:3:1

(C) 1:1

(D) 1:2:1

Q150. DNA replication is:

(A) Dispersive

(B) Semi-conservative

(C) Conservative

(D) Random

Answer Key

Q1: (B)	Q2: (D)	Q3: (D)	Q4: (B)	Q5: (B)
Q6: (D)	Q7: (D)	Q8: (D)	Q9: (B)	Q10: (A)
Q11: (D)	Q12: (D)	Q13: (B)	Q14: (D)	Q15: (B)
Q16: (A)	Q17: (A)	Q18: (C)	Q19: (C)	Q20: (B)
Q21: (A)	Q22: (A)	Q23: (C)	Q24: (A)	Q25: (D)
Q26: (C)	Q27: (C)	Q28: (A)	Q29: (B)	Q30: (C)
Q31: (C)	Q32: (C)	Q33: (C)	Q34: (A)	Q35: (A)
Q36: (C)	Q37: (C)	Q38: (C)	Q39: (D)	Q40: (B)
Q41: (C)	Q42: (B)	Q43: (B)	Q44: (B)	Q45: (A)
Q46: (D)	Q47: (D)	Q48: (D)	Q49: (A)	Q50: (A)
Q51: (A)	Q52: (A)	Q53: (A)	Q54: (C)	Q55: (D)
Q56: (D)	Q57: (B)	Q58: (B)	Q59: (B)	Q60: (C)
Q61: (A)	Q62: (B)	Q63: (D)	Q64: (D)	Q65: (B)
Q66: (B)	Q67: (C)	Q68: (A)	Q69: (D)	Q70: (A)
Q71: (B)	Q72: (C)	Q73: (D)	Q74: (B)	Q75: (D)
Q76: (D)	Q77: (A)	Q78: (A)	Q79: (B)	Q80: (C)
Q81: (C)	Q82: (A)	Q83: (A)	Q84: (D)	Q85: (C)
Q86: (A)	Q87: (D)	Q88: (C)	Q89: (C)	Q90: (A)
Q91: (C)	Q92: (A)	Q93: (A)	Q94: (D)	Q95: (D)
Q96: (B)	Q97: (D)	Q98: (C)	Q99: (B)	Q100: (B)
Q101: (B)	Q102: (A)	Q103: (B)	Q104: (C)	Q105: (D)
Q106: (C)	Q107: (B)	Q108: (A)	Q109: (A)	Q110: (B)
Q111: (C)	Q112: (C)	Q113: (D)	Q114: (C)	Q115: (C)
Q116: (B)	Q117: (D)	Q118: (A)	Q119: (B)	Q120: (B)
Q121: (D)	Q122: (C)	Q123: (D)	Q124: (D)	Q125: (D)
Q126: (B)	Q127: (C)	Q128: (D)	Q129: (D)	Q130: (D)
Q131: (C)	Q132: (D)	Q133: (A)	Q134: (A)	Q135: (C)
Q136: (B)	Q137: (C)	Q138: (A)	Q139: (C)	Q140: (B)
Q141: (D)	Q142: (A)	Q143: (B)	Q144: (A)	Q145: (C)
Q146: (B)	Q147: (C)	Q148: (C)	Q149: (B)	Q150: (B)