NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2026

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

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

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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. A ball is dropped from height 38 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 47.5 m/s
(B) 27.1 m/s
(C) 23.2 m/s
(D) 24.3 m/s

Q2. The electric field at 2 m from a point charge of 2 uC is:

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

Q3. Two capacitors 4 uF and 2 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 2.80 uF
(B) 1.73 uF
(C) 1.09 uF
(D) 2.79 uF

Q4. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 324 nm on a metal with work function 3.1 eV is:

(A) 0.94 V
(B) 2.36 V
(C) 3.23 V
(D) 2.24 V

Q5. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 3 x 10^24 kg and radius 6004 km is:

(A) 14.0 km/s
(B) 9.1 km/s
(C) 12.6 km/s
(D) 9.6 km/s

Q6. A block of mass 6 kg slides down a frictionless incline of angle 37 degrees. The acceleration is:

(A) 6.8 m/s^2

(B) 4.1 m/s^2

(C) 5.2 m/s^2

(D) 6.6 m/s^2

Q7. An electron moves with velocity 2x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 1.0 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 4.32 cm

(B) 3.93 cm

(C) 2.08 cm

(D) 1.88 cm

Q8. Two capacitors 9 uF and 8 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 4.24 uF

(B) 2.11 uF

(C) 3.56 uF

(D) 2.76 uF

Q9. A body of mass 4 kg is moving in a circle of radius 8 m at 19 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 65 N

(B) 124 N

(C) 146 N

(D) 176 N

Q10. The current through a 11 ohm resistor connected to a 12 V battery is:

(A) 2.51 A

(B) 2.81 A

(C) 2.50 A

(D) 2.22 A

Q11. The electric field at 5 m from a point charge of 9 uC is:

(A) 4898 N/C

(B) 294 N/C

(C) 296 N/C

(D) 5699 N/C

Q12. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 252 nm on a metal with work function 3.7 eV is:

(A) 2.45 V

(B) 1.49 V

(C) 3.34 V

(D) 3.59 V

Q13. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 100 V is approximately:

(A) 2.53 Angstrom

(B) 2.20 Angstrom

(C) 2.24 Angstrom

(D) 0.53 Angstrom

Q14. A radioactive substance has half-life 30 days. The fraction remaining after 33 days is:

(A) 1/16

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/4

(D) 1/8

Q15. A car of mass 1229 kg moving at 56 m/s brakes to rest in 7 s. The braking force is:

(A) 14865 N

(B) 5716 N

(C) 11583 N

(D) 10834 N

Q16. A wire of resistance 11 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 2 ohm

(B) 7 ohm

(C) 4 ohm

(D) 3 ohm

Q17. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 1.17 Angstrom

(B) 2.55 Angstrom

(C) 1.07 Angstrom

(D) 1.32 Angstrom

Q18. Two masses 7 kg and 11 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 3.18 m/s^2

(B) 5.61 m/s^2

(C) 3.15 m/s^2

(D) 2.57 m/s^2

Q19. A radioactive substance has half-life 14 days. The fraction remaining after 54 days is:

(A) 1/16

(B) 1/4

(C) 1/8

(D) 1/4

Q20. A solenoid of 409 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 5 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 3.92 mT

(B) 1.81 mT

(C) 19.86 mT

(D) 5.94 mT

Q21. A wire of resistance 15 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 5 ohm

(B) 5 ohm

(C) 7 ohm

(D) 5 ohm

Q22. The focal length of a concave mirror is 29 cm. An object at 21 cm forms image at:

(A) 37 cm, real inverted

(B) 52 cm, real inverted

(C) 43 cm, real inverted

(D) 20 cm, real inverted

Q23. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.48 Angstrom

(B) 1.06 Angstrom

(C) 2.67 Angstrom

(D) 2.95 Angstrom

Q24. A projectile is launched at 30 degrees with initial velocity 24 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 4.6 s

(B) 2.0 s

(C) 4.8 s

(D) 2.6 s

Q25. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 254 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 58%

(B) 52%

(C) 30%

(D) 65%

Q26. An ideal gas at 295 K is heated at constant pressure to 678 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.3

(B) 1.5

(C) 1.5

(D) 2.4

Q27. An electron moves with velocity 3x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.7 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 3.79 cm

(B) 1.21 cm

(C) 2.99 cm

(D) 0.85 cm

Q28. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 22 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 2.9 s

(B) 3.3 s

(C) 4.6 s

(D) 3.9 s

Q29. A force of 11 N acts on a 20 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 5 s is:

(A) 47 m/s

(B) 28 m/s

(C) 38 m/s

(D) 35 m/s

Q30. An ideal gas at 292 K is heated at constant pressure to 489 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.7

(B) 2.3

(C) 2.1

(D) 2.1

Q31. A Carnot engine operates between 461 K and 327 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 46%

(B) 63%

(C) 69%

(D) 35%

Q32. A spring with k = 494 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 16.40 J

(B) 18.25 J

(C) 22.76 J

(D) 20.63 J

Q33. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 8.8 MeV

(B) 9.2 MeV

(C) 7.6 MeV

(D) 6.5 MeV

Q34. A spring with k = 390 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 8.03 J

(B) 6.04 J

(C) 23.88 J

(D) 3.86 J

Q35. A solenoid of 609 turns and length 0.5 m carries current 6 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 4.52 mT

(B) 2.76 mT

(C) 5.04 mT

(D) 1.36 mT

Q36. A convex lens of focal length 16 cm forms a real image of an object placed 22 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 15 cm

(B) 45 cm

(C) 51 cm

(D) 25 cm

Q37. A body of mass 3 kg is moving in a circle of radius 4 m at 18 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 186 N

(B) 30 N

(C) 28 N

(D) 165 N

Q38. A car of mass 1565 kg moving at 25 m/s brakes to rest in 7 s. The braking force is:

(A) 6209 N

(B) 17916 N

(C) 15156 N

(D) 6477 N

Q39. An ideal gas at 266 K is heated at constant pressure to 687 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 1.5

(B) 1.5

(C) 1.9

(D) 1.4

Q40. Light passes from glass (n=1.7) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 36 degrees

(B) 37 degrees

(C) 44 degrees

(D) 50 degrees

Q41. A solenoid of 268 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 10 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 2.75 mT

(B) 15.17 mT

(C) 13.54 mT

(D) 17.10 mT

Q42. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 7 V battery is:

(A) 2.28 A

(B) 4.61 A

(C) 4.78 A

(D) 3.78 A

Q43. The focal length of a concave mirror is 21 cm. An object at 25 cm forms image at:

(A) 53 cm, real inverted

(B) 47 cm, real inverted

(C) 34 cm, real inverted

(D) 15 cm, real inverted

Q44. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 6.5 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 9.2 MeV

(D) 8.8 MeV

Q45. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 285 nm on a metal with work function 3.6 eV is:

(A) 3.94 V

(B) 3.88 V

(C) 3.40 V

(D) 2.26 V

Q46. A wire of resistance 19 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 8 ohm

(B) 6 ohm

(C) 8 ohm

(D) 2 ohm

Q47. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8 x 10^24 kg and radius 7545 km is:

(A) 10.2 km/s

(B) 14.3 km/s

(C) 13.0 km/s

(D) 13.2 km/s

Q48. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 266 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 25%

(B) 56%

(C) 35%

(D) 52%

Q49. The current through a 15 ohm resistor connected to a 21 V battery is:

(A) 3.75 A

(B) 0.53 A

(C) 3.95 A

(D) 2.87 A

Q50. The focal length of a concave mirror is 17 cm. An object at 30 cm forms image at:

(A) 43 cm, real inverted

(B) 23 cm, real inverted

(C) 32 cm, real inverted

(D) 17 cm, real inverted

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. The lightest noble gas is:

(A) Krypton

(B) Argon

(C) Helium

(D) Neon

Q52. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Propene

(B) Methane

(C) Benzene

(D) Ethene

Q53. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Chalcopyrite

(B) Bauxite

(C) Galena

(D) Haematite

Q54. The hybridization of Ni in [Ni(CN)4]2- is:

(A) sp3

(B) dsp2

(C) sp3d

(D) d2sp3

Q55. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) See-saw

(B) Octahedral

(C) Square planar

(D) Tetrahedral

Q56. Friedel-Crafts acylation uses which catalyst?

(A) CuCl2

(B) FeCl3

(C) AlCl3

(D) ZnCl2

Q57. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_oct

(B) Delta_sq

(C) Delta_tet

(D) 10Dq_tet

Q58. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Ethene

(B) Methane

(C) Propene

(D) Benzene

Q59. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Acetaldehyde

(B) Ethylene (C2H4)

(C) Acetic acid

(D) Diethyl ether

Q60. The magnetic moment of Fe2+ (d6) in weak field is:

(A) 5.9 BM

(B) 0 BM

(C) 2.83 BM

(D) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

Q61. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_tet

(B) Delta_oct

(C) 10Dq_tet

(D) Delta_sq

Q62. Gibbs free energy change for a spontaneous process is:

(A) Positive

(B) Negative

(C) Undefined

(D) Zero

Q63. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = PV

(B) pi = nRT/V

(C) pi = iMRT

(D) pi = mRT

Q64. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 12

(B) 6

(C) 4

(D) 8

Q65. Which metal is extracted by thermite process?

(A) Sodium

(B) Iron

(C) Aluminium

(D) Chromium

Q66. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

(A) 10 K

(B) 20 K

(C) 5 K

(D) 50 K

Q67. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) s-p transition

(B) f-f transition

(C) d-d transition

(D) Charge transfer transition

Q68. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) NaBH4

(B) KMnO4

(C) mCPBA / peracid

(D) LiAlH4

Q69. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaF

(B) NaCl

(C) NaBr

(D) NaI

Q70. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) Cyclopentane

(B) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

(C) Pentane

(D) 2-Methylbutane

Q71. 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

Q72. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

(A) 5 K

(B) 10 K

(C) 20 K

(D) 50 K

Q73. Perkin reaction produces:

(A) Alcohols

(B) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

(C) Amines

(D) Ethers

Q74. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = nRT/V

(B) pi = PV

(C) pi = iMRT

(D) pi = mRT

Q75. Kolbe's electrolysis of sodium acetate gives:

(A) Ethane

(B) Propane

(C) Methane

(D) Butane

Q76. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aryl halides with Cu

(B) Acids with SOCl2

(C) Alkyl halides with Na

(D) Aldehydes with NaOH

Q77. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Nuclear fusion

(B) High ionization energy

(C) Electron capture

(D) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

Q78. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 2R

(B) R/2

(C) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(D) 0

Q79. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) NaBH4

(B) Zn-Hg / HCl

(C) LiAlH4

(D) KMnO4 / K2Cr2O7

Q80. The equilibrium constant Kp and Kc are related by:

(A) Kp = RT*Kc

(B) Kp = Kc/RT

(C) Kp = Kc

(D) Kp = Kc(RT)^delta_n

Q81. The lightest noble gas is:

(A) Krypton

(B) Helium

(C) Argon

(D) Neon

Q82. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(A) Esters

(B) Amines

(C) Alcohols

(D) Ethers

Q83. 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

Q84. For a first-order reaction with k = 0.080 s^-1, the half-life is:

(A) 10.0 s

(B) 20.0 s

(C) 13.9 s

(D) 15.0 s

Q85. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Acetic acid

(B) Acetaldehyde

(C) Ethylene (C2H4)

(D) Diethyl ether

Q86. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Electron capture

(B) Nuclear fusion

(C) High ionization energy

(D) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

Q87. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 0.5

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 3

Q88. Hess's law states that:

(A) Enthalpy change is path independent

(B) Rate depends on concentration

(C) Entropy always increases

(D) Volume is constant

Q89. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Oxygen

(B) Chlorine

(C) Nitrogen

(D) Fluorine

Q90. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) p = p0 / x_solvent

(B) p = RT/V

(C) p = p0 * x_solute

(D) p = p0 * x_solvent

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

(A) Propan-1-ol

(B) Isopropyl ether

(C) 2-Methylethanol

(D) Propan-2-ol

Q92. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Esters

(B) Alcohols

(C) Carboxylic acids

(D) Ketones

Q93. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) 2-Methylpropene

(B) Isobutane

(C) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(D) tert-Butanol

Q94. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Chlorine

(B) Nitrogen

(C) Oxygen

(D) Fluorine

Q95. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aldehydes with NaOH

(B) Aryl halides with Cu

(C) Acids with SOCl2

(D) Alkyl halides with Na

Q96. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) 10Dq_tet

(B) Delta_sq

(C) Delta_oct

(D) Delta_tet

Q97. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) Square planar

(B) Tetrahedral

(C) Octahedral

(D) See-saw

Q98. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF6 as:

(A) Octahedral

(B) Trigonal bipyramidal

(C) Square planar

(D) Tetrahedral

Q99. The equilibrium constant Kp and Kc are related by:

(A) Kp = Kc/RT

(B) Kp = Kc(RT)^delta_n

(C) Kp = RT*Kc

(D) Kp = Kc

Q100. The pH of a 0.1 M HCl solution is:

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 1

(D) 4

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Arthropoda
(B) Mollusca
(C) Chordata
(D) Echinodermata

Q102. Primary succession occurs on:

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

Q103. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Thymine
(B) Uracil
(C) Guanine
(D) Adenine

Q104. The lock-and-key model explains:

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

Q105. The symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacterium in legumes is:

(A) E. coli
(B) Azotobacter
(C) Clostridium
(D) Rhizobium

Q106. The powerhouse of the cell is:

(A) Golgi body
(B) Mitochondria
(C) Nucleus
(D) Ribosome

Q107. The anticodon is found on:

(A) rRNA
(B) mRNA
(C) DNA
(D) tRNA

Q108. Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

(A) Thyroxine
(B) Glucagon
(C) Insulin
(D) Parathormone

Q109. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Enzyme specificity

(B) Cell division

(C) Protein folding

(D) DNA replication

Q110. Insulin promotes:

(A) Gluconeogenesis

(B) Lipolysis

(C) Glycogenesis

(D) Glycogenolysis

Q111. The fluid mosaic model describes:

(A) Protein folding

(B) DNA structure

(C) Cell wall

(D) Cell membrane structure

Q112. Biodiversity hotspots have:

(A) Low species count

(B) High endemism and threat

(C) Cold climate

(D) No endemic species

Q113. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Recipient

(B) Both

(C) Donor

(D) Neither

Q114. DNA replication is:

(A) Random

(B) Conservative

(C) Semi-conservative

(D) Dispersive

Q115. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Stratosphere

(B) Mesosphere

(C) Troposphere

(D) Thermosphere

Q116. Which part of brain controls balance?

(A) Pons

(B) Cerebellum

(C) Cerebrum

(D) Medulla

Q117. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Stratosphere

(B) Thermosphere

(C) Troposphere

(D) Mesosphere

Q118. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Villus

(B) Neuron

(C) Alveolus

(D) Nephron

Q119. Which is a vestigial organ in humans?

(A) Kidney

(B) Heart

(C) Liver

(D) Appendix

Q120. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

(A) Translocation

(B) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene

(C) Deletion

(D) Insertion

Q121. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

(A) Translocation

(B) Insertion

(C) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene

(D) Deletion

Q122. Mitosis results in:

(A) 4 haploid cells

(B) 3 cells

(C) 2 identical daughter cells

(D) 1 large cell

Q123. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

(A) 44

(B) 46

(C) 23

(D) 22

Q124. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

(A) Helicase

(B) Ligase

(C) Primase

(D) DNA polymerase

Q125. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Thylakoid membrane

(B) Inner membrane

(C) Stroma

(D) Cytoplasm

Q126. Peristalsis occurs in:

(A) Bones

(B) Alimentary canal

(C) Brain

(D) Lungs

Q127. Peristalsis occurs in:

(A) Bones

(B) Brain

(C) Lungs

(D) Alimentary canal

Q128. The sex of a child is determined by:

(A) Both equally

(B) Father's chromosome

(C) Random

(D) Mother's chromosome

Q129. Mendel's law of segregation states that:

(A) Mutations are random

(B) Genes are linked

(C) Alleles separate during gamete formation

(D) Traits blend

Q130. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin K

(B) Vitamin A

(C) Vitamin C

(D) Vitamin D

Q131. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) ER

(B) Mitochondrial matrix

(C) Nucleus

(D) Cytoplasm

Q132. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Lysosome

(B) Golgi

(C) Rough ER

(D) Smooth ER

Q133. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Recipient

(B) Donor

(C) Neither

(D) Both

Q134. Transpiration primarily occurs through:

(A) Root hairs

(B) Lenticels

(C) Stomata

(D) Cuticle

Q135. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Rough ER

(B) Lysosome

(C) Golgi

(D) Smooth ER

Q136. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) Bundle of His

(B) AV node

(C) SA node

(D) Purkinje fibers

Q137. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

(A) O2 and N2

(B) CO2 and methane

(C) Argon

(D) Ozone only

Q138. Antibodies are produced by:

(A) Neutrophils

(B) T lymphocytes

(C) B lymphocytes

(D) Macrophages

Q139. Insulin promotes:

(A) Glycogenesis

(B) Glycogenolysis

(C) Gluconeogenesis

(D) Lipolysis

Q140. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Thylakoid membrane

(B) Inner membrane

(C) Stroma

(D) Cytoplasm

Q141. The study of fossils is called:

(A) Ecology

(B) Taxonomy

(C) Paleontology

(D) Histology

Q142. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Mitochondrial matrix

(C) ER

(D) Nucleus

Q143. Xylem transports:

(A) Sugars

(B) Water and minerals

(C) Amino acids

(D) Hormones

Q144. The study of fossils is called:

(A) Taxonomy

(B) Paleontology

(C) Ecology

(D) Histology

Q145. Calvin cycle occurs in:

(A) Stroma

(B) Thylakoid

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Nucleus

Q146. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) FSH

(B) LH

(C) Progesterone

(D) Estrogen

Q147. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes:

(A) Selection pressure

(B) Small population

(C) No mutation

(D) High mutation rate

Q148. The largest organ in the human body is:

(A) Skin

(B) Liver

(C) Brain

(D) Lungs

Q149. Which muscle type is involuntary and striated?

(A) None of these

(B) Cardiac

(C) Skeletal

(D) Smooth

Q150. The process of RBC formation is called:

(A) Hematopoiesis

(B) Erythropoiesis

(C) Thrombopoiesis

(D) Leukopoiesis

Answer Key

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