

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B Com/BBA (2011 Admn.)

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III SEMESTER

CORE COURSE

BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAME WORK

QUESTION BANK

1. An offer has been defined under section
(a) 2(b) (b) 2(d) (c)2(a) (d) 2(e)
2. When two persons make identical offer to each other, without having knowledge of each other offer are known as
(a) General offer (b) Specific offer (c) Counter offer (d) Cross offer
3. An agreement enforceable by law is a
(a) Promise (b) Contract (c) Obligation (d) Lawful Promise
4. A Void agreement is one which is
(a) Valid but not enforceable (b) Enforceable at the option of both the parties
(c) Enforceable at the option of one party (d) Not enforceable in a court of law
5. An agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereon but not at the option of the other or others is a
(a) Valid Contract (b) Void Contract (c) Voidable Contract (d) Illegal Contract
6. In case of illegal agreements, the collateral agreements are
(a) Valid (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) none of these
7. Where the consent of a party is obtained by misrepresentation, the contract is
(a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Valid (d) Illegal
8. An agreement the object or consideration of which is unlawful, is
(a) Void (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) Contingent
9. Which of the following is false? An offer to be valid must –
(a) Intent to create legal relations
(b) Be communicated to the person to whom it is made
(c) Have certain and unambiguous terms
(d) Contain a term the non compliance of which would amount to acceptance

10. An agreement is void if it is opposed to public policy. Which of the following is not covered by 'public policy'?
- (a) Trading with an enemy (b) Trafficking in public offices
(c) Marriage brokerage contracts (d) Contracts to do impossible acts
11. A Voidable contract one which
- (a) Can be enforced at the option of aggrieved party
(b) Can be enforced at the option of both the parties
(c) Cannot be enforced in a court of law
(d) Courts prohibit
12. Consideration must move at the desire of ----
- (a) Promisor (b) Promisee (c) Any other person (d) None of these
13. Agreement – the meaning of which is uncertain is
- (a) Valid (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) Illegal
14. A ----- agreement is one, which is enforceable at the option of one party.
- (a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Valid (d) Illegal
15. Implied contract, even if not in writing or express words, is perfectly ----- if other conditions are satisfied.
- (a) Void (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) Illegal
16. Which of the following is false? An acceptance:
- (a) Must be communicated
(b) Must be absolute and unconditional
(c) Must be accepted by a person having authority to accept
(d) May be presumed from silence of offeree
17. When the consent of a party is obtained by fraud, the contract is -----
- (a) Valid (b) Void (c) voidable (d) Illegal
18. An offer may lapse by;
- (a) Revocation (b) Counter offer (c) Rejection of offer by Offeree (d) all of these
19. A proposal when accepted becomes a
- (a) Promise (b) Contract (c) Offer (d) Acceptance
20. On acceptance of an offer by an Offeree,
- (a) Only the acceptor becomes bound by accepting the offer
(b) Only the offeror becomes bound as his terms are accepted
(c) Both the acceptor and offeree becomes a bound by the contact
(d) None of these

21. A, by a letter dated 10th May 2008 offers to sell his house to B for Rs. 10 lakhs. The letter reaches B on 12th May 2008 who posts his acceptance on 13th May 2008 which reaches on 15th May 2008. Here, the communication of offer is complete on
- (a) 10th May 2008 (b) 12th May 2008 (c) 13th May 2008 (d) 15th May 2008
22. When offer is made to a definite person, it is known as
- (a) General Offer (b) Cross Offers (c) Counter Offer (d) Special Offer
23. Standing Offer means
- (a) Offer remains open for acceptance over a period of time
(b) Offer made to the public in general
(c) When the Offeree offers to qualified acceptance of the offer
(d) Offer made to a definite person
24. Ordinarily a minor's agreement is
- (a) Void ab initio (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Unlawful
25. When the Offeree offers to qualified acceptance of the offer subject to modifications and variations he is said to have made a
- (a) Standing, open or continuing offer (b) Counter Offer (c) Cross Offer (d) Special Offer
26. Which of the following is/are then essential elements of a Valid offer?
- (a) Offeror must have an intention to be bound by his offer
(b) Offeror must be made to a specific person/ party and not to public at large
(c) Must be definite
(d) Both (a) and (b)
27. When the consent of a party is not free, the contract is
- (a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Illegal
28. An acceptance has been defined under section
- (a) 2(b) (b) 2(d) (c) 2(a) (d) 2(c)
29. Consent is not free when it is caused by
- (a) Coercion (b) Undue influence (c) Fraud (d) any of these
30. ----- consideration is no consideration in English Law
- (a) Past (b) Present (c) Future (d) Future and Past
31. When the consent of a party is obtained by fraud, the contract is
- (a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Illegal
32. The law of contract in India is contained in
- (a) Indian Contract Act 1872 (b) Indian Contract Act 1962
(c) Indian Contract Act 1952 (d) Indian Contract Act 1922

33. The threat to commit suicide amounts to
- (a) Offence under Indian penal code (b) Undue influence
(c) misrepresentation (d) fraud
34. A wrong representation when made without any intention to deceive the other party amounts to
- (a) Coercion (b) Undue influence (c) misrepresentation (d) Fraud
35. Which of the following statement is true
- (a) A threat to commit suicide does not amount to coercion
(b) Undue influence involves use of physical pressure
(c) Ignorance of law is no excuse.
(d) Silence always amounts to fraud
36. A agrees to sell his car worth Rs. 300000 to B for Rs. 25000 only, and A's consent was obtained by coercion. Here, the agreement is
- (a) Void (b) valid (c) voidable (d) unlawful
37. An advertisement to sell goods by auction is
- (a) General offer to sell goods (b) An implied offer to sell goods
(c) a mere statement of intention to sell goods (d) none of these
38. Who among the following is not disqualified by law to enter in to contract?
- (a) A lunatic (b) A major person (c) Insolvent person (d) Minor
39. A n agreement in restraint of marriage is valid in the case of following persons
- (a)Minors (b) Educated minor (c) Married (d) None of these
40. A agrees to pay Rs. 5000 to B if it rains, and B promise to pay Rs. 5000 to A if it Does not rain, this agreement is an example of
- (a) Quasi contract (b) Contingent contract (c) Wagering agreement (d) Voidable
41. Which of the following elements does not affect the free consent of the parties
- (a) Coercion (b) Fraud (c) Incompetency (d) Undue influence
42. Which of the following is false?
- (a)Consideration must be real
(b)Consideration can be inadequate
(c) A promise to do something which one is already bound to do by law, will be treated as good consideration
(d)Consideration can be present
43. When the consent of the party is obtained by coercion, the contract is
- (a)Void (b) Voidable (c) Illegal (d) Valid

44. Which of the following acts does not fall under the categories of fraud?
(a) Promise made without intention to perform (b) Innocent false statement
(c) Active concealment of facts (d) Intentional false statements of facts
45. Where the consent of both the parties is given by mistake, the contract is
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Illegal
46. Contract caused by which of the following is voidable?
(a) Misrepresentation (b) Fraud (c) Coercion (d) All of these
47. Consideration may be
(a) Present (b) Future (c) Past (d) All of these
48. Communication of offer is complete, when
(a) It comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made
(b) Properly addressed stamped letter of offer is posted by the offeror
(c) When it does not come to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made
(d) None of these
49. There can be a stranger to a
(a) Consideration (b) Contract (c) Agreement (d) Promise
50. A contract with the minor, which is beneficial for him, is
(a) Void ab initio (b) voidable (c) Valid (d) illegal
51. An agreement, the object or consideration of which is unlawful, is-----
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of these
52. An offer lapses if it is not accepted
(a) Within two days (b) within 10 days (c) within the prescribed time (d) within 24 hours
53. An agreement which prevents a person from carrying a lawful business, is
(a) Valid (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) Contingent
54. An agreement to share the earnings of a smuggling business is
(a) Valid (b) Void (c) Contingent (d) Voidable
55. Novation means
(a) Change in one or more terms of the contract
(b) Cancellation of the existing contract
(c) Substitution of existing contract for a new one
(d) None of these

56. Which of the following person can perform the contract?
(a) Promisor alone (b) Agent of the promisor
(c) legal representative of the promisor (d) All of these
57. Which of the following persons do not fall under the category of persons of unsound mind?
(a) Idiot (b) drunken person (c) Lunatics (d) Alien
58. A minor is liable for the -----supplied to them
(a) Luxuries (b) Necessaries (c) Necessities (d) All the things
59. An agreement in restraint of marriage is a -----
(a) Valid (b) Voidable (c) Void (d) Contingent
60. A threat to commit suicide amounts to
(a) Fraud (b) misrepresentation (c) Offence under Indian penal code (d) coercion
61. A contract made by mistake of the Indian law is,
(a) Void (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) Illegal
62. Generally the following damages are not recoverable
(a) Ordinary damages (b) Special damages (c) Remote damages (d) Nominal
63. In case of breach of contract, the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?
(a) Suit for rescission (b) suit for damages (c) suit for specific performance (d) All of these
64. A contingent contract is -----
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Illegal
65. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Consideration must be adequate
(b) Past consideration is no consideration
(c) Consideration is something, which a promisor is not already bound to do
(d) Consideration must result in a benefit to both parties
66. An agreement to pay money or money's worth on the happening or non-happening of a specified uncertain event, is a -----
(a) Wagering agreement (b) Contingent agreement (c) Quasi contract (d) uncertain agreement
67. Which of the following agreement is void?
(a) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings
(b) Agreement by an outgoing partner with his partners not to carry on any business within a specified period or within specified local limits
(c) Voidable agreement
(d) Contingent contracts.
68. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) A verbal promise to pay a time barred debt is valid
(b) Generally a stranger to a contract cannot sue
(c) Completed gifts need no consideration
(d) No consideration is need to create an agency

69. A specific offer can be accepted by
(a) The person to whom it is made (b) any friend of the offeror-----
(c) any relative of the offeror (d) any person
70. Consideration means
(a) Nothing in return (b) something in return (c) everything in return (d) anything in return
71. Which person can demand performance of contract
(a) Third person (b) Promisee (c) Legal representative (d) All of them
72. A promise to subscribe to a charity is a
(a) Void contract (b) Voidable contract (c) Valid contract (d) void agreement
73. Consent involves
(a) Identity of minds (b) Identity of Body (c) All of these (d) None of these
74. Physical power can be used in case of
(a) Coercion (b) fraud (c) misrepresentation (d)None of these
75. Liability of joint promisors is
(a) Several (b) Joint (c) Joint and several (d) None of these
76. Each party is a promisor and a promisee in case of
(a) Reciprocal promises (b) Joint promises (c) Independent promises(d) None of these
77. Void ab initio means
(a) Void at the end (b) void from beginning
(c) Void from beginning and end (d) None of these
78. Quasi contract is also known as -----
(a) Constructive contract (b) Executory contract (c) executed contract (d) all of these
79. An implied agreement is created by
(a) Orally (b) in writing (c) conduct of circumstances (d) By registration
80. Reasonable time stands for
(a) One month (b) One day
(c) One week (d) Depends up on the circumstances of the case
81. A promise to pay time barred debt must be -----
(a) Registered (b) Oral (c) Written (d) Written and registered
82. A minor is a person below the age of -----
(a) 15 years (b) 18 Years (c) 21 years (d) 30 years
83. A person whose mental powers are completely absent are known as -----
(a)Idiot (b) Insolvent (c) Lunatic (d) Minor

84. When a debtor is adjudged as insolvent, his property vests with
(a) creditor (b) Bank (c) Official receiver (d) None of these
85. On attaining majority, an agreement with a minor
(a) Becomes valid (b) Cannot be ratified (c) can ratified (d) becomes void
86. Prior relationship is necessary in case of
(a) Fraud (b) coercion (c) undue influence (d) misrepresentation
87. By impossibility of performance, an agreement becomes
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Illegal (d) Valid
88. Rescission means ----- of the contract
(a) Cancellation (b) Introduction (c) maintenance (d) None of these
89. Doctrine of supervening impossibility is otherwise known as -----
(a) Doctrine of subsequent impossibility (b) Doctrine of frustration
(c) Doctrine of remission (d) None of these
90. In a contract of indemnity, the number of parties are -----
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) None of these
91. Co-surety is appointed by -----
(a) Promisor (b) Surety (c) Promisee (d) None of these
92. When a guarantee extends to a series of transactions it is called a----guarantee
(a) Limited guarantee (b) third party guarantee (c) Continuing guarantee (d) None of these.
93. Contract of bailment have the following parties?
(a) Bailor (b) bailee (c) Bailee and bailor (d) None of these
94. In a contract of bailment there is a transfer of -----
(a) Possession (b) Ownership (c) Possession and ownership both (d) None
95. General lien can be exercised by
(a) Agent (b) banker (c) Unpaid seller (d) finder of lost goods
96. Particular lien can be exercised by
(a) Banker (b) finder of lost goods (c) Policy broker (d) Unpaid seller
97. Contract of bailment may be for the benefit of-----
(a) Bailor (b) Bailee (c) Both the parties (d) any one
98. The right of finder of goods does not include
(a) Right to sue for reward (b) right to lien (c) right of sale (d) right of ownership
99. Duties of pawnee are the same as that of -----
(a) Bailee (b) Bailor (c) surety (d) None of these

100. Whatever a person can do personally, he can do through -----
(a) Agent (b) Principal (c) subordinate (d) None of these
101. A contract of agency does not require-----
(a) Agent (b) Consideration (b) Principal (d) None of these
102. Substituted agent is appointed by -----
(a) Sub agent (b) Principal (c) Banker (d) None of these
103. As per the consumer protection Act, the number of rights of a consumer is -----
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 3
104. The term of office of central consumer protection council shall be -----years
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 1
105. Goods which are claimed to be genuine but actually not so are known as -----
(a) Surplus goods (b) spurious goods (c) Waste goods (d) None of these
106. The Sale of goods Act, came into force on
(a) 15th March ,1930 (b) 1st July 1930 (c) 30th July 1930 (d) None of these
107. The sale of goods act 1930 deals with
(a) Movable goods only (b) Immovable goods only
(c) Movable and immovable (d) All goods except ornaments
108. A contract of sale include both sale and -----
(a) Purchase (b) resale (c) agreement to sale (d) None of these
109. If the transfer of goods takes place immediately, it is known as
(a) Agreement to sale (b) Sale (c) Futures (d) All of these
110. Sale and purchase of immovable property are covered under
(a) Sale of goods act 1930 (b) Sale of immovable goods act 1930
(c) Transfer of property act 1882 (d) None of these
111. Under sale of goods act, 1930 the term "goods" means every kind of movable property and it includes
(a) Stock and shares (b) growing crops (c) both a & b (d) None of these
112. Legally a contract of sale includes
(a) Sale (b) barter (c) agreement to sell (d) both (a) & (c)
113. A contract of sale is
(a) Executor contract (b) executed contract (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
114. The sale of goods act 1930 deals with
(a) Sale (b) Mortgage (c) Pledge (d) all of the above

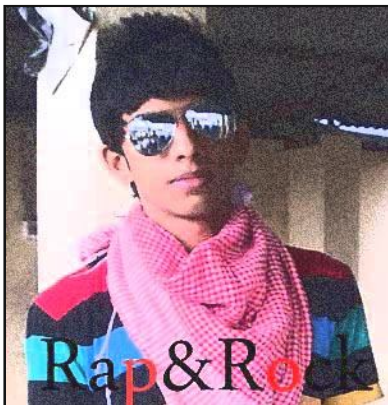
115. Goods are In existence at the time of the Contract of Sale is known as
(a) Present goods (b) existing goods (c) Specific goods (d) None of the above
116. A contract for the sale of future goods is -----
(a) Sale (b) Agreement to sell (c) sale on approval (d) hire purchase contract
117. The term 'goods' under sale of goods act 1930, does not include
(a) Stocks and shares (b) Harvested crops (c) actionable claims (d) goodwill
118. Which of the following is a document of title of goods?
(a) Bill of lading (b) Railway receipt (c) Dock warrant (d) Performa invoice
119. The goods are at the risk of a party who has the
(a) Ownership of goods (b) Possession of goods (c) Custody of goods (d) None
120. Which of the following is not an implied condition in a contract of sale?
(a) Condition as to title (b) condition as to description
(c) condition as to free from encumbrance (d) condition as to sample
121. The conditions and warranties may be
(a) Express (b) implied (c) either (a) or (b) (d) None of these
122. The person who buys or agrees to buy goods is known as
(a) Consumer (b) buyer (c) both (d) None
123. In a hire purchase agreement, the hirer
(a) Has an option to buy the goods (b) Must buy the goods
(c) Must return the goods (d) is not given the possession of goods.
124. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor means
(a) Let the seller be ware (b) let the buyer beware (c) let the creditor be ware (d) None of these
125. Under the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor, the seller is
(a) Responsible for the bad selection of goods by the buyer
(b) Not responsible for the bad selection of goods by the buyer
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
126. The Doctrine of Caveat Emptor does not apply, when
(a) The goods are bought by sample as well as description
(b) The goods are bought by samples
(c) The goods are purchased under its brand name
(d) All of the above
127. Under sale of goods act, the seller has right of re sale where
(a) Goods are perishable (b) seller has reserved such right (c) seller gives notice (d) all of these

128. Right of lien implies
(a) Deliver the goods (b) retain the possession (c) regain the possession (d) none of the above
129. Right exercisable by an unpaid seller against the buyer, who is not insolvent
(a) Right of lien (b) right of stoppage in transit (c) both (a) and (b) (d) no
130. The unpaid seller has right of stoppage of goods in transit only where the buyer
(a) Becomes insolvent (b) refuses to pay price (c) acts fraudulently (d) all these
131. Where the seller wrongfully neglects to deliver the goods to the buyer, then the buyer
(a) May sue the seller for damages for non-delivery
(b) Cannot sue the seller for damages for non delivery
(c) either (a) or (b)
(d) None of these
132. Which of the following is the right of unpaid seller?
(a) Right to resale (b) Right of lien
(c) right to stop the goods in transit (d) right to demand back the goods
133. An unpaid seller is having rights against
(a) Goods only (b) the buyer only (c) both goods and buyer (d) none of these
134. Under which circumstances, the unpaid seller can exercise right of re sale
(a) When he gives notice to the buyer
(b) When the goods are of perishable nature
(c) When he gives notice to the buyer of his intention to resale and the buyer does not within a reasonable time pay the price
(d) Both (a) and (c)
135. A seller is unpaid when
(a) Whole of the price have not been tendered
(b) A negotiable instrument given has been dishonored
(c) A bill of exchange given was dishonored
(d) A part of the price has only been paid
136. Circumstances under which unpaid seller loses his right of lien
(a) By estoppels
(b) where the seller waived the right of lien
(c) Where the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods
(d) Any of the above

150. If the buyer rejects the whole quantity of goods due to short delivery or excess delivery, the contract is treated as
(a) Subsisting (b) cancelled (c) void (d) invalid
151. As per the consumer Protection Act, the number of rights of a consumer is
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 6
152. The term of office of Central consumer protection council shall be ----yrs
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) None of these
153. Goods which are claimed to be genuine but actually not so are known as
(a) Damaged goods (b) Broken goods (c) spurious goods (d) None of these
154. According to consumer protection act, the national commission can entertain complaint claiming --
(a) Up to 10 lakh (b) More than One crore (c) More than One lakh (d) None
155. If commercial activities are conducted electronically, it is known as
(a) E commerce (b) E business (c) Business (d) None of these
156. -----means an authentication of any electronic record by a subscriber by means of an electronic method.
(a)Signature (b) Electronic signature (c) digital photo (d) None of these
157. The Information Technology act came into force-----
(a) 1999 (b) 2000 (c) 2001 (d) 1998
158. A promise to pay a time barred debt must be
(a) registered (b)written (c) oral (d) written and registered
159. A promise without consideration is
(a) null and void (b) voidable (c) revoked (d) None of these
160. The Principal can enforce the contracts entered into by the -----
(a) Subordinates (b) surety (c) agent (d) none of these
161. An agreement with a person of unsound mind is -----
(a) absolutely void (b) voidable (c) valid (d) None of these
162. A convict when undergoing imprisonment is
(a) capable of entering into a contract (b) Not capable of entering into a contract
(c) depends the nature of case (d) None of these

163. Which of the following persons is not competent to contract?
(a) Persons of Indian origin (b) Persons of sound mind (c) Persons of unsound Mind (d) None of these
164.means the improper use of any power possessed over the mind of the contracting party.
(a) Undue influence (b) Coercion (c) threat (d) None of these
165. Coercion is defined in section
(a) 15 (b) 13 (c) 12 (d) 16
166. Which of the following elements does not affect the consent of the party?
(a) Fraud (b) Coercion (c) undue influence (d) representation
167. When the consent of a party is obtained through fraud, the contract is
(a) valid (b) Void (c) voidable (d) None of these
168. Undue influence involves
(a) Use of physical pressure (b) Use of position to obtain unfair advantage
(c) threat (d) All of these
169. If consideration and objects are unlawful in part, the agreement is
(a) Voidable (b) Illegal (c) Valid (d) void
170. An agreement which prevent a person from carrying a lawful business is
(a) void (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) None of these
171. An agreement, the meaning of which is not certain, is a
(a) Void (b) valid (c) voidable (d) None of these
172. -----is a promise to give money or money's worth upon the determination of an Uncertain event.
(a) Contract (b) wagering (c) agreement (d) None of these
173. Which of the following is a requirement for misrepresentation to exist?
(a) The person making a misrepresentation should not believe it to be true
(b) Misrepresentation should relate to a material fact
(c) It must be made with an intention to deceive the other party.
(b) Any of these

174. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the Contract is
(a) Discharged (b) becomes enforceable (c) Becomes void (d) None
175. A contract dependent on the happening or non happening of future uncertain Event, is a
(a) Voidable contract (b) Uncertain contract (c) contingent contract (d) None
176. The word 'bailment' is derived from the French word
(a) baillor (b) baillior (c) bailmentent (d) None of these
177. Under the contract of bailment, the person who deliver the goods is called
(a) bailer (b) Bailee (d) surety (d) None of these
178. Where the contract of indemnity is inferred from the relationship of the parties, It is known as
(a) Express indemnity (b) implied indemnity (c) regular indemnity (d) None
179. DSC stands for
(a) Data Service Cable (b) Digital Signature Certificate
(c) Direct Sales Code (d) None of these
180. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) move at the desire of promisor (b) may move from any person
(c) must be illusory (d) None of these



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ANSWER KEY

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

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