

GEOLOGY

1. Which of the following silicate minerals is most resistant to chemical weathering?
 - (A) Quartz
 - (B) Olivine
 - (C) Hornblende
 - (D) Potassium feldspar
2. The outer planets are composed mostly of
 - (A) rocks and ice
 - (B) oxygen and nitrogen
 - (C) hydrogen and helium
 - (D) helium and krypton
3. New seafloor is created at a
 - (A) deep-sea trench
 - (B) mid-ocean ridge
 - (C) subduction zone
 - (D) transform fault
4. Which of the following lies just below the epicenter of an earthquake?
 - (A) Focus
 - (B) Isoseismal line
 - (C) Richter line
 - (D) Isohytal line
5. Central Region of the Cyclone is characterized by
 - (A) high pressure
 - (B) low pressure
 - (C) constant pressure
 - (D) very high pressure
6. How old is the Earth?
 - (A) Approximately 4.5 thousand years
 - (B) Approximately 4.5 billion years
 - (C) Approximately 4.5 million years
 - (D) Approximately 4.5 trillion years

7. Average thickness of the Earth's lithosphere is approximately
- (A) 4 km
 - (B) 20 km
 - (C) 100 km
 - (D) 500 km
8. James Hutton proposed the principle of
- (A) uniformitarianism
 - (B) uniformity
 - (C) conformity
 - (D) universalism
9. Which of the following is used to detect earthquakes?
- (A) Geophones
 - (B) Vibraphones
 - (C) Seismometer
 - (D) Tilt meters
10. The theory of continental drift was proposed by
- (A) Charles Darwin
 - (B) Harry Hess
 - (C) Alfred Wegener
 - (D) J. Tuzo Wilson
11. Mid-ocean ridges are also referred to as
- (A) spreading centers
 - (B) hot spots
 - (C) island arcs
 - (D) trench zones
12. Mica belongs to
- (A) Nesosilicate
 - (B) Sorosilicate
 - (C) Phyllosilicate
 - (D) Inosilicate

13. Which of the following minerals has piezoelectric property?
- (A) Quartz
 - (B) Biotite
 - (C) Calcite
 - (D) Plagioclase
14. Which of the following is orthoamphibole?
- (A) Anthophyllite
 - (B) Hornblende
 - (C) Tremolite
 - (D) Actinolite
15. The color of the grossular garnet is largely determined by the amount of
- (A) Ca and Na
 - (B) Fe and Mg
 - (C) Na and K
 - (D) Ti and Mn
16. The Mohorovicic discontinuity is the boundary between
- (A) mantle-core
 - (B) crust-mantle
 - (C) lithosphere-mantle
 - (D) inner core-outer core
17. Calcite and Aragonite are the
- (A) Isomorphs of CaCO_3
 - (B) Polymorphs of CaCO_3
 - (C) Isomorphs of $(\text{CaMg})\text{CO}_3$
 - (D) Polymorphs of $(\text{CaMg})\text{CO}_3$
18. The most common rock-forming minerals in the crust are
- (A) carbonates
 - (B) oxides
 - (C) silicates
 - (D) sulfides

19. Which of the following minerals has the highest hardness?
- (A) Calcite
 - (B) Orthoclase
 - (C) Quartz
 - (D) Talc
20. How many cleavage plane/s do sheet silicates exhibit/s?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
21. Which mineral is commonly referred to as “fool’s gold”?
- (A) Galena
 - (B) Garnet
 - (C) Pyrite
 - (D) Hematite
22. The chief raw material of ceramic industry is
- (A) Clay
 - (B) Quartz
 - (C) Garnet
 - (D) Limestone
23. Which of the following minerals does not have SiO_4 Tetrahedron?
- (A) Quartz
 - (B) Muscovite
 - (C) Halite
 - (D) Orthoclase
24. Choose the odd one out
- (A) Hypersthene
 - (B) Augite
 - (C) Hedenbergite
 - (D) Anthophyllite

25. What is the hardness of fluorite?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
26. $(\text{Mg, Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$ is the chemical formula of
- (A) feldspar
 - (B) mica
 - (C) olivine
 - (D) pyroxene
27. Which of the following is a non-pleochroic mineral?
- (A) Hypersthene
 - (B) Biotite
 - (C) Garnet
 - (D) Hornblende
28. Which of the following minerals has two sets of good cleavage planes oriented at right angles to each other?
- (A) amphibole
 - (B) calcite
 - (C) mica
 - (D) pyroxene
29. Minerals with the same chemical formula, but different crystal lattice structure are referred to as
- (A) twins
 - (B) isomorphs
 - (C) polymorphs
 - (D) silicates
30. Which of the following feldspar exhibits play of colours?
- (A) Sanidine
 - (B) Labradorite
 - (C) Microcline
 - (D) Albite

31. is the higher pressure polymorph of silica.
- (A) Tridymite
 - (B) Cristobalite
 - (C) α -quartz
 - (D) Stishovite
32. Si-O ratio in Tectosilicate group of minerals is
- (A) 1:2
 - (B) 1:3
 - (C) 4:11
 - (D) 2:5
33. Which of the following minerals is also called 'heavy spar'?
- (A) Beryl
 - (B) Barite
 - (C) Bornite
 - (D) Bauxite
34. Streak is
- (A) colour of the mineral
 - (B) colour of the powder of a mineral
 - (C) colour of the rock
 - (D) pleochoric colour of the mineral
35. Which of the following minerals shows adamantine lustre?
- (A) Quartz
 - (B) Diamond
 - (C) Clay
 - (D) Asbestos
36. The normal class of Monoclinic System is
- (A) Barite type
 - (B) Beryl type
 - (C) Gypsum type
 - (D) Axinite type

37. In Orthorhombic System, the 'a' and 'b' axes are known respectively as
- (A) Macro axis and Brachy axis
 - (B) Brachy axis and Macro axis
 - (C) Macro axis and Clino axis
 - (D) Brachy axis and Clino axis
38. The crystal form which does not have either plane or center of symmetry is known as
- (A) Hemihedral
 - (B) Hemi-morphic
 - (C) Enantiomorphic
 - (D) Tetrahedral
39. The relationship between faces, edges and solid angles in a crystal form is expressed by
- (A) Prowen's formula
 - (B) Nicholas's formula
 - (C) Euler's formula
 - (D) Powell's formula
40. Which one of the following is not a strong bond?
- (A) van der Waals bond
 - (B) Covalent bond
 - (C) Metallic bond
 - (D) Ionic bond
41. Which of the following is an organic gemstone?
- (A) Pearl
 - (B) Ruby
 - (C) Diamond
 - (D) Sapphire
42. The first appearance of *Homo sapiens* on earth occurred during
- (A) 0.06 Ma
 - (B) 0.16 Ma
 - (C) 1.60 Ma
 - (D) 160 Ma

43. Isotopes of a given element have
- (A) the same number of protons and the same atomic mass
 - (B) the same number of protons but different atomic masses
 - (C) different numbers of protons but the same atomic mass
 - (D) different numbers of protons and different atomic masses
44. Which of the following is an endogenic geological process?
- (A) Volcanism
 - (B) Rivers
 - (C) Glaciers
 - (D) Wind
45. Repetition of beds on a geological map may be due to
- (A) folding
 - (B) weathering
 - (C) unconformity
 - (D) disconformity
46. Choose the correct statement.
- (A) Anticlinal folds produce inlier and synclinal folds produce outlier
 - (B) Anticlinal folds produce outlier and synclinal folds produce inlier
 - (C) Inlier can be produced by both synclinal and anticlinal folds
 - (D) Outlier can be produced by both synclinal and anticlinal folds
47. What is a thrust fault?
- (A) A low-angle normal fault
 - (B) A low-angle reverse fault
 - (C) A low-angle oblique fault
 - (D) A low-angle strike-slip fault
48. The surface that divides a fold into two symmetrical halves is called the
- (A) axial plane
 - (B) fault
 - (C) fold axis
 - (D) limb

49. The difference between a fault and a joint is that
- (A) faults cut through more than one layer of rock, whereas joints cut through only one layer
 - (B) faults cut through bedrock, whereas joints cut only the upper sedimentary layers
 - (C) rocks on either side of a fault have moved, whereas rocks on either side of a joint have remained stationary
 - (D) faults form straight lines in map view, whereas joints form zigzag lines
50. In which of the following structures, rock layers/beds dip radially toward a central point?
- (A) An anticline
 - (B) A basin
 - (C) A dome
 - (D) A syncline
51. A mass of rock exposed at the Earth's surface is called
- (A) crust
 - (B) bedrock
 - (C) outcrop
 - (D) Schorl rock
52. What is the scale on a map where 1 centimeter represents 1 kilometer?
- (A) 1:1
 - (B) 1:100
 - (C) 1:100,000
 - (D) 1000:1
53. A disconformity is
- (A) an erosional surface between parallel layers of sedimentary rocks
 - (B) an erosional surface between igneous and sedimentary rocks
 - (C) a rock unit that does not contain fossils
 - (D) a rock unit that is different from the units above or below it

54. The study of ancient life forms preserved in the rock record is referred to as
- (A) stratigraphy
 - (B) palaeontology
 - (C) geochronology
 - (D) zoology
55. Who proposed the theory of evolution?
- (A) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (B) William Smith
 - (C) Charles Darwin
 - (D) Alfred Wegener
56. The smallest time division on the geologic time scale is a/an
- (A) era
 - (B) epoch
 - (C) eon
 - (D) period
57. Abrupt changes in the faunal succession in the rock record represent
- (A) times of sea level fluctuations
 - (B) decreased sediment deposition
 - (C) times of erosion
 - (D) mass extinction events
58. Human beings (*Homo sapiens*) evolved during which geologic era?
- (A) The Cenozoic
 - (B) The Mesozoic
 - (C) The Paleozoic
 - (D) The Precambrian
59. Which of the following materials might be dated using carbon-14?
- (A) Granite
 - (B) Iron ore
 - (C) Sandstone
 - (D) Decayed wood in sediments

60. The half-life of a radioactive isotope is
- (A) half the time it takes all the radioactive atoms to decay
 - (B) the time it takes for half of the radioactive atoms to decay
 - (C) half of the the radioactive atom's "full-life"
 - (D) the average life-span of a stable atom
61. Fossils are most common in which of the following rock types?
- (A) Igneous
 - (B) Metamorphic
 - (C) Sedimentary
 - (D) Equally common in all the above
62. Exfoliation is a form of weathering.
- (A) physical
 - (B) chemical
 - (C) biological
 - (D) biochemical
63. Which of the following flora belongs to lower Gondwana?
- (A) Gangamopteris
 - (B) Cladophlebis
 - (C) Sphenopteris
 - (D) Ptilophyllum
64. Eparchean unconformity separates the geological units of
- (A) Early Archaean to late Archaean
 - (B) Archaean to Proterozoic
 - (C) Proterozoic to Paleozoic
 - (D) Proterozoic to Phanerozoic
65. By means of two furrows, Trilobites body is divided into
- (A) five parts
 - (B) four parts
 - (C) three parts
 - (D) two parts

66. Who among the following is a pioneer worked on strata and fossils?
- (A) John Butler
 - (B) James Hutton
 - (C) William Smith
 - (D) Alfred Wegner
67. 'Homotaxial' geological formations are
- (A) equivalent in age and situated at the same location
 - (B) equivalent in age but situated wide apart
 - (C) different in age
 - (D) different in age and situated at same place
68. Dinosaurs existed largely during
- (A) Palaeozoic era
 - (B) Mesozoic era
 - (C) Tertiary era
 - (D) Proterozoic era
69. The regional strike of Dharwar group of rocks is
- (A) N-S
 - (B) NW-SE
 - (C) E-W
 - (D) NNW-SSE
70. Which formation of Sausar group is more important for manganese ore?
- (A) Sitasaong formation
 - (B) Lohangi formation
 - (C) Mansar formation
 - (D) Chorbaoli formation
71. Great Boundary Fault lies between
- (A) Siwaliks and Muree group of rocks
 - (B) Upper Vindhya and Aravallis
 - (C) Upper Vindhya and Kurnool
 - (D) Siwaliks and Tertiaries
72. In the Cretaceous succession of the Cauvery basin, dinosaurian bones are

characteristically present in the rocks of

- (A) Uttattur group
- (B) Tiruchinapalli group
- (C) Ariyalur group
- (D) Niniyur group

73. The rocks belonging to Gondwana are of

- (A) Fluvatile origin
- (B) Lacustrine origin
- (C) Marine origin
- (D) Glacial origin

74. Gastropods exhibit

- (A) bilateral symmetry
- (B) radial symmetry
- (C) biradial symmetry
- (D) asymmetry

75. The skeleton of an entire coral colony is described as

- (A) Corallum
- (B) Columella
- (C) Corallite
- (D) Coralina

76. Angadipuram laterite, a notified national geo-heritage museum, is located in which of the following districts of Kerala?

- (A) Malappuram
- (B) Kannur
- (C) Wayanad
- (D) Palakkad

77. How many major physiographic divisions are there in Kerala?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

78. Achankovil shear zone is located in which of the following southern states of India?
- (A) Karnataka
 - (B) Kerala
 - (C) Goa
 - (D) Andhra Pradesh
79. Shahabad limestone belongs to
- (A) Penganga group
 - (B) Sullavai group
 - (C) Bhima group
 - (D) Badami group
80. The *Foraminifers* belong to the class
- (A) Granuloreticulosea
 - (B) Sporozoa
 - (C) Flagellata
 - (D) Mastigophora
81. To which modern mammal, the fossil 'Eohippus' is ancestral?
- (A) Elephant
 - (B) Horse
 - (C) Hippopotamus
 - (D) Giraffe
82. Vesicular structures are commonly found in
- (A) Basalts
 - (B) Granites
 - (C) Pegmatites
 - (D) Lamprophyres
83. Which of the following is the most common plagioclase feldspar in gabbro?
- (A) Labradorite
 - (B) Albite
 - (C) Oligoclase
 - (D) Andesine

84. Which of the following minerals is rarely found in felsic igneous rocks?
- (A) Olivine
 - (B) Orthoclase feldspar
 - (C) Plagioclase feldspar
 - (D) Quartz
85. In an igneous rock, large crystals are enclosed in a matrix of smaller mineral grains. Then the rock is said to exhibit
- (A) porphyritic texture
 - (B) poikilitic texture
 - (C) ophitic texture
 - (D) variolitic texture
86. Which of the following is a concordant intrusive body?
- (A) Dike
 - (B) Pluton
 - (C) Sill
 - (D) Stock
87. Choose the odd one out.
- (A) Rhyolite
 - (B) Basalt
 - (C) Granite
 - (D) Andesite
88. Mushroom shaped concordant igneous body is called
- (A) Sill
 - (B) Lopolith
 - (C) Laccolith
 - (D) Pacholith
89. Which one of the following belongs to volcanic group?
- (A) Dunite
 - (B) Gabbro
 - (C) Dolerite
 - (D) Basalt

90. For the occurrence of which mineral, the place Lapsa Baru is famous?
- (A) Bauxite
 - (B) Andalusite
 - (C) Sillimanite
 - (D) Kyanite
91. Which of the following feldspathoid is most commonly found in feldspathoidal syenites?
- (A) Leucite
 - (B) Nepheline
 - (C) Sodalite
 - (D) Cancrinite
92. Quartz is a diagnostic mineral of
- (A) oversaturated rocks
 - (B) nonsaturated rocks
 - (C) unsaturated rocks
 - (D) undersaturated rocks
93. Which are the principal minerals of eclogite?
- (A) Augite and almandine
 - (B) Olivine and pyroxene
 - (C) Omphacite and pyrope
 - (D) Amphibole and plagioclase
94. Which of the following is a monomineralic rock consisting almost exclusively of olivine?
- (A) Harzburgite
 - (B) Dunite
 - (C) Wehrlite
 - (D) Picrite
95. Limestone having fish egg sized, oval shaped grains is called as
- (A) Oolitic limestone
 - (B) Pisolitic limestone
 - (C) Shelly limestone
 - (D) Stromatolitic limestone

96. Which of the following clastic sedimentary rocks has gravel sized angular fragments?
- (A) Conglomerate
 - (B) Sandstone
 - (C) Breccia
 - (D) Shale
97. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock.
- (A) Non-clastic
 - (B) Clastic
 - (C) Biogenic
 - (D) Chemical
98. Mechanical disintegration and chemical decomposition of rocks is called as
- (A) Weathering
 - (B) Erosion
 - (C) Metamorphism
 - (D) Magmatism
99. Choose the odd one out.
- (A) Ripple marks
 - (B) Gadded bedding
 - (C) Cross bedding
 - (D) Mud cracks
100. Mechanical sedimentary rocks show
- (A) Clastic texture
 - (B) Non-clastic texture
 - (C) Colloform texture
 - (D) Reaction texture
101. Arkose is derived from weathering of
- (A) Gabbro
 - (B) Granite
 - (C) Ultrabasic rock
 - (D) Marble

102. Minerals formed during diagenesis at the site of deposition are known as
- (A) allogenic
 - (B) authigenic
 - (C) detrital
 - (D) non-depositional
103. Which of the following criteria is used in the IUGS classification of igneous rocks?
- (A) Normative composition
 - (B) Modal composition
 - (C) Textures
 - (D) Chemical composition
104. A terrigenous sedimentary rock in which the particles are mostly of silts and clay size is called
- (A) Sandstone
 - (B) Conglomerate
 - (C) Shale
 - (D) Breccia
105. In sedimentary process, compaction leads to
- (A) decrease in volume and porosity
 - (B) increase in volume and porosity
 - (C) increase in volume and decrease in porosity
 - (D) decrease in volume and increase in porosity
106. Which of the following minerals precipitates directly from water in evaporite deposits?
- (A) Dolomite
 - (B) Feldspar
 - (C) Gypsum
 - (D) Quartz
107. The type of weathering whereby rocks may be dissolved is called
- (A) chemical weathering
 - (B) mechanical weathering
 - (C) physical weathering
 - (D) diagenetic weathering

108. Coal is produced from the diagenesis of
- (A) foraminifera
 - (B) swamp vegetation
 - (C) dinosaur bones
 - (D) algae
109. Diagenesis is a
- (A) syn-depositional change
 - (B) post-depositional change
 - (C) pre-depositional change
 - (D) coeval change
110. Levee and Crevasse Splay deposits are
- (A) channel deposits
 - (B) river bank deposits
 - (C) channel fill deposits
 - (D) flood basin deposits
111. The hydrolysis of orthoclase results in the formation of
- (A) shale
 - (B) kaolin
 - (C) lime
 - (D) hydrochloric acid
112. Hornfels is the product of metamorphism.
- (A) contact
 - (B) cataclastic
 - (C) impact
 - (D) burial
113. The headquarters of the Geological Survey of India is situated in
- (A) New Delhi
 - (B) Mumbai
 - (C) Kolkata
 - (D) Hyderabad

114. Chlorite is the characteristic mineral of facies.
- (A) eclogite
 - (B) green schist
 - (C) blue schist
 - (D) granulite
115. The term Anatexis denotes
- (A) partial melting of rock
 - (B) partial recrystallization
 - (C) complete recrystallization
 - (D) mixing of two magmas
116. Glaucophane is the characteristic mineral of facies.
- (A) blue schist
 - (B) green schist
 - (C) amphibolite
 - (D) zeolite
117. Which unit of geological time is ranging from 66 to 22.03 million years of age?
- (A) Paleocene
 - (B) Paleogene
 - (C) Eocene
 - (D) Tertiary
118. Which of the following is not a metamorphic rock?
- (A) Schist
 - (B) Gneiss
 - (C) Amphibolite
 - (D) Komatiite
119. Marble is a metamorphic rock, derived from the metamorphism of
- (A) granite
 - (B) limestone
 - (C) sandstone
 - (D) shale

120. Which of the following minerals is diagnostic of metamorphism?
- (A) Calcite
 - (B) Feldspar
 - (C) Staurolite
 - (D) Quartz
121. Mylonites are the products of metamorphism.
- (A) thermal
 - (B) dynamothermal
 - (C) plutonic
 - (D) cataclastic
122. Which of the following rocks represents the highest metamorphic grade?
- (A) Charnockite
 - (B) Phyllite
 - (C) Schist
 - (D) Slate
123. The concept of 'metamorphic facies' was proposed by
- (A) Winkler
 - (B) Niggli
 - (C) Eskola
 - (D) Tillay
124. The parent rock of metamorphic quartzite is
- (A) granite
 - (B) limestone
 - (C) shale
 - (D) sandstone
125. Which of the following pyroxene is diagnostic of charnockite?
- (A) Augite
 - (B) Hypersthene
 - (C) Hedenbergite
 - (D) Jadite

126. Identify the correct sequence for the rank of coal from the lowest to highest.
- (A) Bituminous-anthracite-lignite-peat
 - (B) Peat-lignite-bituminous-anthracite
 - (C) Peat-lignite-anthracite-bituminous
 - (D) Anthracite-Bituminous-lignite-peat
127. Chalcopyrite is an ore mineral of
- (A) iron
 - (B) lead
 - (C) copper
 - (D) alumina
128. Which of the following is used as a pathfinder element for gold?
- (A) Arsenic
 - (B) Antimony
 - (C) Platinum
 - (D) Mercury
129. Wayanad is known for deposit.
- (A) copper
 - (B) gold
 - (C) lead
 - (D) chromite
130. Ore deposits formed when minerals are concentrated by the mechanical sorting action of river currents are called
- (A) hydrothermal deposits
 - (B) placer deposits
 - (C) pegmatites deposits
 - (D) orthomagmatic deposits
131. Hematite is an ore mineral of
- (A) iron
 - (B) manganese
 - (C) chromite
 - (D) copper

132. Which of the following is used as electrical, thermal and sound insulator?

- (A) Graphite
- (B) Mica
- (C) Asbestos
- (D) Clay

133. Workable quantities of graphite is associated with

- (A) Khondalites
- (B) Gondites
- (C) Kodurites
- (D) Komatities

134. Malanjkhand is known for deposits.

- (A) iron
- (B) manganese
- (C) copper
- (D) bauxite

135. Bauxite deposits are of origin.

- (A) hydrothermal
- (B) residual
- (C) early magmatic
- (D) late magmatic

136. Hail is a type of precipitation that consists of

- (A) ice crystal of delicate, feathery structure
- (B) hard pellets of ice
- (C) droplets of water deposited on objects near the ground
- (D) minute crystals of ice deposited on a cold surface

137. Evaporation of water from plants is called

- (A) radiation
- (B) transpiration
- (C) evapotranspiration
- (D) evaporation

138. Residual hill in the desert region is known as
- (A) Inselberg
 - (B) Peneplain
 - (C) Valley
 - (D) Playa
139. Which is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust?
- (A) Si
 - (B) O
 - (C) Fe
 - (D) Mg
140. Which one of the following geophysical methods is employed most commonly in oil and natural gas exploration?
- (A) Gravity method
 - (B) Seismic refraction method
 - (C) Magnetic method
 - (D) Seismic reflection method
141. What is the flow pattern of a river system that resembles the branching of trees?
- (A) Trellis pattern
 - (B) Dendritic pattern
 - (C) Radial pattern
 - (D) Rectangular pattern
142. Lonar lake represents
- (A) Volcanic crater
 - (B) Meteoritic impact
 - (C) Karst lake
 - (D) Glacial lake
143. Visible range of EMR is
- (A) 400 - 700 nm
 - (B) 500 - 850 nm
 - (C) 300 - 530 nm
 - (D) 600 - 900 nm

144. The amount of horizontal displacement in a normal fault is called
- (A) throw
 - (B) heave
 - (C) tear
 - (D) strike
145. A level or horizontal tunnel made from the hill side to meet the ore body is called
- (A) adit
 - (B) shaft
 - (C) winze
 - (D) pit
146. Brass is an alloy of
- (A) copper and zinc
 - (B) copper and gold
 - (C) lead and zinc
 - (D) iron and manganese
147. Which of the following metals is recovered mainly as a byproduct in India?
- (A) Iron
 - (B) Silver
 - (C) Copper
 - (D) Lead
148. Galena is sulphide of
- (A) Pb
 - (B) Zn
 - (C) Cu
 - (D) Fe
149. EEZ stands for
- (A) Exclusive Economic Zone
 - (B) Earnest Economic Zone
 - (C) Earning Economic Zone
 - (D) Electronic and Electrical Zone

150. Grade of the ore below which the mining is not economical is called

- (A) average
- (B) cut-off
- (C) mill
- (D) run of mine

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ANSWER KEY

Subject Name: 609 GEOLOGY

SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key
1	A	31	D	61	C	91	B	121	D
2	C	32	A	62	A	92	A	122	A
3	B	33	B	63	A	93	C	123	C
4	A	34	B	64	B	94	B	124	D
5	B	35	B	65	C	95	A	125	B
6	B	36	C	66	C	96	C	126	B
7	C	37	B	67	B	97	B	127	C
8	A	38	C	68	B	98	A	128	A
9	C	39	C	69	D	99	D	129	B
10	C	40	A	70	C	100	A	130	B
11	A	41	A	71	B	101	B	131	A
12	C	42	B	72	C	102	B	132	B
13	A	43	B	73	A	103	B	133	A
14	A	44	A	74	D	104	C	134	C
15	B	45	A	75	A	105	A	135	B
16	B	46	A	76	A	106	C	136	B
17	B	47	B	77	A	107	A	137	B
18	C	48	A	78	B	108	B	138	A
19	C	49	C	79	C	109	B	139	B
20	A	50	B	80	A	110	B	140	D
21	C	51	C	81	B	111	B	141	B
22	A	52	C	82	A	112	A	142	B
23	C	53	A	83	A	113	C	143	A
24	D	54	B	84	A	114	B	144	B
25	D	55	C	85	A	115	A	145	A
26	C	56	B	86	C	116	A	146	A
27	C	57	D	87	C	117	B	147	B
28	D	58	A	88	C	118	D	148	A
29	C	59	D	89	D	119	B	149	A
30	B	60	B	90	D	120	C	150	B