

Solved Paper, 2021-22

ECONOMICS

Term-I, Set-4

Series : SSK/3

Question Paper

Code No. 058/3/4

Time allowed : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 35

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains 60 questions out of which 50 questions are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.
- (ii) This question paper consists of three sections - Section-A, Section-B and Section-C.
- (iii) Section - A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q.No. 01 to 24.
- (iv) Section - B contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q.No. 25 to 48.
- (v) Section - C contains 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions from Q.No. 49 to 60.
- (vi) First 20 attempted questions in Section - A and Section - B each first 10 attempted questions in Section - C will be evaluated.
- (vii) There is only one correct option for every multiple choice question (MCQs). Marks will not be awarded for answering more than one option.
- (viii) There is no negative marking.

Section-A

1. 'Free distribution of LPG connection to poor people is a sign of social justice'
Identify the 'Objective of Government Budget' from the above mentioned statement.
(Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Promote Economic Growth
 - (b) Management of public enterprises
 - (c) Create equitable distribution of income
 - (d) Create fluctuation in revenue of the government
2. Exports and Imports of which of the following items will be component of 'Balance of Trade' ?
 - (a) Banking
 - (b) Shipping
 - (c) Merchandise
 - (d) Insurance
3. In the context of commercial bank, which of the following alternative is correct? (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (i) Deposits are liabilities of banks.
 - (ii) Commercial banks are creator of money.
 - (iii) Commercial banks accept deposits of the general public.
 - (iv) Accept deposits of World Bank for Agriculture and Rural developments.Identify the correct alternative from the following :
Alternative :
 - (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i) and (iv)
4. Find the odd one out among the following, with respect to the 'Balance of Payments' in India :
(Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Investments by Indian Investors under the Make in India Programme.
 - (b) Loan received from Australia.
 - (c) Investments from abroad.
 - (d) Purchase of machinery from abroad.
5. Read the given statements carefully and choose the correct alternative:
Statement 1 : Demonetization was an initiative taken by the Government of India to curb black money, terrorism and circulation of fake currency.
Statement 2 : Demonetization has led people to shift from cash payments to electronic payments.
Alternatives:
 - (a) Both the statements are true.
 - (b) Both the statements are false.
 - (c) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
 - (d) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.
6. The total stock of money in circulation among the public is called as 'money supply'
(Fill up the blank with correct alternative)
 - (a) during a period of time
 - (b) during a calendar year
 - (c) during a fiscal year
 - (d) at a particular point of time
7. All currencies other than the domestic currency of a country are called as
(Fill up the blank with correct alternative)
 - (i) Foreign exchange rate
 - (ii) Foreign exchange
 - (iii) Foreign aidIdentify the correct alternative from the following.

Alternative:

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) only

8. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following

Statement 1 : Government Budget is a detailed economic statement presented by Finance Minister.

Statement 2 : Government Budget consists of financial programmes and policies of the government for the next year.

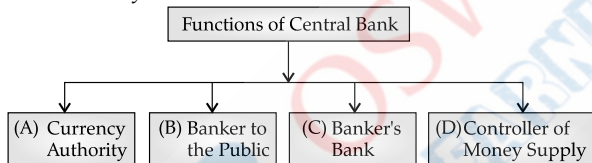
Alternatives:

- (a) Both the Statement are true
 (b) Both the Statement are false
 (c) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
 (d) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false

9. From the following statements, choose the correct statement :

- (a) Trade deficit refers to the excess of 'total value of exports' over the 'total value of imports' of goods and services.
 (b) Trade surplus refers to the excess of 'total value of import' over the 'total value of exports' of goods and services.
 (c) Current account deficit in a nation occurs when the foreign exchange receipts in current account fall short of foreign exchange payments in current account.
 (d) Current account surplus in nation occurs when the credit items of Balance of Payments are less than the debit items of Balance Payments.

10. From the following functions of the Central Bank, identify the odd one out :

**Alternatives:**

- (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

11. Which of the following statement is correct with reference to the mixed economy system in India?

(Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Predominance of free market economics system over the government regulated economy.
 (b) Absence of economic planning.
 (c) Ownership of factors of production only to private sector.
 (d) Co- existence of public and private sector.

12. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative :

Statement 1 : Zamindari was introduced by the British, to ensure proper control over the revenue system in India.

Statement 2 : Zamindari were given full freedom to collect and keep the rent collected by them.

Alternative:

- (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.

- (b) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.
 (c) Both statements are true.
 (d) Both statements are false.

13. was the objective of Import Substitution policy in India.

(Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Production of high quality products
 (b) Production of domestic industries from foreign competition
 (c) Promote imports
 (d) Promote privatisation

14. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative:

Statement : 1 The official data on poverty in India is issued by ITI Aayog.

Statement : 2 Since independence the number of poor people in India has declined.

Alternative :

- (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
 (b) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.
 (c) Both statement are true.
 (d) Both statement are false.

15. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative.

Statement 1 : Economic Reforms of 1991 paved the way for the liberalisation of Indian Economy.

Statement 2 : Economic Reforms of 1991 relaxed the restrictions imposed by the government on private sector.

- (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
 (b) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.
 (c) Both statements are true.
 (d) Both statements are false.

16. From the following statements regarding Goods and Services Tax (GST), identify the incorrect statement :

- (a) It ensures uniformity of tax rates across all states.
 (b) It ensures better tax compliance and tax collection.
 (c) All types of direct and indirect taxes have been subsumed by it.
 (d) It's imposed on the supply of goods and services.

17. From the following, which of the item would appear on the credit side of capital account of the balance of payment in India?

- (a) Education consultation from a firm in New York.
 (b) Borrowings from rest of the world.
 (c) Earthquake relief aid received from France.
 (d) Imports of edible oils.

18. Identify which of the following statement is not correct with reference to Self Help Groups?

(Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Group members in need of funds can borrow at nominal rate of interest.
 (b) Borrowings in micro-credit system are mainly taken of consumption purposes.

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is true.
39. A process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country is known as (Fill up the blank with correct alternative)
 (a) Agriculture Diversification
 (b) Agriculture Banking
 (c) Agriculture Management
 (d) Agriculture Marketing
40. 'If India has to make real progress it has to develop its rural areas'
 Which of the following is incorrect reason for the above mentioned statement ?
 (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Approximately one-third population of rural India still lives in abject poverty.
 (b) More than 50 per cent India's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood.
 (c) Growth rate in Indian agriculture sector has been quite lower than of other sector.
 (d) Majority of rural people have access to the basic necessities of life.
41. Read the following statement - **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**, choose the correct alternative from the alternatives given below :
Assertion (a) : Notes and Coins are the only source of money supply in the economy
Reason (R) : Demand deposits with commercial bank is also a component of money supply.
 Alternatives :
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
42. Programme(s) that improves the food and nutritional status of poor are
 (Choose the correct alternative)
 (i) Mid-day meal scheme
 (ii) Public distribution system
 (iii) Integrated child development scheme
 (iv) National family benefits scheme
Alternatives:
 (A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) only
43. Number of times the commercial banks are able to create total deposits with the help of reserves ratio and initial deposits is known as
 (Fill up the blank with correct alternative)
 (a) Investment multiplier (b) Money multiplier
 (c) Domestication (d) Rationalisation
44. If Balance of Trade of nation shows deficit of ₹ 300 crore. The value of Exports are ₹ 400 crores and transfer payments are ₹ 50 crore. ₹ crore will be the value of imports.
 (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) 1700 (b) 1500
 (c) 300 (d) 700
45. Read the following statements and choose the correct alternative from the alternatives given below:
Statement 1: Unemployment and Poverty are directly related.
Statement 2: Unemployment refers to a situation when some one, who is able and willing to work, does not find work at prevailing wage rate; this may result into poverty of the masses.
Alternatives:
 (a) Both the statements are true.
 (b) Both the statements are false.
 (c) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
 (d) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.
46. Read the following statement - Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose one of the correct alternative given below:
Assertion (A): Managed floating exchange rate system is also known as 'hybrid system'.
Reason (R): Managed floating exchange rate system is a combination of a flexible and fixed exchange rate system.
Alternatives:
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
47. From the following, identify the incorrect statement in the light of India's pre- independence occupational structure:
 (a) Agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce.
 (b) Industrial and Service sectors grew at a faster rate than the agriculture sector.
 (c) Agriculture sector was marked with disguised unemployment.
 (d) Unbalanced growth was created due to unequal distribution of workforce.
48. Identify the organisation, which is functioning as an apex organisation to provide quality school education.
 (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) University Grants Commission
 (b) Indian Council for Medical Research
 (c) All India Council of Technical Education
 (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training

10. (b) Banker to the public.

Explanation: Central bank or reserve bank cannot be a banker to the public. It acts as a banker to the government.

RBI is the currency issuing authority. It is also banker's banks and also RBI controls money supply. So all these 3 are the functions of RBI.

11. (d) Co- existence of private and public sector.

Explanation: Mixed economy is an economy where private and public sector coexists and which has both the features of capitalistic economy and socialistic economy.

12. (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false

Explanation: Zamindari system was introduced by the government to keep full control over the revenue system. But statement 2 given is false. Because zamindars were just an intermediary between farmers and the British as they had to return the revenue collected from tillers. They were not allowed to keep the revenue collected.

13. (b) Production of domestic industries from foreign competition

Explanation: Import substitution is an objective of the government aims at reducing imports and promoting domestic industries.

14. (c) Both statements are true.

Explanation: Both statements are true as now poverty is estimated by NITI AAYOG as it has replaced the planning commission. Since Independence, poverty has reduced in India. At the time of Independence poverty rate was almost 80 percentage of the population where as it is only 25 percentage of the population as per 2022 estimates (MPI)

15. (c) Both statements are true.

Explanation: LPG reforms were introduced in 1991 in India. Liberalization was a part of the policy as it has reduced the restrictions imposed by the government on private sector.

16. (c) All types of direct and indirect taxes have been subsumed by it.

Explanation: GST is an indirect tax. So all types of indirect taxes have only been subsumed by it not direct taxes. So the given statement is false.

17. (b) Borrowings from rest of the world.

Explanation: Borrowings from abroad are included in the credit side of capital account of BOP as foreign exchange is coming to the economy and it is a credit item in the capital account.

18. (c) Micro-credit system has helped men in rural areas to become self-dependent.

Explanation: Micro credit has helped women to become self dependent by increasing women's access to financial services.

19. (c) Both statements are true.

Explanation: Both statements are true. Capital receipts refer to those which either create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the government. Government may grant loans to various state governments and union territories. Recovery of such loan is capital receipt as it reduces the assets of the government.

20. (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Lack of income generating assets, limited skills availability, lack of job security and lack of opportunity.

Explanation: Urban poor lacks income generating assets. They have only limited skills. They lack job security and lack job opportunities. So all given statements are true.

21. (c) It issues one rupee note and coins.

Explanation: In India, ministry of finance issues 1 Rupee notes except other currency notes. Coins are also minted by the ministry of finance on behalf of the government.

22. (d) Low level of literacy, high mortality rates and low life expectancy.

Explanation: On the eve of Independence, India was having low literacy rate, high mortality rate and low life expectancy. Literacy rate was only 12%. Life expectancy was only 32 years of age

23. (d) Subsidies mainly benefits the fertilizers industry and big farmers.

Explanation: One of the criticisms against agriculture subsidy is that it has helped fertilizer industry and rich farmers. Fertilizer subsidy ultimately goes to the fertilizer industry even though farmer will be able to buy fertilizer at a low price. Thus it has helped rich industrialists to boost their production and even rich farmers are availing benefit from subsidy.

24. (c) Under the colonial rule, India generated export surplus.

Explanation: Under British rule India generated export surplus. British government had exported primary or agricultural products to Britain, Srilanka, Iran etc and generated export surplus. But it did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India. This surplus was taken by the British government to meet their war expenses and thus there was drain of wealth from India to Britain.

Section-B

25. (c) (iii) only A foreign investor buying shares if Indian Markets.

Explanation: Foreign portfolio investment in India refers to the foreign company or investor buying Indian company shares from our market.

26. (c) Both the statements are true.

Explanation: Commercial banks park a percentage of their deposits with RBI to reduce credit especially during inflation. If more money is with RBI, this would reduce the money available with commercial banks, reducing the availability of credit.

27. (d) Goods produced by the small scale industries were deserved.

Explanation: Option D is not a valid statement. Because goods produced by small scale industries were not deserved under this policy. All the other three statements are correct.

28. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Rural banking has helped farmers to avail benefits of credit facilities to meet their needs. After independence there was an expansion in farm and non-farm output, income as well as employment.

29. (c) Human capital is separable from its owner.

Explanation: This statement is incorrect because we cannot separate human capital from its owner because without owner we will not get this service.

30. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Rural poor migrates to cities in search of employment and livelihood resulting into urban poverty. So urban poverty is a spillover of rural poverty

31. (c) Each account holder is entitled to ₹ 5,00,000 accidental insurance and ₹ 30,000 life insurance.

Explanation: All other options are true. As per Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana Life Insurance cover for the account holder is ₹ 30,000 and accidental insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh and not ₹ 50,000.

32. (d) Expenditure per student at tertiary level is higher than that of elementary level of education.

Explanation: Educational expenditure per student at tertiary level of education is higher than that of elementary education in India even though expenditure on elementary education is more than expenditure on tertiary education in total educational expenditure.

33. (b) Number of people engaged in different sectors.

Explanation: Structural composition means number of people engaged in all the three sectors which are primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector.

34. (b) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.

Explanation: Adoption of modern technology is only a part of modernization. So the first sentence is wrong whereas second sentence is correct. If equal opportunities are given to the women at workplace their efficiency or productivity will improve and more and more women will join the workforce.

35. (d) Diversification activities are not beneficial.

Explanation: Diversification activities are beneficial as it helps to overcome poverty, provides supplementary employment opportunities. It is essential because if there is no diversification, there is greater risk in engaging only in farming for livelihood.

36. (a) 4, 25%

Explanation: Deposit multiplier = Total deposits / initial deposits
 $= ₹ 1000 / ₹ 250 = 4$
 Cash reserve ratio is = $1 / \text{deposit multiplier} \times 100$
 $1/4 \times 100 = 25$

37. (b) Export of machinery is recorded in capital account.

Explanation: Exports of machinery is recorded in current account and not capital account because machinery is a good and import and export of goods are only records in the current account.

38. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Empirical evidence to prove that increase in human capital causes economic growth is rather nebulous because of measurement problems. This is because education measured in terms of years of schooling, teacher pupil ratio etc. do not reflect the quality of education,

health services measured in monetary terms, life expectancy and mortality rate does not measure health status of the people in an economy. Using the indicators mentioned above an analysis of improvement in health, education and growth in percapita income In both developed and developing countries shows that there is convergence in the measures of human capital but no convergence of per capita real income.

39. (a) Agricultural Diversification

Explanation: Agricultural diversification involves assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading and distribution of various agricultural goods across the country.

40. (d) Majority of rural people have access basic necessities of life.

Explanation: Rural India lacks basic facilities so majorities of rural people have only less access to health facilities.

41. (d) Assertion(A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Explanation: Assertion A is false. Notes and coins are only one of the sources of money supply, demand deposits other deposits with RBI, savings deposits with Post office Savings Bank, time deposit with banks, total deposit with Post office savings bank etc. are also the sources of money supply.

42. (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Explanation: ICDS, PDS AND Mid-day meal programmes are the one started by the government to improve nutritional status of poor.

43. (b) Money multiplier

Explanation: Number of times the commercial banks are able to create deposits with the help of initial deposit and reserve ratio is only known as deposit multiplier or money multiplier.

44. (d) 700

Explanation: Value of Export – value of Import is only Balance of Trade.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Here BOT} &= -300 \\ \text{Value of exports} &= ₹ 400 \\ \text{Value of imports} &= ? \\ 400 - \text{value of imports} &= -300 \\ \text{Value of imports} &= 400 + 300 = ₹ 700 \end{aligned}$$

45. (a) Both the statements are true.

Explanation: Unemployment is a situation in which all those who are able and willing to do a job are not getting job. Unemployment leads to poverty of the masses.

46. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Managed floating system is a combination of fixed and flexible exchange rate system. It is known as hybrid system as it is a mixture of both fixed and flexible exchange rate systems.

47. (b) Industrial and Service sectors grew at a faster rate than the agriculture sector.

Explanation: Industrial and service sectors growth rate was high when compared to agriculture sector during the British rule. India was an agrarian economy during the pre- independence period as agriculture contributed more to GDP than the other sectors.

48. (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training

Explanation: NCERT is the apex institution which ensures quality school education. UGC is the apex institution in higher education. ICMR is the apex body to ensure quality medical education. AICTE is the apex body regulating engineering education.

Section-C

49. (b) 7.96

Explanation: Fiscal deficit = Revenue deficit + (Capital expenditure – Non-debt creating capital receipts)
 Revenue deficit = Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts = 26.30 – 20.21 = 6.09
 Revenue deficit + (Capital expenditure – Non-debt creating capital receipts) = 6.09 + (4.12 – 2.25) = 7.96

50. (b) 7.08

Explanation: Primary deficit = fiscal deficit – Interest payments
 $0.88 = 7.96 - \text{interest payments}$
 Interest payments = fiscal deficit – Primary deficit
 $= 7.96 - 0.88 = 7.08$

51. (d) Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts

Explanation: Revenue deficit = Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts

52. (c) Dividend

Explanation: Dividend is a non-tax receipt. It is a part of company's profit that is paid to the people who own shares in it.

53. (b) revenue

Explanation: Revenue expenditure refers to the expenditure which neither creates any asset nor causes reduction in any liability of the government. Old age pension is an example.

54. (c) Borrowings from World Bank

Explanation: The capital receipts that must cause a decrease in assets are only debt creating assets. Money borrowed from World Bank at low interest rate creates liability or reduce assets and thus treated as capital receipt.

55. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Globalisation is the integration of domestic economy with world economy. It has resulted in higher inflows of foreign exchange to our country due to increase in exports to other countries.

56. (c) It leads to concentration of wealth in few hands.

Explanation: Medium and small scale enterprises does not lead to the concentration of wealth in the hands of few individuals. MSME's uses labour intensive techniques. It promotes social welfare and ensures balanced regional development.

57. (d) MSMEs are the nominal source of employment in India.

Explanation: MSME's are the major source of employment opportunities in India. It has Created million jobs in India as per the 73rd NSSO. (2015-2016)

58. (b) MSMEs accounts for more than 50 per cent of exports.

Explanation: MSME's accounts for only 45 percentage of total exports.

59. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) Reduces dependence on other countries for import, Boost entrepreneurship in the country and save foreign exchange.

Explanation: Vocal for local is a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or self-reliant India programme that reduces dependence on other countries for import, boosts entrepreneurship in India, saves foreign exchange and uses superior technology.

60. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) Improves efficiency, increase international competitiveness and remove rigidities.

Explanation: New Economic Policy was framed in 1991 by Dr. Manmohan Singh the then Finance Minister which has improved efficiency, increased international competitiveness and removed rigidities.



Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

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Name

Test Date

Invigilator's Signature

Student's Signature

Subject

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked. Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection. Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Avoid Improper Marking



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The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D)	46	(A) (B) (C) (D)
02	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D)	32	(A) (B) (C) (D)	47	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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05	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D)	35	(A) (B) (C) (D)	50	(A) (B) (C) (D)
06	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21	(A) (B) (C) (D)	36	(A) (B) (C) (D)	51	(A) (B) (C) (D)
07	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22	(A) (B) (C) (D)	37	(A) (B) (C) (D)	52	(A) (B) (C) (D)
08	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23	(A) (B) (C) (D)	38	(A) (B) (C) (D)	53	(A) (B) (C) (D)
09	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D)
10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D)	40	(A) (B) (C) (D)	55	(A) (B) (C) (D)
11	(A) (B) (C) (D)	26	(A) (B) (C) (D)	41	(A) (B) (C) (D)	56	(A) (B) (C) (D)
12	(A) (B) (C) (D)	27	(A) (B) (C) (D)	42	(A) (B) (C) (D)	57	(A) (B) (C) (D)
13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D)	43	(A) (B) (C) (D)	58	(A) (B) (C) (D)
14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D)	44	(A) (B) (C) (D)	59	(A) (B) (C) (D)
15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D)	45	(A) (B) (C) (D)	60	(A) (B) (C) (D)