

■ COMPETITIVE EXAM SERIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE MCQ PRACTICE PAPER — VOL. I

FPSC • PPSC • NTS • CSS • PMS

100 Hard & Solved Questions | 10 Sections

Vocabulary • Grammar • Idioms • Comprehension • Spelling

✓ **Correct Answers Highlighted** | ■ **Expert Notes Included**

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Total Marks: 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of **100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** divided into 10 sections.
2. Each question carries **1 mark**. There is **no negative marking**.
3. Read each question carefully before selecting your answer.
4. The **correct answer** is marked with a **green highlighted tick (✓)** next to each option.
5. **Expert Notes** are provided below each question for concept reinforcement.
6. This paper covers: Vocabulary, Grammar, Idioms & Phrases, Prepositions, Comprehension, Synonyms & Antonyms, One Word Substitution, Active/Passive Voice, Sentence Completion, and Spelling & Punctuation.
7. Topics are aligned with the syllabi of **FPSC, PPSC, NTS, CSS & PMS** examinations.
8. Time allocation recommended: approximately **1.2 minutes per question**.

Score Interpretation:

Score Range	Grade	Remarks
90–100	A+	Outstanding
80–89	A	Excellent
70–79	B+	Very Good
60–69	B	Good
50–59	C	Satisfactory
Below 50	F	Needs Improvement

SECTION A — VOCABULARY & WORD MEANING

1. The word 'EPHEMERAL' most nearly means:

A) Eternal

✓ B) Transitory

C) Spiritual

D) Majestic

■ *Ephemeral = lasting for a very short time. CSS/FPSC frequently tests this word.*

2. Choose the correct meaning of 'INVETERATE':

A) Newly formed

✓ B) Deeply habitual

C) Easily changed

D) Moderately skilled

■ *Inveterate = having a habit so long-established that it is almost impossible to change.*

3. The antonym of 'PERFIDIOUS' is:

A) Treacherous

B) Deceitful

✓ C) Loyal

D) Cunning

■ *Perfidious = deceitful, untrustworthy; its antonym is loyal/faithful.*

4. 'PERSPICACIOUS' means:

A) Dull-witted

✓ B) Having a ready insight

C) Excessively proud

D) Easily persuaded

■ *Perspicacious = having a ready insight into things; shrewd.*

5. The synonym of 'GARRULOUS' is:

A) Silent

✓ B) Talkative

C) Aggressive

D) Timid

■ *Garrulous = excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters.*

6. 'ENERVATE' most closely means:

A) Energise

✓ B) Weaken

C) Annoy

D) Encourage

■ *Enervate = to weaken or drain of energy or vitality.*

7. The word 'SYCOPHANT' refers to a person who is:

A) Highly intelligent

✓ B) Obsequiously flattering

C) Violently aggressive

D) Extremely shy

■ A sycophant is a person who acts obsequiously toward powerful people to gain advantage.

8. 'LACONIC' speech is best described as:

A) Wordy and elaborate

✓ B) Brief and to the point

C) Loud and boisterous

D) Polite and courteous

■ Laconic = using very few words. Originates from the Spartans of Laconia.

9. Which word means 'a strong dislike or aversion'?

A) Predilection

✓ B) Antipathy

C) Empathy

D) Sympathy

■ Antipathy = a deep-seated feeling of aversion or dislike.

10. The correct meaning of 'TRUCULENT' is:

A) Gentle and mild

✓ B) Eager to argue or fight

C) Extremely tired

D) Willing to compromise

■ Truculent = eager or quick to argue or fight; aggressively defiant.

SECTION B — GRAMMAR & SENTENCE STRUCTURE

11. Choose the grammatically correct sentence:

A) Neither of the boys have completed their homework.

✓ B) Neither of the boys has completed his homework.

C) Neither of the boys have completed his homework.

D) Neither of the boy has completed their homework.

■ 'Neither' takes a singular verb. 'his' refers to the singular antecedent.

12. Identify the sentence with correct use of the subjunctive mood:

A) If I was you, I would resign immediately.

✓ B) If I were you, I would resign immediately.

C) If I am you, I will resign immediately.

D) If I be you, I shall resign immediately.

■ The subjunctive requires 'were' (not 'was') in contrary-to-fact conditions.

13. Which sentence correctly uses a dangling modifier?

A) Walking along the road, a dog bit me.

✓ B) While walking along the road, I was bitten by a dog.

C) A dog bit me walking along the road.

D) Walking along, the dog bit my leg I.

■ *The participial phrase must logically relate to the subject 'I'.*

14. Select the sentence that avoids a split infinitive:

A) She decided to carefully review the contract.

B) She decided to review carefully the contract.

C) She decided carefully to review the contract.

✓ D) She decided to review the contract carefully.

■ *Placing the adverb at the end avoids splitting 'to review'.*

15. In which option is the apostrophe used correctly?

✓ A) The committee's decision was final.

B) The committees's decision was final.

C) The committees decision was final.

D) The committee's' decision was final.

■ *For a singular noun, add 's to form the possessive: committee's.*

16. Which sentence contains a misplaced modifier?

✓ A) The professor only teaches graduate students on Fridays.

B) The professor teaches only graduate students on Fridays.

C) Only the professor teaches graduate students on Fridays.

D) The professor teaches graduate students only on Fridays.

■ *In option A, 'only' is misplaced—it should appear before 'graduate students'.*

17. Identify the correct use of 'whom' vs 'who':

A) Who did you invite to the seminar?

✓ B) Whom did you invite to the seminar?

C) Who you invited to the seminar?

D) To who did you send the invitation?

■ *'Whom' is used as the object of the verb 'invite' (you invited whom?).*

18. Choose the sentence in which 'less' is used correctly:

A) There are less students in this class than last year.

B) We have less chairs than we need.

✓ C) He has less money than his brother.

D) Buy less apples from the market.

■ *'Less' is used for uncountable nouns (money). 'Fewer' is for countable nouns.*

19. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the past perfect tense?

A) She finished the report before the meeting started.

✓ B) She had finished the report before the meeting started.

C) She has finished the report before the meeting started.

D) She was finishing the report before the meeting started.

■ *Past perfect (had + past participle) shows one past action before another.*

20. Select the option that corrects the run-on sentence: 'I studied hard I passed the exam.'

A) I studied hard, I passed the exam.

✓ B) I studied hard; therefore, I passed the exam.

C) I studied hard and, I passed the exam.

D) I studied hard because I passed the exam.

■ A conjunctive adverb (therefore) with a semicolon properly joins independent clauses.

SECTION C — IDIOMS & PHRASES

21. 'To burn the midnight oil' means:

A) To waste resources

✓ B) To work or study late into the night

C) To cause a fire accidentally

D) To celebrate extravagantly

■ A classic idiom meaning to work very late at night.

22. 'A bolt from the blue' refers to:

A) A predictable event

B) A planned surprise

✓ C) A sudden and unexpected event

D) A long-awaited opportunity

■ A bolt from the blue = something completely unexpected, like a lightning bolt from a clear sky.

23. The phrase 'to add fuel to the fire' means:

A) To calm a situation

✓ B) To worsen an already bad situation

C) To heat something gradually

D) To solve a conflict quickly

■ Adding fuel to fire = making a bad situation even worse.

24. 'To bite the bullet' means:

✓ A) To face a painful situation with courage

B) To shoot someone

C) To eat hurriedly

D) To avoid a problem

■ To endure a painful situation stoically, originally from surgery without anesthesia.

25. 'To bury the hatchet' means:

A) To dig a grave

B) To hide a weapon

✓ C) To make peace or end a conflict

D) To start a new fight

■ From Native American tradition; means to end a war or disagreement.

26. What does 'to have a bee in one's bonnet' mean?

A) To be very calm

✓ B) To be obsessed with a particular idea

C) To be extremely hungry

D) To behave eccentrically in public

■ *To be preoccupied or obsessed with something to an annoying degree.*

27. 'To turn over a new leaf' means:

A) To read a book carefully

✓ B) To start behaving in a better way

C) To change one's residence

D) To plant a new garden

■ *To reform one's habits; to begin a new, improved mode of conduct.*

28. 'By hook or by crook' means:

✓ A) By any means necessary

B) By fishing methods only

C) Through legal means

D) With great difficulty

■ *By any means possible, fair or unfair.*

29. The idiom 'to carry coals to Newcastle' implies:

A) A profitable trade

✓ B) Doing something completely unnecessary

C) Starting a new business

D) Travelling a long distance

■ *Newcastle was famous for coal; taking coal there = doing something pointlessly redundant.*

30. 'To be in the doldrums' means:

A) To be extremely happy

B) To be very successful

✓ C) To be in a period of inactivity or depression

D) To be seasick

■ *Doldrums = a state of stagnation, low spirits, or slump.*

SECTION D — PREPOSITIONS & CONJUNCTIONS

31. He is addicted _____ gambling and cannot stop.

✓ A) to

B) of

C) for

D) with

■ *'Addicted to' is the correct prepositional phrase.*

32. She was acquitted _____ all charges of corruption.

A) from

✓ B) of

C) for

D) against

■ 'Acquitted of' charges is the standard legal prepositional usage.

33. The report is consistent _____ our earlier findings.

A) to

B) in

✓ C) with

D) of

■ 'Consistent with' is the correct collocation.

34. He was oblivious _____ the danger lurking around him.

A) about

B) to

C) of

✓ D) Both B and C

■ 'Oblivious to' and 'oblivious of' are both grammatically acceptable.

35. The new policy is compliant _____ international standards.

A) to

B) of

✓ C) with

D) in

■ 'Compliant with' is the correct preposition usage.

36. He was deprived _____ his basic rights by the authority.

A) from

✓ B) of

C) for

D) with

■ 'Deprived of' is the standard collocation in English.

37. Neither the manager _____ the employees were informed about the merger.

A) or

✓ B) nor

C) and

D) but

■ 'Neither...nor' is the correct correlative conjunction pair.

38. The results differed _____ what we had initially anticipated.

✓ A) from

B) than

C) to

D) with

■ 'Differ from' is the correct prepositional collocation.

39. He persisted _____ his efforts despite repeated failures.

✓ A) in

- B) on
- C) with
- D) for

■ 'Persist in' (doing something) is the standard usage.

40. The minister was indifferent _____ public criticism of his policies.

- A) about
- B) towards
- C) to

✓ D) Both B and C

■ 'Indifferent to' and 'indifferent towards' are both accepted.

SECTION E — READING COMPREHENSION & CRITICAL ANALYSIS

41. A passage states: 'The bureaucratic apparatus, though ostensibly designed to serve citizens, often becomes an end in itself.' The word 'ostensibly' means:

✓ A) Apparently but not necessarily actually

- B) Deliberately and maliciously
- C) Efficiently and effectively
- D) Secretly and covertly

■ *Ostensibly* = apparently or purportedly, but perhaps not actually.

42. Which rhetorical device is used in: 'The pen is mightier than the sword'?

A) Alliteration

✓ B) Metaphor

- C) Simile
- D) Hyperbole

■ A metaphor makes a direct comparison without using 'like' or 'as'.

43. What is the main purpose of a 'topic sentence' in a paragraph?

A) To provide statistical evidence

✓ B) To introduce the central idea of the paragraph

- C) To conclude the argument
- D) To provide transitional links

■ A topic sentence states the main idea of a paragraph, usually at the beginning.

44. In précis writing, what fraction of the original passage length is the standard target?

A) One-half

✓ B) One-third

- C) Two-thirds
- D) One-fourth

■ A précis is typically one-third the length of the original passage.

45. 'Circumlocution' in writing refers to:

A) The use of concise, direct language

✓ B) The use of many words where fewer would do

C) A logical fallacy in argument

D) A style of persuasive writing

■ Circumlocution = the use of many words to express something that could be said more briefly.

46. Which of the following is an example of 'euphemism'?

A) 'He kicked the bucket' meaning he died

✓ B) 'He is between jobs' meaning he is unemployed

C) 'She is on cloud nine' meaning she is very happy

D) 'The task is a Herculean effort' meaning it is very difficult

■ A euphemism substitutes a mild or indirect expression for a harsh or blunt one.

47. 'The wind whispered through the trees' is an example of:

A) Alliteration

B) Assonance

✓ C) Personification

D) Onomatopoeia

■ Personification attributes human qualities (whispering) to a non-human subject (wind).

48. Which sentence best demonstrates 'parallel structure'?

A) She likes swimming, to run, and cycling.

✓ B) She likes swimming, running, and cycling.

C) She likes to swim, running, and cycle.

D) She likes swim, run, and cycling.

■ Parallel structure requires all items in a series to be in the same grammatical form.

49. An 'oxymoron' is best illustrated by which example?

A) 'As brave as a lion'

✓ B) 'The deafening silence'

C) 'Life is a journey'

D) 'He roared like a thunder'

■ An oxymoron combines two contradictory terms ('deafening' + 'silence').

50. The tone of a passage described as 'sardonic' would be:

A) Warm and sympathetic

✓ B) Grimly mocking or cynically humorous

C) Highly academic and technical

D) Straightforward and objective

■ Sardonic = grimly mocking or cynical in tone.

SECTION F — SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

51. Synonym of 'MAGNANIMOUS':

A) Petty

✓ B) Generous and forgiving

C) Fearful

D) Ambitious

■ *Magnanimous = very generous or forgiving, especially toward a rival or adversary.*

52. Antonym of 'TACITURN':

A) Reserved

✓ B) Communicative

C) Aloof

D) Reticent

■ *Taciturn = reserved or uncommunicative; its antonym is communicative/talkative.*

53. Synonym of 'VOCIFEROUS':

A) Quiet

✓ B) Clamorous

C) Gentle

D) Passive

■ *Vociferous = making or characterized by a loud, noisy outcry.*

54. Antonym of 'LOQUACIOUS':

A) Verbose

B) Talkative

✓ C) Taciturn

D) Eloquent

■ *Loquacious = talkative; taciturn is its antonym.*

55. Synonym of 'PERNICIOUS':

A) Beneficial

B) Harmless

✓ C) Destructive

D) Neutral

■ *Pernicious = having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.*

56. Antonym of 'INTREPID':

A) Brave

✓ B) Cowardly

C) Bold

D) Fearless

■ *Intrepid = fearless and adventurous; cowardly is its antonym.*

57. Synonym of 'OBDURATE':

A) Yielding

B) Flexible

✓ C) Stubborn

D) Compassionate

■ *Obdurate = stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action.*

58. Antonym of 'PRODIGAL':

- A) Extravagant
- B) Wasteful
- ✓ C) Thrifty
- D) Impulsive

■ *Prodigal = wasteful; thrifty/frugal is its antonym.*

59. Synonym of 'MERETRICIOUS':

- A) Genuine
- B) Sincere
- ✓ C) Apparently attractive but having no real value
- D) Morally upright

■ *Meretricious = apparently attractive but having in reality no value or integrity.*

60. Antonym of 'AMELIORATE':

- A) Improve
- ✓ B) Worsen
- C) Enhance
- D) Rectify

■ *Ameliorate = to make something bad better; its antonym is to worsen or aggravate.*

SECTION G — ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

61. A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good in life is called a/an:

- A) Altruist
- ✓ B) Hedonist
- C) Stoic
- D) Nihilist

■ *Hedonist = a person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing.*

62. 'Writing that cannot be read' is called:

- ✓ A) Illegible
- B) Ineligible
- C) Eligible
- D) Legible

■ *Illegible = not clear enough to be read.*

63. A government by the people is called:

- A) Monarchy
- B) Theocracy
- ✓ C) Democracy
- D) Oligarchy

■ *Democracy = a system of government by the whole population or all eligible members.*

64. A person who is unable to pay his debts is called:

- A) Creditor
- B) Debtor

✓ C) Insolvent

- D) Trustee

■ Insolvent = unable to pay debts; bankrupt.

65. 'One who hates mankind' is called a/an:

- A) Philanthropist

✓ B) Misanthrope

- C) Egotist
- D) Fanatic

■ Misanthrope = a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.

66. A person who travels to a sacred place as an act of devotion is called a/an:

- A) Hermit

✓ B) Pilgrim

- C) Nomad
- D) Recluse

■ Pilgrim = a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.

67. 'A speech delivered without prior preparation' is:

- A) Impromptu
- B) Extempore

✓ C) Both A and B

- D) Monologue

■ Both 'impromptu' and 'extempore' describe an unplanned, spontaneous speech.

68. 'Murder of a king' is called:

- A) Fratricide
- B) Homicide

✓ C) Regicide

- D) Patricide

■ Regicide = the action of killing a king.

69. A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain is called a/an:

- A) Hedonist

✓ B) Stoic

- C) Pessimist
- D) Optimist

■ Stoic = a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings.

70. 'A place where dead bodies are kept' is called a/an:

✓ A) Mortuary

- B) Sanctuary
- C) Armory
- D) Granary

■ Mortuary = a room or building in which dead bodies are kept.

SECTION H — FILL IN THE BLANKS & ACTIVE/PASSIVE VOICE

71. The thief _____ before the police arrived at the scene.

A) escaped

✓ B) had escaped

C) has escaped

D) was escaping

■ Past perfect (had escaped) for an action completed before another past action.

72. Convert to passive voice: 'The committee will announce the results tomorrow.'

✓ A) The results will be announced by the committee tomorrow.

B) The results are announced by the committee tomorrow.

C) The results would be announced tomorrow.

D) The results shall announce by the committee tomorrow.

■ Active → Passive: object becomes subject + will be + past participle + by agent.

73. She is used to _____ in a noisy environment, so it doesn't bother her.

A) work

B) worked

✓ C) working

D) have worked

■ 'Used to' + gerund (verb+ing) describes a habitual practice or current habit.

74. _____ he passed the CSS examination, his family threw a party.

A) Because

B) When

C) Since

✓ D) As soon as

■ 'As soon as' best indicates immediate sequence of events.

75. The manager insisted that every employee _____ on time.

A) arrives

B) arrived

✓ C) arrive

D) will arrive

■ After 'insist that,' the subjunctive form (base verb without 's') is used.

76. The passive form of 'They have built a new hospital' is:

✓ A) A new hospital has been built by them.

B) A new hospital was built by them.

C) A new hospital is built by them.

D) A new hospital had been built by them.

■ Present perfect active → passive: has/have been + past participle.

77. He would rather _____ than apologise to his rivals.

A) to resign

✓ B) resign

C) resigning

D) resigned

■ 'Would rather' is followed by the base infinitive (bare infinitive).

78. Choose the correct form: 'I wish I _____ the truth earlier.'

A) knew

✓ B) had known

C) know

D) would know

■ 'Wish' + past perfect (had known) expresses regret about a past situation.

79. The new law _____ by the National Assembly last week.

✓ A) was passed

B) has been passed

C) is passed

D) will be passed

■ 'Last week' signals simple past; passive = was + past participle.

80. He speaks as if he _____ everything about the matter.

A) knows

B) known

✓ C) knew

D) would know

■ 'As if' + past subjunctive (knew) for unreal or hypothetical comparisons.

SECTION I — SENTENCE COMPLETION & CLOZE

81. Despite years of experience, the diplomat remained _____ to the delicate nuances of cross-cultural negotiation.

A) attuned

✓ B) oblivious

C) sensitive

D) alert

■ Context (despite experience) suggests a negative outcome — oblivious fits.

82. The author's style is deliberately _____, using complex syntax and rare vocabulary to challenge readers.

A) pellucid

B) transparent

✓ C) abstruse

D) accessible

■ Abstruse = difficult to understand; suits 'complex syntax and rare vocabulary'.

83. The politician's remarks were so _____ that even his supporters could not discern his actual position.

- A) candid
- B) unequivocal

✓ C) ambiguous

- D) forthright

■ Ambiguous = open to more than one interpretation; matches the context.

84. The new legislation was _____ by both opposition parties and civil society organizations.

- A) commended

✓ B) lambasted

- C) endorsed
- D) lauded

■ Lambasted = criticised harshly; fits a negative reaction from multiple groups.

85. After the scandal, the CEO's reputation proved _____ despite the company's PR efforts.

- A) immaculate

✓ B) irrecoverable

- C) enhanced
- D) unblemished

■ Irrecoverable = not able to be recovered; fits despite PR attempts.

86. The treaty was considered _____ by historians as it ended decades of conflict between the two nations.

- A) insignificant
- B) inconsequential

✓ C) watershed

- D) trivial

■ Watershed = a turning point; fits ending decades of conflict.

87. The professor's lecture was _____, covering topics ranging from ancient philosophy to modern quantum physics.

- A) narrow

✓ B) erudite and wide-ranging

- C) monotonous
- D) superficial

■ Erudite and wide-ranging = having great knowledge; fits the broad coverage described.

88. The government's _____ response to the crisis drew sharp criticism from international observers.

- A) swift
- B) decisive

✓ C) tardy

- D) proactive

■ Tardy = late or delayed; fits with sharp criticism from observers.

89. The novel's _____ narrative structure, shifting between timelines and perspectives, challenged conventional storytelling.

A) linear

✓ B) non-linear

C) simple

D) predictable

■ Non-linear = not sequential; fits 'shifting between timelines and perspectives'.

90. His _____ for detail made him an outstanding forensic accountant but a difficult colleague.

A) indifference

B) negligence

C) predilection

✓ D) penchant

■ Penchant = a strong liking or tendency; fits 'for detail'.

SECTION J — PUNCTUATION, SPELLING & ADVANCED USAGE

91. Which word is spelled correctly?

A) Occurance

✓ B) Occurrence

C) Occurance

D) Ocurrence

■ Correct spelling: O-C-C-U-R-R-E-N-C-E (double 'r', single 'c' at end).

92. Identify the correctly punctuated sentence:

A) However, the results were surprising; and the team celebrated.

B) However the results were surprising and the team celebrated.

✓ C) However, the results were surprising, and the team celebrated.

D) However the results; were surprising and the team celebrated.

■ Introductory conjunctive adverbs need a comma; coordinating conjunctions join independent clauses with a comma.

93. Which sentence correctly uses the colon?

A) The report covered: management, finance, and operations.

✓ B) He had one goal in life: to serve his country with honour.

C) She studied: English, Mathematics, and History.

D) They arrived at: six o'clock in the evening.

■ A colon is used after a complete clause to introduce a list or explanation.

94. Which word is correctly spelled?

A) Accomodation

B) Accommodation

✓ C) Accommodation

D) Acomodation

■ Accommodation: double 'c' and double 'm'.

95. 'Supersede' is frequently misspelled. The correct form ends in:

- A) -cede
- B) -ceed

✓ C) -sede

- D) -seed

■ *Supersede is the only English word ending in -sede (not -cede or -ceed).*

96. Which sentence demonstrates correct semicolon usage?

- A) I have visited London; Paris and Berlin on this tour.

✓ B) She studied diligently; consequently, she topped the examination.

- C) He was tired; but happy after the long journey.
- D) The exam was difficult; the students however, passed.

■ *Semicolons connect independent clauses; conjunctive adverbs like 'consequently' follow them.*

97. Choose the correctly spelled word:

- A) Liason

✓ B) Liaison

- C) Liasion
- D) Laision

■ *Liaison: L-I-A-I-S-O-N — commonly misspelled with a missing 'i'.*

98. Which of the following correctly uses a hyphen?

- A) The well known politician gave a speech.

✓ B) The well-known politician gave a speech.

- C) The politician, well known, gave a speech.
- D) The politician gave a well known speech.

■ *Compound adjectives before a noun require a hyphen: well-known politician.*

99. Identify the word that is INCORRECTLY spelled:

- A) Millennium
- B) Questionnaire

✓ C) Definately

- D) Conscientious

■ *The correct spelling is 'definitely' (not 'definately') — one of the most commonly misspelled words.*

100. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A) The judge asked 'did you understand the charges'?

✓ B) The judge asked, 'Did you understand the charges?'

- C) The judge asked: did you understand the charges?
- D) The judge asked, did you understand the charges.

■ *Direct speech: comma after introductory clause, quoted speech capitalized, punctuation inside quotes.*

CONSOLIDATED ANSWER KEY

Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	A	17	B	18	C	19	B	20	B
21	B	22	C	23	B	24	A	25	C
26	B	27	B	28	A	29	B	30	C
31	A	32	B	33	C	34	D	35	C
36	B	37	B	38	A	39	A	40	D
41	A	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	C	48	B	49	B	50	B
51	B	52	B	53	B	54	C	55	C
56	B	57	C	58	C	59	C	60	B
61	B	62	A	63	C	64	C	65	B
66	B	67	C	68	C	69	B	70	A
71	B	72	A	73	C	74	D	75	C
76	A	77	B	78	B	79	A	80	C
81	B	82	C	83	C	84	B	85	B
86	C	87	B	88	C	89	B	90	D
91	B	92	C	93	B	94	C	95	C
96	B	97	B	98	B	99	C	100	B