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PHYSICS

100 MCQs

Advanced concept practice with ticked answers & explanations

15 Topics | Timed Drill | Answer Key Inside

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Test Instructions

- **Total questions:** 100 MCQs
- **Time allowed:** 20 minutes
- **Options:** Four choices (A to D) for each question
- **Correct answer:** shown in green with a tick mark
- **Explanation:** given below every MCQ

Score Guide

90 – 100	Outstanding
75 – 89	Excellent
60 – 74	Good, keep revising
Below 60	Practise the chapters again

Quick tip: This is a timed PAF-style speed drill. Read the question, choose fast, and check the green answer after finishing.

Contents (tap a topic)

1. Units & Dimensions (Q1–6)
2. Vectors & Equilibrium (Q7–12)
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13. Current Electricity (Q81–87)
14. Magnetism & Induction (Q88–93)
15. Modern Physics & Electronics (Q94–100)

1. Units & Dimensions

Q1	The dimensions of force are:
A	**MLT^{-2}** ✓
B	$ML^{2}T^{-2}$
C	MLT^{-1}
D	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$

Explanation: F = ma, so [F] = M × LT^{-2} = MLT^{-2}.

Q2	The dimensions of pressure are:
A	MLT^{-2}
B	$ML^{2}T^{-2}$
C	**$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$** ✓
D	$ML^{-2}T^{-2}$

Explanation: Pressure = force / area = MLT^{-2} / L^{2} = $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$.

Q3	Which pair of quantities has the same dimensions?
A	**Work and energy** ✓
B	Force and power
C	Torque and momentum
D	Pressure and force

Explanation: Both work and energy have dimensions ML^2T^{-2}.

Q4	A light year is a unit of:
A	Time
B	**Distance** ✓
C	Speed
D	Energy

Explanation: It is the distance light travels in one year, about 9.46×10^{15} m.

Q5	A quantity with the unit kg m^2 s^{-3} is:
A	Work
B	Torque
C	Force
D	**Power** ✓

Explanation: 1 W = 1 J/s = 1 kg m^2 s^{-3}.

Q6	The radius of a circle is measured with a 2% error. The error in its area is about:
A	2%
B	1%
C	8%
D	**4%** ✓

Explanation: Area is proportional to r^2, so the percentage error doubles to 4%.

2. Vectors & Equilibrium

Q7	The resultant of two perpendicular vectors of magnitudes 3 and 4 has magnitude:
A	7
B	1
C	12
D	**5** ✓

Explanation: $R = \sqrt{(3^2 + 4^2)} = \sqrt{25} = 5$.

Q8	The scalar (dot) product of two perpendicular vectors is:
A	One
B	**Zero** ✓
C	Maximum
D	Infinite

Explanation: $A \cdot B = AB \cos 90° = 0$.

Q9	The magnitude of the cross product A × B is:
A	**AB sin θ** ✓
B	AB cos θ
C	AB tan θ
D	A + B

Explanation: The cross product depends on the sine of the angle between the vectors.

Q10	The resultant of two vectors is maximum when the angle between them is:
A	**0°** ✓
B	90°
C	180°
D	45°

Explanation: At 0° the vectors point the same way and their magnitudes simply add.

Q11	A unit vector has a magnitude of:
A	**One** ✓
B	Zero
C	Ten
D	Depends on direction

Explanation: A unit vector only gives direction, so its magnitude is 1.

Q12	The first condition of equilibrium is:
A	The net torque is maximum
B	The velocity is always zero
C	**The net force is zero** ✓
D	The mass is constant

Explanation: Σ F = 0 means there is no translational acceleration.

3. Motion & Projectiles

Q13	For a given speed, a projectile has maximum horizontal range when the angle of projection is:
A	**45°** ✓
B	30°
C	60°
D	90°

Explanation: Range = $v^2 \sin 2\theta / g$, which is maximum when $\sin 2\theta = 1$, so $\theta = 45°$.

Q14	At the highest point of a projectile's path, its vertical velocity is:
A	Maximum
B	Equal to g
C	Equal to the horizontal velocity
D	**Zero** ✓

Explanation: The upward velocity has been reduced to zero by gravity.

Q15	A ball is thrown vertically upward at 20 m/s (g = 10 m/s^2). The maximum height is:
A	**20 m** ✓
B	10 m
C	40 m
D	200 m

Explanation: h = v^2 / 2g = 400 / 20 = 20 m.

Q16	For the same ball, the total time before it returns to the thrower's hand is:
A	2 s
B	8 s
C	1 s
D	**4 s** ✓

Explanation: Time up = v/g = 2 s, so the total time is 4 s.

Q17	If the speed of projection is doubled at the same angle, the range becomes:
A	Double
B	Half
C	**Four times** ✓
D	Unchanged

Explanation: Range is proportional to v^2.

Q18	Projectiles launched at 30° and 60° with the same speed have:
A	The same maximum height
B	**The same range** ✓
C	The same time of flight
D	Different ranges

Explanation: Complementary angles give equal ranges.

Q19	A car moving at 20 m/s brakes with a deceleration of 5 m/s^2. It stops after:
A	20 m
B	80 m
C	10 m
D	**40 m** ✓

Explanation: $S = v^2 / 2a = 400 / 10 = 40$ m.

Q20	A body covers half the distance at 10 m/s and the other half at 30 m/s. Its average speed is:
A	20 m/s
B	25 m/s
C	**15 m/s** ✓
D	18 m/s

Explanation: $v = 2v_1v_2 / (v_1 + v_2) = 2 \times 10 \times 30 / 40 = 15$ m/s.

4. Newton's Laws & Momentum

Q21	Impulse is equal to the change in:
A	Kinetic energy
B	Velocity
C	**Momentum** ✓
D	Mass

Explanation: F × t = Δp, so impulse equals the change in momentum.

Q22	A rocket moves forward mainly due to:
A	Air pushing on its wings
B	Atmospheric pressure
C	**Conservation of linear momentum** ✓
D	Gravity

Explanation: Exhaust gases go backward, so the rocket gains equal momentum forward. It works even in space.

Q23	A 1000 kg car goes from 0 to 20 m/s in 10 s. The net force on it is:
A	200 N
B	20 000 N
C	10 000 N
D	**2000 N** ✓

Explanation: a = 2 m/s^2, so F = ma = 1000 × 2 = 2000 N.

Q24	The SI unit of impulse is:
A	**N s** ✓
B	N m
C	N/s
D	J s

Explanation: Impulse = force × time.

Q25	A 0.5 kg ball hits a wall at 4 m/s and rebounds at 4 m/s. The change in momentum is:
A	0 kg m/s
B	2 kg m/s
C	**4 kg m/s** ✓
D	8 kg m/s

Explanation: $\Delta p = 0.5 \times (4 - (-4)) = 0.5 \times 8 = 4$ kg m/s.

Q26	In a perfectly inelastic collision:
A	**The bodies move together after the collision** ✓
B	Kinetic energy is conserved
C	Momentum is lost
D	The bodies exchange velocities

Explanation: They stick together. Momentum is conserved but kinetic energy is not.

Q27	In a lift accelerating upward, your apparent weight is:
A	Less than your true weight
B	Equal to your true weight
C	**Greater than your true weight** ✓
D	Zero

Explanation: The normal reaction is N = m(g + a), which is larger than mg.

5. Circular Motion & Gravitation

Q28	The centripetal force on a mass m moving with speed v in a circle of radius r is:
A	mv/r
B	mvr
C	**mv^2/r** ✓
D	mr^2/v

Explanation: The acceleration towards the centre is v^2/r, so F = mv^2/r.

Q29	**Roads are banked at curves so that vehicles can:**
A	Move faster in a straight line
B	Reduce their weight
C	Avoid air resistance
D	**Turn without depending only on friction** ✓

Explanation: A component of the normal reaction supplies part of the centripetal force.

Q30	**A wheel completes 5 revolutions in 2 s. Its angular velocity is:**
A	2.5 rad/s
B	**5π rad/s** ✓
C	10π rad/s
D	π rad/s

Explanation: f = 2.5 rev/s, so ω = 2πf = 5π rad/s.

Q31	The escape velocity from the Earth's surface is about:
A	7.9 km/s
B	3 km/s
C	**11.2 km/s** ✓
D	300 km/s

Explanation: It is √(2gR) ≈ 11.2 km/s.

Q32	The orbital speed of a satellite close to the Earth's surface is about:
A	**7.9 km/s** ✓
B	11.2 km/s
C	1 km/s
D	3×10^5 km/s

Explanation: v = √(gR) ≈ 7.9 km/s.

Q33	Kepler's third law states that T^2 is proportional to:
A	r
B	r^2
C	**r^3** ✓
D	1/r

Explanation: The square of the orbital period is proportional to the cube of the mean orbital radius.

Q34	Astronauts in an orbiting spacecraft feel weightless because:
A	There is no gravity at that height
B	The spacecraft is in a vacuum
C	**They and the spacecraft are in free fall** ✓
D	Their mass becomes zero

Explanation: Gravity still acts, but both fall together around the Earth, so no normal reaction is felt.

6. Work, Energy & Power

Q35	The work done by the centripetal force on a body in uniform circular motion is:
A	Maximum
B	Positive
C	Negative
D	**Zero** ✓

Explanation: The force is always perpendicular to the displacement.

Q36	A force of 2000 N moves a vehicle at a constant 10 m/s. The power is:
A	200 W
B	2 kW
C	200 kW
D	**20 kW** ✓

Explanation: P = Fv = 2000 × 10 = 20 000 W = 20 kW.

Q37	The work–energy theorem states that the net work done equals the change in:
A	**Kinetic energy** ✓
B	Potential energy
C	Momentum
D	Mass

Explanation: $W = \Delta K.E. = \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2$.

Q38	If the speed of a body is doubled, its kinetic energy becomes:
A	Double
B	Half
C	Eight times
D	**Four times** ✓

Explanation: K.E. is proportional to v^2.

Q39	Which of the following is a conservative force?
A	Friction
B	Air drag
C	Viscous force
D	**Gravitational force** ✓

Explanation: The work done by gravity depends only on the start and end points, not on the path.

Q40	The efficiency of a real machine is always less than 100% because:
A	**Some energy is lost as heat due to friction** ✓
B	Energy is destroyed
C	Power is created
D	Work is negative

Explanation: Output energy is always less than input energy. The difference appears as heat and sound.

Q41	A 2 kg ball is lifted 5 m at constant speed (g = 10 m/s^2). The work done is:
A	10 J
B	50 J
C	25 J
D	**100 J** ✓

Explanation: W = mgh = 2 × 10 × 5 = 100 J.

7. Fluids & Principles of Flight

Q42	Bernoulli's principle states that where the speed of a fluid is higher, the pressure is:
A	Higher
B	Unchanged
C	Infinite
D	**Lower** ✓

Explanation: It follows from conservation of energy along a streamline.

Q43	**Lift on an aeroplane wing arises mainly because:**
A	The engine pushes the air down only
B	Gravity decreases at height
C	Pressure above the wing is higher
D	**Pressure above the wing is lower than below it** ✓

Explanation: Faster air over the curved upper surface gives lower pressure, so a net upward force acts.

Q44	**The equation of continuity for an incompressible fluid is:**
A	$A_1/v_1 = A_2/v_2$
B	$A_1 + v_1 = A_2 + v_2$
C	**$A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$** ✓
D	$v_1 = A_2$

Explanation: The volume flow rate stays constant, so a narrower pipe means faster flow.

Q45	Gauge pressure at a depth of 10 m in water ($\rho = 1000\ kg/m^3$, $g = 10\ m/s^2$) is:
A	1×10^3 Pa
B	1×10^2 Pa
C	1×10^7 Pa
D	**1×10^5 Pa** ✓

Explanation: $P = \rho gh = 1000 \times 10 \times 10 = 1 \times 10^5$ Pa.

Q46	Stokes' law gives the viscous drag on a small sphere as:
A	$4\pi r^2 v$
B	$\eta rv/6\pi$
C	$\pi r^2 \rho v$
D	**$6\pi\eta rv$** ✓

Explanation: $F = 6\pi\eta rv$, where η is the viscosity, r the radius and v the speed.

Q47	A body falling through a fluid reaches terminal velocity when:
A	**The net force on it becomes zero** ✓
B	Its weight becomes zero
C	Drag becomes zero
D	Its mass is lost

Explanation: Weight is balanced by drag (and buoyancy), so acceleration stops.

Q48	The Reynolds number is used to decide whether flow is:
A	Hot or cold
B	**Laminar or turbulent** ✓
C	Fast or slow only
D	Compressible or elastic

Explanation: A low Reynolds number means smooth laminar flow and a high one means turbulent flow.

8. Heat & Thermodynamics

Q49	The first law of thermodynamics is:
A	$\Delta U = Q \times W$
B	**$\Delta U = Q - W$** ✓
C	$\Delta U = W - Q \times T$
D	$\Delta U = 0$ always

Explanation: It is conservation of energy: heat added minus work done by the gas gives the change in internal energy.

Q50	In an adiabatic process:
A	**No heat is exchanged with the surroundings** ✓
B	Temperature stays constant
C	Pressure stays constant
D	Volume stays constant

Explanation: In an adiabatic process $Q = 0$.

Q51	A Carnot engine works between 600 K and 300 K. Its efficiency is:
A	**50%** ✓
B	25%
C	75%
D	100%

Explanation: $\eta = 1 - T_2/T_1 = 1 - 300/600 = 0.5$.

Q52	Absolute zero is equal to:
A	0 °C
B	−100 °C
C	273 °C
D	**−273 °C** ✓

Explanation: It is 0 K, the lowest possible temperature.

Q53	In an isothermal process the _____ stays constant.
A	Pressure
B	Volume
C	Heat
D	**Temperature** ✓

Explanation: Isothermal means at constant temperature.

Q54	When heat is added to an ideal gas at constant volume, it increases the gas's:
A	Volume
B	**Internal energy** ✓
C	Mass
D	Work output

Explanation: No work is done at constant volume, so all the heat raises internal energy.

Q55	The Kelvin–Planck statement says that:
A	Heat flows from cold to hot spontaneously
B	Entropy always decreases
C	Energy can be created
D	**No heat engine can be 100% efficient** ✓

Explanation: Some heat must always be rejected to a cold reservoir.

9. Oscillations & Waves

Q56	The time period of a simple pendulum is:
A	$2\pi\sqrt{(g/l)}$
B	**$2\pi\sqrt{(l/g)}$** ✓
C	$2\pi(l/g)$
D	$\pi\sqrt{(lg)}$

Explanation: Period depends on the length l and gravity g, not on the mass.

Q57	If the length of a simple pendulum is made four times, its period becomes:
A	**Double** ✓
B	Four times
C	Half
D	Unchanged

Explanation: T is proportional to √l, so 4 times the length gives 2 times the period.

Q58	In simple harmonic motion, the acceleration is:
A	Constant
B	Maximum at the mean position
C	Zero at the extreme position
D	**Proportional to displacement and directed towards the mean position** ✓

Explanation: $a = -\omega^2 x$, a restoring acceleration.

Q59	Resonance occurs when:
A	The amplitude is zero
B	The damping is infinite
C	The driving frequency is zero
D	**The driving frequency equals the natural frequency** ✓

Explanation: Energy transfer is most efficient, and the amplitude becomes large.

Q60	A system in SHM has a time period of 0.5 s. Its frequency is:
A	0.5 Hz
B	5 Hz
C	**2 Hz** ✓
D	1 Hz

Explanation: f = 1/T = 1/0.5 = 2 Hz.

Q61	The Doppler effect is the apparent change in:
A	Speed of the wave
B	Amplitude due to distance
C	Wavelength of a stationary source
D	**Frequency due to relative motion** ✓

Explanation: A moving source or observer changes the frequency received.

Q62	Two tuning forks of 256 Hz and 260 Hz sounded together produce beats at:
A	2 per second
B	8 per second
C	**4 per second** ✓
D	516 per second

Explanation: Beat frequency = $|f_1 - f_2| = 4$ Hz.

10. Sound & Mach Number

Q63	Sound travels fastest in:
A	Air
B	Water vapour
C	Vacuum
D	**Steel** ✓

Explanation: Sound moves fastest in solids because their particles are tightly coupled.

Q64	Sound cannot travel in a vacuum because it:
A	Is too fast
B	Is a transverse wave
C	Has no energy
D	**Needs a material medium** ✓

Explanation: Sound is a mechanical wave carried by vibrating particles.

Q65	The unit used to express sound intensity level is the:
A	Hertz
B	Pascal second
C	Watt
D	**Decibel** ✓

Explanation: The decibel (dB) is a logarithmic scale of sound level.

Q66	The fundamental frequency of a closed pipe of length L is:
A	v/2L
B	**v/4L** ✓
C	v/L
D	2v/L

Explanation: A closed pipe has a node at the closed end and an antinode at the open end, so $\lambda = 4L$.

Q67	The Mach number of an aircraft is:
A	Its speed multiplied by the speed of sound
B	Its altitude in km
C	**Its speed divided by the speed of sound** ✓
D	Its mass divided by its speed

Explanation: Mach 1 is the speed of sound, and above Mach 1 the flight is supersonic.

11. Light & Optics

Q68	The critical angle for a medium of refractive index 2 is:
A	45°
B	60°
C	**30°** ✓
D	90°

Explanation: sin C = 1/n = 1/2, so C = 30°.

Q69	The mirror formula is:
A	**1/f = 1/p + 1/q** ✓
B	f = p + q
C	1/f = p + q
D	f = pq

Explanation: p is the object distance and q is the image distance.

Q70	An object is placed at the centre of curvature of a concave mirror. The image is:
A	**Real, inverted and the same size** ✓
B	Virtual and magnified
C	Real and magnified
D	Virtual and diminished

Explanation: The image forms at the centre of curvature, with magnification −1.

Q71	The splitting of white light into colours by a prism is called:
A	Interference
B	**Dispersion** ✓
C	Polarisation
D	Diffraction

Explanation: Different colours have different refractive indices, so they bend by different amounts.

Q72	Young's double-slit experiment demonstrates:
A	Reflection of light
B	Photoelectric effect
C	Total internal reflection
D	**Interference of light** ✓

Explanation: Bright and dark fringes appear where waves from the two slits reinforce or cancel.

Q73	Polarisation of light shows that light waves are:
A	Longitudinal
B	Mechanical
C	Stationary
D	**Transverse** ✓

Explanation: Only transverse waves can be polarised.

Q74	Two thin lenses of powers +2 D and +3 D are placed in contact. The combined power is:
A	+1 D
B	+6 D
C	**+5 D** ✓
D	+0.2 D

Explanation: Powers of thin lenses in contact add.

12. Electrostatics & Capacitors

Q75	**The electric field inside a charged conductor in equilibrium is:**
A	Maximum
B	**Zero** ✓
C	Equal to the surface value
D	Infinite

Explanation: Free charges rearrange until the net field inside cancels.

Q76	**Capacitors of 2 μF and 3 μF are connected in parallel. The total capacitance is:**
A	1.2 μF
B	6 μF
C	**5 μF** ✓
D	0.2 μF

Explanation: In parallel, $C = C_1 + C_2 = 5\ \mu F$.

Q77	The energy stored in a 10 μF capacitor charged to 100 V is:
A	0.5 J
B	5 J
C	0.005 J
D	**0.05 J** ✓

Explanation: $U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-5} \times 10^4 = 0.05$ J.

Q78	Inserting a dielectric between the plates of a capacitor:
A	Decreases its capacitance
B	Leaves it unchanged
C	Removes the charge
D	**Increases its capacitance** ✓

Explanation: $C = \kappa C_0$, where κ is greater than 1.

Q79	Gauss's law relates the electric flux through a closed surface to:
A	The surface area only
B	The charge outside
C	The mass inside
D	**The charge enclosed** ✓

Explanation: $\Phi = Q / \varepsilon_0$.

Q80	The electric potential at a distance r from a point charge q is:
A	kq/r^2
B	kqr
C	k/qr
D	**kq/r** ✓

Explanation: Potential falls off as 1/r, while the field falls off as $1/r^2$.

13. Current Electricity

Q81	**Kirchhoff's current law is based on conservation of:**
A	**Charge** ✓
B	Energy
C	Momentum
D	Mass

Explanation: The current entering a junction equals the current leaving it.

Q82	**The drift velocity of electrons in a copper wire is of the order of:**
A	km/s
B	3×10^8 m/s
C	**mm/s** ✓
D	1000 m/s

Explanation: Electrons drift very slowly, but the electric field travels near light speed.

Q83	The resistivity of a wire does NOT depend on its:
A	Material
B	Temperature
C	**Length** ✓
D	Impurity content

Explanation: ρ is a property of the material. Resistance depends on length, but resistivity does not.

Q84	A Wheatstone bridge is balanced when:
A	P + Q = R + S
B	P = S
C	P × R = Q × S
D	**P/Q = R/S** ✓

Explanation: No current flows through the galvanometer when the ratios of the arms are equal.

Q85	A cell of emf 12 V and internal resistance 1 Ω is connected to a 5 Ω resistor. The terminal voltage is:
A	**10 V** ✓
B	12 V
C	6 V
D	2 V

Explanation: I = 12/6 = 2 A, so V = IR = 2 × 5 = 10 V.

Q86	A 5 Ω resistor carries 2 A for 10 s. The heat produced is:
A	100 J
B	50 J
C	20 J
D	**200 J** ✓

Explanation: $H = I^2Rt = 4 \times 5 \times 10 = 200$ J.

Q87	When the temperature of a metallic conductor rises, its resistance:
A	Decreases
B	Stays zero
C	**Increases** ✓
D	Becomes negative

Explanation: More lattice vibrations scatter the electrons more.

14. Magnetism & Induction

Q88	The magnetic force on a charge moving parallel to a magnetic field is:
A	Maximum
B	qvB
C	Infinite
D	**Zero** ✓

Explanation: $F = qvB \sin\theta$, and $\sin 0° = 0$.

Q89	Lenz's law is a consequence of conservation of:
A	Charge
B	**Energy** ✓
C	Mass
D	Momentum only

Explanation: The induced current opposes the change that produces it.

Q90	The SI unit of magnetic flux is the:
A	Tesla
B	Henry
C	Gauss
D	**Weber** ✓

Explanation: 1 Wb = 1 T m^2.

Q91	Faraday's law says the induced emf is equal to:
A	The total flux
B	The resistance times flux
C	The current times time
D	**The rate of change of magnetic flux** ✓

Explanation: $\varepsilon = -d\Phi/dt$.

Q92	The SI unit of inductance is the:
A	**Henry** ✓
B	Farad
C	Weber
D	Ohm

Explanation: 1 H = 1 V s/A.

Q93	A charged particle enters a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to it. Its path is:
A	A straight line
B	A parabola
C	**A circle** ✓
D	A spiral outwards

Explanation: The magnetic force is perpendicular to velocity, so it acts as a centripetal force.

15. Modern Physics & Electronics

Q94	The photoelectric effect was explained by:
A	Newton
B	Maxwell
C	Faraday
D	**Einstein** ✓

Explanation: Einstein explained it using light quanta (photons).

Q95	The energy of a photon is given by:
A	$E = mc^3$
B	E = h/f
C	**E = hf** ✓
D	E = f/h

Explanation: h is Planck's constant and f is the frequency.

Q96	The de Broglie wavelength of a particle is:
A	**h/p** ✓
B	hp
C	p/h
D	h/E

Explanation: λ = h/mv, which shows the wave nature of matter.

Q97	Einstein's mass–energy relation is:
A	E = mc
B	**E = mc^2** ✓
C	E = m/c^2
D	E = ½mc

Explanation: A small mass is equivalent to a very large amount of energy.

Q98	A beta particle is:
A	A helium nucleus
B	A photon
C	A neutron
D	**A fast electron** ✓

Explanation: Beta minus decay emits an electron from the nucleus.

Q99	A Zener diode is mainly used as a:
A	Amplifier
B	**Voltage regulator** ✓
C	Oscillator
D	Memory cell

Explanation: It keeps a steady voltage in reverse breakdown.

Q100	Which logic gate is called a universal gate?
A	AND
B	OR
C	XOR
D	**NAND** ✓

Explanation: Any logic circuit can be built using only NAND gates.

Quick Answer Key

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



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