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PHYSICS

100 MCQs

Concept-based practice test with ticked answers & explanations

16 Chapters | 20-Minute Test | 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: 100 MCQs in 20 minutes is a speed challenge. Read the question, choose fast, and check the green answer after finishing.

Contents (tap a chapter)

1. Physical Quantities & Measurement (Q1–6)
2. Kinematics (Q7–14)
3. Dynamics (Q15–23)
4. Turning Effect of Forces (Q24–29)
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6. Work & Energy (Q35–41)
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13. Current Electricity (Q81–87)
14. Electromagnetism (Q88–92)
15. Basic Electronics (Q93–96)
16. Atomic & Nuclear Physics (Q97–100)

1. Physical Quantities & Measurement

Q1	**Which of the following is a base physical quantity?**
A	**Mass** ✓
B	Force
C	Velocity
D	Area

Explanation: Mass is one of the seven SI base quantities. Force, velocity and area are derived quantities.

Q2	**The SI unit of luminous intensity is:**
A	Lumen
B	Lux
C	**Candela** ✓
D	Watt

Explanation: Candela (cd) is the SI base unit of luminous intensity. Lumen and lux measure luminous flux and illuminance.

Q3	The least count of a screw gauge is usually:
A	**0.01 mm** ✓
B	0.1 mm
C	1 mm
D	0.001 mm

Explanation: Pitch is 1 mm and there are 100 circular divisions, so least count = 1/100 = 0.01 mm.

Q4	How many significant figures are in the number 0.00450?
A	2
B	**3** ✓
C	4
D	5

Explanation: Leading zeros are not significant. The digits 4, 5 and the final 0 count, so there are 3.

Q5	The prefix 'micro' stands for:
A	10^{-3}
B	10^{-9}
C	10^{3}
D	**10^{-6}** ✓

Explanation: Micro (μ) = 10^{-6}. Milli = 10^{-3} and nano = 10^{-9}.

Q6	Which of these is a vector quantity?
A	Distance
B	Speed
C	Time
D	**Displacement** ✓

Explanation: Displacement has magnitude and direction. Distance, speed and time are scalars.

2. Kinematics

Q7	The SI unit of acceleration is:
A	m/s
B	m s
C	kg m/s
D	**m/s^2** ✓

Explanation: Acceleration = change in velocity / time = (m/s)/s = m/s^2.

Q8	The slope of a distance–time graph gives:
A	Acceleration
B	**Speed** ✓
C	Displacement
D	Force

Explanation: Slope = distance / time, which is speed.

Q9	The slope of a velocity–time graph represents:
A	**Acceleration** ✓
B	Distance
C	Speed
D	Momentum

Explanation: Slope = change in velocity / time, which is acceleration.

Q10	A car starts from rest and accelerates at 2 m/s^2. Its velocity after 5 s is:
A	**10 m/s** ✓
B	5 m/s
C	7 m/s
D	25 m/s

Explanation: v = u + at = 0 + (2)(5) = 10 m/s.

Q11	**A stone is dropped from rest. Taking g = 10 m/s^2, the distance fallen in 2 s is:**
A	**20 m** ✓
B	10 m
C	40 m
D	5 m

Explanation: $S = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4 = 20$ m.

Q12	**The area under a velocity–time graph gives:**
A	Acceleration
B	Speed
C	**Distance (displacement)** ✓
D	Force

Explanation: Area = velocity × time, which is the distance covered.

Q13	Which equation of motion does NOT involve time?
A	**$2aS = v_f^2 - v_i^2$** ✓
B	$v_f = v_i + at$
C	$S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
D	$S = \frac{1}{2}(v_i + v_f)t$

Explanation: The third equation links v_i, v_f, a and S without t.

Q14	A body moving in a circle at constant speed has:
A	Constant velocity
B	Zero acceleration
C	No force acting
D	**Changing velocity** ✓

Explanation: Its direction keeps changing, so velocity changes and it has centripetal acceleration.

3. Dynamics

Q15	Newton's first law of motion is also called the law of:
A	**Inertia** ✓
B	Gravitation
C	Action
D	Momentum

Explanation: A body stays at rest or in uniform motion unless a net force acts on it. This property is inertia.

Q16	One newton is equal to:
A	1 kg m/s
B	1 g m/s
C	1 kg m^2/s^2
D	**1 kg m/s^2** ✓

Explanation: F = ma, so 1 N = 1 kg × 1 m/s^2.

Q17	**A force gives a 5 kg mass an acceleration of 4 m/s^2. The force is:**
A	1.25 N
B	9 N
C	**20 N** ✓
D	40 N

Explanation: F = ma = 5 × 4 = 20 N.

Q18	**The SI unit of momentum is:**
A	kg m/s^2
B	**kg m/s** ✓
C	N m
D	kg/s

Explanation: Momentum p = mass × velocity, so its unit is kg m/s.

Q19	The momentum of a system is conserved when:
A	Friction acts on it
B	Its energy is zero
C	Its mass changes
D	**No external force acts on it** ✓

Explanation: With no net external force, total momentum before and after an interaction stays the same.

Q20	Action and reaction forces:
A	Act on the same body
B	Cancel each other on one body
C	**Act on different bodies** ✓
D	Are unequal in magnitude

Explanation: They are equal and opposite but act on two different bodies, so they never cancel.

Q21	Taking g = 10 m/s^2, the weight of a 10 kg body is:
A	10 N
B	1 N
C	**100 N** ✓
D	1000 N

Explanation: W = mg = 10 × 10 = 100 N.

Q22	Rolling friction is _____ sliding friction.
A	Greater than
B	Equal to
C	**Less than** ✓
D	Double

Explanation: Rolling needs much less force than sliding, which is why wheels and ball bearings are used.

Q23	The coefficient of friction is given by:
A	μ = F × R
B	μ = R/F
C	μ = F + R
D	**μ = F/R** ✓

Explanation: Since F = μR, the coefficient is μ = F/R, where R is the normal reaction.

4. Turning Effect of Forces

Q24	Torque is the product of force and:
A	**Perpendicular distance from the axis** ✓
B	Mass
C	Velocity
D	Time

Explanation: Torque = force × moment arm, the perpendicular distance from the axis to the line of action.

Q25	The SI unit of torque is:
A	N/m
B	N s
C	**N m** ✓
D	J/s

Explanation: Torque = force × distance, so its unit is newton-metre.

Q26	The centre of gravity of a uniform metre rod is at:
A	**The 50 cm mark** ✓
B	The 0 cm mark
C	The 25 cm mark
D	The 100 cm mark

Explanation: For a uniform rod the weight acts at the geometric centre, the 50 cm mark.

Q27	**A slightly tilted body returns to its position if its centre of gravity:**
A	Falls on tilting
B	Stays at the same height
C	**Rises on tilting** ✓
D	Moves outside the base

Explanation: This is stable equilibrium. Raising the centre of gravity produces a restoring torque.

Q28	**A couple consists of two forces that are:**
A	Equal and along the same line
B	Unequal and parallel
C	**Equal, parallel and opposite with different lines of action** ✓
D	Perpendicular to each other

Explanation: A couple produces pure rotation, such as turning a steering wheel with both hands.

Q29	A 10 N force acts at 60° to the horizontal. Its horizontal component is:
A	8.66 N
B	10 N
C	0 N
D	**5 N** ✓

Explanation: $F_x = F \cos 60° = 10 \times 0.5 = 5$ N.

5. Gravitation

Q30	Newton's law of gravitation gives the force as F =
A	$G\, m_1 m_2 / r$
B	**$G\, m_1 m_2 / r^2$** ✓
C	$G\, m_1 / r^2$
D	$G\, r^2 / m_1 m_2$

Explanation: Force is proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance.

Q31	The value of the gravitational constant G is:
A	$9.8\ m/s^2$
B	$6.67 \times 10^{11}\ N\ m^2/kg^2$
C	**$6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ N\ m^2/kg^2$** ✓
D	$3 \times 10^8\ m/s$

Explanation: G is a very small universal constant, $6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ N\ m^2/kg^2$.

Q32	If the distance between two masses is doubled, the gravitational force becomes:
A	**One-fourth** ✓
B	Half
C	Double
D	Four times

Explanation: F □ $1/r^2$, so doubling r gives 1/4 of the force.

Q33	The time period of a geostationary satellite is:
A	12 hours
B	1 hour
C	**24 hours** ✓
D	365 days

Explanation: It matches the Earth's rotation period, so it stays above the same point.

Q34	The value of g as we go higher above the Earth's surface:
A	Increases
B	Stays constant
C	**Decreases** ✓
D	Becomes infinite

Explanation: $g = GM/r^2$ and r increases with height, so g decreases.

6. Work & Energy

Q35	**The SI unit of work is:**
A	Watt
B	Newton
C	Pascal
D	**Joule** ✓

Explanation: Work = force × distance, so 1 J = 1 N m.

Q36	**Work done is zero when the angle between force and displacement is:**
A	0°
B	45°
C	60°
D	**90°** ✓

Explanation: W = Fd cos θ and cos 90° = 0.

Q37	One watt is equal to:
A	**One joule per second** ✓
B	One newton per second
C	One joule per metre
D	One kg m/s

Explanation: Power = work / time, so 1 W = 1 J/s.

Q38	The kinetic energy of a 2 kg body moving at 3 m/s is:
A	6 J
B	18 J
C	3 J
D	**9 J** ✓

Explanation: K.E. = ½mv^2 = ½ × 2 × 9 = 9 J.

Q39	**Taking g = 10 m/s^2, the potential energy of a 5 kg body at a height of 10 m is:**
A	50 J
B	5000 J
C	150 J
D	**500 J** ✓

Explanation: P.E. = mgh = 5 × 10 × 10 = 500 J.

Q40	**A solar cell converts:**
A	**Light energy into electrical energy** ✓
B	Heat into light
C	Chemical into electrical energy
D	Electrical into light energy

Explanation: Photovoltaic cells turn sunlight directly into electricity.

Q41	Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?
A	Wind
B	Sunlight
C	Tides
D	**Coal** ✓

Explanation: Coal takes millions of years to form and cannot be replaced once used up.

7. Properties of Matter

Q42	The SI unit of density is:
A	kg m^3
B	g/s
C	N/m^2
D	**kg/m^3** ✓

Explanation: Density = mass / volume = kg/m^3.

Q43	**Hooke's law states that within the elastic limit:**
A	Extension is inversely proportional to the force
B	Force does not depend on extension
C	Extension is proportional to the square of the force
D	**Extension is directly proportional to the applied force** ✓

Explanation: F □ x within the elastic limit, as in a spring balance.

Q44	**The SI unit of pressure is:**
A	Newton
B	Joule
C	**Pascal** ✓
D	Watt

Explanation: Pressure = force / area, so 1 Pa = 1 N/m^2.

Q45	**Hydraulic machines such as car jacks work on:**
A	Archimedes' principle
B	Bernoulli's principle
C	Hooke's law
D	**Pascal's law** ✓

Explanation: Pressure applied to an enclosed liquid is transmitted equally in all directions.

Q46	**The buoyant force on a body immersed in a fluid equals:**
A	The weight of the body
B	The volume of the body
C	The density of the fluid
D	**The weight of the fluid displaced** ✓

Explanation: This is Archimedes' principle.

Q47	Young's modulus is the ratio of:
A	**Stress to strain** ✓
B	Strain to stress
C	Force to area
D	Force to length

Explanation: Young's modulus = stress / strain within the elastic limit.

Q48	Atmospheric pressure at sea level is about:
A	1 Pa
B	**1.01×10^5 Pa** ✓
C	1.01×10^3 Pa
D	1.01×10^8 Pa

Explanation: Standard atmospheric pressure is about 101 325 Pa.

8. Thermal Properties of Matter

Q49	The SI unit of temperature is:
A	Celsius
B	**Kelvin** ✓
C	Fahrenheit
D	Joule

Explanation: Kelvin (K) is the SI base unit of temperature.

Q50	0 °C is equal to:
A	**273 K** ✓
B	0 K
C	100 K
D	373 K

Explanation: T(K) = t(°C) + 273.

Q51	The specific heat capacity of water is about:
A	**4200 J/kg K** ✓
B	420 J/kg K
C	42 J/kg K
D	4.2 J/kg K

Explanation: Water needs about 4200 J to raise 1 kg by 1 K, which is why it is a good coolant.

Q52	Latent heat of fusion is the heat required to change:
A	A liquid into a gas at a higher temperature
B	A solid into a gas
C	The temperature of water by 1 K
D	**A solid into a liquid without a change in temperature** ✓

Explanation: During melting the heat breaks bonds rather than raising the temperature.

Q53	Water has its maximum density at:
A	0 °C
B	10 °C
C	100 °C
D	**4 °C** ✓

Explanation: Water contracts until 4 °C and then expands, so ice floats and lakes freeze from the top.

Q54	Evaporation produces:
A	Heating
B	**Cooling** ✓
C	No change
D	Higher pressure

Explanation: The fastest molecules escape, so the average kinetic energy of the liquid falls.

Q55	Heat needed to raise the temperature of 2 kg of water by 10 °C (c = 4200 J/kg K) is:
A	8 400 J
B	42 000 J
C	840 000 J
D	**84 000 J** ✓

Explanation: Q = mcΔT = 2 × 4200 × 10 = 84 000 J.

9. Transfer of Heat

Q56	Heat reaches us from the Sun mainly by:
A	Conduction
B	**Radiation** ✓
C	Convection
D	Evaporation

Explanation: Radiation needs no medium, so it travels through the vacuum of space.

Q57	**Metals are good conductors of heat because they have:**
A	**Free electrons** ✓
B	Large mass
C	Low density
D	No atoms

Explanation: Free electrons move quickly through the metal and carry energy.

Q58	**Convection takes place in:**
A	Solids only
B	A vacuum
C	Metals only
D	**Liquids and gases** ✓

Explanation: Convection needs a fluid whose particles can move and carry heat.

Q59	Which surface is the best absorber of heat radiation?
A	Shiny white
B	Shiny silver
C	Polished metal
D	**Dull black** ✓

Explanation: Dull black surfaces absorb the most radiation and also emit it best.

10. Waves & Sound

Q60	Sound waves in air are:
A	Transverse
B	Electromagnetic
C	**Longitudinal** ✓
D	Stationary only

Explanation: Air particles vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave, forming compressions and rarefactions.

Q61	**A wave of frequency 50 Hz and wavelength 2 m has a speed of:**
A	25 m/s
B	52 m/s
C	0.04 m/s
D	**100 m/s** ✓

Explanation: $v = f\lambda = 50 \times 2 = 100$ m/s.

Q62	**The SI unit of frequency is:**
A	Metre
B	Second
C	**Hertz** ✓
D	Decibel

Explanation: One hertz means one cycle per second.

Q63	The audible frequency range of the human ear is:
A	2 Hz to 200 Hz
B	200 Hz to 2000 Hz
C	20 000 Hz to 2 000 000 Hz
D	**20 Hz to 20 000 Hz** ✓

Explanation: Below 20 Hz is infrasound and above 20 kHz is ultrasound.

Q64	The loudness of a sound depends mainly on its:
A	Frequency
B	Wavelength
C	Speed
D	**Amplitude** ✓

Explanation: A larger amplitude carries more energy and sounds louder.

Q65	The pitch of a sound depends on its:
A	Amplitude
B	Distance
C	Duration
D	**Frequency** ✓

Explanation: Higher frequency means a higher pitch.

Q66	The time period of a wave of frequency 5 Hz is:
A	5 s
B	**0.2 s** ✓
C	0.5 s
D	25 s

Explanation: T = 1/f = 1/5 = 0.2 s.

Q67	Ultrasound is widely used in:
A	Cooking
B	Lighting
C	**Medical imaging** ✓
D	Radio broadcasting

Explanation: Ultrasound scans use high-frequency sound reflections to image organs.

11. Geometrical Optics

Q68	According to the law of reflection:
A	The angle of incidence is greater than the angle of reflection
B	The angle of incidence is less than the angle of reflection
C	**The angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection** ✓
D	The angle of incidence is always 90°

Explanation: Both angles are measured from the normal.

Q69	The image formed by a plane mirror is:
A	**Virtual and of the same size** ✓
B	Real and magnified
C	Real and inverted
D	Virtual and diminished

Explanation: It is virtual, upright, laterally inverted and as big as the object.

Q70	The refractive index of a medium is:
A	**Speed of light in vacuum / speed of light in the medium** ✓
B	Speed in the medium / speed in vacuum
C	Frequency × wavelength
D	Always less than 1

Explanation: n = c/v, so n is always greater than 1.

Q71	**Total internal reflection can occur when light travels from:**
A	A rarer to a denser medium
B	**A denser to a rarer medium** ✓
C	Air to glass
D	Vacuum to water

Explanation: The angle of incidence must also exceed the critical angle.

Q72	**Optical fibres work on the principle of:**
A	Dispersion
B	Diffraction
C	Refraction only
D	**Total internal reflection** ✓

Explanation: Light is trapped inside the fibre by repeated total internal reflection.

Q73	**A convex lens has a focal length of 0.5 m. Its power is:**
A	+0.5 D
B	−2 D
C	+5 D
D	**+2 D** ✓

Explanation: P = 1/f = 1/0.5 = +2 dioptres. A convex lens has positive power.

Q74	**Short-sightedness (myopia) is corrected using a:**
A	Convex lens
B	Plane mirror
C	**Concave lens** ✓
D	Prism

Explanation: A concave lens diverges rays so the image falls on the retina.

Q75	The speed of light in vacuum is about:
A	3×10^6 m/s
B	**3×10^8 m/s** ✓
C	330 m/s
D	3×10^{10} m/s

Explanation: $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s.

12. Electrostatics

Q76	Like charges:
A	Attract each other
B	Neutralise each other
C	**Repel each other** ✓
D	Exert no force

Explanation: Like charges repel and unlike charges attract.

Q77	The magnitude of the charge on an electron is:
A	1.6×10^{19} C
B	9.1×10^{-31} C
C	6.67×10^{-11} C
D	**1.6×10^{-19} C** ✓

Explanation: 9.1×10^{-31} is its mass in kg, not its charge.

Q78	The SI unit of electric field intensity is:
A	J/C
B	C/s
C	N m
D	**N/C** ✓

Explanation: E = F/q, so the unit is newton per coulomb.

Q79	The SI unit of capacitance is:
A	Henry
B	Ohm
C	Tesla
D	**Farad** ✓

Explanation: C = Q/V, and 1 F = 1 C/V.

Q80	One volt is equal to:
A	One coulomb per joule
B	One newton per metre
C	One watt per second
D	**One joule per coulomb** ✓

Explanation: V = W/Q, so 1 V = 1 J/C.

13. Current Electricity

Q81	**Ohm's law states that:**
A	**V = IR at constant temperature** ✓
B	V = I/R
C	V = I + R
D	I = VR

Explanation: Current is proportional to potential difference when temperature stays constant.

Q82	**A resistor of 10 Ω carries a current of 2 A. The potential difference across it is:**
A	5 V
B	12 V
C	**20 V** ✓
D	0.2 V

Explanation: V = IR = 2 × 10 = 20 V.

Q83	Resistors of 4 Ω and 6 Ω in series give a total of:
A	2.4 Ω
B	24 Ω
C	**10 Ω** ✓
D	5 Ω

Explanation: In series $R = R_1 + R_2 = 4 + 6 = 10\ \Omega$.

Q84	Two 6 Ω resistors in parallel give a total of:
A	12 Ω
B	6 Ω
C	36 Ω
D	**3 Ω** ✓

Explanation: $1/R = 1/6 + 1/6 = 1/3$, so $R = 3\ \Omega$.

Q85	A heater at 220 V draws a current of 5 A. Its power is:
A	**1100 W** ✓
B	44 W
C	225 W
D	110 W

Explanation: P = VI = 220 × 5 = 1100 W.

Q86	An ammeter is connected _____ in a circuit.
A	In parallel
B	Across the battery only
C	Across the resistor
D	**In series** ✓

Explanation: An ammeter has very low resistance and must carry the whole circuit current.

Q87	One kilowatt-hour equals:
A	3.6×10^3 J
B	1000 J
C	**3.6×10^6 J** ✓
D	36 J

Explanation: 1 kWh = 1000 W × 3600 s = 3.6×10^6 J.

14. Electromagnetism

Q88	The magnetic effect of electric current was discovered by:
A	Faraday
B	Newton
C	Ohm
D	**Oersted** ✓

Explanation: Oersted noticed a compass needle deflect near a current-carrying wire.

Q89	**The direction of force on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field is found by:**
A	Fleming's right-hand rule
B	**Fleming's left-hand rule** ✓
C	Ohm's law
D	Snell's law

Explanation: The left-hand rule applies to motors, and the right-hand rule to generators.

Q90	**A transformer works on the principle of:**
A	Electrolysis
B	Self-heating
C	Reflection
D	**Mutual induction** ✓

Explanation: A changing current in the primary induces an e.m.f. in the secondary coil.

Q91	An AC generator converts:
A	Electrical energy into mechanical energy
B	Heat into light
C	Chemical energy into mechanical energy
D	**Mechanical energy into electrical energy** ✓

Explanation: A coil rotating in a magnetic field induces an alternating e.m.f.

Q92	A step-up transformer has:
A	**More turns in the secondary coil** ✓
B	More turns in the primary coil
C	Equal turns in both coils
D	No iron core

Explanation: $V_s/V_p = N_s/N_p$, so more secondary turns raise the voltage.

15. Basic Electronics

Q93	**A p–n junction diode allows current to flow:**
A	In both directions equally
B	In neither direction
C	**In one direction only** ✓
D	Only for AC

Explanation: A diode conducts in forward bias and blocks in reverse bias, so it is used for rectification.

Q94	**In an n-type semiconductor the majority charge carriers are:**
A	Holes
B	Protons
C	Neutrons
D	**Electrons** ✓

Explanation: Doping with a pentavalent impurity adds free electrons.

Q95	The output of an AND gate is 1 only when:
A	Any one input is 1
B	Both inputs are 0
C	**Both inputs are 1** ✓
D	The inputs differ

Explanation: AND outputs 1 only when A and B are both 1.

Q96	A transistor can be used as:
A	**An amplifier or a switch** ✓
B	A battery
C	A resistor only
D	A lens

Explanation: A small base current controls a larger collector current.

16. Atomic & Nuclear Physics

Q97	An alpha particle is the nucleus of a:
A	Hydrogen atom
B	**Helium atom** ✓
C	Oxygen atom
D	Carbon atom

Explanation: It has 2 protons and 2 neutrons, like a helium-4 nucleus.

Q98	Isotopes of an element have the same number of:
A	Neutrons
B	Nucleons
C	Mass number
D	**Protons** ✓

Explanation: Isotopes differ in neutron number, so their mass numbers differ.

Q99	After two half-lives, an 8 g radioactive sample leaves:
A	4 g
B	**2 g** ✓
C	1 g
D	6 g

Explanation: 8 g → 4 g after one half-life → 2 g after two.

Q100	Which radiation has the highest penetrating power?
A	Alpha particles
B	Beta particles
C	Visible light
D	**Gamma rays** ✓

Explanation: Gamma rays pass through thick materials and are stopped only by dense lead or concrete.

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



Well Done!

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