

1. b

Statement 3 refers to 'Brown Label' ATMs. "In a circular, RBI said banks should advise their currency chests to step up issuance of fresh notes to rural branches of Regional Rural Banks, District Central Cooperative Banks and commercial banks, White Label ATMs in rural areas and post offices in rural areas on a priority basis."

Traditionally, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have respective bank's logo. So just by looking, this is SBI's ATM, this is ICICI's ATM and so on. But White label ATM doesn't have such Bank logo, hence called White label ATMs.

RBI has given license / permission to nonbank entities to open such ATMs.

Any non-bank entity with a minimum net worth of Rs.100 crore, can apply for white label ATMs. (not just NBFC, any non-bank entity can apply.)

Th: RBI tells banks to ensure 40% of cash supply reaches rural areas;

2. c

A village would be declared as electrified, if :

Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti hamlet where it exists.

Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centers, Dispensaries, Community centers etc.

The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

3. b

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation It was launched with the focus to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation by implementing urban revival projects.

Rajasthan was the first state in the country to submit State Annual Action Plan under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

The scheme Housing for All by 2022 and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) were launched on the same day.

The scheme is dependent with public private partnership (PPP) model. If required, various other schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission, Housing for All 2022, along with the local state schemes like that related to water supply and sewerage and other infrastructure related schemes can be linked to AMRUT.

SAAP(State Annual Action Plans) is a consolidated plan of all the city level SLIPs(Service Level Improvement Plan) of all proposed AMRUT cities in the respective states. A formulation on City level SLIP is done based on diligent estimation of ambiguities in the availability of infrastructure like water supply, sewerage network,

draining system, transportation facilities, available digital and internet facilities, industrial facilities etc. 135litres per capita per day is another factor in the process including water supply and sewerage connections to all urban households.

4. d

Target group: The scheme will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over seven lakh students over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) through 3,050 institutes. It will also include easy access to information and mentor network, credit, incubators and accelerators and advocacy for the youth covered under the scheme.

Institutes covered under the Scheme: The scheme includes 2,200 institutes of higher learning (colleges, universities, and premier institutes), 300 schools, 500 Industrial Training Institutes and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres, through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

5. a

The Saudi-brokered Arab Peace Initiative, which was endorsed by the Arab League's 22 members during the March 2002 Beirut summit, outlined comprehensive steps to ending the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Arab leaders collectively offered Israel recognition of its right to exist and a normalisation of diplomatic ties in exchange for its complete withdrawal from Arab lands captured since 1967.

The plan, first floated by King Abdullah, then crown prince of Saudi Arabia, called for the restoration of a Palestinian state with east Jerusalem as its capital and a "fair solution" for the 3.8 million Palestinian refugees, including but not limited to the Syrian Golan Heights and Israeli-occupied territory in southern Lebanon.

The Saudi plan is based on UN resolutions 242 and 338 which collectively called for Israeli withdrawal in exchange for peaceful ties with its Arab neighbours and the "respect for the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries"

6. a

The REPLACE action package provides a step-by-step guide for the elimination of industrially-produced trans fat from the global food supply by 2023.

Increased intake of trans fat (>1% of total energy intake) is associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease mortality and events. Trans fat intake is responsible for more than 500,000 deaths from coronary heart disease each year around the world.

7. a

"China's recent moves, of positioning air defence weapons on a reclaimed island in the South China Sea, forays by fighters and bombers over the East China Sea, and even sending its aircraft carrier Liaoning to Hainan via the Bashi Channel between Taiwan and Philippines, have sent an unwelcome message to its neighbours.." The Bashi Channel is a waterway between Y'Ami Island of the Philippines and Orchid Island of

Taiwan. It is a part of the Luzon Strait (which links the South China Sea and the Philippine Sea) in the Pacific Ocean.

8. a

PMAGY

The principal objective of the Scheme is integrated development of SC Majority Villages: (Hence statement 1 is correct) Primarily through convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes;

By providing these villages Central Assistance in form of gap-filling funds to the extent of Rs.20.00 lakh per village, to be increased by another 5 lakh if State make a matching contribution.

By providing gap-filling component to take up activities which do not get covered under the existing Central and State Government Schemes.

It is under ministry of social justice and empowerment. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

9. a

The Companies Act, 2013 has not defined what a 'shell company' is and as to what kind of activities would lead to a company being termed a 'shell'. (Hence statement 2 is incorrect).

Shell companies are typically corporate entities which do not have any active business operations or significant assets in their possession. The government views them with suspicion as some of them could be used for money laundering, tax evasion and other illegal activities.

Is there a law governing shell companies?

In India, there is no specific law relating to "shell companies." However, some laws help, to an extent, in curbing illegal activities such as money laundering and can indirectly be used to target shell companies – Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act 2016; The Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 and The Companies Act, 2013.

10. b

Supersonic jets releases nitrogen oxides and not mercury.

Others are sources of mercury pollution –

Coal-fired power plants- Mercury exists naturally in coal, making coal-fired power plants the largest source of mercury pollution in this country. Coal accounts for nearly 50 percent of the electricity generated in this country—and almost 50 tons of mercury emissions annually.

Trash incinerators. Hazardous waste, medical waste, and regular garbage incinerators release 13.1 tons (or about 26,000 pounds) of mercury every year, according to statistics from the EPA. The mercury comes from common household items, such as compact fluorescent light bulbs and thermostats, and from automobile scrap. Despite common perceptions that mercury is used in thermometers and blood pressure machines, the

medical industry has switched to mercury-free versions of those tools, and medical waste now accounts for the smallest percentage of mercury emissions from incinerators.

11. b

12. b

The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) is a special agreement under the Berne Convention which deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors in the digital environment. In addition to the rights recognized by the Berne Convention, they are granted certain economic rights. The Treaty also deals with two subject matters to be protected by copyright: (i) computer programs, whatever the mode or form of their expression; and (ii) compilations of data or other material (“databases”).

The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. It provides creators such as authors, musicians, poets, painters etc. with the means to control how their works are used, by whom, and on what terms.

In the news (PIB): The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal submitted by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry regarding accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty which extends coverage of copyright to the internet and digital environment.

13. a

In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). PVTGs have some basic characteristics –

- They are mostly homogenous, with a small population,
- Relatively physically isolated,
- Social institutes cast in a simple mould,
- Absence of written language,
- Relatively simple technology and a slower rate of change etc.

14. b

It is when the loan is classified as an NPA, that banks can resort to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) to recover the loan money.

If you read THIS article, you would have been able to answer the question – “The consortium of lenders has finally succeeded in selling absconding tycoon Vijay Mallya’s Kingfisher Villa in Goa through bilateral negotiations after three failed auctions. “As per the SARFAESI act, if auctions fail a minimum of two times then we can go for bilateral deal which are called private treaties,” said a senior SBI official.”

15. a

The Global Forest Fund has been established by the Foundation for Environmental Education to offset CO2 emissions from travel. This non-profit fund is managed by the International LEAF Director. The fund invests 90% of its income directly into tree planting and other CO2 compensation efforts that are combined with environmental education activities

16. d

The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, or IGMSY — was begun by the UPA 2 government in October 2010 on a pilot basis in 53 districts. The National Food Security Act, 2013, made it incumbent upon the incoming NDA government to ensure universal coverage under the scheme. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme applicable to pregnant and lactating women of ages 19 and above for up to 2 living children.

The scheme originally provided Rs 4,000 to each beneficiary through her anganwadi centre, in all districts selected for the pilot project.

All women are eligible, unless they have already received paid leave and maternity benefits from their employers in the private or government sector.

The scheme is aimed at arresting high maternal mortality rates by encouraging institutional delivery and ensuring proper nutrition for the mother and child.

It is also meant to offset wage losses suffered by women due to pregnancy, and is especially important for women in the unorganised sector, who make up 90% of the country's female workforce.

Section 4 (b) of the National Food Security Act, which came into force on September 10, 2013, states that every pregnant and lactating mother would be entitled to "maternity benefit of not less than Rupees six thousand".

On September 27 that year, the maternity benefit under the IGMSY was enhanced to Rs 6,000 in the 53 districts where it was ongoing. But universal implementation was not supported by commensurate Budget allocation.

The scheme has retained the condition that the woman must not have more than 2 living children. Several civil society organisations have asked for such conditions to be removed so that the scheme could be truly effective.

IE: Maternity benefit scheme: Where things stand now;

17. a

Larsen C is the most northern major ice shelf in Antarctica. An iceberg expected to be one of the 10 largest ever recorded is ready to break away from this ice shelf in Antarctica, scientists say.

Researchers have been tracking the rift in Larsen C for many years, watching it with some trepidation after the collapse of Larsen A ice shelf in 1995 and the sudden break-up of the Larsen B shelf in 2002.

Last year, researchers reported that the Larsen C rift was growing fast. But in December the speed of the rift went into overdrive, growing by a further 18km in just a couple of weeks. What will become a massive iceberg (5000 sq.km) now hangs on to the shelf by a thread just 20km long.

The researchers say that this is a geographical and not a climate event. The rift has been present for decades, they say, but it has punched through at this particular time.

It is believed that climate warming has brought forward the likely separation of the iceberg but the scientists say they have no direct evidence to support this.

BBC: Huge Antarctic iceberg poised to break away;

18. a

Th: Fighting TB;

19. d

“Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time, with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics.”

WEForum: Global Gender Gap Report

20. b

BS-V compliant engines require a Diesel Particulate Filter, not BS-IV.

IE: The race over speed bumps;

21. b

22. d

China is not a member. “It was India that took the diplomatic initiative at the beginning of this decade to revive the moribund idea of Indian Ocean regionalism. That move suggested that Delhi’s sea-blindness was finally giving way to a belated recognition of the nation’s maritime imperative. India’s growing sea-borne trade and a historic power shift in the Indian Ocean compelled Delhi to pay greater attention to securing a sustainable regional order in the vast littoral.”

23. d

After running out of the child-friendly HIV syrup, Lopinavir, India is likely to procure the drug from a rapid supply facility routed through the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), a multilateral donor agency.”, so statement 2 is incorrect.

The Global Fund (or The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria – GFTAM) is a financing institution, providing support to countries in the response to the three diseases (HIV, TB and Malaria); they do not implement programs on the ground.

It is “a 21st-century partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics.”

Founded in 2002, it is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases. It raises and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in countries and communities most in need

24. b

South Korea, North Korea, the USA, China, Japan and Russia are a part of these talks. The talks aim to find a peaceful resolution to the security concerns as a result of the North Korean nuclear weapons program (in the aftermath of North Korea withdrawing from the NPT

25. b

The key features of HELP are:

Single, uniform license for extraction and exploration for all types of hydrocarbon prospects (including unconventional hydrocarbons, that is shale oil and shale gas)

- Open acreage licensing (OAL) which will permit investors to explore blocks not already covered by exploration
- Simple and easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model
- Full marketing freedom and free pricing for crude oil and natural gas
- Exploration allowed during entire contract period
- Zero royalty rates for deep water & ultra-deep water blocks for first 7 years
- Equal weightage to work program and fiscal share
- No oil cess
- Custom duty exemption

26. d

All three are bodies established by the UNCLOS.

India became a signatory to the UNCLOS in 1982 and has had continuous representation in CLCS, ITLOS and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) since their inception in 1997, 1996 and 1994 respectively.

UN: Oceans and Law of the Sea;

27. a

UNESCO Tentative list: Chilika lake;

28. d

1. The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 – provisions for levy and collection of tax on intrastate supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government.

2. The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 – provisions for levy and collection of tax on interstate supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government.

3. The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 – provisions for levy and collection of tax on intra-UT supply of goods and services in the Union Territories without legislature. Union Territory GST is akin to States Goods and Services Tax (SGST) which shall be levied and collected by the States/Union Territories on intra-state supply of goods or services or both.

4. The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Bill 2017 (The Compensation Bill) – provides for compensation to the states for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for a period of five years as per section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016

29. b

Statement 1 is wrong, although the WTO and WCO cooperate on certain issues such as trade facilitation.

The WCO, established in 1952 as the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations.

The CCC was initially a Customs Committee set up by a group of a few European Governments based on the principles of the GATT. The name 'WCO' was adopted in 1994 to reflect its status as a truly global intergovernmental institution.

Today, the WCO represents 181 Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade. As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community. • The 'Revised Kyoto Convention' (RKC) is the legal instrument of the WCO that aims to simplify and harmonize international customs procedures globally, in order to achieve faster, more predictable and efficient customs clearances.

30. c

The \$8.3 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is providing 72 developing and middle income countries with urgently needed resources to manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

CIF is comprised of four programs:

a) Clean Technology Fund (statement 3),

b) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (statement 2),

c) Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program and

d) Forest Investment Program.

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides middleincome countries with highly concessional resources to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.

31. d

GMRT – Pune;

ALMA telescope – Chile;

Keck telescope – Hawaii;

IE Explained: Peek into how galaxies like Milky Way looked 12 billion yrs ago;

32. a

33. a

An ICO, like an equity initial public offer (IPO), is an issuance of digital tokens that can be converted into crypto currencies and are mostly used to raise funds by start-up firms dealing in block chain technology and virtual currencies like bitcoins and ethereum. Unlike an IPO, which is governed by SEBI regulations, there is no regulatory body for ICOs in India.

34. b

The Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol refers to the second commitment period (2013-2020). India ratified the Doha amendment in August this year (2017). India is a part of the LMDC Group on Climate Change.

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/india-ratifies-2nd-commitment-period-of-kyoto-protocol/article9808455.ece>

35. b

UN SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;

IRRI's Mission: IRRI is a premier research organisation dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger through rice science; improving the health and welfare of rice farmers and consumers; and protecting the rice growing environment for future generations.

IRRI is an independent, nonprofit, research and educational institute, founded in 1960 by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations with support from the Philippine government. The institute, headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines, has offices in 17 rice-growing countries in Asia and Africa.

Working with in-country partners, IRRI develops advanced rice varieties that yield more grain and better withstand pests and disease as well as flooding, drought, and other harmful effects of climate change. More than half of the rice area in Asia is planted to IRRI-bred varieties or their progenies.

36. b

Members originally of TPP; Omit USA and you have members of CPTPP

37. d

Both statements are incorrect.

Under the IBC, 2016 the insolvency resolution process applies to companies and individuals.

The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 on the other hand seeks to create a framework for resolving bankruptcy in financial firms (such as banks and insurance companies).

A High-Level Task Force on Public Credit Registry for India was recently set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Y. M. Deosthalee. This is a separate but related development; it is not sanctioned by the IBC, 2016.

38. a

A global neutrino physics community is developing a leading-edge, dual-site experiment for neutrino science and proton decay studies, the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE), hosted at Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois (USA). The facility required for this experiment, the Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF), is an internationally designed, coordinated and funded program.

The DUNE Science Collaboration is currently made up of over 1020 scientists from 174 institutions in 30 countries (several Indian institutions are among them). The collaboration works closely with the LBNF Project to ensure the coordinated development of facilities and detectors that will enable the ambitious physics program

39. c

The organization ICAN is receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 2017 for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons.

The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) is a coalition of non-governmental organizations in one hundred countries promoting adherence to and implementation of the United Nations nuclear weapon ban treaty. This landmark global agreement was adopted in New York on 7 July 2017.

ICAN's founders were inspired by the tremendous success of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which a decade earlier had played an instrumental role in the negotiation of the anti-personnel mine ban convention, or Ottawa treaty.

40. a

Regarding Statement 1: With the use of web-portals, mobile apps, or in-home displays, customers can monitor and potentially lower their energy consumption.

Regarding Statement 2: Traditionally utilities know about an outage when they receive complaints from affected customers. Service restoration requires utility crews to identify the area and rectify the fault a time consuming and expensive process. The Bureau of Indian Standards requires all smart meters to be capable of sending 'last gasp' and 'first breath' messages, which inform utilities when power has failed or resumed. This will reduce outage restoration times leading to financial savings and improved customer satisfaction.

Regarding Statement 3: With meter data time stamped at 15 minute intervals, AMI enables near real-time estimation of customer demand. This improves utility load forecasting and enhances their ability to procure the right volumes of power. Utilities can also implement time-of-use (ToU) tariffs for different categories of customers and encourage load shifting with demand response programs. These measures could reduce utility exposure to expensive power during the peak hours.

Additional Information: India Smart Grid Forum (ISGF) is a public private non-partisan initiative of the Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India for accelerated development of smart grid technologies in the Indian power sector. ISGF was set up in 2010 to provide a mechanism through which academia, industry, utilities and other stakeholders could participate in the development of Indian smart grid systems and provide relevant inputs to the government's decision making.

For a detailed understanding of AMI benefits and challenges, refer:

41. a

Statement 3 could have been eliminated if you had gone through the explanation for Q5 of the quiz uploaded on 2nd October (<http://www.insightsonindia.com/2017/10/02/quiz-2017-insights-current-affairs-quiz-02-october-2017/>).

To quote the relevant extract from that explanation, "ESA is also developing a new family of satellites, called Sentinels, specifically for the operational needs of the Copernicus programme."

The OCO is a project by NASA. The observations made by this satellite in 2015-16 (year in which one of the strongest El Niño phenomenon was witnessed) is the first of its kind. "This is the first major climate variation where we've had satellite observations of atmospheric composition, and of land properties and of ocean properties – all at the same time," said an atmospheric scientist. CO<sub>2</sub> concentration increased by 50% in that year, the causes for which were determined with the help of observations made by the OCO.

The OCO is described as a pathfinder for the types of carbon-monitoring satellites that will come later. Europe for instance is planning a constellation of satellites called Sentinel-7 that will map CO<sub>2</sub> over a much wider area, but still at very high precision. S7 will trace in much more detail the sources and sinks of carbon dioxide. This orbiting network would even make it possible to police individual countries' commitments to reduce carbon emissions under international agreements such as the Paris climate accord of 2015.

42. c

The International System of Units (SI) defines seven units of measure as a basic set from which all other SI units can be derived. The SI base units and their physical quantities are the meter for measurement of length, the kilogram for mass, the second for time, the ampere for electric current, the kelvin for temperature, the

candela for luminous intensity, and the mole for amount of substance. Other units, such as the liter, are formally not part of the SI, but are accepted for use with SI.

43. d

44. a

Cartosat too is an Earth Observation Satellite.

Improvisation and In the News: "India's ASTROSAT mission did a related sensitive search for short duration x-ray flashes associated with the event and did not detect any. These results will be published soon by the scientists from ASTROSAT."

45. b

The Ministry of Earth Sciences is the nodal agencies for issues related to Antarctica and the ATS. Statements 1 and 2 are correct

46. a

India has been an active player in the pharmaceutical industry and has contributed globally towards making life saving drugs and low cost pharmaceutical products accessible and affordable for those in need. Be it the Rotavirus vaccine, heart valve prosthesis or affordable insulin, India has been a forerunner in these and many more.

Despite these advances, the Indian biopharmaceutical industry is still 10-15 years behind their counterparts in the developed countries and faces stiff competition from China, Korea and others. The lacuna primarily exists due to disconnected centres of excellence, less focus on translational research (application of basic sciences) and staggered funding.

i3, a flagship programme of the GoI in collaboration with the World Bank, is committed to addressing these gaps with a Mission to make India a hub for design and development of novel, affordable and effective biopharmaceutical products and solutions.

The Mission will be implemented by the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Biotechnology, MoS&T.

47. c

The Indian and Japanese governments recently unveiled a vision document for the Asia Africa Growth Corridor, proposed by the two countries' Prime Ministers last November.

- Unlike China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) project, about which India has raised several concerns, the Asia Africa Growth Corridor is conceived as a more open and inclusive programme that will be based on more consultations and keep people as the centre piece rather than just trade and economic ties, said officials who worked on the vision document.

- The vision document proposes four key elements that leverage the strengths of India and Japan – enhancing capacity and skills; building quality infrastructure and connecting institutions; development and cooperation projects in health, farming, manufacturing and disaster management; and people-to-people partnerships

48. a

“The G-33 coalition — which includes Indonesia, China and India — seeks a complete exemption from commitments to reduce subsidies, such as minimum support prices, from this poverty-alleviation programme New Delhi has declined to negotiate any more trade-offs on this proposal at Buenos Aires, or accept calls for stringent transparency requirements to monitor these schemes..”

49. d

50. d

The Union Cabinet approved the introduction of a new Central Sector Scheme of “North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme” (NESIDS) from 2017-18 with 100% funding from the Central Government to fill up the gaps in creation of infrastructure in specified sectors till March, 2020.

The new scheme will broadly cover creation of infrastructure under following sectors:-

Physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting tourism;

Infrastructure of social sectors of education and health

51. D

52. C

53. D

54. B

55. A

56. C

57. D

58. B

59. C

60. D

61. C

62. D

63. B

64. D
65. B
66. C
67. C
68. A
69. A
70. D
71. C
72. B
73. C
74. D
75. C
76. A
77. A
78. D
79. C
80. D
81. B
82. D
83. A
84. A
85. D
86. A
87. C
88. D
89. C
90. D

- 91. D
- 92. A
- 93. C
- 94. B
- 95. C
- 96. D
- 97. A
- 98. C
- 99. B
- 100. B