Chapter 02

# Body fluids and circulation

## TOPIC WISE QUESTIONS

### BLOOD LYMPH

**Q.1** Component of blood responsible for producing antibodies is :
(1) Thrombocytes (2) Monocytes
(3) Erythrocytes (4) Lymphocytes

**Q.2** Serum is :
(1) Plasma without clotting factors
(2) Blood without blood cells
(3) Blood without clotting factors
(4) Blood without RBC

**Q.3** If 'A' antigen is present on RBCs then the blood group of a person is :
(1) A (2) B (3) AB (4) O

**Q.4** Blood group Antigen are :
(1) Found in Hb molecule
(2) Found in Plasma protein
(3) Found on RBC
(4) Found on WBC

**Q.5** Blood colloidal osmotic pressure mainly maintained by which plasma protein :
(1) Globulin (2) Albumin
(3) Fibrinogen (4) Prothombin

**Q.6** Mammalian RBC are :
(1) Biconcave, circular, non nucleated
(2) Biconcave, Nucleated, circular
(3) Biconvex, circular, Nucleated
(4) Biconvex, circular, Non nucleated

**Q.7** Persons with ..... and ..... blood group are called universal recipients & universal donors respectively :
(1) $AB^-$, $O^+$ (2) $O^+$, $AB^-$
(3) $O^-$, $AB^+$ (4) $AB^+$, $O^-$

**Q.8** ABO blood grouping is based on :
(1) Surface antibodies on RBC
(2) Surface antigen on WBC
(3) Surface antigen on RBC
(4) Plasma antigens

**Q.9** Which leucocyte has kidney shaped nucleus :
(1) Basophil (2) Monocyte
(3) Neutrophil (4) Lymphocyte

**Q.10** Blood clotting requires :
(1) $Na^+ + K^+$
(2) $Na^+$ + Prothrombin
(3) $Na^+$ + Thromboplastin
(4) $Ca^{++}$ + Thromboplastin

**Q.11** Lymph differ from blood in possessing :
(1) Only WBC
(2) More RBC & WBC
(3) More RBC & few WBC
(4) More WBC & few RBC

**Q.12** Blood platelets found in :
(1) Pisces (2) Reptiles
(3) Birds (4) Mammals

**Q.13** Diapedesis means :
(1) Formation of WBC
(2) Formation of RBC
(3) Process by certain WBCs squeeze through thin capillary wall
(4) Movement of food in gut

**Q.14** Which of following act as middleman of body ?
(1) WBC (2) Lymph

(3) Plasma (4) Blood

**Q.15** Process by which blood cells are formed in bone marrow :

(1) Haemopoiesis (2) Haemolysis

(3) Thrombopoesis (4) Erythroblastosis

**Q.16** Content of haemoglobin/100 ml of Blood :

(1) 15 gm (2) 20 gm

(3) 10 gm (4) 5 gm

**Q.17** Which of following has least consistency in shape:

(1) RBC (2) WBC

(3) Mast cell (4) Bone cells

**Q.18** Which one is more in lymph than blood :

(1) RBC (2) Nutrients

(3) Lipids (4) Oxygen

**Q.19** Blood bank of body is :

(1) Liver (2) Spleen

(3) Heart (4) Bone marrow

**Q.20** Blood differs from real connective tissue because:

(1) Plasma of blood is not entirely secreted by blood cells

(2) Blood corpuscles are not formed in blood

(3) Fibres are absent in blood

(4) All of above

**Q.21** Which WBC has maximum lobs of nucleus :

(1) Neutrophil (2) Acidophil

(3) Basophil (4) Lymphocyte

**Q.22** Blood cells :

(1) Divide by mitotic division

(2) Divide by meiotic division

(3) Divide amitotically

(4) Do not divide

**Q.23** Which WBC increase in Allergy :

(1) Acidophil (2) Basophil

(3) Lymphocyte (4) Neutrophil

**Q.24** Thromboplastin is secreted by :

(1) Kidney (2) Platelets

(3) Leucocyte (4) Erythrocyte

**Q.25** T-lymphocyte differentiates in :

(1) Bone marrow (2) Liver

(3) Thymus gland (4) Kidney

**Q.26** Antibody are absent in which blood group :

(1) A (2) B (3) AB (4) O

**Q.27** Blood group 'A' can receive blood from which group :

(1) A, AB, O (2) A, O

(3) O (4) B, AB

**Q.28** Which is not a plasma protein :

(1) Heparin (2) Albumin

(3) Prothrombin (4) Fibrinogen

**Q.29** Megakaryocyte cell is :

(1) RBC producer (2) Thrombocyte producer

(3) WBC producer (4) Protein producer

**Q.30** In which pair erythroblastosis foetalis occur :

(1) $Rh^+$ male & $Rh^-$ female

(2) $Rh^-$ male & $Rh^-$ female

(3) $Rh^+$ male & $Rh^+$ female

(4) $Rh^-$ male & $Rh^+$ female

**Q.31** Blood of AB blood group can transfer blood to :

(1) A (2) B

(3) AB (4) O

**Q.32** Agranulocytes are :

(1) Eosinophils and neutrophils

(2) Monocytes and lymphocytes

(3) Eosinophils and lymphocytes

(4) Lymphocytes and basophils

**Q.33** Which is unrelated to blood coagulation ?

(1) Fibrinogen (2) Fibrin

(3) Bilirubin (4) Calcium

**Q.34** Maximum number of white blood corpuscles is that of :

(1) Basophils (2) Neutrophils

(3) Monocytes (4) Eosinophils

**Q.35** Life span of human white blood corpuscles is :
(1) 24 hours (2) Less than 10 days
(3) 120 days (4) 100 hours

**Q.36** Which of the following are involved in body defence :
(1) Neutrophils (2) Lymphocytes
(3) Macrophages (4) All the above

**Q.37** Prothrombin, albumin and fibrinogen are synthesised by :
(1) Pancreas (2) Bone marrow
(3) Spleen (4) Liver

**Q.38** Which one is a factor for maturation of erythrocytes :
(1) Vitamin $B_{12}$ (2) Vitamin A
(3) Vitamin D (4) Vitamin C

**Q.39** Which state of iron is present in haemoglobin :
(1) Non-ionic (2) $Fe^{2+}$
(3) $Fe^{3+}$ (4) None of the above

**Q.40** Immature RBCs of mammals have :
(1) No nucleus
(2) Single beaded nucleus
(3) Many nuclei
(4) Single nucleus

**Q.41** Number of erythrocytes per $mm^3$ of human blood is :
(1) 2 million (2) 5 million
(3) 6 million (4) 0.5 million

**Q.42** Number of WBCs per $mm^3$ of human blood is :
(1) 8000 (2) 4000 (3) 3000 (4) 16000

**Q.43** An anticoagulant is :
(1) Heparin (2) Hirudin
(3) EDTA (4) All the above

**Q.44** The least leucocyte of human blood is :
(1) Basophil (2) Monocyte
(3) Neutrophil (4) Eosinophil

**Q.45** Blood has a pH of :
(1) 7.4 (2) 7.8 (3) 6.9 (4) 6.3

**Q.46** Continuous bleeding from an injured part of body is due to deficiency of :
(1) Vitamin-A (2) Vitamin-B
(3) Vitamin-K (4) Vitamin-E

**Q.47** Abnormal increase in number of WBC in blood is called :
(1) Anaemia (2) Polycythemia
(3) Leukemia (4) Sarcoma

**Q.48** Liquid which remain after clotting of blood is called as :
(1) Serum (2) Plasma (3) Lymph (4) Blood

**Q.49** Which of the following substances, if introduced into the blood stream, would cause coagulation of blood at the site of its introduction :
(1) Thromboplastin (2) Fibrinogen
(3) Heparin (4) Prothrombin

**Q.50** How many of the statements are true for platelets ?
(i) They are cell fragments from megakaryocytes.
(ii) Life span is 8–10 days.
(iii) Present in non mammalian vertebrates in the form of spindle corpuscles.
(iv) Very less number i.e. below critical count, causes Purpura disease.
(1) One (2) Three (3) Two (4) Four

**Q.51** Red pulp and white pulp are histological structure found in :
(1) Tooth (2) Spleen (3) Bone (4) Liver

**Q.52** Lymph can be defined as :
(1) Blood – corpuscles
(2) Blood – Plasma
(3) Blood – WBC
(4) Blood – RBC & Platelets

**Q.53** Which heart sound is produced at the beginning of joint diastole ?
(1) $S_2$ (2) $S_1$ (3) $S_3$ (4) $S_4$

**Q.54** A renal portal system is found in :
(1) Rabbit (2) Mouse

(3) Horse (4) Frog

**Q.55** All arteries carry oxygenated blood except :
(1) Systemic (2) Hepatic
(3) Pulmonary (4) Cardiac

**Q.56** An artery can be distinguished from a vein in having:
(1) Thicker wall (2) Lesser lumen
(3) No valves (4) All of the above

**Q.57** The renal portal system of vertebrates is significant for :
(1) Elimination of excess fats by kidneys
(2) Removing nitrogenous wastes in kidneys
(3) Supplying food to the kidneys
(4) Draining blood from the kidney

**Q.58** Coagulation of lymph is :
(1) Faster than blood (2) Not possible
(3) Slower than blood (4) A passive process

**Q.59** The most important center of lymph formation is:
(1) Liver (2) Spleen
(3) Bone marrow (4) Mucosa of ileum

**Q.60** Lymph :
(1) Transports $O_2$ to brain
(2) Transports $CO_2$ to lungs
(3) Returns interstitial fluid to blood
(4) Returns RBCs and WBCs to lymph nodes

**Q.61** Which of the following statement is true for Lymph:
(1) WBC and serum
(2) All components of blood except RBCs, Platelets and some proteins
(3) RBCs, WBCs and Plasma
(4) RBCs, Proteins and Platelets

**Q.62** Lymph vessels pour their materials in :
(1) Subclavian vein
(2) Pulmonary artery
(3) Artery which enters in legs
(4) Right atria

**Q.63** Which of the following match should be avoided in biological marriages ?
(1) $A^+$ boy and $A^+$ girl (2) $A^+$ boy and $A^-$ girl
(3) $O^+$ boy and $O^+$ girl (4) $O^-$ boy and $O^+$ girl

## CIRCULATORY PATHWAYS & DOUBLE CIRCULATION.

**Q.64** Deoxygenated blood is pumped by the heart in :
(1) Reptiles (2) Birds
(3) Mammals (4) Fishes

**Q.65** Closed circulatory system occurs in :
(1) Cockroach (2) Tadpole/Fish
(3) Mosquito (4) Housefly

**Q.66** Where is the pace maker situated :
(1) In left auricle near opening of pulmonary vein
(2) In right auricle near eustachian valve
(3) On inter - auricular septum
(4) On inter-ventricular septum

**Q.67** In heart of Human bicuspid valve is situated in :
(1) Right auricle and pulmonary aorta
(2) Post caval and auricle
(3) Left auricle and left ventricle
(4) Right auricle and right ventricle

**Q.68** When the right ventricle contracts the blood pumps in to :
(1) Superior vena cava (2) Dorsal aorta
(3) Pulmonary aorta (4) Pulmonary veins

**Q.69** The blood leaving the lungs is richer than the blood entering the lung in :
(1) Oxygen (2) $CO_2$
(3) Hydrogen (4) Moisture

**Q.70** Pace maker directly influences :
(1) Contraction of heart muscles
(2) Flow of blood in heart
(3) Rate of heart beat
(4) Generation of action potential

**Q.71** Purkinje fibres are found in :
(1) Brain (2) Liver (3) Eyes (4) Heart

**Q.72** In children, heart rate is :

(1) More than adult

(2) Less than adult

(3) Equal to adult

(4) None of these

**Q.73** The wall of Human heart is thick due to presence of:

(1) Inner layer endocardium

(2) Middle layer myocardium

(3) Outer most layer pericardium

(4) Outer layer epicardium

**Q.74** Bundle of His originates from :

(1) Sinu-auricular node

(2) Auriculo-ventricular node

(3) Pulmonary aorta

(4) Systemic aorta

**Q.75** The small oval depression found on inter auricular septum in adult Human is termed :

(1) Foramen ovale (2) Fossa ovalis

(3) Foramen of monro (4) Foramen of magnum

**Q.76** Purkinje fibres mainly help in contraction of :

(1) Right auricle (2) Left ventricle

(3) Ventricles (4) Aorta

**Q.77** The rate of heart beat per minute is highest in case of :

(1) Elephant (2) Whale

(3) Man (4) Mouse

**Q.78** The parts associated with circulatory system of Foetal circulation is :

(1) Foramen of magnum

(2) Foramen ovale

(3) Ductus arteriosus

(4) Both (2) and (3)

**Q.79** The largest and the thickest heart chamber is:

(1) Left ventricle (2) Left atrium

(3) Right atrium (4) Right ventricle

**Q.80** Pace maker is :

(1) Instrument for measuring heart beat

(2) Instrument for measuring pulse rate

(3) Auriculo-ventricular node that provides impulse for heart beat

(4) Sinu-auricular node that provides impulse for heart beat.

**Q.81** Heart wall is made of :

(1) Myocardium (2) Epicardium

(3) Endocardium (4) All the above

**Q.82** Match the columns :

| | **Column I** | | **Column II** |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Superior Vena cava | P. | Carries deoxygenated |
| b. | Inferior Vena cava | q. | Carries oxygenated blood from lungs |
| c. | Pulmonary Artery | r. | Brings decoxygenated blood from lower parts |
| d. | Pulmonary Vein | s. | Brings deoxygenated blood from upper parts of body into right atrium |

(1) a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p (2) a-s, b-p, c-q, d-r

(3) a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q (4) a-s, b-p, c-r, d-q

**Q.83** Blood vessel which brings oxygenated blood to left auricle is :

(1) Precaval vein (2) Post caval vein

(3) Pulmonary vein (4) Pulmonary artery

**Q.84** Ventricular contraction takes place in command of:

(1) S.A. Node (2) A.V. Node

(3) Purkinje fibers (4) Papillary muscles

**Q.85** Bundle of His is network of :

(1) Muscle fibres distributed throughout the heart walls

(2) Muscle fibres found only in the inter ventricular septum

(3) Nerve fibres distributed in ventricles

(4) Nerve fibres found throughout the heart

**Q.86** The heart sound "DUP" is Produced when :

(1) Mitral valve opens

(2) Mitral valve closes

(3) Semilunar valve at the base of aorta closes

(4) Tricuspid valve opens

**Q.87** Which of the following is mismatched ?

(1) Lubb : First heart sound associated with closure of heart valves

(2) Cardiac output : Stroke volume multiplied by heart rate

(3) Dub : Second heart sound, due to opening of heart valves

(4) Duration of cardiac cycle : 0.8 second

**Q.88** Purkinje fibres arise from :

(1) Apex of ventricles

(2) Middle of ventricles

(3) Anterior part of atria

(4) Posterior part of atria

**Q.89** Which one is the first heart sound ?

(1) 'Lubb' during closure of semilunar valves

(2) 'Lubb' during closure of atrioventricular valves

(3) 'Dup' during closure of atrioventricular valves

(4) 'Dup' during closure of semilunar valves

**Q.90** Normal Cardiac output is :

(1) 15 Litres/min. (2) 5 Litres × 72/min.

(3) 5 Litres/min. (4) 5/72 Litres/min.

**Q.91** In human, oxygenated blood flows from :

(1) Left auricle to left ventricle during auricular systole

(2) Right auricle to right ventricle during ventricular systole

(3) Right ventricle to aorta during ventricular systole

(4) Pulmonary vein to left auricle during auricular systole

**Q.92** Blood enters into the heart because muscles of:

(1) Atria relax

(2) Ventricle contract

(3) Ventricle relax

(4) Atria contract

**Q.93** Blood Capillaries are made of :

(1) Endothelium and thin coat of connective tissue

(2) Endothelium and thin coat of muscle fibres

(3) Endothelium and thin coat of connective tissue and muscle fibres

(4) Only endothelium

**Q.94** Pulmonary veins are those which :

(1) Carry deoxygenated blood from lungs to heart

(2) Carrying oxygenated blood from lungs to heart

(3) Carry deoxygenated blood from heart to lung

(4) Carry oxygenated blood from heart to lungs

**Q.95** Sphygmomanometer measures :

(1) Blood pressure (2) Pulse rate

(3) Rate of heart beat (4) All

**Q.96** Which has no muscular walls :

(1) Capillary (2) Arteriole

(3) Veins (4) Artery

**Q.97** Pulse beat is measured from :

(1) Veins (2) Artery (Radial)

(3) Nerve (4) Capillary

**Q.98** In a normal man, blood pressure is :

(1) 120/80 mm of Hg (2) 80/100 mm of Hg

(3) 80/120 mm of Hg (4) 100/80 mm of Hg

**Q.99** Systolic pressure is higher than diastolic pressure due to :

(1) Volume of blood in the heart is greater during systole

(2) Arteries contract during systole

(3) Blood vessels offer resistance to flowing blood during systole

(4) Blood is forced into arteries during systole.

**Q.100** _____ is composed of just one cell layer.

(1) Capillary (2) Arteriole

(3) Venule (4) Vein

**Q.101** Removal of which organ will have least effect in an adult Human :

(1) Spleen (2) Liver

(3) Pancreas (4) Pituitary

**Q.102** Largest lymphoid organ of body is :

(1) Liver (2) Kidney (3) Spleen (4) Pancreas

**Q.103** A portal system is that in which :

(1) A vein begins from an organ and ends in heart

(2) An artery breaks up in an organ & restarts by the union of its capillaries

(3) The blood from gut is brought in to kidneys before it is poured in to heart

(4) A vein breaks up in an organ in to capillaries & restarts by their union as a new vein in the same organ.

**Q.104** Indicate **correct** statement for Human :

(1) Arteries always carry oxygenated blood while veins always carry deoxygenated blood

(2) Venous blood is returned to left auricle

(3) Arteries are provided with valves while veins are devoid to valves.

(4) Arteries always carry blood away from the heart, while veins always carry blood towards the heart.

**Q.105** What is true about vein :

(1) All veins carry deoxygenated blood

(2) All veins carry oxygenated blood

(3) They carry blood from organs towards heart

(4) They carry blood from heart towards organs

**Q.106** Which of the following is valve less :

(1) Arteries (2) Veins

(3) Lymphatics (4) Chambers in Heart

**Q.107** Which of the following carries deoxygenated blood:

(1) Carotid artery (2) Pulmonary artery

(3) Pulmonary vein (4) Aorta

**Q.108** Which vessel carries most oxygenated blood :

(1) Pulmonary artery (2) Pulmonary vein

(3) Coronary artery (4) Cerebral artery

**Q.109** In a Portal system (Man) :

(1) A vein starts from an organ & ends in Heart

(2) A vein enters into organ other than heart & breaks in Capillaries

(3) An artery breaks in an organ & restarts by union of its Capillaries

(4) Blood from intestine is brought in kidneys then in IVC.

**Q.110** Maximum diameter is found in :

(1) Capillary (2) Arterioles

(3) Aorta (4) Venules

**Q.111** Pulmonary artery differs from pulmonary vein in having :

(1) Thick wall (2) Thin wall

(3) Valves (4) Both (2) and (3)

**Q.112** Normal pulse pressure is :

(1) 80 mm Hg (2) 120 mm Hg

(3) 40 mm Hg (4) 320 mm Hg

**Q.113** Fully digested food reaches to liver by :

(1) Hepatic portal vein (2) Hepatic artery

(3) Hepatic vein (4) All the above

**Q.114** Which of the following vessel starts with capillaries and ends in capillaries :

(1) Pulmonary artery (2) Renal vein

(3) Hepatic portal vein (4) Renal artery

**Q.115** Maximum surface area of circulating system is seen in :

(1) Heart (2) Capillaries

(3) Arterioles (4) Veins

**Q.116** Coronary heart disease is due to :

(1) Streptococci bacteria

(2) Inflammation of pericardium

(3) Weakening of the heart valves

(4) Insufficient blood supply to the heart muscles

**Q.117** If a heart beats at 90 times/min. rate, has 150 ml End diastolic volume and 70 ml End systolic volume. What will be it's cardiac output ?

(1) 6 liter (2) 5.5 liter

(3) 7.2 liter (4) 8 liter

**Q.118** Semilunar valves close when :

(1) Ventricular pressure rises

(2) Atrial pressure rises

(3) Ventricular pressure falls

(4) Atrial pressure falls

**Q.119** Heart murmuring occurs due to defect in :

(1) AV node (2) SA node

(3) Purkinje fibres (4) Heart valves

**Q.120** After the death of Human :

(1) Both veins and arteries are full of blood

(2) Both veins & arteries are empty

(3) Arteries are full of blood while veins are empty

(4) Veins are full of blood while arteries are empty

**Q.121** Heart has to pump blood more forcefully in older persons due to :

(1) Increased elasticity of arteries

(2) Decreased elasticity of arteries

(3) Decreased efficiency of heart

(4) Increased efficiency of heart

**Q.122** The maximum blood pressure is found in :

(1) Left ventricle (2) Right ventricle

(3) Left atrium (4) Right atrium

**Q.123** Vasoconstriction causes :

(1) Increase in heart beat

(2) Decrease in heart beat

(3) Increase in blood pressure

(4) Decrease in blood pressure

**Regulation of Cardiac Activity & Disorders of Circulatory System**

**Q.124** Heart beat is accelerated by :

(1) Sympathetic nerves and noradrenaline

(2) Cranial nerves and adrenaline

(3) Cranial nerves and acetylcholine

(4) Sympathetic nerves and acetylcholine

**Q.125** During exercise :

(1) Heart beat faster

(2) Heart beat stronger

(3) Increase in cardiac output

(4) All of these

**Q.126** The cardiac impulses that results into the heart beat is delayed at :

(1) Internodal tract (2) AV node

(3) Bundle of His (4) Purkinje fibres

**Q.127** When heart beat is decreased than normal is called:

(1) Bradycardia (2) Tachycardia

(3) Hypocardia (4) Nicacardia

**Q.128** When there is a sudden loss of blood from the body the organ which supplies blood is :

(1) Spleen (2) Heart

(3) Liver (4) Lung

**Q.129** Narrowing of lumen of artery due of deposition of fats is called :

(1) Angina pectoris (2) Cardiac arrest

(3) Heart failure (4) Atherosclerosis

**Q.130** During high blood pressure, regulations of heart beat and circulation are controlled by :

(1) Vasodilator and vasoconstrictor centers

(2) Cardio-stimulatory and vasoconstrictor centres

(3) Cardio-inhibitory and vasoconstrictor centres

(4) Cardio-inhibitory and vasodilator centers.

# ANSWER KEY

## TOPIC WISE QUESTIONS

| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ans. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Que. | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Que. | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Que. | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |
| Ans. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Que. | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| Ans. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Que. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Que. | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | | | | | |
| Ans. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |