

1. A sentence which asks for information or makes a request. (Interrogative). This is the definition of:
  - a. Sentence
  - b. Question
  - c. Command
  - d. All false
2. A sentence which gives an order or makes a suggestion is:
  - a. (Imperative)
  - b. Command
  - c. A and b
  - d. All false
3. : The man is here, and he wants to see you. This sentence is:
  - a. Complex
  - b. Simple
  - c. Compound
  - d. All false
4. The man that wants to see you is here. This sentence is:
  - a. Complex
  - b. Simple
  - c. Compound
  - d. All false
5. Helping verbs (auxiliaries) include:
  - a. be (is, am, are, was, were)
  - b. have, has, had, do, did
  - c. Modal auxiliaries: can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might.. etc.
  - d. All true.
6. verbs that require only one object are called:
  - a. Ditransitive verbs
  - b. Monotransitive verbs
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
7. verbs that require two objects are called:
  - a. Ditransitive verbs

- b. Monotransitive verbs
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
- 8. The indirect object is typically:
  - a. Personal
  - b. is often equivalent to a prepositional phrase with “to” or “for”.
  - c. Both true
  - d. All false
- 9. A ..... is defined as two or more words that function together as a group.
  - a. Sentence
  - b. Phrase
  - c. Question
  - d. All true
- 10. Each phrase has a..... and one or more.....
  - a. Subject
  - b. Head
  - c. Modifier
  - d. B and c
- 11. Pronouns like: myself, yourself, himself, itself are called:
  - a. Indefinite pronouns
  - b. Reflexive pronouns
  - c. Pronominal pronouns
  - d. All false
- 12. Pronouns like: (everyone, someone, something) are called:
  - a. Indefinite pronouns
  - b. Reflexive pronouns
  - c. Pronominal group
  - d. all false
- 13. Pronouns like: (. we all, everyone) are called:
  - a. Indefinite pronouns
  - b. Reflexive pronouns
  - c. Pronominal group
  - d. all false
- 14. In a pronominal group like “we all” and “everyone in our class ” , the heads are:
  - a. (all) and (in our class)

- b. We
  - c. Everyone
  - d. B and c
15. Words like: (family, team, public) are called:
- a. Count noun
  - b. Mass noun
  - c. collective noun
  - d. all false
16. In American English, collective nouns are frequently:
- a. Plural
  - b. Singular
  - c. Both are used
  - d. Both false
17. When the head is a noun, modifiers usually .....it.
- a. Follow
  - b. Precede
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
18. When the head is a pronoun, modifiers normally ..... It.
- a. Follow
  - b. Precede
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
19. In the phrase (a big store), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
  - b. A post modifier
  - c. A pre modifier
  - d. All false
20. In the phrase (the store manager), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
  - b. A post modifier
  - c. A pre modifier
  - d. All false
21. In the phrase (the leader of the group), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
  - b. A post modifier
  - c. A pre modifier

- d. All false
22. In the phrase (the group leader), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
  - b. A post modifier
  - c. A pre modifier
  - d. All false
23. In the phrase (someone in my office), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
  - b. A post modifier
  - c. A pre modifier
  - d. All false
24. Determiners can be:
- a. either identifiers or quantifiers.
  - b. Only quantifiers.
  - c. Only identifiers
  - d. All false
25. Identifiers include:
- a. Articles: a/an (indefinite articles), the (definite article)
  - b. Demonstratives: this, that, these, those
  - c. Possessive Forms of Personal Pronouns: my, your, his, her, its, our, their
  - d. All true
26. a sentence would not be complete if ..... is missing:
- a. pronoun
  - b. subject
  - c. predicate
  - d. b and c
27. The predicate:
- a. Is a pronoun
  - b. Is a noun
  - c. is what is said about the subject.
  - d. All false
28. While The subject of a clause is a noun phrase. The predicate is a .....
- a. Adjective
  - b. Verb phrase
  - c. Noun

- d. All false
29. Every finite clause has the following basic structure:
- a. NP (subject)+ VP (predicate)
  - b. NP (subject)+ adjective
  - c. A and b together
  - d. Both false
30. In these examples (have telephoned, were placed, were waiting, did not like, could see) the verb is:
- a. Simple
  - b. Complex
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
31. A complex verb consists of:
- a. a verb only.
  - b. a verbal group.
  - c. A verb and a noun
  - d. All true
32. Finite verbs show:
- a. Tense
  - b. Person
  - c. number.
  - d. All true
33. Finite verbs can have this form:
- a. 1. The base form (simple form) of the verb  
e.g. walk, talk, drink, speak
  - b. 2. 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular form of the verb  
e.g. walks, talks, drinks, speaks
  - c. 3. The simple past form of the verb  
e.g. walked, talked, drank, spoke
  - d. All true
34. Non-finite verbs can have three forms:
- a. The infinitive
  - b. Present Participle (also called –ing participle)
  - c. Past Participle (also called –ed participle)
  - d. All true
35. The underlined verb in the sentence (He was able to walk after physical therapy) is:

- a. finite
  - b. non-finite
  - c. both true
  - d. both false
36. The underlined verb in the sentence (He is making a chair out of wood) is:
- a. finite
  - b. non-finite
  - c. both true
  - d. both false
37. The underlined verb in the sentence (He made a chair yesterday in his workshop) is:
- a. finite
  - b. non-finite
  - c. both true
  - d. both false
38. The underlined verb in the sentence (You should spend more time studying) is:
- a. finite
  - b. non-finite
  - c. both true
  - d. both false
39. The underlined verb in the sentence (They spend time together every Thursday morning) is:
- a. finite
  - b. non-finite
  - c. both true
  - d. both false
40. In the example (He made a chair yesterday in his workshop), we decided that the verb is finite because:
- a. We can change the tense
  - b. We can not change the tense
  - c. The subject is a pronoun
  - d. All false
41. A finite clause is a clause which has:
- a. A verb
  - b. A noun

- c. a finite verb.
  - d. All true
42. At least ..... in an English sentence must be finite.
- a. Two clauses
  - b. One clause
  - c. Three clauses
  - d. All false
43. In the example: (He has been learning English for four years.), the meaning of the verbal group is contained:
- a. In the rest of the sentence.
  - b. In the last word of the verbal group.
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false.
44. In the example: (He has been learning English for four years.), only .....
- a. Only the first word of a verbal group is affected by person, number and tense
  - b. Nothing is affected.
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
45. All verbal groups beginning with a modal are:
- a. Finite
  - b. Non finite
  - c. In ing form
  - d. All false
46. When we use the form (DO +Infinitive), we call (do):
- a. Separator
  - b. Operator
  - c. Both true
  - d. Both false
47. operators also include:
- a. “have”, “has”, “had” as helping verbs (and sometimes as main verbs in British English ).Passive form
  - b. The modal auxiliaries (can, could, may, might.. etc)
  - c. “am”, “is”, “are”, “was”, “were” as main verbs and as auxiliary verbs.
  - d. All true

48. The underlined verb in (They do not come here often.) is:
- a main verb operator
  - a helping verb operator
  - not an operator
  - all false.
49. The underlined verb in (I have not seen this movie yet.) is:
- a main verb operator
  - a helping verb operator
  - not an operator
  - all false.
50. The underlined verb in (Do you have a copy of the movie?) is:
- a main verb operator
  - a helping verb operator
  - not an operator
  - all false.
51. The underlined verb in (He is not here.) is:
- a main verb operator
  - a helping verb operator
  - c. not an operator
  - all false.
52. The underlined verb in (He isn't going, is he?.) is:
- a main verb operator
  - a helping verb operator
  - not an operator
  - all false.
53. In the example: (I have not seen this movie yet.), (have) is a helping verb operator because:
- We have a main verb (seen)
  - We formed a negative which is one of the operations.
  - A and b
  - All false.
54. pronominal group is:
- form
  - function
  - both true
  - both false
55. indirect object is:



- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

56.complement is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

57.subject is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

58.noun phrase is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

59.one of the functions of the NP is: subject of a clause. This means:

- a. No need for subject at all
- b. A sentence needs a subject in order to be complete.
- c. Subject is unknown
- d. All false

60.The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (His father gave him some important advice.) is:

- a. Subject
- b. Object
- c. Complement
- d. Appositive

61.The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Ahmed's uncle lives in Riyadh..) is:

- a. Subject
- b. Object
- c. Complement
- d. Appositive

62. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Ahmed's uncle is a successful businessman.) is:
- Subject
  - Object
  - Complement
  - Appositive
63. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Khaled has a lot of books in his room.) is:
- Subject
  - Object
  - Complement
  - Appositive
64. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The teacher gave the students exercises.) is:
- Subject
  - Object
  - Complement
  - Appositive
65. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (My brother Saleh studies at King Faisal University.) is:
- Subject
  - Object
  - Complement
  - Appositive
66. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The manager found him a hard working employee.) is:
- Subject
  - Object
  - Complement
  - Appositive.
- 67.: Apposition can be
- restrictive or non-restrictive.
  - non-restrictive
  - either a or b is right
  - all false

68. A restrictive Apposition as in “Your friend Ahmed Al-Ali” is:
- When the second NP restricts the meaning of the first NP. In other words, by giving an answer to the question which.
  - We do not use commas before and after the appositive.
  - Both true
  - All false
69. Non-restrictive Apposition as in “Ahmed Al-Ali, *your old friend*, is here” is:
- the *first* NP “Ahmed Al-Ali” is a proper noun which is unique and does not need modification. The *second* NP “your old friend” does not tell us which “Ahmed Al-Ali” is here but only adds information about him.
  - We use commas before and after the appositive.
  - We don’t capitalize the second NP
  - A and b
70. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Adjunct). This means:
- An Adjunct is a word/phrase/clause that provides additional information about another and it is an optional part of the sentence.
  - It is usually adverbials that can be used to say when, where or how something happened.
  - Both a and b
  - All false
71. A compliment is different than an adjunct in that it is:
- Necessary for the meaning to be complete
  - Needed in limited situations
  - Not necessary at all
  - All false
72. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Post-modifier in an NP). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
  - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
  - The man stood on a high platform
  - The book is on the desk.

73. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (An Adjunct).  
An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
  - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
  - The man stood on a high platform
  - The book is on the desk.
74. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Complement of an Adjective). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
  - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
  - The man stood on a high platform
  - The book is on the desk.
75. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Complement of Subject +BE). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
  - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
  - The man stood on a high platform
  - The book is on the desk.
76. In the sentence (We finished our exam in 2 hours.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
  - adjunct
  - complement of an adjective
  - post-modifier in an NP
77. In the sentence (We visited the big shop in the mall. the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
  - adjunct
  - complement of an adjective
  - post-modifier in an NP
78. In the sentence (Mohammed is fluent in English.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
  - adjunct
  - complement of an adjective
  - post-modifier in an NP

79. In the sentence (Ahmed was in his uncle's house.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
  - adjunct
  - complement of an adjective
  - post-modifier in an NP
80. In the sentence (Ahmed's uncle has a big TV in his house.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
  - adjunct
  - complement of an adjective
  - post-modifier in an NP
81. In the sentence (This is an important lesson), the adjective here is:
- Predicative Adjective because it appears after the noun, in the predicate.
  - Attributive Adjective because it appears before the noun.
  - Both true
  - All false
82. In the sentence (This lesson is important.), the adjective here is:
- Predicative Adjective because it appears after the noun, in the predicate.
  - Attributive Adjective because it appears before the noun.
  - Both true
  - All false
83. When the adjective tends to refer to a temporary condition rather than a permanent characteristic, we call it:
- Predicative
  - Attributive
  - Both true
  - All false
84. In the sentence (He is a smart student.), the adjective is:
- only attributively
  - only predicatively
  - Both
  - All false
85. In the sentence (The child is asleep.), the adjective is:
- only attributively

- f. only predicatively
  - g. Both
  - h. All false
86. In the sentence (One of the main causes of lung cancer is smoking), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
  - b. only predicatively
  - c. Both
  - d. All false
87. In the sentence (Are you afraid of the dark?), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
  - b. only predicatively
  - c. Both
  - d. All false
88. In the sentence (This runner is fast.), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
  - b. only predicatively
  - c. Both
  - d. All false
89. In the sentence (Ahmed is very intelligent.), the correct function of the adjective is:
- a. Complement of Subject +BE
  - b. Complement of Direct Object
  - c. Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
  - d. Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
90. In the sentence (He found Ahmed very intelligent. (He found Ahmed to be very intelligent.)), the correct function of the adjective is:
- a. Complement of Subject +BE
  - b. Complement of Direct Object
  - c. Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
  - d. Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase

91. In the sentence (My very good friend is coming to visit me.), the correct function of the adjective is:
- Complement of Subject +BE
  - Complement of Direct Object
  - Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
  - Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
92. In the sentence (We must find the person responsible for the robbery.), the correct function adjective is:
- Complement of Subject +BE
  - Complement of Direct Object
  - Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
  - Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
93. An adjective can be the head of a nominal group as in the following special cases:
- with a number of adjectives that refer to a class of people like: blind, homeless, poor, wealthy, young, elderly, living, dead... etc.
  - A few adjectives referring to abstract ideas as in (The unexpected happened. The unknown is frightening.)
  - Adjective that refer to the people of a country as in (The English are very polite. (the people of England))
  - All of the above mentioned.
94. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver responsible for the accident paid the fine.) is:
- Complement
  - modifier in NP
  - head of NP
  - all false
95. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver was careless.) is:
- Complement
  - modifier in NP
  - head of NP
  - all false
96. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence He is a careless driver.) is:
- Complement

- b. modifier in NP**
  - c. head of NP**
  - d. all false**
- 97. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The police found the driver guilty.) is:**
  - a. Complement**
  - b. modifier in NP**
  - c. head of NP**
  - d. all false**
- 98. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The elderly must be respected.) is:**
  - a. Complement**
  - b. modifier in NP**
  - c. head of NP**
  - d. all false**
- 99. The adverbial in the sentence (We were waiting in the lobby) is:**
  - a. Prepositional phrase**
  - b. Noun phrase**
  - c. Finite clause**
  - d. Infinitive clause**
- 100. The adverbial in the sentence (I will visit my uncle this afternoon) is:**
  - a. Prepositional phrase**
  - b. Noun phrase**
  - c. Finite clause**
  - d. Infinitive clause**
- 101. The adverbial in the sentence (We need to leave before it is too late) is:**
  - a. Prepositional phrase**
  - b. Noun phrase**
  - c. Finite clause**
  - d. Infinitive clause**
- 102. The adverbial in the sentence (I am playing to win.) is:**
  - a. Prepositional phrase**
  - b. Noun phrase**
  - c. Finite clause**
  - d. Infinitive clause**



103. The adverbial in the sentence (. He ran down the road, breathing heavily.) is:
- Present participle clause
  - Noun phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
104. The adverbial in the sentence (He visited me in my house..) is:
- Noun phrase
  - Prepositional phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
105. The adverbial in the sentence (He is studying to pass the exam..) is:
- Noun phrase
  - Prepositional phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
106. The adverbial in the sentence (Ali has an exam this morning..) is:
- Noun phrase
  - Prepositional phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
107. The adverbial in the sentence (I will give you my homework after it is done.) is:
- Noun phrase
  - Prepositional phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
108. The adverbial in the sentence (They walked together, smiling widely..) is:
- Noun phrase
  - Prepositional phrase
  - Finite clause
  - Infinite clause
109. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (I knew her very well.) is:

- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
110. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (That's all right.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
111. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (They didn't tell me why.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
112. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (Are you absolutely sure?) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
113. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (The child followed his father very closely.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
114. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (He told him when to come.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
115. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (The show ended very quickly.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE

- c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
116. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (It was all right.) is:
- a. Adjunct
  - b. Complement of Subject +BE
  - c. Direct Object
  - d. Modifier
117. In making up a one-clause sentence in English, we have a choice of five basic clause structure types in which all the elements are:
- a. necessary.
  - b. Optional
  - c. All false
  - d. Only the subject is necessary
118. In the following sentence, which underlined element is NOT necessary?
- He was in my home yesterday.
- (1)            (2)            (3)
- a. (1)            b. (2)            c. (3)            d. all elements are necessary
119. In the following sentence, which underlined element is necessary?
- Maha is a good student.
- (1)    (2)            (3)
- a. a. (1)            b. (2)            c. (3)            d. all elements are necessary
120. In the following sentence, which underlined element is necessary?
- The angry man waited impatiently.
- (1)    (2)            (3)
- b. a. (1)            b. (2)            c. (3)            d. all elements are necessary

**Questions (121-125)**

Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences.

121. Faisal wrote a book.
- a. BE + C                            b. Vt+ dO                            c. Vt +iO +dO
  - d. Vt +dO +C
122. He is a good writer.

- a. BE + C                      b. Vt+ dO                      c. Vt +iO +dO  
d. Vt +dO +C

123. He gave me the book.

- a. BE + C                      b. Vt+ dO                      c. Vt +iO +dO  
d. Vt +dO +C

124. I found the book interesting.

- a. BE + C                      b. Vt+ dO                      c. Vt +iO +dO  
d. Vt +dO +C

125. The book is in my library.

- a. BE + C                      b. Vt+ dO                      c. Vt +iO +dO  
d. Vt +dO +C

126. Coordinating Conjunctions (coordinators) are:

- a. pairs of words, including: “both... and...,” “either... or...,”  
neither... nor...,” “not only... but also...”  
b. single-word conjunction, including: “and,” “but” and “or.”  
c. A and B  
d. All false

127. Correlative Coordinating Conjunctions

- a. pairs of words, including: “both... and...,” “either... or...,”  
neither... nor...,” “not only... but also...”  
b. single-word conjunction, including: “and,” “but” and “or.”  
c. A and B  
d. All false

### Questions 128-131

Choose the type of conjunction in the sentences below:

- a. Coordinating Conjunction  
b. Correlative Coordinating Conjunction  
128. My brother and sister went to Dammam.  
129. They are both polite and friendly.  
130. I not only like swimming but also diving.  
131. I like swimming but not diving.

### Questions (132-135):

Decide whether the following sentences are:

a. simple sentences b. compound sentences

132. My neighbor and his family are going on a trip.

133. My neighbor is going on a trip but his family are not going with him.

134. Either I lost my wallet or someone stole it.

135. The wallet was either lost or stolen.

**Questions (136-139)**

Decide whether the subject in the second clause is:

a. Optional (can be deleted) b. Obligatory (cannot be deleted)

136. My neighbor is going on a trip and his family are going with him too.

137. My neighbor is going on a trip and he will take his family with him.

138. Sara will study hard for the exam, and she will try to get high grades.

139. Sara will study hard for the exam, and Maha will do the same.

**Questions (140-144):**

What is the function of the underlined clause?

a. subject b. object c. complement d. appositive

140. The fact is that no one could do it.

141. What he discovered was important for science.

142. The fact that no one could do it disappointed me.

143. Everyone knows that he made a great discovery.

144. The workers rely on what the manager has to say.

**Questions ( 145-149):**

**Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause?**

**a. relative clause   b. not a relative clause**

**145. The machine which makes plastic bottles is broken.**

**146. The manager is upset about what the worker told him.**

**147. The problem is that he didn't oil the machine.**

**148. The worker that forgot to oil the machine is speaking with the manager.**

**149. They called a technician who could fix the machine.**

**Homework questions:**

**1. Be careful not to exceed the speed limit.**

**Statement**

**Question**

**Command**

**Exclamation**

**B) Which of the four choices is NOT correct? Personal pronouns include:**

**subject pronouns**

**possessive pronouns**

**pronouns**

**indefinite pronouns**

**Choose the best term for each definition below. A word which specifies the range of reference of a noun is called a/an:**

**adverbial**

**determiner**

**transitive**

**1 - From what we discussed in Lecture 4, 5 and 6, answer each of the following questions:**

**: Finite verbs are verbs which show  
tense, person and gender  
gender, number and tense  
person, gender and number  
number, person and tense**

**2 - Operators help us perform a number of operations on the verb phrase, including:  
negation  
modification  
exclamation  
apposition**

**3 - Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
Form is what a phrase does in a sentence (its job); and function is what the phrase looks like  
Form is what a phrase looks like; and function is what the phrase does in a sentence (its job)  
Form is what a phrase does in a sentence and also what the phrase looks like  
Function is what a phrase does in a sentence and also what the phrase looks like**

Where's Sarah? - She just left. The word "just" is an adverbial of:

- place
- frequency
- relative time
- degree

Choose the constituent that is not necessary for the completion of meaning in the following sentence: "My sister will come tomorrow."

- my sister
- will come
- tomorrow
- All constituents are necessary.

"He invited not only his friends but also my friends to dinner." Choose the type of the conjunction in the previous sentence.

- Coordinating Conjunction
- Correlative Coordinating Conjunction
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- Correlative Subordinating Conjunctions

**"We all could understand what he said clearly." What is the function of the subordinate clause in this sentence?**

- object
- complement
- subject
- appositive



1	B	13	C	25	D	37	A	49	B	61	A
2	C	14	D	26	D	38	B	50	C	62	C
3	C	15	C	27	C	39	A	51	A	63	B
4	A	16	B	28	B	40	A	52	B	64	B
5	D	17	B	29	A	41	C	53	C	65	D
6	B	18	A	30	B	42	B	54	A	66	C
7	A	19	A	31	B	43	B	55	B	67	C
8	C	20	C	32	D	44	A	56	B	68	C
9	B	21	B	33	D	45	A	57	B	69	D
10	D	22	C	34	D	46	B	58	A	70	C
11	B	23	A	35	B	47	D	59	B	71	A
12	A	24	A	36	B	48	B	60	B	72	B

73	C	85	B	97	A	109	A	121	B
74	A	86	A	98	C	110	B	122	A
75	D	87	B	99	A	111	C	123	C
76	B	88	C	100	B	112	D	124	D
77	D	89	A	101	C	113	A	125	A
78	C	90	B	102	D	114	C	126	B
79	A	91	C	103	A	115	D	127	A
80	B	92	D	104	B	116	B	128	A
81	B	93	D	105	D	117	A	129	B
82	A	94	B	106	A	118	C	130	B
83	A	95	A	107	C	119	D	131	A
84	C	96	B	108	D	120	A	132	A

133	B	145	A						
134	B	146	B						
135	B	147	B						
136	B	148	A						
137	A	149	A						
138	A								
139	B								
140	C								
141	A								
142	D								
143	B								
144	B								

