Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Lumber with edges that have been rabbeted to form a lap joint between adjacent pieces is called:
   a. tongue & grooved
   b. lap boards
   c. shiplap
   d. overlap

2. The ________ is always half of the span of a building.
   a. run
   b. rise
   c. line length
   d. ridge

3. Boards or panels laid directly on floor joists over which a finished floor is laid is called the:
   a. main floor
   b. subfloor
   c. joist boards
   d. interfloor

4. An item that is beveled or tapered on each side that is used to close the space between the bottom of a door and the sill or floor underneath is called a:
   a. threshold
   b. weatherstripping
   c. plate
   d. door jamb

5. The vertical distance from the top of the wall to the ridge of a roof is called the:
   a. span
   b. run
   c. line length
   d. rise

6. A structural unit consisting of such members as beams, bars, ties or other support pieces that are usually arranged to form triangles and provides rigid support over wide spans is called a:
   a. purlin
   b. soffit
   c. truss
   d. rafter

7. In roof framing, one unit of horizontal distance is based on _____.
   a. 6”
   b. 12”
   c. 16”
   d. 24”

8. 6 in 12 is an example of a:
   a. slope of a roof
   b. pitch of a roof
   c. concrete mix
   d. board feet calculation

9. 1/3 is an example of a:
   a. slope of a roof
   b. pitch of a roof
   c. concrete mix
   d. board feet calculation

10. The slope of a roof equals:
    a. the span of a building
    b. the run of a building
    c. rise/run
    d. rise/span

11. The pitch of a roof equals:
    a. the span of a building
    b. the run of a building
    c. rise/run
    d. rise/span
12. What is the pitch of a 6 in 12 roof?
   a. 1/3          c. 1/2
   b. 1/4          d. 1/6

13. What is the pitch of a 8 in 12 roof?
   a. 1/3          c. 1/2
   b. 1/4          d. 1/6

14. What is the pitch of a 4 in 12 roof?
   a. 1/3          c. 1/2
   b. 1/4          d. 1/6

15. The length of the rafter from the center of the ridge to outside edge of the wall is called the:
   a. slope        c. line length
   b. pitch        d. overall length

16. The length of the rafter from the center of the ridge to outside edge of the wall plus the overhang is called the:
   a. pitch        c. line length
   b. slope        d. overall length

17. Which type roof has only one sloping surface?
   a. hip roof     c. shed roof
   b. gable roof   d. gambrel roof

18. Which type roof has only two sloping surfaces?
   a. hip roof     c. shed roof
   b. gable roof   d. gambrel roof

19. Which type roof has four sloping surfaces that all slope from the ridge?
   a. hip roof     c. shed roof
   b. gable roof   d. gambrel roof

20. Which type roof has four sloping surfaces and is used on two-story construction?
   a. hip roof     c. shed roof
   b. gable roof   d. gambrel roof

21. Which type rafter runs at a right angle from the wall plate to the ridge?
   a. common rafter c. hip rafter
   b. jack rafter   d. valley rafter

22. Which type rafter runs from the plate to the ridge at a 45 degree angle and forms the support where two slopes of a roof meet?
   a. common rafter c. hip rafter
   b. jack rafter   d. valley rafter

23. Which type rafter runs diagonally from the plate to the ridge in the hollow formed by the intersection of two roof sections?
   a. common rafter c. hip rafter
   b. jack rafter   d. valley rafter

24. A notch cut on the underside of a rafter to fit the top plate. This cut is formed by a seat cut and a plumb cut.
   a. groove       c. plate cut
   b. dado         d. bird’s mouth
25. When making stick rafters, each one should be shortened at the ridge ________ the thickness of the ridge board.
   a. 3 times                  c. half
   b. 1/4                      d. twice

26. Joints in the ridge board should occur:
   a. anywhere                      c. to the left of the rafter
   b. at the center of a rafter      d. to the right of the rafter

27. Which square has a rafter table located on it?
   a. combination square
   b. carpenter’s square
   c. try square
   d. speed square

28. If the pitch of a roof is 1/4, what is the rise if the span is 40 feet?
   a. 120 inches
   b. 12 inches
   c. 10 ft
   d. 120 ft

29. If the pitch of a roof is 1/3, what is the rise if the span is 20 feet?
   a. 30 inches
   b. 60 inches
   c. 80 inches
   d. 80 feet

30. If the pitch of a roof is 1/6, what is the rise if the span is 50 feet?
   a. 300 inches
   b. 10 feet
   c. 100 feet
   d. 100 inches

31. What is the main trim member called that is attached to the ends of the rafters? It conceals the rafter ends, provides a finished appearance, and furnishes a surface to which guttering may be attached.
   a. purlin                  c. chord
   b. fascia                  d. soffit

32. __________ beams tie together two rafters on opposite sides of a roof. They provide bracing and stiffening to hold the ridge and rafters together.
   a. rafter                  c. collar
   b. roof                    d. ridge

33. A ________ is a framed structure projecting above a sloping roof surface and normally contains a window unit. Sometimes called a doghouse.
   a. projectile              c. window extension
   b. window box              d. dormer

34. The lowest member of a truss is called the:
   a. bottom chord
   b. bottom tail
   c. girder
   d. valley

35. A panel or bracket of either wood or metal attached to the corners and intersections of each member of a truss to add strength and stiffness is called a:
   a. girder                  c. fascia
   b. gusset                  d. soffit

36. __________ provides a nailing base for the roof covering and adds strength and rigidity to the frame.
   a. ceiling joists
   b. the cornice
   c. sheathing
   d. shiplap
37. Extending horizontally beyond a supporting surface is known as:
   a. bridging  
b. blocking
   c. hedging  
d. cantilevered

38. In areas where high winds could be an issue, metal clips are installed to give a reinforced connection in tying the roof to the wall. These clips are called:
   a. high wind clips  
b. hurricane clips
   c. storm clips  
d. safety clips

39. The correct stud spacing for walls is:
   a. 12” O.C.  
b. 16” O.C.
   c. 18” O.C.  
d. 24” O.C.

40. The correct floor joist spacing is:
   a. 12”  
b. 16”
   c. 18”  
d. 24”

41. Which of the following would be the number of plies that plywood would have?
   a. 1, 2 or 3  
b. 2, 4 or 6
   c. 1, 3 or 5  
d. 3, 5 or 7

42. What is the purpose of alternating the direction of the grain for each layer or ply in a sheet of plywood?
   a. to make the nails go in easier  
b. to make it lighter
   c. for strength  
d. to prevent rot

43. What is the standard size of a sheet of plywood?
   a. 4’ x 8’  
b. 2’ x 4’
   c. 4’ x 10’  
d. 4’ x 12’

44. Which grade of plywood is considered to be the best?
   a. AB  
b. AC
   c. CC  
d. CD

45. APA stands for
   a. American Pulpwood Association  
b. American Plywood Association
   c. American Pine Association  
d. American Plane Aviation

46. Wood form a broadleaved tree is known as:
   a. evergreen  
b. conifer
   c. hardwood  
d. softwood

47. Evergreen trees are referred to as:
   a. deciduous  
b. conifers
   c. hardwood  
d. broadleaved

48. What is responsible for the grain patterns that are seen in the surface of boards?
   a. saw marks  
b. markings made at the sawmill
   c. the type of tree it is from  
d. annual growth rings

49. Bridging is used between:
   a. floor joists  
b. studs
   c. sills  
d. windows
50. The height of a standard residential door is:
   a. 7' 2"
   b. 7' 0"
   c. 6' 9"
   d. 6' 8"

51. A person who designs and oversees the construction of a building is a/an:
   a. contractor
   b. carpenter
   c. engineer
   d. architect

52. Temporary framework used to assist in locating corners when laying out a foundation is known as:
   a. foundation corners
   b. foundation benchmarks
   c. batter boards
   d. corner boards

53. A ________ is a support base made of concrete that is poured directly into a trench on top of undisturbed soil to support the weight of a building.
   a. foundation
   b. footing
   c. threshold
   d. concrete base

54. The footings should be:
   a. wider than the wall
   b. smaller than the wall
   c. same size as the wall
   d. even and uniform

55. The purpose of screeding concrete is to:
   a. have a perfectly smooth finish
   b. leave a texture
   c. level the surface by removing excess concrete
   d. remove all the trash

56. When cement, sand and gravel are mixed with water it is known as:
   a. concrete
   b. cement
   c. mortar
   d. grout

57. When cement and sand are mixed with water it is known as:
   a. concrete
   b. cement
   c. mortar
   d. grout

58. A sack of cement contains:
   a. 1/2 cubic foot
   b. 1 cubic foot
   c. 1 1/2 cubic feet
   d. 2 cubic feet

59. The most common type of cement used around the world that is manufactured from limestone and clay is:
   a. Portland cement
   b. American cement
   c. Limestone cement
   d. Bentonite cement

60. A sack of cement weighs:
   a. 50 lbs.
   b. 75 lbs.
   c. 94 lbs.
   d. 100 lbs.

61. The common size of a cement block used in agricultural construction is:
   a. 4” x 4” x 12”
   b. 8” x 8” x 16”
   c. 6” x 6” x 16”
   d. 8” x 8” x 16”

62. The most common size of a mortar joint is:
   a. 3/8”
   b. 1/2”
   c. 3/4”
   d. 7/8”
63. When laying a concrete block wall start at:
   a. the corner and work toward the center
   b. any point you desire
   c. the corners and work toward the center
   d. the corner and work toward the other corner

64. Each row of concrete blocks is called a/an:
   a. layer
   b. line
   c. row
   d. course

65. In staking out a house, what is the next important thing to do after you have located the property lines?
   a. erect batter boards
   b. determine the location of the corners
   c. lay cement blocks
   d. dig footings

66. The size of a modular brick is:
   a. 4” x 3” x 8”
   b. 4” x 2 2/3” x 8”
   c. 3” x 3” x 8”
   d. 2” x 3” x 8”

67. How many modular bricks equal the volume of a standard cement block?
   a. 8
   b. 12
   c. 16
   d. 20

68. When laying cement blocks, how should the mortar be applied?
   a. cover the bed of the blocks completely
   b. lay two separate strips down each end of the blocks
   c. place a strip down the middle of the blocks
   d. lay two separate strips down each side of the blocks

69. A person that lays brick is called a:
   a. apprentice
   b. brick worker
   c. journeyman
   d. mason

70. One cubic yard of concrete contains ______ cubic feet.
   a. 9
   b. 36
   c. 27
   d. 54

71. The footing should be placed:
   a. below the frost line
   b. above the frost line
   c. on the frost line
   d. it doesn’t matter

72. A tool used for smoothing or indenting the surface of a mortar joint is called a:
   a. jointer
   b. trowel
   c. scraper
   d. smoothing tool

73. A 1-2-3 mixture of concrete means:
   a. one part sand, two parts gravel and 3 parts cement
   b. one part gravel, two parts sand and 3 parts cement
   c. one part cement, two parts sand and 3 parts gravel
   d. one part cement, two parts gravel and 3 parts sand

74. Smoothing or finishing concrete is called:
   a. screeding
   b. troweling
   c. planing
   d. edging
75. An agreement between the builder and a city that specifies the type, quality and extent of construction to be done is a/an:
   a. building code
   b. building permit
   c. ordinance
   d. binder

76. A section of land contains _____ acres.
   a. 40
   b. 80
   c. 640
   d. 160

77. 1/4 section of land contains _____ acres.
   a. 40
   b. 80
   c. 640
   d. 160

78. A township has _____ sections.
   a. 24
   b. 36
   c. 48
   d. 64

79. A township has _____ acres.
   a. 10,000
   b. 15,000
   c. 23,040
   d. 43,560

80. A township is:
   a. 10 sq. miles
   b. 15 sq. miles
   c. 30 sq. miles
   d. 36 sq. miles

81. A section of land is:
   a. 1 sq. mile
   b. 5 sq. miles
   c. 10 sq. miles
   d. 40 sq. miles

82. 1 mile is _____ feet.
   a. 5,000
   b. 5,280
   c. 640
   d. 750

83. 1 rod is _____ feet.
   a. 16.5
   b. 20
   c. 25
   d. 50

84. 1 chain is _____ feet.
   a. 10
   b. 40
   c. 66
   d. 70

85. 1 chain is _____ rods.
   a. 10
   b. 8
   c. 6
   d. 4

86. 1 chain is _____ links.
   a. 25
   b. 50
   c. 100
   d. 120

87. The main line in the rectangular survey system that runs east and west is called the:
   a. Base Line
   b. Principal Meridian
   c. Township Line
   d. Range Line
88. The main line in the rectangular survey system that runs north and south is called the:
   a. Base Line  c. Township Line
   b. Principal Meridian  d. Range Line

89. Lines in the rectangular survey system that run east and west every 6 miles is called:
   a. Base Lines  c. Township Lines
   b. Principal Meridians  d. Range Lines

90. Lines in the rectangular survey system that run north and south every 6 miles is called:
   a. Base Lines  c. Township Lines
   b. Principal Meridians  d. Range Lines

91. ________ lines are the lines marking where the walls of the structure will be.
   a. Wall  c. Building
   b. Property  d. Foundation

92. The builder’s level is also called a ________ level.
   a. dumpy  c. tripod
   b. transit  d. vertical

93. Ground that slopes 4 feet in a 50 feet span, is said to have a ______% slope.
   a. 4  c. 8
   b. 6  d. 10

94. Before construction of a foundation or a slab for a building can begin, the carpenter must know:
   a. the type shingles that will be installed  c. the type paint that will be used
   b. where the structure will be located on the property  d. the exact date of completion

95. The point where a level-transit is located. It is a reference point such as a stake or paint mark directly below
   the center of the instrument.
   a. station mark  c. elevation mark
   b. permanent mark  d. bench mark

96. A mark on a permanent object fixed to the ground from which land measurements and elevations are taken is called:
   a. station mark  c. elevation mark
   b. permanent mark  d. bench mark

97. To position a leveling instrument directly over a given point, a ________ ________ is used.
   a. bench mark  c. plumb bob
   b. nylon string  d. 4’ level

98. What is the three-legged device called that holds the level-transit?
   a. three legged mount  c. transit stand
   b. tripod  d. transit base

99. What is the device called that is used to sight level lines and lay out or measure horizontal lines?
   a. horizontal transit  c. builder’s level
   b. line level  d. level-transit

100. What is the device called that is used to lay out or check level and plumb lines?
    a. horizontal transit  c. builder’s level
    b. line level  d. level-transit
101. A square of shingles equals:
   a. 3 bundles
   b. 5 bundles
   c. 8 bundles
   d. 10 bundles

102. The size of a standard asphalt shingle is:
   a. 12” x 24”
   b. 12” x 36”
   c. 10” x 24”
   d. 10” x 36”

103. How many tabs does a standard asphalt shingle have?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4

104. How many nails are recommended to be put in a standard asphalt shingle in low wind areas?
   a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 6
   d. 8

105. How many nails are recommended to be put in a standard asphalt shingle in high wind areas?
   a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 6
   d. 8

106. How many inches of shingle should be exposed on the first row of shingles?
   a. 2
   b. 5
   c. 4
   d. 3

107. How many inches of shingle should be exposed on each row after the first one?
   a. 2
   b. 5
   c. 4
   d. 3

108. What is the name of the material that is used to back up the first course of shingles and fill in the space between the tabs?
   a. starter strip
   b. backing strip
   c. fill-in strip
   d. weather proof strip

109. ________ is installed around chimneys to make them watertight to prevent leakage.
   a. fascia
   b. tar
   c. flashing
   d. flange

110. Another name for a “saddle” that is installed on a roof behind a chimney to direct water away from the chimney is called a:
   a. chimney shield
   b. roof flashing
   c. triangular shield
   d. cricket

111. Instead of using the standard material that is made to back up the first course of shingles that fills in the space between the tabs, what else could be used?
   a. flashing
   b. a shingle turned the normal direction
   c. inverted shingle
   d. ridge cap

112. The lower part of a roof that projects over an exterior wall is called a/an _________. Also called the overhang.
   a. soffit
   b. tail
   c. fascia
   d. eave
113. The roof edges along the eaves and rake should have a metal ________ ________.
   a. roof type           c. thin piece
   b. drip edge          d. flashing guard

114. What material is incorporated into some shingles that makes it retard algae growth?
   a. zinc               c. asphalt
   b. copper             d. tar

115. What must be used under shingles for underlayment?
   a. felt               c. roll roofing
   b. tar                d. metal flashing

116. Concrete has high ________ strength.
   a. compression        c. internal
   b. tensile            d. external

117. Concrete has low ________ strength.
   a. compression        c. internal
   b. tensile            d. external

118. A groove cut into concrete to allow for expansion due to temperature changes is called a/an:
   a. temperature groove c. expansion joint
   b. expansion gap      d. expansion groove

119. Which of the following would not increase the tensile strength of concrete?
   a. steel fibers       c. reinforcement wire
   b. reinforcement bars d. gravel

120. Which of the following increases the compression strength of concrete?
   a. steel fibers       c. reinforcement wire
   b. reinforcement bars d. gravel

121. The process of which concrete hardens by adding water is called:
   a. hardening          c. dilution
   b. dehydration        d. hydration

122. ________ ________ are used to attach roof plates or sills to masonry work.
   a. U bolts             c. Anchor bolts
   b. Eye bolts           d. Long bolts

123. The narrow space between adjacent stones, bricks or blocks that is filled with mortar is called a:
   a. cement joint        c. mortar groove
   b. mortar gap          d. mortar joint

124. A board about 3’ square where mortar is placed and ready for the use of the bricklayer is called a:
   a. brickboard          c. mortar tray
   b. mortarboard         d. squareboard

125. A temporary structure made of metal pipes or tubes that allows brick layers or construction workers to
perform their jobs at certain heights is called a:
   a. scaffold            c. lift
   b. ladder              d. construction platform
126. Which type paint is cleaned up with water?
   a. oil based
   b. latex
   c. semi-gloss
   d. high gloss

127. Which type paint is cleaned up with mineral spirits?
   a. oil based
   b. latex
   c. semi-gloss
   d. high gloss

128. Which of the following is not considered to be a clear coating applied over wood?
   a. stain
   b. varnish
   c. lacquer
   d. sealer

129. Most natural-fiber paint brushes are made from the hair of ________.
   a. sheep
   b. goats
   c. cattle
   d. hogs

130. The material used to give paint its color is:
   a. pigment
   b. additives
   c. resin
   d. dye

131. The coating process used to color and preserve the surface of aluminum is called:
   a. staining
   b. color preserving
   c. anodizing
   d. aluminizing

132. Quality paint brushes have a ________ ________ from the ferrule to the tip.
   a. long reach
   b. narrow angle
   c. wide angle
   d. smooth taper

133. Inside quality paint brushes, completely surrounded by the hair is a ________ which may be wood, metal, fiber or plastic that creates a reservoir to hold the paint.
   a. plug
   b. ferrule
   c. sponge
   d. tube

134. Which of the shop safety colors means “danger”?
   a. orange
   b. yellow
   c. red
   d. blue

135. Which of the shop safety colors means “warning”?
   a. orange
   b. yellow
   c. red
   d. blue

136. Which of the shop safety colors means “caution”?
   a. orange
   b. yellow
   c. blue
   d. purple

137. If an “out of order” sign must be posted in a shop, what background color must the sign be made of?
   a. yellow
   b. green
   c. blue
   d. purple

138. How many shop safety colors are there?
   a. 4
   b. 6
   c. 7
   d. 9
139. Which of the following is not a type of warp in wood?
   a. cup  
   b. fork  
   c. twist  
   d. crook

140. Which type nail is smaller in diameter?
   a. box  
   b. common  
   c. cut  
   d. they are all the same diameter

141. Which part of the body is the most susceptible to shop injury?
   a. legs  
   b. feet  
   c. head  
   d. arms and hands

142. Rigid copper pipe comes in standard _____ ft. lengths.
   a. 8  
   b. 10  
   c. 15  
   d. 20

143. Which of the following is a disadvantage of metal siding and metal roofing materials?
   a. fire resistance  
   b. life span  
   c. noise factor  
   d. maintenance

144. The thickness of galvanized steel roofing sheets is classified by:
   a. R value  
   b. gauge number  
   c. mil thickness  
   d. pitch

145. What type washer is installed on screws and nails that are used on metal siding and metal roofing products?
   a. lock  
   b. flat  
   c. neoprene  
   d. metal

146. Which finishing tool would be used to leave a rough surface on a concrete floor in a livestock confinement building?
   a. power trowel  
   b. bull float  
   c. finishing trowel  
   d. barn broom

147. A concrete finishing tool that has a rectangular blade with a long handle that is used to level concrete surfaces. It is made of wood, aluminum or magnesium.
   a. bull float  
   b. power float  
   c. edger  
   d. finishing trowel

148. Exterior walls should be lengths divisible by _____ feet
   a. 2  
   b. 3  
   c. 5  
   d. 10

149. What determines whether or not a house is functional?
   a. whether or not it has a basement  
   b. whether or not it has 3 bedrooms  
   c. whether or not it represents the lifestyle of those who occupy it  
   d. whether or not it has more than one bathroom

150. Why should a title search be made before purchasing a lot?
   a. to determine if there are any legal claims against the property  
   b. to determine if it is for sale  
   c. to determine how big the lot is  
   d. to determine what type loan can be acquired
2014 Ag Const Test Bank B
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  PTS: 1
2. ANS: A  PTS: 1
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1
4. ANS: A  PTS: 1
5. ANS: D  PTS: 1
6. ANS: C  PTS: 1
7. ANS: B  PTS: 1
8. ANS: A  PTS: 1
9. ANS: B  PTS: 1
10. ANS: C  PTS: 1
11. ANS: D  PTS: 1
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1
13. ANS: A  PTS: 1
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1
15. ANS: C  PTS: 1
16. ANS: D  PTS: 1
17. ANS: C  PTS: 1
18. ANS: B  PTS: 1
19. ANS: A  PTS: 1
20. ANS: D  PTS: 1
21. ANS: A  PTS: 1
22. ANS: C  PTS: 1
23. ANS: D  PTS: 1
24. ANS: D  PTS: 1
25. ANS: C  PTS: 1
26. ANS: B  PTS: 1
27. ANS: B  PTS: 1
28. ANS: A  PTS: 1
29. ANS: C  PTS: 1
30. ANS: D  PTS: 1
31. ANS: B  PTS: 1
32. ANS: C  PTS: 1
33. ANS: D  PTS: 1
34. ANS: A  PTS: 1
35. ANS: B  PTS: 1
36. ANS: C  PTS: 1
37. ANS: D  PTS: 1
38. ANS: B  PTS: 1
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40. ANS: B  PTS: 1
41. ANS: D  PTS: 1
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