

101. If a document, which ought to be produced in the court alongwith the pleadings, is not produced, under Order VII, Rule 14(3) of CPC, at the hearing of the suit

- (a) the same shall not be received in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff
- (b) the same shall not be received in evidence on behalf of the defendant
- (c) the same shall not be received in evidence on behalf of either party
- (d) the same shall not be received in evidence on behalf of a third party.

102. Order VIII, Rule 1 mandates that the defendant shall file the written statement of his defence within

- (a) 90 days from the date of service summons
- (b) 60 days from the date of service summons
- (c) 30 days from the date of service summons
- (d) 10 days from the date of service summons.

103. The provisions of Order VIII, Rule 1 of CPC are.

- (a) directory being procedural
- (b) mandatory though procedural
- (c) optional under all circumstances
- (d) discretionary under all circumstances.

104. The time schedule contained in Order VIII, Rule 1 of CPC is to be

- (a) followed as a rule and departure there from shall also be a rule
- (b) followed as a rule and departure there from would be an exception
- (c) followed as a rule and there is no scope for any departure there from
- (d) followed as an absolute rule as it imposes an embargo on the power of the court to extend the

105. A prayer for extension of time beyond the period of 90 days prescribed under Order

VIII, Rule 1 of CPC for filing the written statement is to be

- a) granted just as a matter of routine
- b) granted ordinarily
- c) granted on sufficient cause being shown by the defendant
- d) granted only for exceptional circumstances occasioned by reasons beyond the control of the defendant.

106. A prayer for extension of time beyond the period of 90 days for filing the written statement

- (a) can be oral
- (b) has to be in writing
- (c) can be either oral or in writing
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b), as the time cannot be extended beyond 90 days.

107. For the purpose of section 39 of CPC the court is of competent jurisdiction, if at the time of making the application for transfer of decree to it, such court would have

jurisdiction to try the suit

- (a) in which such decree was passed
- (b) to which such decree has been transferred from other court
- (c) such decree was pending
- (d) none of the above.

108. The rule of rateable distribution of the proceeds of execution sale amongst decree

holders is contained in

- (a) section 73 of CPC
- (b) section 74 of CPC
- (c) section 75 of CPC
- (d) section 76 of CPC.

109. Supreme Court in case of Union of India v. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd. held that under section 73 of CPC, the debts due to the State

- (a) stand on equal footing with all other debts
- (b) are to be paid only after payment of all other debts
- (c) are entitled to priority over all other debts
- (d) either (a) or (b).

110. A plaint can be rejected

- a) under Order VII, Rule 10 of CPC
- b) under Order VII, Rule 10A of CPC
- c) under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC
- d) all the above.

111. The power under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC can be exercised

- (a) before registering the plaint
- (b) after issuance of summon to the defendant
- (c) at any stage before the conclusion of trial
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

112. For an application under Order VII, Rule 11

- (a) the averments in the plaint are germane and the plea taken by the defendant in the written statement are wholly irrelevant
- (b) the averments in the plaint are germane and the pleas taken by the defendant in the written statement are also to be considered
- (c) the averments in the plaint are germane and the pleas taken by the defendant in the written statement may also be considered
- (d) either (b) or (c).

113. Under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC

- a) part only of the plaint can be rejected
- b) whole of the plaint is to be rejected
- c) part only of the plaint or the whole plaint can be rejected
- d) it is the discretion of the court to reject the plaint in part.

114. In case the suit has been instituted in a court having no jurisdiction, territorial or pecuniary, the plaint is liable to be

- (a) returned
- (b) rejected
- (c) may be returned or may be rejected
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

115. On rejection of a suit under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC, a fresh suit on the same cause of action under Order VII, Rule 13 of CPC.

- (a) is barred under all circumstances
- (b) is not barred at all
- (c) can be filed with the leave of the court
- (d) either (b) or (c).

116. Several persons can be joined as plaintiffs, in cases

- (a) where right arises out of the same act, in favour of such person
- (b) where any common question of law is involved
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

117. Several persons can be joined as defendants in cases

- (a) where right arises out of the same act against such persons
- (b) where any common question of law is involved
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

118. Multifariousness in a suit results due to

- (a) misjoinder of parties
- (b) misjoinder of cause of action
- (c) misjoinder of parties and misjoinder of cause of action
- (d) either misjoinder of parties or misjoinder of cause of action.

119. Where a person who is a necessary party to the suit has not been joined as a party to the suit; it is a case of

- (a) non-joinder
- (b) mis-joinder

- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

120. On account of mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC, the suit is

- a) liable to be dismissed
- b) cannot be dismissed
- c) may be dismissed or may not be dismissed as per the discretion of the court
- d) either (a) or (b).

121. Objection as to the non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties under Order I, Rule 13 of CPC

- (a) can be taken at any stage of the proceedings
- (b) can be taken at the earliest possible opportunity
- (c) can be taken in appeal or revision for the first time
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

122. A suit is bad for non-joinder of a necessary party, as provided

- (a) under Order I, Rule 10 of CPC
- (b) under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC
- (c) under Order I, Rule 10A of CPC
- (d) under Order I, Rule 11 of CPC.

123. A suit in representative capacity can be filed by virtue of

- (a) under Order I, Rule 8 of CPC
- (b) under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC
- (c) under Order I, Rule 8A of CPC
- (d) under Order I, Rule 10A of CPC.

124. A suit filed in representative capacity can be withdrawn, compromise 8: abandoned etc. by the plaintiff

- (a) without notice to all the persons interested
- (b) after notice to all the persons interested
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

125. A person can be made a party in the suit either as a plaintiff or a defendant

- (a) under Order I, Rule 5A of CPC
- (b) under Order I, Rule 10 of CPC
- (c) under Order X, Rule 1 of CPC
- (d) under Order X, Rule 8 of CPC.

126. The word 'acts' in Order III, Rules 1 & 2 of CPC

- (a) is reconfined only in respect of acts done by the power-of-attorney holder in exercise of power granted by the instrument and would not include deposing in place and in stead of the principal
- (b) is not confined only in respect of acts done by the power-of-attorney holder in exercise of the power granted by the instrument and includes deposing in place and instead of the principal
- (c) is not confined only in respect of acts done by the power of-attorney holder in exercise of the power granted by the instrument but includes appearance as a witness on behalf of the party in the capacity of that party
- (d) is confined only to deposing in place and instead of the principal.

127. A necessary party is one in whose

- (a) absence no order can be made effectively
- (b) absence an order can be made but whose presence is necessary for the complete decision of the case
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) absence an order can be made and whose presence is not necessary for the complete decision of the case.

128. In a suit, the list of witnesses has to be filed by the parties

- (a) before settlement of issues
- (b) after settlement of issues
- (c) at any time p
- (d) all the above. V

129. When the plaintiff fails to pay the court-fee or postal charges for service of

summons on the defendant(s) or fails to present copies of the plaint, the suit is liable to be

- (a) rejected under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC
- (b) dismissed for non-prosecution under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) only (b) and not (a).

130. Court can direct the parties to opt for any one mode of alternative dispute resolution under

- (a) Order X, Rule 1A of CPC
- (b) Order X, Rule 1B of CPC
- (c) Order XI, Rule 1 of CPC
- (d) Order XI, Rule 2 of CPC.

131. Consequent to failure of conciliation the Presiding Officer of the conciliation forum

can refer the matter again to court under

- (a) Order X, Rule 1B of CPC
- (b) Order X, Rule 1C of CPC
- (c) Order X, Rule 3 of CPC
- (d) Order X, Rule 4 of CPC.

132. Where an application for leave to deliver interrogatories has been moved alongwith

the interrogatories proposed to be delivered that application shall be decided as provided under Order XI, Rule 2 of CPC within

- (a) 15 days from the date of submission of application
- (b) 10 days from the date of submission of application
- (c) 7 days from the date of submission of application
- (d) no time prescribed for the purpose.

133. List of witness, after settlement of issues, must be filed within

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 60 days.

134. Where a witness fails to appear before the court, without any reasonable ground, under Order XVI, Rule 12 of CPC, such a witness can be penalised to the extent of

- (a) Rs. 100
- (b) Rs. 200
- (c) Rs. 500
- (d) Rs. 1000.

135. If a plaintiff fails to sue for the whole of the claim which he is entitled to make in respect

of a cause of action in the first suit, then he is precluded from suing in the suit in respect of portion so omitted, by virtue of

- (a) Order II, Rule 2 of CPC
- (b) Order II, Rule 3 of CPC
- (c) Order II, Rule 4 of CPC
- (d) Order II, Rule 5 of CPC.

136. Order II, Rule 2 of CPC does not apply to

- (a) application for execution
- (b) writ petitions
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

137. Name of a party in a suit can be struck of

- (a) under Order I, Rule 10 of CPC
- (b) under Order I, Rule 10A of CPC
- (c) under Order I, Rule 8 of CPC
- (d) under Order I, Rule 8A of CPC.

138. Pleadings must state

- (a) facts
- (b) law
- (c) evidence
- (d) all the above

139. Pleadings must be signed

- (a) by the party
- (b) by the pleader
- (c) by the party & his pleader
- (d) only by the pleader & not by party.

140. Which of the following legal pleas need not be pleaded

- (a) estoppel
- (b) limitation
- (c) res-judicata
- (d) none of the above

141. Which of the following must be stated in the pleadings

- (a) facta probantia
- (b) facta probanda

- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

142. Under Order VI, Rule 15 of CPC pleading must be verified by

- a) all the parties
- b) any one of the parties
- c) all the parties if there are more than one or any one of the parties
- d) only (a) & not (b).

143. In suits by or against a corporation, under Order XXIX, Rule 1' of CPC, pleadings must be signed and verified by

- (a) the secretary
- (b) any director
- (c) other principal officer able to depose

(d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

144. Furnishing of further particulars has been provided

- (a) under Order VI, Rule 4 of CPC
- (b) under Order VI, Rule 5 of CPC
- (c) under Order VI, Rule 6 of CPC
- (d) under Order VI, Rule 7 of CPC.

145. Under Order VI, Rule 16 of CPC, the pleadings can be ordered to be struck out

- (a) if are unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious
- (b) if tend to prejudice, embarras or delay the fair trial
- (c) if is an abuse of the process of the court
- (d) all the above.

146. Pleading means

- (a) plaint only
- (b) plaint and written statement
- (c) written statement only
- (d) plaint, written statement & replication.

147. Pleading has been defined

- (a) under Order VI, Rule 1 of CPC
- (b) under Order VI, Rule 2 of CPC
- (c) under Order VIII, Rule 1 of CPC
- (d) under Order VIII, Rule 2 of CPC.

148. 'Pleading' can be altered or amended

- (a) under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC
- (b) under Order VI, Rule 16 of CPC
- (c) under Order VI, Rule 9 of CPC
- (d) under Order VI, Rule 10 of CPC. 155

149. 'Pleading' can be amended

- (a) before settlement of issues
- (b) before conclusion of plaintiff evidence if plaintiff wants to amend the plaint
- (c) written statement V
- (d) at any stage of the proceedings.

150. Which of the following amendments can be allowed under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC

- (a) amendment for granting relief on the basis of different approaches to the same facts
- (b) amendment taking note of subsequent events
- (c) amendment for correcting the mis-description of property

(d) all the above.

151. The provisions of amended Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC do not apply

- (a) to the pleadings which were filed before the commencement of the Amendment Acts of 1999 and 2002
- (b) to the pleadings which have been filed after the commencement of the Amendment Acts of 1999 and 2002
- (c) to the pleadings which were filed / completed either before or after the commencement of the Amendment Acts of 1999 and 2002
- (d) either (b) or (c).

152. Pleading can be amended

- (a) before the trial court
- (b) before the first appellate court 159.
- (c) before the second appellate court
- (d) all the above.

153. Amendment in pleading shall be effective

- (a) from the date of the pleading
- (b) from the date of the application
- (c) from the date of the order
- (d) either (b) or (c). 160-

154. While considering whether an amendment is to be granted or not

- (a) the court does not go into the merits of the matter and decides whether or not the claim made therein is bona fide or not
- (b) the court goes into the merits of the matter and decides.....
- (c) the court may not go into the merits of the matter and decide....
- (d) the court may not go into the merits of the matter and decide.....

155. On the ground that an amendment may take the suit out of the jurisdiction of that court

- (a) is a ground for refusing that amendment
- (b) may be a '1 ground for refusing that amendment
- (c) is no ground for refusing that amendment
- (d) either (a) or (b).

156. For the purpose of Order XIV, Rule 4 of CPC the Court may adjourn the framing of issues to a date not later than

- (a) 7days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 14 days

(d) 30 days.

157. Under Order XVI, Rule 1, sub-rule (4) summons may be obtained by the parties within of presenting the list of witnesses

- (a) 5days
- (b) 7days
- (c) 9 days
- (d) 10 days.

158. Under Order XVI, Rule 2 of CPC, the expenses, of a witness for whom the summons

have to be obtained, shall be deposited by the party applying for the summons within

- (a) 5 days of making the application
- (b) 7 days of making the application
- (c) 21 days of making the application
- (d) 10 days of making the application.

159. The court instead of examining witnesses in open court direct their statements to be recorded on commission by virtue of

- (a) Rule 19 of Order XVIII of CPC
- (b) Rule 4 of Order XVIII of CPC
- (c) Rule 2 of Order XVIII of CPC

(d) Rule 3A of Order XVIII of CPC.

160. Copy of the judgment shall be made available to the parties, under Order XX, Rule 1(2) of CPC

- (a) after 7 days from the pronouncement of judgment
- (b) immediately after the pronouncement of judgment
- (c) after 14 days from the pronouncement of judgment
- (d) after 21 days from the pronounce-ment of judgment

161. Under Order XX, Rule 6A of CPC, decree is to be drawn up in any case within from the date of pronouncement of judgment

- (a) 10 days
- (b) 20 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 15 days

162. Under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC, the amendment of the pleading may be allowed

- (a) as may be necessary for determining the real controversy between the parties
- (b) as to introduce an entirely new & inconsistent case
- (c) as to take away a right of the defendant which has accrued to him by lapse of time
- (d) as to withdraw the admission made.

163. Amendment allowed under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC must be carried on, in cases no time is fixed for carrying on the amendment, within

- (a) 10 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 30 days.

164. Under Order VII, Rule 14 of CPC, the documents

- (a) must be filed alongwith the plaint
- (b) can be filed at the time of framing of issues
- (c) can be filed at any time after the framing of issue
- (d) during the evidence.

165. Set-off is a

- (a) reciprocal agreement between the plaintiff and defendant
- (b) reciprocal ascertainment of debts between the parties
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

166. Set off can be claimed

- (a) in any suit
- (b) in a recovery of money suit only
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

167. Set-off can be of

- (a) ascertained sum of money
- (b) an unascertained sum of money
- (c) -may be ascertained or may be unascertained
- (d) only (b) 8: not (a).

168. Set-off can be

- (a) legal set—off
- (b) equitable set-off
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

169. In set-off, court fee is

- (a) payable
- (b) not-payable
- (c) discretionary
- (d) only (b) not (a)

170. In a written statement, a defendant can claim

- (a) set-off
- (b) counter-claim
- (c) both set-off & counter claim
- (d) either (a) or (b)

171. Which of the following, in respect of set-off is correct

- (a) set-off can be claimed in a suit for recovery of money
- (b) the amount claimed must be ascertained amount
- (c) the amount claimed to be set off must be legally recoverable & not barred by limitation
- (d) all the above.

172. Which of the following can exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court

- (a) set-off
- (b) counter-claim
- (c) both set-off & counter-claim

(d) neither set-off nor counter-claim.

173. A right to set-off has been granted

- (a) under Order VIII, Rule 6 of CPC
- (b) under Order VIII, Rule 6A of CPC
- (c) under Order VIII, Rule 6B of CPC
- (d) under Order VIII, Rule 6C of CPC.

174. Propositions are

- I. Set-off and counter-claim arises out of the same transaction.
- II. Set-off should not be barred on the date of the suit while counter-claim should not be barred on the date of filing of written statement.
- III. Claim for set-off cannot exceed plaintiff's claim, whereas counter-claim can exceed the plaintiff's claim.

In respect of the aforesaid which is correct

- (a) all I, II & III are correct
- (b) I & II are correct III is incorrect
- (c) I & III are correct II is incorrect
- (d) II & III are correct I is incorrect.

175. A right to counter-claim has been provided

- (a) under Order VIII, Rule 6A of CPC
- (b) under Order VIII, Rule 6B of CPC
- (c) under Order VIII, Rule 6C of CPC

(d) under Order VIII, Rule 6D of CPC.

176. If in any case in which the defendant sets up a counter-claim the suit of the plaintiff is stayed, discontinued or dismissed, the counter-claim

- (a) is liable to be stayed, discontinued or dismissed
- (b) can nevertheless be proceeded with
- (c) is liable to be stayed but not discontinued or dismissed
- (d) is liable to be dismissed & not stayed or discontinued.

177. Default in filing of written statement has been dealt with

- (a) under Order VIII, Rule 8 of CPC
- (b) under Order VIII, Rule 9 of CPC
- (c) under Order VIII, Rule 10 of CPC
- (d) under Order VIII, Rule 7 of CPC.

178. On default in filing of written statement under Order VIII, Rule 10 of CPC, pronouncement of judgment

- (a) is mandatory
- (b) discretionary
- (c) directory
- (d) either (a) or (b).

179. On failure to file the written statement, under Order VIII, Rule 10 of CPC the court

- (a) may pronounce the judgment at once
- (b) may order for striking off the defence
- (c) may pass any other order
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c)

180. Where the plaintiff fails to pay the court fee or postal charges for service of summons of the suit, on the defendant, the suit can be dismissed under

- (a) Order IX, Rule 1 of CPC
- (b) Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
- (c) Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
- (d) Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC.

181. Where on the date fixed for hearing of a suit, neither of the party appears, the dismissal of the suit shall be

- (a) under Order IX, Rule 1 of CPC
- (b) under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
- (c) under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
- (d) under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC.

182. Under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC a suit can be dismissed

- (a) when on the date fixed for hearing in a suit, neither of the parties appear
- (b) when on the date fixed for hearing, the defendant(s) appears but the plaintiff does not appear
- (c) when the plaintiff fails to pay the court fee or postal charges for the service of summons of the suit to the defendant(s)
- (d) all the above.

183. A suit can be dismissed in default

- (a) under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
- (b) under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
- (c) under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC
- (d) both (b) & (c).

184. Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC applies

- (a) when on the date fixed for hearing in a suit neither party appears
- (b) when on the date fixed for hearing in a suit only defendant appears & the plaintiff does not appear
- (c) when the plaintiff fails to pay the court fee or postal charges for service of summons of the suit on the defendant(s)
- (d) all the above.

185. Under Order IX, Rule 4 of CPC a suit can be restored if dismissed

- (a) under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
- (b) under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
- (c) under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC
- (d) only under (a) & (b).

186. When a suit is dismissed under Order IX, Rule 2 or under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC, a fresh suit under Order IX, Rule 4 of CPC, the same cause of action is

- (a) not barred at all
- (b) barred under all the circumstances
- (c) not barred if within limitation
- (d) either (a) or (b)

187. Under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC, a suit can be dismissed if

- (a) on the date of hearing only the defendant
- (b) appears and the plaintiff does not appear on the date of hearing neither party appears
- (c) court fee or postal charges are not paid by the plaintiff for issuance of summons to the defendant
- (d) (d) all the above.

188. A suit dismissed under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC, can be restored

- (a) under Order IX, Rule 4 of CPC
- (b) under Order IX, Rule 9 of CPC
- (c) both under (a) and (b)
- (d) neither under (a) nor (b).

189. Under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC, for non- appearance of the plaintiff, a suit cannot be dismissed

- (a) if the defendant admitted the whole claim of the plaintiff
- (b) if the defendant admits the claim of the plaintiff in part, to the extent of claim admitted
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

190. After dismissal of suit under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC, a fresh suit on the same cause of action, under Order IX, Rule 9 of CPC

- (a) is barred
- (b) is not barred under any circumstances
- (c) is not barred subject to law of limitation
- (d) either (b) or (c).

191. An application for restoration of the suit under Order IX, Rule 4 of CPC or under Order IX, Rule 9 of CPC, must be made, within

- (a) 15 days of dismissal
- (b) 30 days of dismissal
- (c) 60 days of dismissal
- (d) 90 days of dismissal.

192. Order IX, Rule 6 of CPC provides for procedure when only the plaintiff appears and defendant does not appear on the date of hearing in the contingency

- (a) when summons duly served on the defendant
- (b) when summons served on the defendant but not within sufficient time
- (c) when summons not duly served
- (d) all the above.

193. Under Order IX, Rule 6 of CPC

- (a) defence of the defendant can be struck off
- (b) defendant can be proceeded against ex- parte
- (c) judgment can be pronounced against the defendants
- (d) all the above

194. An order under Order IX, Rule 6 of CPC can be set aside

- a) under Order IX, Rule 7 of CPC

- b) under Order IX, Rule 9 of CPC
- c) under Order IX, Rule 11 of CPC
- d) under Order IX, Rule 13 of CPC.

195. application under Order IX, Rule 7 of CPC can be made

- (a) within 30 days of the Order
- (b) within 60 days of the Order
- (c) any time during the pendency of the suit
- (d) at any time on or before the next date of hearing.

196. Where a plaintiff, who is ordered to appear in person, fails to appear, under Order IX, Rule 12 of CPC, the suit of the plaintiff is liable to be

- (a) stayed
- (b) dismissed
- (c) either stayed or dismissed
- (d) neither stayed nor dismissed.

197. Where a defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person, fails to appear, under Order IX, Rule 12 of CPC

- (a) the defence of the defen/dant is liable to be struck off
- (b) the defendant is liable to be proceeded ex-
- (c) either (a) or (b) parte
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

198. An ex-parte decree can be set aside

- (a) under Order IX, Rule 7 of CPC
- (b) under Order IX, Rule 11 of CPC
- (c) under Order IX, Rule 13 of CPC
- (d) under Order IX, Rule 12 of CPC.

199. An ex-parte decree can be set aside on the ground of

- (a) summons not duly served
- (b) being prevented by any sufficient cause from appearance
- (c) non-appearance due to non-availability of documents with the plaint
- (d) both (a) & (b).

200. Remedies available against an ex-parte decree include

- (a) appeal
- (b) review
- (c) application for setting aside the decree
- (d) all the above.

139 (c) 178 (b)

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- 101 (a) 140 (d) 179 (d)
102 (c) 141 (b) 180 (b)
103 (a) 142 (c) 181 (c)
104 (b) 143 (d) 182 (c)
105 (d) 144 (b) 183 (d)
106 (b) 145 (d) 184 (a)
107 (a) 146 (b) 185 (d)
108 (a) 147 (a) 186 (c)
109 (c) 148 (a) 187 (a)
110 (c) 149 (d) 188 (b)
111 (d) 150 (d) 189 (c)
112 (a) 151 (a) 190 (a)
113 (b) 152 (d) 191 (b)
114 (a) 153 (a) 192 (d)
115 (b) 154 (a) 193 (b)
116 (c) 155 (c) 194 (a)
117 (c) 156 (a) 195 (d)
196 (b) 197 (b) 198 (c) 199 (d) 200 (d)