

SECTIONAL TEST SERIES - 1 * POLITY
FULL MARKS : 200 * TIME : 2 HOURS

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. India is a republic because :

- a) Its Head of the State is elected for a fixed period.
- b) There is a Parliamentary rule.
- c) It is completely free.
- d) It prescribes Democratic Government.

2. The Central Government can issue directions to the states with regard to the :

- A. Union List B. State List C. Concurrent List

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- a) A b) A and C c) B and C d) A, B and C

3. Which of the following is included in the Union List? :

- a) Posts and Telegraphs b) Criminal Law
- c) Land Revenue d) Police

4. Which one of the following changes is not effected during a national Emergency? :

- a) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended.
- b) The distribution of revenue between the Union and the states can be modified.
- c) The President can issue directions to the states with regard to exercise of their executive power.
- d) The President can act at his discretion, without the advice of the Council of Ministers.

5. Constitutional government stands for :

- a) Limited Government.
- b) A Government limited by the desires and capacities of those who exercise power.
- c) A Government run according to general laws known to the people.
- d) A Government run by people's representatives.

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer :

<u>List I (Form of Government)</u>		<u>List II (Essential Features)</u>	
A.	Cabinet Government	i.	Separation of powers
B.	Presidential Government	ii.	Collective responsibility
C.	Federal Government	iii.	Concentration of powers
D.	Unitary government	iv.	Division of powers
		v.	Administrative law

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
a)	3	4	2	1	b)	2	1	4	3
c)	3	4	1	2	d)	4	3	2	5

7. In the Constitution of India, the term 'Federal' :

- a) Figures in the preamble b) Figures in Part III of the Constitution
c) Figures in Article 368 d) Does not figure anywhere

8. Which of the following are common features associated with federalism of India and USA? :

- A. Mention of the Concurrent List in the Constitution
B. Written Constitutions
C. Division of powers between the centre and the states
D. Residuary powers lie with the states

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- a) A, B and C b) A, B and D
c) B and C d) A and C

9. Which of the following are the features of Indian federal system? :

- A. Division of powers between the centre and the units
B. Residuary powers vested with the centre
C. Existence of the nominal and real executive

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- a) A, B and C b) A and B c) A and C d) B and C

10. Which of the following characteristics are essential to federal government?

- A. A supreme and written Constitution

- B. Separation of powers and the system of checks and balances
- C. Distribution of powers between the centre and states
- D. Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- a) A and B b) A and C c) B and D d) B, C and D

11. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct?

- A. Residuary powers have been given to the Parliament.
- B. In the matter of residuary power the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia.
- C. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is Parliament.
- D. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor General.

Select the correct answer using the code give below :

- a) A, B and C b) B and C c) A and D d) C and D

12. Which one of the following is the common feature of Indian and Swiss federalism? :

- a) Judicial review
- b) Equal representation of the units in the Upper House
- c) Right of the units in all constitutional amendments
- d) Division of powers between the centre and the units

13. The article which empowers the President to declare a financial emergency :

- a) Article 352 b) Article 357 c) Article 356 d) Article 360

14. An Inter-State Council established by the President under the article of the Constitution :

- a) 263 b) 315 c) 265 d) 356

15. A candidate for the office of the president of India should not be less than :

- a) 25 years of age b) 30 years of age
- c) 35 years of age d) 40 years of age

16. A state posting can be revoked at discretion of the :

- a) President
- b) Governor
- c) Parliament
- d) State Legislature

17. Before expiry of the term, the President of India can be removed from office by :

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The Chief justice
- d) Impeachment by the Parliament

18. Can the election of the President be held if one or more state Assemblies is dissolved? :

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Only under certain circumstances
- d) It depends upon the Election Commission

19. Can the President remove an individual minister? :

- a) No, never
- b) Only when the Prime Minister advises it
- c) Yes, if he thinks the minister unfit
- d) It is not clear whether he can do so or not

20. Disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President are settled :

- a) In the Supreme Court
- b) By the Election Commission
- c) By a Parliamentary Committee
- d) In the Supreme Court or High Courts

21. Does the President of India have veto power? :

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Only for Money Bills
- d) The Constitution is silent on this

22. If the office of the President of India falls vacant, within what period can the next President be elected? :

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 9 months
- d) 1 year

23. If the President wants to resign he should address his resignation letter to the :

- a) Parliament
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief justice of India
- d) Vice-President

24. If the Vice-President is not available to discharge the duties of the

President and if the latter dies or resigns, the responsibilities of the office fall on :

- a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) The Chief justice of India
- c) The senior-most Minister of Cabinet
- d) None of the above

25. In the election to the post of the President :

- a) All MPs and MLAs have one vote each.
- b) Each election MP or MLA has an equal number of votes.
- c) MLAs of different states have different number of votes.
- d) MPs and MLAs of a state have the same number of votes.

26. President's rule can be imposed on the state when :

- a) The chief Minister loses the confidence of the Assembly.
- b) A Money Bill has been defeated.
- c) There is constitutional breakdown in the state.
- d) Large scale defections have taken place.

27. Which of the following have been identified by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission as barriers to citizen-centric administration in India?

- A. Inflexible self-perpetuating and inward looking attitude of civil servants.
- B. Lack of accountability of civil servants.
- C. Absence of well educated political leadership.
- D. Low levels of awareness of the right and duties of citizens.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A, B and C
- b) A, B and D
- c) A, C and D
- d) A, B, C and D

28. The dispute regarding the election of the President of India is referred to the :

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Parliament
- d) Attorney General

29. The executive authority of the Union is vested by the institution to the :

- a) Preme Minister
- b) President
- c) Cabinet
- d) Union legislature

30. The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is :

- a) The President
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) None of these

31. The financial powers of the President of India are :

- a) No Money Bill can be introduced without his prior consent.
- b) He is responsible for the preparation of the Budget
- c) He appoints the Finance Commission
- d) Only (a) and (c)

32. The oath of office is conducted for the President by :

- a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) The Chief justice of India
- c) The Vice-President of India
- d) None of the above

33. Each member of parliament who participates in the Presidential election is entitled to cast as many votes as are obtained by dividing the total number of votes of the Legislative Assemblies of all the states by the number of elected members of the two Houses of parliament. This ensures :

- a) Parity between the voting strengths of the states and the Parliament.
- b) Parity among the states.
- c) Uniformity of representation of different states.
- d) All of the above.

34. Point out the powers enjoyed by the President of India but not available to the Governor :

- A. Diplomatic powers
- B. Pardoning death sentence
- C. Military powers
- D. Veto power over the State Legislature

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A and C
- b) B and D
- c) A, B and D
- d) A, B and C

35. What can the President do if the states fail to comply with the directives of the Central government?

- a) The President can send reserve police to the state to secure compliance.
- b) The President can declare the breakdown of Constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for the governance of the state.

- c) The President can dissolve the State Legislature and order fresh election.
- d) The President cannot do any of the things mentioned in (a), (b) and (c).

36. Which of the following can contest a Presidential election? :

- A. Anyone who has attained the age to contest a Lok Sabha election.
- B. A member of the State Legislature.
- C. A citizen of India.
- D. The Vice-President of India.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A, B and D b) A, B and C c) B, C and D d) B and D

37. Which of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own? :

- a) Emergency due to external aggression or internal disturbances.
- b) Emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in the state.
- c) Emergency due to threat to financial instability or credit of India.
- d) None of the above.

38. Which of the following groups take/takes part in the election of the President of India?

- A. All members of Parliament
- B. Members of state Legislative Assemblies
- C. Elected members of state Legislative Assemblies
- D. Elected members of state Legislative Councils

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A and C b) A and B c) A d) C

39. Which of the following is part of the electoral college for election of the President of India, but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?

- a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
- c) State Legislative Assemblies d) State Legislative Councils

40. Which of the following qualifications is not essential for a person to become Vice-President of India?

- a) He must not be less than 35 years of age.
- b) He must be qualified to become a member of the Rajya Sabha.

- c) He should be a graduate.
- d) He must be an Indian citizen.

41. Which of the following statements about the Vice-President of India is/are correct? :

- A. He is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- B. He must be member of the Rajya Sabha for his/her election as Vice-President.
- C. He is elected by members of both Houses of Parliament and the state Legislative Assemblies.
- D. If the President resigns or dies, the Vice-President officiates as President for not more than 6 months.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A and D b) B and C c) A and C d) C and D

42. Which of the following statements is correct? :

- a) The President of India is not a member of the Council of Ministers but he can attend its meetings.
- b) The President of India is a member of the Council of Ministers but he never attends its meetings.
- c) The President of India is neither a member of the Council of Ministers nor can he attend its meetings.
- d) The President attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers only during an Emergency.

43. Which one of the following functions of the Vice-President as ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has been wrongly listed?

- a) He presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha and conducts its business.
- b) He protects the privileges of the members of Rajya Sabha.
- c) He can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
- d) He acts as the spokesman of Rajya Sabha before the President and the Lok Sabha.

44. Which one of the following officials is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister?

- a) The Chief justice of India b) The Chairman of UPSC
- c) Governor of the state d) All of these.

45. Which one of the following resigned as Vice-President to contest for the office of the President?
- a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan b) V. V. Giri
c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
46. While appointing a Governor, the President generally consults the Chief Minister of the state. This is :
- a) Constitutionally imperative b) A matter of convention
c) A duty of the President d) Because the Parliament has legislated to this effect.
47. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India? :
- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha b) Vice-President
c) Chief justice of India d) Prime Minister
48. Who among the following did not serve as the Vice-President before becoming the President of India? :
- a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan b) Dr Zakir Hussain
c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy d) R. Venkataraman
49. Who among the following is the Supreme Commander of India's armed forces?:
- a) Chief of the Army Staff b) Defence Minister
c) Prime Minister d) President of India
50. Who was the first Vice-President of India? :
- a) Dr. Zakir Hussain b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
c) V. V. Giri d) G. S. Pathak
51. Who elects the President of India? :
- a) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
b) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of Lok Sabha and the elected members of all the state Legislative Assemblies.
c) The people of India.
d) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and elected members of all the state Legislative Assemblies.

52. Who has the authority to proclaim Emergency in a state? :

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) Parliament

53. Who was the first President of India? :

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
- c) N Sanjeeva Reddy
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

54. Consider the following statements :

- A. For election of the President of India, each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states by the number of the Members of the Lok Sabha.
- B. The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of each state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) A only
- b) B only
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A and B

55. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular state, then :

- a) The Assembly of the state is automatically dissolved.
- b) Article 19 is suspended in that state.
- c) Parliament assumes the power to legislate on the subjects in the State List.
- d) The President can make laws relating to that state.

56. In India, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of :

- a) Members of both Houses of Parliament.
- b) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
- c) Elect members of both Houses of Parliament and the state Legislative Assemblies.
- d) Members of both Houses of Parliament and the state Legislative Assemblies.

57. The authority to declare war or peace under the Indian Constitution is vested with :

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Defence Minister
- c) The Parliament
- d) The President

58. The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office :

- a) By a resolution initiated in the Council of States and approved by the Lok Sabha.
- b) By a resolution in the Lok Sabha agreed to by the Council of States .
- c) By a resolution adopted by the two Houses meeting in a joint session.
- d) By following a formal process of impeachment.

59. Which of the annual reports the President is not duly bound to ensure that they are placed before Parliament?

- a) Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- b) Report of Union Public Service Commission.
- c) Report of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- d) Report of atomic energy Commission.

60. Arrange the names of the following Prime Minister according to the year in which they held the office at first :

- A. V. P. Singh
- B. Rajiv Gandhi
- C. I. K. Gujral
- D. H.D. Devegoda

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) B, A, D, C
- b) B, D, A, C
- c) B, A, C, D
- d) B, D, C, A

61. Which of the following functions of the Prime Ministers is incorrect? :

- a) Distributing the portfolios to the ministers.
- b) Oath to the ministers.
- c) Link between President and Council of Ministers.
- d) Leader of Lok Sabha.

62. Generally the Prime Minister is :

- a) A member of Rajya Sabha
- b) A member of Lok Sabha
- c) An experienced administrator
- d) Not a member of either House of Parliament

63. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by the majority members of :

- a) The Lok Sabha b) The Rajya Sabha
c) Both the Houses d) Joint session of both the Houses.

64. The Council of Ministers stays in office as long as it :

- a) Enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the State Legislature.
b) Enjoys the confidence of the Governor.
c) Enjoys the confidence of the President.
d) All the above.

65. The formation of the Council of Ministers starts with the appointment of :

- a) The President b) The Speaker
c) The Prime Minister d) None of the above.

66. The meetings of the Council of Ministers are presided over by :

- a) The President b) The Vice-President
c) The Prime Minister d) The members of the Council of Ministers, by rotation.

67. The Office of the Prime Minister of India :

- a) Has a constitutional basis b) Has a statutory basis
c) Has conventional basis d) None of the above.

68. The minimum age required to become the Prime Minister of India is :

- a) 25 years b) 30 years c) 40 years d) 35 years

69. A person is eligible to vote in the general elections if he or she :

- A. Is a citizen of India.
B. Is not less than 21 years of age.
C. Does not hold any office of profit under the government.
D. Is not disqualified on grounds of unsound mind.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- a) A, B and C b) A and D c) A and B d) A, B and D

70. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament :

- a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.

- b) He will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House.
- c) He can make statements both in the Upper House and Lower House.
- d) He has to become a member of the Lower House within 6 months after being sworn in as the Prime Minister.

71. To be appointed, a Minister must :

- a) Be a member of Parliament or secure a seat within 6 months of appointment.
- b) Be a member of Lok Sabha or be elected within 6 months of appointment.
- c) Not be a nominated member of Parliament.
- d) Be an eminent personality.

72. Which of the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution but followed as a convention? :

- a) The Finance Minister is to be a member of the Lower House.
- b) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House.
- c) All parts of India are to be represented in the Council of Ministers.
- d) In the event of both the President and the Vice-President demitting office simultaneously before the end of their tenure, the Speaker of the Lower House will officiate as President.

73. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the Prime Minister's position? :

- a) He presides over Cabinet meetings.
- b) He can remove any minister who refuses to cooperate with him.
- c) He and his Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- d) When the Prime Minister resigns, the senior-most Minister in the Council of Ministers is appointed Prime Minister.

74. Which one of the following statements is correct? :

- a) The Cabinet is a larger body than the Council of Ministers.
- b) The Council of Ministers is a large body than the Cabinet.
- c) The Cabinet also includes the members of the Council of Ministers.
- d) The Cabinet and the Council of Ministers are two rival bodies.

75. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India did not face the Lok Sabha even once? :

- a) Morarji Desai
- b) Charan Singh
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Lal Bahadur Shastri.

- 76. Who was the first Prime Minister of India? :**
- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- 77. The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is :**
- a) Intermittent b) Indirect
c) At the time of election d) Direct, continuous and collective.
- 78. The question whether any and if so what, advice was tendered by Council of Ministers to the President :**
- a) Shall not be enquired into in any court.
b) May be enquired into by any of the High Courts.
c) Shall be enquired into only by the Supreme Court.
d) May be enquired into by either House of Parliament.
- 79. There is a constitutional requirement to have a minister in charge of tribal welfare for the states of :**
- a) Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.
b) Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan.
c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
d) Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.
- 80. Which one of the following is not the means of enforcing responsibility upon the Cabinet?**
- a) Questioning Ministers b) Vote of censure
c) Call attention motion d) No-confidence motion.
- 81. Which one of the following Prime Ministers did not head a minority government?**
- a) I. K. Gujaral b) V. P. Singh
c) Chandrashekhar d) Morarji Desai.
- 82. Which one of the following statements is correct? The Prime Minister of India :**
- a) Is free to choose his minister but the minister has to become the member of either of the Houses within 6 months of his appointment.
b) Can choose his Cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard.

- c) Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his Cabinet.
- d) Has only limited powers in the choice of his Cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested with the President of India.
- 83. The feature which is incorrect regarding the Indian Federalism :**
- a) Division of powers b) Unwritten Constitution
c) Supremacy of Constitution d) Rigidity of Constitution.
- 84. Which of the following is the correct ratio of Members taken in each of standing Departmental Committees of Parliament from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively? :**
- a) 21 and 10 b) 15 and 10 c) 24 and 8 d) 16 and 8
- 85. A Bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after :**
- a) It is passed by both the Houses.
b) The President has given his assent.
c) The Prime Minister has signed it.
d) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of the Union Parliament.
- 86. A dispute between the two Houses of the Parliament can be resolved by a :**
- a) Ruling of the Lok Sabha Speaker.
b) Ruling of the Rajya Sabha chairperson.
c) Joint sitting of both Houses, summoned by the President.
d) None of these.
- 87. Any person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a member of the Council of Ministers at the centre for a period not exceeding? :**
- a) 6 months b) 9 months c) 1 year d) 2 years
- 88. Besides being an Indian national and of sound mind, a Rajya Sabha member must be at least :**
- a) 50 years old b) 25 years old
c) 30 years old d) 35 years old
- 89. Grants-in aid are provided every year to such States which are in need of assistance as determined by the :**

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Finance Commission
- d) None of these.

90. If the Speaker of the Lower House wants to resign, he should send his resignation to the :

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Deputy Speaker
- d) Chief Justice.

91. In a parliamentary system, to whom is the Executive responsible? :

- a) The President of the Nation
- b) The House of People
- c) The Legislature
- d) The Judiciary.

92. In a election, electioneering has to cease in a constituency :

- a) 2 days before the poll.
- b) 48 hours before the hour of commencement of polling.
- c) 48 hours before the poll in the constituency.
- d) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling in the constituency.

93. In the parliamentary form of democracy :

- a) The executive controls legislature.
- b) The executive controls the Judiciary.
- c) The Judiciary controls the executive.
- d) The legislature controls the executive.

94. In which of the following does the Rajya Sabha enjoy exclusive right? :

- a) Initiating impeachment proceeding against the President.
- b) Taking initiative for the removal of the Vice-President.
- c) Recommending creation of new All India Services.
- d) In all the above matters.

95. In which of the following legislatures can a non-member be the presiding officer? :

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Vidhan Sabha
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) None of these.

96. India has a parliamentary democracy system as the :

- a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people.

- b) Council of Ministers is responsible to Parliament.
- c) Powers are distributed between the centre and the states.
- d) Constitution has a single framework.

97. Which Article of the Constitution authorises the Union or State Government to make grants for any public purpose, even when the purpose is one for which parliament cannot normally legislate?

- a) Article 268
- b) Article 269
- c) Article 282
- d) Article 271.

98. Money bills can only be introduced in the :

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Joint session of both Houses
- d) None of the above.

99. Money can be spent out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure :

- a) And the same need not be replenished.
- b) And the same must be recouped through additional or excess grants.
- c) And the same is recouped by transferring the savings of budget in the Fund.
- d) In None of the above ways.

100. No Money Bill can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the state, except on the recommendations of :

- a) The Parliament
- b) The Governor of the State
- c) The President of India
- d) A special committee of MPs.

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NAME :

DATE :
