CHROMOSOMES AND DNA

1. Chromosomes were first observed by:

(A) W.S. Sutton **(B)** Robert Brown

(C) Walther Fleming **(D)** Strasberger

2. Walther Fleming discovered chromosomes in larva of:

(A) Frog **(B)** Sea urchin

(C) Star fish **(D)** Salamander

3. The number of chromosomes in some ferns is:

(A) 32 **(B)** 500

(C) 400 **(D)** 0

4. Number of chromosomes in Sugar cane is:

(A) 48 **(B)** 100

(C) 80 **(D)** 40

5. Number of chromosomes in mouse is:

(A) 45 **(B)** 35

(C) 40 **(D)** 30

6. The karyotypes of a chromosomes are:

(A) Size **(B)** Number

(C) Position of centromere **(D)** All of the above

7. The chromosome in which centromere is present near the centre of chromatids is:

(A) Acrocentric **(B)** Telocentric

(C) Sub metacentric **(D)** Metacentric

8. The chromosome with centromere near the end of chromatids is:

(A) Acrocentric **(B)** Telocentric

(C) Sub metacentric **(D)** Metacentric

9. The amount of DNA in chromosomes is:

(A) 20% **(B)** 40%

(C) 60% **(D)** 80%

10. A typical chromosome contain nucleotide about:

(A) 100 million **(B)** 120 million

(C) 140 million **(D)** 160 million

11. The bead like structure present in the chromosome is:

(A) Histone **(B)** Nucleosome

(C) Nucleolus **(D)** None of the above

12. Number of histone protein molecules in single nucleosomes are:

(A) 6 **(B)** 8

(C) 9 **(D)** 10

13. The structure formed by super coiling of DNA is:

(A) Nucleosome **(B)** Chromatin

(C) Chromosome **(D)** All of the above

14. The highly condensed portion of chromatin is called:

(A) Euchromatin **(B)** Heterochromatin

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of the above

15. The part of chromosome whose genes are expressed is called:

(A) Euchromatin **(B)** Heterochromatin

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of the above

16. "The central role of chromosome in heredity" was suggested by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** Walther Fleming

(C) Mendel **(D)** Karl Correns

17. Chromosomal theory of heredity was proposed by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** Karl Correns

(C) Mendel **(D)** Walther Fleming

18. The strong evidence in support of chromosomal theory of inheritance was given by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** T.H Morgan

(C) Mendel **(D)** Karl Correns

19. Experiments on mice were performed by:

(A) Wlater Sutton **(B)** Oswald Avery

(C) Fred Griffith **(D)** Karl Correns

20. Transforming principle was formulated by:

(A) Oswald Avery **(B)** Fred Griffith

(C) Karl Correns **(D)** Walter Sutton

21. The transforming activity is destroyed due to:

(A) Protein **(B)** DNA

(C) Carbohydrates **(D)** Lipids

22. Experiments on bacteriophage were performed by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** Hershy and Chase

(C) Fred Griffith **(D)** Karl Correns

23. In the next generation of phage virus, the virus found radioactive were with:

(A) S^{34} **(B)** S^{35}

(C) P^{31} **(D)** P^{32}

24. DNA was discovered in 1869 by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** Rosalind Franklin

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Karl Correns

25. Basic structure of nucleic acid was determined by:

(A) P.A. Levene **(B)** Walther Fleming

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Watson and Crick

26. X-ray diffraction technique was used by:

(A) Walter Sutton **(B)** Rosalin Franklin

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Karl Correns

27. Double helical structure of DNA was proposed by:

(A) P.A. Levene **(B)** Walther Fleming

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Watson and Crick

28. The diameter of DNA molecule is:

(A) 2 nm **(B)** 3 nm

(C) 4 nm **(D)** 4 nm

29. Number of hydrogen bonds formed between Guanine and Cytosine are:

(A) 1 **(B)** 2

(C) 3 **(D)** 4

30. Number of hydrogen bonds formed between Adenine and Thymine are:

(A) 1 **(B)** 2

(C) 3 **(D)** 4

31. The base pair stack is apart:

(A) 0.24 nm **(B)** 0.34 nm

(C) 0.35 nm **(D)** 0.36 nm

32. The model of DNA replication in which one strand is conserved and other is synthesized is:

(A) Conservative **(B)** Semi-conservative

(C) Dispersive **(D)** None of the above

33. In semi-conservative model the strands are separated and act as:

(A) Enzyme **(B)** Tool

(C) Model **(D)** Finger prints

34. The model in which both strands are preserved is:

(A) Conservative **(B)** Semi-conservative

(C) Dispersive **(D)** None of the above

35. The model in which both strands break is:

(A) Dispersive **(B)** Conservative

(C) Semi-conservative **(D)** None of the above

36. The semi conservative model of DNA was proved by:

(A) P.A. Levene **(B)** Meselson - Stahl

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Watson and Crick

37. Meselson and Stahl used radioactive isotope of:

(A) Carbon **(B)** Phosporus

(C) Sulphur **(D)** Nitrogen

38. The enzyme which attaches the fragments of DNA is:

(A) DNA polymerase I **(B)** Primase

(C) Ligase **(D)** DNA polymerase II

39. The true replicating enzyme is:

(A) DNA polymerase III **(B)** Ligase

(C) Primase **(D)** DNA polymerase II

40. The enzyme which plays a supporting role in DNA replication is:

(A) DNA polymerase I **(B)** Pirmase

(C) Ligase **(D)** DNA polymerase II

41. The DNA polymerase adds how many nucleotides to the end?

(A) 2 **(B)** 3

(C) 4 **(D)** 5

42. The strand which elongate towards replication fork is:

(A) Leading strand **(B)** Lagging strand

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of the above

43. The length of Okazaki fragments is:

(A) 100-200 nucleotide **(B)** 200-300 nucleotide

(C) 300-400 nucleotide **(D)** 400-500 nucleotide

44. Okazaki fragment is a:

(A) RNA **(B)** DNA

(C) Protein **(D)** Enzyme

45. Okazaki fragments are synthesize by:

(A) DNA polymerase I **(B)** Pirmase

(C) Ligase **(D)** DNA polymerase III

46. The disease alkaptonuria was studied by:

(A) Beadle and Tatum **(B)** Meselson - Stahl

(C) Garrod and Bateson **(D)** Watson and Crick

47. Experiments on Neurosopora were performed by:

(A) Beadle and Tatum **(B)** Meselson - Stahl

(C) Garrod and Bateson **(D)** Watson and Crick

48. Match homogenetisic acid with one of the followings:

(A) Hemophilia **(B)** Anemia

(C) Alkaptonuria **(D)** Tay Sach's disease

49. Which of the followings is absent in minimal medium?

(A) Sugar **(B)** Ammonia

(C) Enzymes **(D)** Vitamins

50. Minimal medium was prepared by:

(A) Beadle and Tatum **(B)** Meselson - Stahl

(C) Garrod and Bateson **(D)** Watson and Crick

51. One gene encodes for one:

(A) Enzyme **(B)** Protein

(C) Polypeptide **(D)** Polysaccharide

52. Sequence of amino acids in insulin molecules were determined by:

(A) Vernon Ingram **(B)** Sanger

(C) P.A. Levene **(D)** F. Miescher

53. Sickle cell anemia was discovered by:

(A) Vernon Ingram **(B)** Sanger

(C) P.A. Levene **(D)** F. Miescher

54. Sickle cell anemia is caused due to change of glutamic acid to:

(A) Histidine **(B)** Leucine

(C) Valine **(D)** Proline

55. Central dogma is composed of:

(A) Protein **(B)** DNA

(C) mRNA **(D)** All of the above

56. The synthesis of protein is called:

(A) Replication **(B)** Transcription

(C) Translation **(D)** None of the above

57. The synthesis of RNA from DNA is:

(A) Transcription **(B)** Replication

(C) Translation **(D)** None of the above

58. Anticodons are present on:

(A) mRNA **(B)** rRNA

(C) tRNA **(D)** None of the above

59. Codes are present on:

(A) mRNA **(B)** rRNA

(C) tRNA **(D)** None of the above

60. The strand which is transcribed during transcription is:

(A) Leading strand **(B)** Antisense strand

(C) Sense strand **(D)** Lagging strand

61. Coding strand is:

(A) Leading strand **(B)** Antisense strand

(C) Sense strand **(D)** Lagging strand

62. mRNA is synthesized by:

(A) RNA Polymerase I **(B)** RNA Polymerase II

(C) RNA Polymerase III **(D)** None of the above

63. tRNA is synthesized by:

(A) RNA Polymerase I **(B)** RNA Polymerase II

(C) RNA Polymerase III **(D)** None of the above

64. Transcription starts at:

(A) Operator **(B)** Promoter

(C) Enhancer **(D)** None of the above

65. The binding site is:

(A) TTGGC **(B)** TTGACA

(C) TTGCAA **(D)** TTGAAC

66. RNA polymerase has subunit:

(A) Alpha factor **(B)** Sigma factor

(C) Beta factor **(D)** Gama factor

67. Which of the followings is a stop signal for transcription?

(A) CA **(B)** GA

(C) GC **(D)** TA

68. Cap in mRNA is:

(A) Poly A **(B)** Poly C

(C) Methyl GTP **(D)** Methyl ATP

69. Tail of mRNA is:

(A) Poly A **(B)** Poly C

(C) Methyl GTP **(D)** Methyl ATP

70. Genetic code is combination of:

(A) Two nucleotides **(B)** Three nucleotides

(C) Four nucleotides **(D)** All of the above

71. Total number of genetic codes is:

(A) 43 **(B)** 60

(C) 64 **(D)** 68

72. Which of these initiation code?

(A) AUU **(B)** AUG

(C) UGA **(D)** UCC

73. Which of the followings is not termination or non-sense code?

(A) UAA **(B)** UAG

(C) UCC **(D)** UGA

74. Which of the followings is mismatched for genetic code?

(A) Crick **(B)** Watson

(C) Nirenberg **(D)** Philip Leader

75. The code of arginine is:

(A) CAU **(B)** CCU

(C) CGU **(D)** CAA

76. The genetic code for alanine is:

(A) GUU **(B)** GUA

(C) GUC **(D)** GU

77. Genetic code for phenylalanine is:

(A) CCC **(B)** UUU

(C) AAA **(D)** GGG

78. Genetic code for glycine is:

(A) UUU **(B)** GCU

(C) GCA **(D)** GGG

79. The site of ribosome where peptide bond is formed is:

(A) A site **(B)** P site

(C) E site **(D)** None of the above

80. Empty tRNA is present in:

(A) A site **(B)** P site

(C) E site **(D)** None of the above

81. First amino acid in the synthesis of protein is:

(A) Glycine **(B)** Methionine

(C) Alanine **(D)** Phenylalanine

82. The binding of tRNA to ribosomal unit is controlled by:

(A) tRNA synthase **(B)** Initiation factor

(C) Elongation factor **(D)** Termination factor

83. Which of the followings helps the tRNA to attach on exposed mRNA code at A site:

(A) tRNA synthase **(B)** Initiation factor

(C) Elongation factor **(D)** Termination factor

84. The movement of ribosome to next code is controlled by:

(A) Termination factor **(B)** Elongation factor

(C) Initiation factor **(D)** tRNA synthase

85. The ribosome moves in a direction of mRNA:

(A) 3' **(B)** 4'

(C) 5' **(D)** 6'

86. The termination codes are recognized by:

(A) Termination factor **(B)** Elongation factor

(C) Initiation factor **(D)** Releasing factor

87. If the DNA of an human adult is lined up end to end, it will stretch nearly:

(A) 50 billion km **(B)** 100 billion km

(C) 200 billion km **(D)** 300 billion km

88. The substitution of one or more bases of DNA is called:

(A) Insertion **(B)** Point mutation

(C) Deletion **(D)** Transposition

89. The addition of one or a few bases is:

(A) Insertion **(B)** Point mutation

(C) Deletion **(D)** Transposition

90. Change in gene position is:

(A) Insertion **(B)** Point mutation

(C) Deletion **(D)** Transposition

91. The change of chromosomal number is:

(A) Deletion **(B)** Point mutation

(C) Insertion **(D)** Aberration

92. Which of the followings is not mutagen?

(A) Chemicals **(B)** Radiations

(C) Water **(D)** None of the above

93. Sickle anemia is a:

(A) Insertion **(B)** Point mutation

(C) Deletion **(D)** Transposition

94. The disease which causes mental retardation is:

(A) Sickle cell anemia **(B)** Diabetes

(C) Phenylketouria **(D)** None of the above

95. Chromosomal theory of inheritance suggests that:

(A) Genes are present on DNA

(B) Genes are present on chromatids

(C) Genes are present on chromosomes

(D) All of the above

96. The objection on chromosomal theory of inheritance was:

(A) There are more chromosomes but less gene

(B) There are more gene but less chromosomes

(C) Each chromosome carry only one gene

(D) None of the above

97. The strange result of T.H. Morgan was:

(A) All the male were red eyed **(B)** All the female were white eyed

(C) Neither of female white eyed **(D)** All of the above

98. Which of the following is incorrect observation of experiments by Avery and coworkers?

(A) Transforming activity continues after destruction of protein

(B) Transforming activity continues after destruction of lipids

(C) Transforming activity continues after destruction of DNA

(D) Transforming activity continues after destruction of carbohydrates

99. Which is incorrect about Watson and Crick model?

(A) DNA is double helix

(B) Base paring is purine and pyrimidine

(C) DNA is composed of parallel strands

(D) Base pair are plainer

100. The semi conservative model is:

(A) Both strands are synthesized **(B)** None of the strands is synthesized

(C) Only one strand is synthesized **(D)** None of the above

101. Meselson and Stahl found that the DNA collected immediately after transfer was dense because:

(A) Both strands contain N^{14} **(B)** Both strands contain N^{15}

(C) One strand is N^{14} and other N^{15} **(D)** All of the above

102. Okazaki fragments are formed in lagging strand because:

(A) Lagging strand does not allow continuous replication

(B) Lagging strand is 3 to 5 direction

(C) Lagging strand is 5 to 3 direction

(D) Lagging strand is placed near to leading strand

103. Which of the followings does not come within central dogma?

(A) Synthesis of DNA **(B)** Synthesis of mRNA

(C) Synthesis of protein **(D)** All of the above

104. The opposite strand is called coding strand or sense strand in transcription because:

(A) It has opposite codes of template strand

(B) It has similar codes as of template strand

(C) Its codes are similar to mRNA codes

(D) Its codes are opposite to mRNA codes

105. Which structure becomes visible when cell starts dividing?

(A) Chromosomes **(B)** Cell membrane

(C) Nucleus **(D)** Nuclear membrane

106. The centromeric position divides chromosomes into how many type?

(A) 2 **(B)** 6

(C) 4 **(D)** 3

107. The bond that exists between N_2 bases of DNA is:

(A) Covalent **(B)** Hydrogen

(C) Ionic **(D)** Phosphodiester

108. The replication of DNA is always from:

(A) 5′ – 3′ **(B)** 3′ – 5′

(C) Both **(D)** None

109. Attachment of Okazaki fragments to DNA's lagging strand is facilitated by:

(A) Ligase **(B)** Polymerase III

(C) Polymerase II **(D)** DNA ase

110. Sequence of specific nucleotide that results specific proteins is called:

(A) Nucleoside **(B)** Gene

(C) Chromosomes **(D)** Nucleotides

111. Formation of RNA from DNA is a process called:

(A) Transcription **(B)** None

(C) Translation **(D)** Replication

112. UAA represents:

(A) Non-sense codon **(B)** Stop codon

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** Promoters

113. The caps and tails attached to mRNA protect it from:

(A) None **(B)** Ligases

(C) Nucleases and phosphatases **(D)** Polymerases

114. In 1956 Vernon Ingram discovered molecular basis of:

(A) All **(B)** Phenylketonuria

(C) Sickle cell anemia **(D)** Cancer

115. The strand of DNA being transcribed is called template or:

(A) Antisense **(B)** Sense

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** Coding

116. If mutation occurs in one or few base pairs then it is called:

(A) Point mutation **(B)** Line mutation

(C) Stop mutation **(D)** None

117. A 10 nucleotide sequence i.e., RNA primer is constructed by:

(A) Polymerase III **(B)** Primase

(C) DNA ligase **(D)** Synthatase

118. The overall stability of DNA is due to:

(A) Ionic bond **(B)** Hyperphobic interaction

(C) Phosphodiester bond **(D)** None

119. DNA was first discovered in 1869 by:

(A) P.A. Levene **(B)** Watson and crick

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Franklind

120. Mendel's work was rediscovered in:

(A) 1869 **(B)** 1899

(C) 1920 **(D)** 1900

121. Histones are positively charged due to:

(A) Lysine, serine **(B)** Lysine, glutamine

(C) Arginine, lysine **(D)** Arginine, proline

122. Chromosomes consist of DNA and protein in:

(A) 60% – 30% **(B)** 20% – 80%

(C) 40% – 60% **(D)** 90% – 10%

123. Human chromosomes have how many nucleotides?

(A) 10 **(B)** 1000

(C) 40 million **(D)** 140 million

124. In leading strand the nucleotides are being continuously added to which growing end?

(A) 3′ **(B)** 5′

(C) Both **(D)** None

125. Genes:

(A) Locus **(B)** DNA model

(C) Meselson and Stahl **(D)** DNA polymerases

126. Virulent S. Pneumoniae:

(A) Meselso and Stahl **(B)** DNA polymerases

(C) S form **(D)** Locus

127. Waston and crick:

(A) Locus **(B)** DNA polymerases

(C) DNA model **(D)** Meselson and Stahl

128. DNA replication:

(A) Locus **(B)** Meselson and Stahl

(C) DNA polymerases **(D)** S form

129. Penicillum:

(A) 1 chromosome pair **(B)** Drosophila

(C) Nucleotide **(D)** F. Miescher

130. Euchromatin:

(A) Open configuration **(B)** Nucleotide

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** 1 chromosome pair

131. T.H. Morgan:

(A) 1 chromosome pair **(B)** Nucleotide

(C) F. Miescher **(D)** Drosophila

132. Nuclein:

(A) Drosophila **(B)** 1 chromosome pair

(C) Nucleotide **(D)** F. Miescher

133. PO_4-sugar-base:

(A) 2 nm **(B)** Nucleotide

(C) DNA replication **(D)** Prokaryotes

134. N_2 bases:

(A) 3.4 nm **(B)** 2 nm

(C) Nucleotide **(D)** DNA replication

135. M. Meselson:

(A) DNA replication **(B)** Nucleotide

(C) Prokaryotes **(D)** 2 nm

136. 1000-2000 Okazaki fragment:

(A) Prokaryotes **(B)** Nucleotide
(C) DNA replication **(D)** 2 nm

137. Homogentistic acid:

(A) Transcription **(B)** Nucleosomes
(C) Alkaptonuria **(D)** Metacentric

138. 200 nucleotide + 8 histones:

(A) Submetacentric **(B)** Transcription
(C) Nucleosomes **(D)** Metacentric

139. Equal arms:

(A) Alkaptonuria **(B)** Nucleosomes
(C) Transcription **(D)** Metacentric

140. Polymerase + Promotor

(A) Metacentric **(B)** Nucleosomes
(C) Submetacentric **(D)** Transcription

141. Genetic code:

(A) tRNA **(B)** Human cell
(C) mRNA **(D)** Promotor sequence

142. 45 tRNA:

(A) Promotor sequence **(B)** tRNA
(C) Human cell **(D)** mRNA

143. Coding strand:

(A) tRNA **(B)** mRNA
(C) Human cell **(D)** Sense strand

144. TATAAT:

(A) tRNA **(B)** Promotor sequence
(C) mRNA **(D)** Human cell

145. Initiation of transcription:

(A) Sigma factor **(B)** GC + AT base pairs
(C) U ribonucleotide **(D)** Core enzyme

146. Stop signal:

(A) GC + AT base pairs **(B)** 3′ end
(C) U ribonucleotide **(D)** Core enzyme

147. Poly A tail:

(A) Core enzyme **(B)** U ribonucleotide

(C) 3′ end **(D)** Sigma factor

148. Transcription bubble:

(A) Uribonucleotide **(B)** Core enzyme

(C) Sigma factor **(D)** GC + AT base pairs

149. UAG:

(A) Stop codon **(B)** Proline

(C) Alanine **(D)** Anticodon

150. tRNA:

(A) Proline **(B)** Alanine

(C) Anticodon **(D)** Stop codon

151. AUG:

(A) Alanine **(B)** Proline

(C) Stop codon **(D)** Initiation codon

152. GCC:

(A) Proline **(B)** Alanine

(C) Anticodon **(D)** Stop codon

153. Phenylketonuria:

(A) ACC **(B)** Peptidyl site

(C) Phenylalanine **(D)** Chromosomal aberration

154. Inversion:

(A) Chromosomal aberration **(B)** 1000 nucleotides/sec

(C) Phenylalanine **(D)** Peptidyl site

155. P-site:

(A) Peptidyl site **(B)** 1000 nucleotides/sec

(C) ACC **(D)** Chromosomal aberration

156. Polymerase III:

(A) Peptidyl site **(B)** Phenylalanine

(C) 1000 nucleotides/sec **(D)** ACC

Answers

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

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(C)	**122.**	(C)	**123.**	(D)	**124.**	(A)	**125.**	(A)
126.	(C)	**127.**	(C)	**128.**	(C)	**129.**	(A)	**130.**	(A)
131.	(C)	**132.**	(D)	**133.**	(B)	**134.**	(A)	**135.**	(A)
136.	(A)	**137.**	(C)	**138.**	(C)	**139.**	(D)	**140.**	(D)
141.	(C)	**142.**	(C)	**143.**	(D)	**144.**	(B)	**145.**	(A)
146.	(C)	**147.**	(C)	**148.**	(D)	**149.**	(A)	**150.**	(C)
151.	(D)	**152.**	(B)	**153.**	(C)	**154.**	(A)	**155.**	(A)
156.	(C)								