

Code No.

**V – 2330**

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2025**

**CSS  
SOCIOLOGY**

For office use only

**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

**Time : 2 Hours****Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of social structure?
  - A. It refers to the physical and material aspects of society
  - B. It is a network of interrelated roles and statuses that shape human interaction
  - C. It consists only of formal organizations and institutions
  - D. It is an unchanging system of societal hierarchy

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2. Anthropology differs from Sociology in its focus on:
- A. Contemporary social problems and political behavior
  - B. The historical evolution and cultural aspects of human societies
  - C. The influence of economic structures on human interaction
  - D. The functioning of formal organizations and bureaucracies
3. Social organization primarily refers to:
- A. The informal networks of social groups within a society
  - B. The stable patterns of relationships within a group that help achieve collective goals
  - C. The cultural traditions that define social norms
  - D. The hierarchy of economic classes within a society

4. Talcott Parsons' concept of 'pattern variables' is used to analyze
  - A. The structure of social stratification in modern societies
  - B. The dilemmas individuals face when choosing between conflicting social expectations
  - C. The power relations between different social groups
  - D. The economic basis of human behavior
5. Which of the following best differentiates "community" from "association"?
  - A. Community is always informal, whereas association is formal and goal-oriented
  - B. Community is based on geographical proximity, while association is based on common interest
  - C. Community refers only to rural settings, while association exists only in urban settings
  - D. Community and association are interchangeable concepts in sociology
6. In the study of norms, which of the following statements is correct?
  - A. Norms are purely individual preferences rather than societal expectations
  - B. Norms are always formally codified and legally enforced
  - C. Norms regulate behavior and are reinforced through sanctions
  - D. Norms are universal and do not vary across cultures
7. Which of the following represents a "manifest function" of political institutions, according to Robert K Merton?
  - A. Strengthening class-based hierarchies
  - B. Providing social order and governance
  - C. Encouraging political corruption
  - D. Maintaining cultural traditions
8. The concept of "double hermeneutics" in sociology refers to
  - A. The dual role of social theories in interpreting and shaping social reality
  - B. The process of integrating quantitative and qualitative research methods
  - C. The conflict between structure and agency in shaping human behavior
  - D. The simultaneous influence of culture and biology on human identity

9. Which of the following is an example of a "latent function" of education?
- A. Teaching students formal academic skills
  - B. Certifying individuals for employment
  - C. Reinforcing social inequalities through hidden curriculum
  - D. Implementing government-mandated policies
10. In Economic Sociology, the term "embeddedness" refers to
- A. The complete autonomy of economic activities from social influences
  - B. The interdependence of economic actions within social structures and relationships
  - C. The domination of the economy by political institutions
  - D. The replacement of traditional economic systems with modern capitalism
11. Which of the following best describes the relationship between status and role?
- A. Status refers to one's position in society, while role refers to the behaviors expected from that position
  - B. Status and role are interchangeable concepts
  - C. Role determines a person's status in society
  - D. Status is based on individual choice, while role is assigned by others
12. Which of the following is an example of an ascribed status?
- A. Becoming a lawyer
  - B. Winning a sports competition
  - C. Being born into a royal family
  - D. Receiving a job promotion
13. Which agent of socialization plays a crucial role in early childhood development?
- A. Media
  - B. School
  - C. Family
  - D. Workplace
14. According to Freud, which part of the personality operates based on the pleasure principle?
- A. Id
  - B. Ego
  - C. Superego
  - D. Conscious mind

15. The concept of the "looking-glass self" suggests that:
- A. People form their self identity by reflecting on their inner thoughts
  - B. Individuals develop their sense of self based on how they believe others perceive them
  - C. Society imposes a fixed identity on individuals
  - D. Self-identity is determined solely by genetics
16. Socialization that occurs when individuals prepare for future roles is called:
- A. Primary socialization
  - B. Anticipatory socialization
  - C. Resocialization
  - D. Informal socialization
17. What is the main cause of cultural lag, according to William Ogburn?
- A. The unequal development of material and non-material culture
  - B. The rapid spread of cultural values across societies
  - C. The resistance of traditional societies to change
  - D. The dominance of Western cultures over indigenous cultures
18. Which of the following is an example of non-material culture?
- A. Technology
  - B. Fashion
  - C. Language
  - D. Architecture
19. What is the primary difference between culture and civilization?
- A. Culture consists of beliefs and traditions, while civilization includes social and technological advancements
  - B. Civilization is more ancient than culture
  - C. Culture is tangible, whereas civilization is intangible
  - D. Culture is only found in primitive societies, while civilization exists in modern societies
20. According to George Herbert Mead, the "generalized other" represents:
- A. The influence of close family members on an individual's identity
  - B. A person's personal beliefs and moral values
  - C. Society's expectations that shape an individual's behavior
  - D. The subconscious mind shaping human interaction

21. Which of the following is an example of accommodation in social processes?
- A. Two political parties merging to form a new party
  - B. A company adjusting its policies to avoid conflict with labor unions
  - C. A minority group fully adopting the culture of the dominant group
  - D. A community resisting the influence of globalization
22. In the context of social processes, competition differs from conflict in that:
- A. Conflict always results in physical violence, while competition does not
  - B. Competition is structured and has rules, while conflict often lacks regulation
  - C. Conflict is always negative, while competition always leads to social progress
  - D. Competition occurs between individuals, while conflict occurs only between groups
23. Which of the following is a characteristic of a primary group?
- A. large size and impersonal interactions
  - B. Short term relationships based on specific goals
  - C. Close, personal, and enduring relationships
  - D. Formal structures and defined roles
24. According to sociologists, an "in-group" is defined as
- A. A group to which an individual does not belong but aspires to join
  - B. A social category based solely on economic status
  - C. A group to which an individual feels loyalty and belonging
  - D. A group formed only on the basis of religion and ethnicity
25. A reference group is a group that:
- A. A person belongs to and actively participates in
  - B. Influences an individual's attitudes and behavior, even if they are not a member
  - C. Is always larger than a peer group
  - D. Is limited to family and close relatives

26. Which of the following is NOT a universal function of the family?
- A. Socialization of children
  - B. Regulation of sexual behavior
  - C. Industrial production and trade
  - D. Emotional support and protection
27. Kinship is primarily based on:
- A. Political alliances
  - B. Formal education
  - C. Blood relations and marriage ties
  - D. Economic status
28. In sociology, religion is considered a social institution because:
- A. It has a structured system of beliefs, practices and organizational forms
  - B. It is primarily focused on individual spirituality rather than collective functions
  - C. It has no role in shaping societal norms and values
  - D. It exists only in traditional societies
29. Which of the following is an informal agency of social control?
- A. Judiciary
  - B. Constitution
  - C. Public opinion
  - D. Law enforcement agencies
30. Social deviance refers to
- A. Any action that conforms strictly to societal norms
  - B. Behavior that violates social norms and expectations
  - C. Only criminal activities punishable by law
  - D. A temporary change in fashion trends
31. Which of the following is a key characteristic of post industrial society?
- A. Dominance of agriculture in the economy
  - B. Decline in the service sector
  - C. Emphasis on information technology and knowledge based industries
  - D. Dependence on feudal land ownership

32. Which of the following best describes the difference between material and non-material culture?
- A. Material culture consists of beliefs and values, while non-material culture includes technology and artifacts
  - B. Material culture is tangible, whereas non-material culture consists of ideas, customs, and beliefs
  - C. Non-material culture changes faster than material culture
  - D. Both material and non-material cultures are unrelated to social development
33. In socialization, which stage is most critical for language and identity formation?
- A. Adult socialization
  - B. Secondary socialization
  - C. Primary socialization
  - D. Anticipatory socialization
34. Which of the following is NOT a formal means of social control?
- A. Law
  - B. Education system
  - C. Religious norms
  - D. Judiciary
35. Industrialization as a process of social change is characterized by:
- A. Decline of urban centers
  - B. Shift from agrarian-based economies to manufacturing economies
  - C. Decrease in technological innovations
  - D. Elimination of occupational specialization
36. Modernization can be best described as:
- A. A process of adopting Western clothing styles and entertainment
  - B. The shift from traditional to advanced industrial society through technological and social transformations
  - C. The rejection of all cultural traditions in favor of modern values
  - D. A sudden and complete transformation of society



37. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of globalization?
- A. Increased interdependence of economies
  - B. Rise in cultural exchanges
  - C. Decrease in technological innovation
  - D. Expansion of multinational corporations
38. According to Karl Marx, social stratification is primarily based on:
- A. Prestige and social honor
  - B. Economic class divisions and ownership of the means of production
  - C. Occupational skills and market value
  - D. Religious values and cultural capital
39. Max Weber's theory of social stratification includes which of the following dimensions?
- A. Class, status and party
  - B. Wealth, race and power
  - C. Religion, kinship and occupation
  - D. Economic, technological and cultural factors
40. Which of the following best describes horizontal mobility?
- A. A factory worker becoming the CEO of a company
  - B. A school teacher switching jobs to become a corporate trainer
  - C. A poor farmer's son becoming a wealthy businessman
  - D. A political leader gaining control over multiple institutions
41. Which of the following best describes the term "pluralistic society" in the Indian context?
- A. A society where only one culture dominates
  - B. A society with diverse religious, linguistic, and cultural groups coexisting
  - C. A society where caste is the only determining factor of identity
  - D. A society that does not allow religious diversity

42. The concept of 'Unity in Diversity' in India refers to
- The dominance of one language over others
  - The coexistence of different cultural, religious, and social groups while maintaining national unity
  - The rejection of cultural differences for national progress
  - The absence of caste and regional diversity
43. Who among the following is associated with the concept of Dominant Caste in India?
- B.R. Ambedkar
  - M.N Srinivas
  - G.S. Ghurye
  - Louis Dumont
44. Which of the following theories explains the origin of the caste system based on occupation?
- Racial theory
  - Occupational theory
  - Political theory
  - Religious theory
45. Affirmative action in India primarily aims to:
- Maintain social hierarchy
  - Provide equal opportunities to historically disadvantaged groups
  - Eliminate all social classes
  - Restrict access to education and jobs for certain groups
46. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the caste system?
- Hereditary status
  - Social mobility based on merit
  - Endogamy
  - Occupational specialization
47. Which article of the Indian Constitution promotes secularism?
- Article 14
  - Article 19
  - Article 25
  - Article 44
48. Which of the following is a major issue faced by Dalits in India?
- Equal access to education and employment
  - Social discrimination and untouchability
  - Complete eradication of caste-based barriers
  - Political overrepresentation

49. Gender discrimination in India is visible in:
- A. Unequal access to education and employment
  - B. Equal representation in all sectors
  - C. High female literacy rates across all communities
  - D. Complete gender parity in wages
50. Which of the following is a key challenge faced by religious minorities in India?
- A. Equal treatment in all aspects of life
  - B. Discrimination and marginalization in certain sectors
  - C. Overrepresentation in government jobs
  - D. The absence of religious freedom
51. Which of the following best defines social research?
- A. The study of natural sciences using laboratory experiments
  - B. A systematic method of exploring, analyzing and understanding social phenomena
  - C. The process of collecting data only for economic studies
  - D. A random collection of opinions without any structured analysis
52. Which of the following is the first step in the social research process?
- A. Data collection
  - B. Formulating the research problem
  - C. Hypothesis testing
  - D. Statistical analysis
53. Objectivity in social research refers to:
- A. The researcher's personal opinions influencing the study
  - B. The ability to remain neutral and unbiased in data collection and analysis
  - C. The acceptance of subjective interpretations without empirical evidence
  - D. The dominance of the researcher's values in framing the study
54. Which of the following is NOT a type of research design?
- A. Exploratory
  - B. Descriptive
  - C. Experimental
  - D. Personal opinion-based research

55. A social survey is primarily used for
- A. Conducting laboratory experiments
  - B. Studying small groups in isolation
  - C. Collecting information from a large population using structured methods
  - D. Studying ancient civilizations
56. Which of the following statements about a hypothesis is correct?
- A. A hypothesis is a final conclusion of a research study
  - B. A hypothesis is an assumption that can be tested and verified
  - C. Hypotheses are not necessary in social research
  - D. A hypothesis is always proven to be true
57. In sampling, a representative sample should:
- A. Only include people who agree with the researcher
  - B. Be randomly selected and reflect the characteristics of the whole population
  - C. Consist of only experts in the field
  - D. Be larger than the actual population
58. Which research method involves direct interaction between the researcher and respondents through structured or unstructured conversations?
- A. Case study
  - B. Interview
  - C. Content analysis
  - D. Secondary data analysis
59. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?
- A. Mean
  - B. Median
  - C. Variance
  - D. Mode
60. The use of computers in social research is most helpful in:
- A. Conducting in-person interviews
  - B. Analyzing and classifying large datasets
  - C. Replacing human researchers in fieldwork
  - D. Eliminating the need for surveys

61. Which of the following best defines a social problem?
- A. A personal difficulty faced by an individual
  - B. A condition that affects a significant portion of society and requires collective action for resolution
  - C. A natural phenomenon with no human intervention
  - D. A temporary disturbance with no long-term consequences
62. According to Durkheim, suicide resulting from a breakdown of social norms and values is known as:
- A. Egoistic suicide
  - B. Altruistic suicide
  - C. Anomie suicide
  - D. Fatalistic suicide
63. Which of the following sociological perspectives is most relevant in analyzing caste and gender inequalities?
- A. Functionalist Perspective
  - B. Conflict Perspective
  - C. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective
  - D. Rational Choice Perspective
64. Communalism in India primarily refers to
- A. A system of rural self-governance
  - B. The promotion of inter-religious harmony
  - C. The use of religion for political or social divisions
  - D. The coexistence of multiple religious communities
65. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by religious minorities in India?
- A. Overrepresentation in public offices
  - B. Discrimination and marginalization in education and employment
  - C. Complete economic equality with the majority community
  - D. Absence of cultural identity

66. Which of the following is a major cause of female foeticide in India?
- A. Government policies promoting gender equality
  - B. Societal preference for male children due to patriarchal norms
  - C. Legal protections for women
  - D. Equal inheritance rights for both genders
67. What is one of the key reasons for the persistence of dowry in Indian society?
- A. Strong legal enforcement against dowry practices
  - B. The belief that dowry ensures the financial security of women
  - C. The absence of economic disparity between genders
  - D. The promotion of gender equality in all spheres
68. Which of the following is NOT a recognized factor contributing to juvenile delinquency?
- A. Broken families and lack of parental supervision
  - B. Peer pressure and exposure to criminal environments
  - C. High levels of social integration and stability
  - D. Poverty and lack of educational opportunities
69. Which social issue is most closely associated with nepotism?
- A. Corruption and lack of meritocracy in employment and politics
  - B. Equal opportunities in all professions
  - C. The elimination of social hierarchy
  - D. Gender equality in the workplace
70. HIV/AIDS is considered a major social problem because :
- A. It has no social or economic consequences
  - B. It is only a medical concern with no impact on society
  - C. It carries social stigma and affects marginalized populations disproportionately
  - D. It is completely eradicated in India

71. Which of the following best defines social change?
- A. A complete transformation of social structures overnight
  - B. A gradual or sudden alteration in social structure, institutions and behavior over time
  - C. A shift in individual behavior with no impact on society
  - D. A process that only occurs in developed societies
72. According to Spencer's theory of social change, societies evolve in a:
- A. Cyclical manner
  - B. Random and unpredictable way
  - C. Linear and progressive manner
  - D. Stagnant form without any evolution
73. Pareto's cyclical theory of social change suggests that societies
- A. Progress in a straight line towards an ideal state
  - B. Move in cycles where elite groups rise and fall over time
  - C. Experience constant, unpredictable fluctuations
  - D. Change only due to economic factors
74. Which of the following processes of social change refers to the adoption of dominant caste practices by lower castes in India?
- A. Westernization
  - B. Sanskritization
  - C. Modernization
  - D. Urbanization
75. Which of the following factors is NOT a major cause of social change?
- A. Technological advancements
  - B. Environmental changes
  - C. Stagnation of ideas and values
  - D. Political movements
76. Which of the following statements best describes Westernization in India?
- A. It is the process by which lower castes adopt upper-caste practices
  - B. It refers to the influence of Western culture on Indian society in terms of lifestyle, values and institutions
  - C. It is the rejection of all traditional practices in favor of indigenous customs
  - D. It is a process restricted only to urban areas

77. Which Five-Year Plan in India first emphasized the goal of women's empowerment through development initiatives?
- A. First Five-Year Plan
  - B. Third Five-Year Plan
  - C. Sixth Five-Year Plan
  - D. Tenth Five-Year Plan
78. Which of the following is a key impact of the new Panchayati Raj system on women?
- A. Increased political representation and decision-making power for women
  - B. Complete elimination of gender discrimination
  - C. Reduction in women's participation in grassroots governance
  - D. Abolition of reservations for women in local governance
79. According to Marx's conflict theory, social change primarily occurs due to:
- A. The natural progression of society without conflict
  - B. Class struggles and contradictions within the economic structure
  - C. The acceptance of traditional values
  - D. Government policies promoting gradual evolution
80. Which of the following best describes modernization in India?
- A. The complete replacement of traditional culture with Western practices
  - B. The process of adopting new technologies and social institutions while maintaining cultural heritage
  - C. The rejection of all past traditions
  - D. A system that only affects rural communities
81. Which of the following best describes Comte's Law of Three Stages?
- A. The transition of societies from religious, to metaphysical, to scientific thinking
  - B. The three stages of economic development in feudal societies
  - C. The hierarchical classification of human intelligence
  - D. The transition of governments from monarchy to democracy



82. In Comte's theory, which stage of societal development is characterized by a belief in supernatural explanations for phenomena?
- A. Metaphysical stage
  - B. Theological stage
  - C. Scientific stage
  - D. Industrial stage
83. Which of the following concepts is central to Spencer's evolutionary approach?
- A. Class struggle
  - B. Organic analogy
  - C. Collective consciousness
  - D. Dramaturgical analysis
84. Durkheim's concept of 'social fact' refers to:
- A. Observable patterns of social behavior external to individuals and shaping their actions
  - B. Personal beliefs that influence individual actions
  - C. Economic conditions that determine social status
  - D. A government's legal codes and policies
85. Which of the following best describes Durkheim's view on the division of labor in society?
- A. It leads to alienation and class conflict
  - B. It weakens social solidarity
  - C. It increases social cohesion by creating interdependence
  - D. It exists only in capitalist societies
86. Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functional approach primarily focuses on:
- A. The historical evolution of societies
  - B. The symbolic meanings attached to social interactions
  - C. The interrelation between different social structures to maintain stability
  - D. The subjective experiences of individuals

87. According to Marx, historical materialism emphasizes that social change is driven by:
- A. Cultural and religious beliefs
  - B. The means of production and class struggle
  - C. Individual actions and personal choices
  - D. Government policies and legal structures
88. The term 'dialectical materialism' in Marxist theory refers to:
- A. The conflict between ideas rather than material conditions
  - B. The evolutionary change of society through technology
  - C. The process of social change driven by contradictions within the economic system
  - D. The rejection of economic influences on human behavior
89. Which of the following sociologists developed a conflict theory that focuses on the functions of conflict within a social system?
- A. Karl Marx
  - B. Lewis Coser
  - C. Herbert Spencer
  - D. Radcliffe-Brown
90. According to Lewis Coser, conflict within a social group can:
- A. Always lead to the collapse of society
  - B. Strengthen group bonds and maintain stability
  - C. Be avoided entirely in modern societies
  - D. Only occur in capitalist societies
91. Rural Sociology primarily focuses on the study of :
- A. Urban social structures
  - B. Rural communities and their transformation
  - C. The global economic system
  - D. Industrial labor movements

92. The Jajmani system in rural India refers to:
- A. A traditional system of labor exchange between castes
  - B. A modern agricultural technique
  - C. A form of land tenure system
  - D. The process of urban migration
93. Which of the following best describes the relationship between caste and class in rural India?
- A. Caste and class are completely unrelated
  - B. Caste determines class in many rural areas
  - C. Class distinctions have completely replaced caste divisions
  - D. Class is only relevant in urban areas
94. Which of the following was a significant impact of the Green Revolution in India?
- A. Decrease in agricultural production
  - B. Increased mechanization and use of high yield variety seeds
  - C. Elimination of rural poverty
  - D. Abolition of the caste system
95. Which of the following best describes bonded labor in rural India?
- A. A form of voluntary labor agreement
  - B. A system where workers are forced to work to repay debts
  - C. A scheme introduced by the government for rural employment
  - D. A cooperative farming system
96. What was the main objective of land reforms in India?
- A. To increase the control of landlords
  - B. To abolish zamindari and distribute land more equitably
  - C. To prevent industrialization in rural areas
  - D. To create a caste-based land ownership system

97. The Panchayati Raj system was significantly strengthened by :
- A. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment
  - B. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment
  - C. The introduction of Green Revolution
  - D. The British land tenure system
98. What was the major impact of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment on Panchayati Raj?
- A. It abolished the Panchayati Raj system
  - B. It provided constitutional status to local governance and reserved seats for women and marginalized communities
  - C. It replaced Panchayati Raj with urban governance models
  - D. It made land reforms mandatory in all states
99. Which of the following statements is true about women's empowerment through Panchayati Raj?
- A. Women were excluded from local governance
  - B. It reserved seats for women in local bodies, increasing their political participation
  - C. Women were given voting rights but not leadership roles
  - D. Only women from higher castes could participate
100. Migrant labor in rural India is largely influenced by:
- A. Availability of industrial jobs in villages
  - B. Lack of employment opportunities and agricultural distress
  - C. Government schemes that promote migration
  - D. The spread of digital technology in rural areas
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# RESPONSE SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
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92	A	B	C	D	E
93	A	B	C	D	E
94	A	B	C	D	E
95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

## **ROUGH WORK**

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