Code No.	V – 2350

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

CSS

MATHEMATICS/MATHEMATICS WITH FINANCE AND COMPUTATION

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. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$ Then the value of $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ is

   A. x B. 0

   C. 2 D. $-x$

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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2. If $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is given by

A. $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ B. $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$

C. $\frac{2}{1+x^2}$ D. $\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

3. If $x = a\cos^3 t$ and $y = a\sin^3 t$, the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

A. $-\tan t$ B. $\tan t$

C. $\cot t$ D. $-\cot t$

4. The maximum value of $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ is

A. $-e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ B. $e^{\frac{-1}{e}}$

C. $e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ D. $-e^{\frac{-1}{e}}$

5. The points on the curve $xy = 20$ at which the tangents are parallel to the line $5x + y = 1$ are

A. $(2, 10)$ and $(-2, -10)$ B. $(-2, 10)$ and $(-2, -10)$

C. $(2, 10)$ and $(2, -10)$ D. $(2, 10)$ and $(-2, 10)$

6. The value of $\iiint_D x\,y\,z\,dx\,dy\,dz$ where D is the region bounded by the positive octant of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ is

A. $\frac{a}{48}$ B. $\frac{a^2}{48}$

C. $\frac{a^2}{24}$ D. $\frac{a}{24}$

7. The Jacobian of the transformation $x + y = u$, $2x - 3y = v$ is

A. $\frac{-1}{5}$ B. $\frac{1}{5}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $\frac{-1}{3}$

8. The value of $\int_0^\infty x^4\ e^{-x}\ dx$ is

A. 12 B. 18

C. 24 D. 30

9. The equation of the tangent to $2y = x^2 - 3x + 4$ at the point $(1, 1)$ is

A. $x - 2y = 3$ B. $2x - y = 1$

C. $2x + y = 1$ D. $x + 2y = 3$

10. The area bounded by the curve $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$, the $x-$ axis and the ordinates $x = 2$ and $x = 4$ is

A. $\frac{13}{3}$ B. $\frac{14}{3}$

C. $\frac{12}{5}$ D. $\frac{15}{4}$

11. The volume of the solid generated by the rotation about the $y-$ axis of the curve $y^2 = 4x$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 4$ is

A. $12\ \pi$ B. $16\ \pi$

C. $24\ \pi$ D. $32\ \pi$

12. The maximum and minimum values of $y = 3x^3 - 9x^2 - 27x + 30$ are respectively

A. 41 and –51 B. 45 and –51

C. 41 and –54 D. 45 and –54

13. The slope of the line making an angle of $60°$ with the positive direction of the $x-$ axis is

A. $\sqrt{3}$ B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{1}{3}$

14. The distance between the two parallel lines $6x - 3y + 8 = 0$ and $6x - 3y + 19 = 0$ is

A. $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{5}}$ B. $\frac{10}{3\sqrt{5}}$

C. $\frac{11}{3\sqrt{5}}$ D. $\frac{19}{3\sqrt{5}}$

15. The co-ordinates of the foot of the perpendicular from the point $(2, -1)$ to the line $6x - 2y + 7 = 0$ is

A. $\left(\frac{23}{20}, \frac{-1}{20}\right)$ B. $\left(\frac{-23}{20}, \frac{1}{20}\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{-23}{20}, \frac{-1}{20}\right)$ D. $\left(\frac{23}{20}, \frac{1}{20}\right)$

16. The point $(7, -5)$ lies on the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 12 = 0$. The co-ordinates of the end of the diameter through this point is

A. $(1, 1)$ B. $(-1, -1)$

C. $(1, -1)$ D. $(-1, 1)$

17. A tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ meets the axes of co-ordinates at P and Q. Prove that the locus of mid point of PQ is

A. $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{4}{a^2}$ B. $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$

C. $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{4}{a^2}$ D. $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$

18. The direction cosines of the line joining the points $(3, -5, 4)$ and $(1, -8, -2)$ are

A. $\frac{-2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$ B. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$

C. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{-3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$ D. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{-6}{7}$

19. The distance of the origin from the plane $6x - 3y + 2z - 14 = 0$ is

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4 D. 5

20. The image of the point $(1, -2, 3)$ in the plane $2x - 3y + 2z + 3 = 0$ is

A. $(3, 4, -1)$ B. $(3, 4, 1)$

C. $(-3, 4, 1)$ D. $(-3, 4, -1)$

21. The radius of the sphere $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2x + 4y + 2z - 15 = 0$ is

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4 D. 5

22. The two planes $ax + by + cz + d = 0$ and $ax + by + cz + d_1 = 0$, $d \neq d_1$ represent

A. same plane B. perpendicular planes

C. parallel planes D. none of the above

23. The degree of the differential equation of all curves having normal of constant length C is

A. 1 B. 3

C. 4 D. None of the above

24. The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax + b}{cy + d}$ represents a parabola if

A. $a = 0,\ c = 0$ B. $a = 1,\ b = 2$

C. $a = 0,\ c \neq 0$ D. $a = 1,\ c = 1$

25. A solution of the equation $x\frac{dy}{dx} = y\ [\log y - \log x + 1]$ is

A. $y^2 = cx \log x$

B. $\log y = cx$

C. $y = x e^{cx}$

D. $\frac{y^2}{x} = cx$

26. The curves satisfying the differential equation $(1 - x^2)y' + xy = ax$ are

A. ellipses and hyperbolas

B. ellipses and parabolas

C. ellipses and straight lines

D. circles and ellipses

27. The partial differential equation obtained by eliminating the arbitrary constants a and b from $z = axy + b$ is

A. $px + qy = 0$

B. $qx - py = 0$

C. $px - qy = 0$

D. $qx + py = 0$

28. The differential equation of all surfaces of revolution having $z-$axis as the axis of rotation is

A. $y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

B. $y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

C. $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

D. $x\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = z\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$

29. The equation $P_p + Q_q = R$ is known as

A. Charpit's equation

B. Lagrange's equation

C. Bernoulli's equation

D. Clairaut's equation

30. The equation $p\tan y + q\tan x = \sec^2 z$ is of order

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. none of the above

31. The partial differential equation $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 3xy$ is

A. linear B. non-linear

C. quasi - linear D. semi-linear

32. The Laplace transform of $\sqrt{x}$ is

A. $\frac{\pi}{2s^{3/2}}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}\, s^{3/2}}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2s^{3/2}}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{s^{3/2}}$

33. $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-a)^2}\right]$ is

A. e^{ax} B. $x e^{ax}$

C. x D. $\sin ax$

34. $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s+1}{s^2+2s+2}\right]$ is

A. $e^x \cos x$ B. $e^x \sin x$

C. $e^{-x}\sin x$ D. $e^{-x}\cos x$

35. If $\vec{r}$ is a unit vector, the angle between $\vec{r}$ and $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ is

A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ D. π

36. A particle moves along a curve whose parametric equations are $x = e^{-t}$, $y = 2\cos 3t$, $z = \sin 3t$. Then the velocity at $t = 0$ is

A. $\vec{i} + 3\vec{k}$ B. $-\vec{i} + 3\vec{k}$

C. $\vec{i} - 3\vec{k}$ D. $2\vec{i} + 3\vec{k}$

37. Directional derivative of the function xyz^2 in the direction of the vector $2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ at the point $(2, 3, 1)$ is

A. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}$ B. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$

C. $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}}$ D. $\frac{-4}{\sqrt{6}}$

38. Which of the following is zero?

A. $div\ (grad\ \vec{f})$ B. $grad\ (div\ \vec{f})$

C. $div\ (curl\ \vec{f})$ D. $curl\ (curl\ \vec{f})$

39. If $\vec{f} = xy^2\ \vec{i} + 2x^2yz\vec{j} - 3yz^2\vec{k}$ then $div\ \vec{f}$ at the point $(1, -1, 1)$ is

A. 9 B. 7

C. 6 D. 5

40. If $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 5$, $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 8$, then $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|$ equals

A. 4 B. 6

C. 5 D. 8

41. The points with position vectors $60\vec{i}+3\vec{j}$, $40\vec{i}-8\vec{j}$, $a\vec{i}-52\vec{j}$ are collinear if

A. $a=-40$ B. $a=40$

C. $a=20$ D. $a=10$

42. The number of unit vectors perpendicular to $\vec{a}=(1,1,0)$ and $\vec{b}=(0,1,1)$ is

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

43. If $\vec{f}=x^2y\vec{i}+xz\vec{j}+2yz\vec{k}$, the value of *curl curl* $\vec{f}$ at $(1,1,1)$ is

A. $4\vec{i}$ B. $4\vec{j}$

C. $5\vec{j}$ D. $8\vec{k}$

44. The value of $\int_2^3\int_1^5 (x+2y)\,dx\,dy$ is

A. 12 B. 15

C. 16 D. 32

45. The value of $\int_0^1\int_y^1 e^{x^2}\,dx\,dy$ is

A. $\frac{e}{2}$ B. $e-1$

C. e^2 D. $\frac{(e-1)}{2}$

46. The volume V in the first octant bounded by $z=y^2$, x = 2 and $y=4$ is

A. $\frac{125}{3}$ B. $\frac{127}{3}$

C. $\frac{128}{3}$ D. $\frac{130}{3}$

47. The value of $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1^2 + 2^2 + ... + n^2}{n^3} \right)$ is

A. $\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{6}$ D. $\frac{2}{5}$

48. The number of peak points of the sequence $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -1, -1...$ is

A. 0 B. 1

C. 2 D. 3

49. The area bounded by the parabolas $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4by$ is

A. $\frac{8ab}{3}$ B. $\frac{16ab}{3}$

C. $\frac{14ab}{3}$ D. $\frac{10ab}{3}$

50. The value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 x \, dx$ is

A. $\frac{3\pi}{32}$ B. $\frac{5\pi}{32}$

C. $\frac{7\pi}{32}$ D. $\frac{9\pi}{32}$

51. The area of the cardiod $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ is

A. $\frac{\pi a^2}{2}$ B. $\frac{3\pi a^2}{2}$

C. $\frac{5\pi a^2}{2}$ D. $\frac{7\pi a^2}{2}$

52. Number of limit points of the sequence $1, -1, 2, -2, ..., n, -n, ...$ is

A. 0 B. 1

C. 2 D. 3

53. Which of the following is a cauchy sequence?

A. $\left((-1)^n\right)$ B. (n)

C. $\left(n^2\right)$ D. $\left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)$

54. Consider the sequence $(a_n) = 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, ...$ The $\overline{\lim}\, a_n$ and $\underline{\lim}\, a_n$ are respectively

A. 1 and 3 B. 1 and 2

C. 3 and 1 D. 3 and 2

55. Which of the following is a property of the sequence $\left(2^n\right)$?

A. It is bounded above B. It is bounded below

C. It is monotonic decreasing D. It is convergent

56. The harmonic series $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ converges if

A. $p \leq 1$ B. $p \geq 1$

C. $p < 1$ D. $p > 1$

57. The value of $\sum \left[\frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}\right]$ is

A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{4}$

58. The value of $\lim_{z \to 1-i} [x + i\ (2x + y)]$ equals

A. $1 + i$ B. $1 - i$

C. $2 + i$ D. $2 - i$

59. Which of the following is differentiable at every point?

A. $f(z) = \bar{z}$ B. $f(z) = \text{Re}\, z$

C. $f(z) = \text{Im}\, z$ D. $f(z) = z^2$

60. The value of the constant a so that $u(x, y) = ax^2 - y^2 + xy$ is harmonic is

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

61. The angle of rotation for the transformation $w = z^2$ at $z = 2 + i$ is

A. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ B. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

C. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ D. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$

62. The first points of the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$ are

A. 0 and ∞ B. 0 and 1

C. 1 and –1 D. ∞ and –1

63. The residue of $\cot z$ at $z = 0$ is

A. 0 B. 1

C. 2 D. 3

64. If C is the circle $|z-2|=5$, the value of $\int_C \frac{dz}{z-3}$ is

A. $2\pi i$ B. $3\pi i$

C. $4\pi i$ D. $5\pi i$

65. The function $f(z)=\frac{e^z}{z^2+\left(z^2+9\right)}$ has

A. 4 simple poles B. 2 double poles

C. 1 pole of order 4 D. 1 double pole and 2 simple poles

66. Let G be the additive group of integers modulo n. Then $O(G)$ is

A. n B. $n!$

C. $\phi(n)$ D. n^2

67. Which of the following is not a group?

A. set of all real numbers under usual multiplication

B. set of all $n \times n$ real matrices under addition

C. set of all permutations of a non-empty set x under composition

D. set of all integers under multiplication modulo n, where n is arbitrary

68. Let G be a group such that $a^2 = e$ for all $a \in G$. What best can you say of G?

A. G is cyclic B. G is abelian

C. G is a semigroup D. G is non-abelian

69. Let $GL(n, F)$ be the general linear group of dimension n. Let F be a field with 2 elements. Then $GL(2, F)$ is

A. S_3 B. S_4

C. D_3 D. D_4

70. Let G be the cyclic group $(\mathbb{Z}_6, \oplus)$ and H be $(\mathbb{Z}_2, \oplus)$. Let $f : \mathbb{Z}_6 \to \mathbb{Z}_2$ be defined by $f(g) = g \bmod 2$. Then ker f equals

A. $\{0\}$ B. $\{0, 2\}$

C. $\{0, 4\}$ D. $\{0, 2, 4\}$

71. Let G be a group and $a, b \in G$ be such that $ab = ba$. If $o(a) = 5$ and $o(b) = 7$, then $o(ab)$ is

A. 7 B. 5

C. 35 D. 12

72. Let G be a cyclic group of order n. Then number of generators of G is

A. 1 B. 2

C. n D. $\phi(n)$

73. Let A be a subgroups of G and B be a normal subgroup of G. Then when best can you say of $A \cap B$?

A. It is a subgroup of A B. It is a subgroup of B

C. It is a normal subgroup of A D. It is a normal subgroup of B

74. If the centre of a group G, $Z(G) = \{e\}$, then which of the following is always true?

A. $G \simeq Aut(G)$ B. $Aut(G) \simeq In(G)$

C. $G \simeq In(G)$ D. None of the above

75. Which of the following is not an isomorphism?

A. $\phi : G \to H$ where $\phi(x) = e' \ \forall \ x \in G$. Hence G and H are groups and e' is the identity of H

B. $\phi : G \to G \to \phi(x) = x \ \forall \ x \in G$

C. $\phi : (\mathbb{R}^+, .) \to \mathbb{R} \to \phi(x) = \log x$

D. $\phi_a : G \to G \to \phi_a(x) = a x a^{-1} \ \forall \ x \in G$ and for a fixed $a \in G$

76. Let R be the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}_2$ [x] and let $(f(x))$ denote the ideal generated by $f(x)$. If $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$ in R, then what best can you say of the quotient ring $R/(f(x))$?

A. It is a ring but not an integral domain

B. It is a finite field of order 4

C. It is an infinite field

D. It is an integral domain but not a field

77. Let P be a prime ideal in a commutative ring R and let S be the complement of P in R. Pick out the true statement

A. S is a subring of R

B. S is an ideal of R

C. S is closed under addition

D. S is closed under multiplication

78. If R is an integral domain, the number of nilpotent elements of R is

A. 0 B. 1

C. 2 D. 3

79. The characteristic of the ring of integers is

A. 0 B. 1

C. 2 D. 3

80. Let R be the ring of integers $\mathbb{Z}$ and let the $A=(5)$, $B=(6)$ be two ideals in R. Which of the following is true?

A. Both A and B are maximal ideals

B. A is a maximal ideal but B is not

C. A is not a maximal ideal but B is a maximal ideal

D. Both A and B are not maximal ideals

81. Let R be a commutative ring with unity in which each ideal is prime. What best can you say of R?

A. R is a field

B. R is an integral domain

C. R is a principal ideal domain

D. None of the above

82. Which of the following is true?

A. Every Euclidean domain is a principal ideal domain

B. Every Euclidean domain is a unique factorization domain

C. Every principal ideal domain is a unique factorization domain

D. Every unique factorization domain is a principal ideal domain

83. If *G* is a group of order 5, what best can you say of the centre of *G*, $Z(S)$?

A. $Z(G)$ is a subgroup of *G*

B. $Z(G)=G$

C. $Z(G)$ is abelian

D. none of the above

84. The smallest integer n such that there are 2 non-isomorphic groups of order n is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

85. The smallest non-trivial abelian simple group is

A. $\mathbb{Z}_2$

B. $\mathbb{Z}_3$

C. $\mathbb{Z}_4$

D. $\mathbb{Z}_5$

86. The vectors 1 and i are

A. linearly dependent over the reals

B. linearly dependent over the complexes

C. linearly independent over the complexes

D. linearly dependent over the rationals

87. The span of $x-$ axis and the $xy-$ plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$ is

A. $x-$ axis

B. $xy-$ plane

C. $yz-$ plane

D. $zx-$ plane

88. The dimension of the subspace $[s]$ of $\mathbb{R}^3$ where $S=\{(1,2,3),(3,1,0),(-2,1,3)\}$ is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

89. Every 1- dimensional subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$ is

A. a point

B. a straight line passing through the origin

C. a plane passing through the origin

D. none of the above

90. Which of the following is not a linear map?

A. $T:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $T(x)=(x,2x,3x)$

B. $T:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}^3$ defined by $T(x)=\left(x,x^2,x^3\right)$

C. $T:\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x,y)=(2x+3y,3x-4y)$

D. $T:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x,y,z)=(x,y)$

91. The range and the rank of the linear transformation T : $\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x_1,x_2)=(x_1+x_2,x_1)$ are respectively

A. $\mathbb{R}$, 1

B. $\mathbb{R}$, 2

C. $\mathbb{R}^2$, 1

D. $\mathbb{R}^2$, 2

92. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ and $S: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined by $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 0)$ and $S(x_1, x_2) = (2x_1, 3x_1 + 4x_2)$. Then ST is defined by

A. $ST(x_1, x_2) = (2x_1 + 2x_2, 3x_1 + 3x_2)$

B. $ST(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 3x_1 + 4x_2)$

C. $ST(x_1, x_2) = (2x_1 + 2x_2, 3x_1 + 4x_2)$

D. $ST(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 3x_1 + 3x_2)$

93. If A is a skew symmetric matrix of odd order n, then det A is

A. 0 B. 1

C. n D. n^2

94. The eigen values of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ are

A. 3, 2 B. 3, -2

C. -3, 2 D. -3, –2

95. If λ is an eigen values of a matrix A, then which of the following is not true?

A. λ^2 is an eigen value of A^2

B. $\alpha\lambda$ is an eigen values of αA where α is a scalar

C. λ is an eigen value of A^T

D. $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is an eigen values of A^T

96. Which of the following is not a Hermitian matrix?

A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

97. Which of the following is a valid C expression?
    A. int my_num = 1,00,000;
    B. int my_num = 100000;
    C. int my num = 100000;
    D. int $ my_num = 100000;

98. What is # include < stdio.h>in C language?
    A. inclusion directive
    B. preprocessor directive
    C. file inclusion directive
    D. none of the above

99. What is the result of the expression ptr++ in C, where ptr is a pointer?
    A. increase the value of ptr by 1
    B. decrease the value of ptr by 1
    C. move ptr to the next memory location
    D. none of the above

100. What will be the output of the following C code

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main ( )
{
int y = 10000;
int y = 34 ;
printf (“Hello World ! % d \ n”, y)j
return 0;
}
```

    A. compile time error
    B. Hello world ! 34
    C. Hello world ! 10000
    D. Hello world ! followed by a junk value

RESPONSE SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E	76	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E	79	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E	81	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E	82	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E	83	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E	84	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E	85	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	61	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	62	A	B	C	D	E	87	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	63	A	B	C	D	E	88	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	64	A	B	C	D	E	89	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	65	A	B	C	D	E	90	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E	66	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E	67	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E	68	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E	69	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E	70	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E	71	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E	72	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E	73	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E	74	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E	75	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E

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