

10. Who is the author of 'Doctor Faustus'?
- a. Christopher Marlow b. John Webster c. Thomas kyd d. Seneca.
11. Which among the following is not a play by Christopher Marlow?
- a. 'Spanish Tragedy' b. 'Tamburlaine' c. 'Doctor Faustus' d. 'The Jew of Malta'
12. Who is the author of 'Edward II'?
- a. John Webster b. Christopher Marlow c. Thomas kyd. d. Senaca.
13. Who among the following influenced Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth'?
- a. Webster b. Marlow c. Seneca d. Thomas kyd.
14. Thomas kyd and Christopher Marlow were popularly known as ----
- a. Humanists b. Neo-classicists c. romantics d. University wits.
15. Whose comedies are popularly known as 'Comedy of humours'?
- a. Ben Jonson's b. Seneca's c. Shakespeare's d. Dr. Jhonson's
16. Which among the following is an example for 'Comedy of Humours'?
- a. Duchess of Malfi b. Volpone c. Spanish Tragedy d. Edward li
17. Theatres in England were closed in the year----
- a. 1660 b. 1640 c. 1642 d. 1644.
18. The year 1660 in the history of Britain signifies ----
- a. The Renaissance b. The Reformation
c. The romantic revolt d. The Restoration of Monarchy
19. The Restoration play in England were mainly----
- a. Comedies b. tragedies c. histories d. revenge plays.
20. The author of the play 'The way of the World'
- a. Congreve b. William Wycherley c. Webster d. Marlow
21. The author of the play 'The Country Wife'
- a. Congreve b. William Wycherley c. Webster d. Marlow.
22. The Way of the World and 'The Country Wife' are the best examples of ----
- a. Revenge Plays b. Comedy of Manners c. Satires d. Melodrama.

23. Henrik Ibsen's plays belong to the class of plays referred to as -----
a. Revenge plays b. Comedy of manners c. Problem plays d. Satires.
24. Who among the following was the advocate of problem play in England?
a. Bernard Shaw b. T. S. Eliot c. J. M. Synge d. H. G. Wells
25. T.S. Eliot's 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a -----
a. Feminist play b. Problem play c. poetic drama. d. magic fiction
26. Who is the author of 'Look Back in Anger'
a. Congreve b. Marlow c. John Osborne d. Oscar Wilde.
27. 'Look Back in Anger' portrays-----
a. The angry young man b. The existential predicament of human life
c. Absurdity d. Emancipation of women in society.
28. Enobarbus is a character in -----
a. Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra' b. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man"
c. Ibsen's 'Dolls house' d. none of these.
29. Bluntschli is a character in-----
a. Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra' b. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man"
c. Ibsen's 'Doll's house' d. None of these.
30. 'A Doll's House' deals with -----
a. The angry young man b. The existential predicament of human life
c. Absurdity d. Emancipation of women in society.
31. The term 'absurd' is derived from the Latin word-----
a. Absurdum b. absurdon c. absurden d. none of these.
32. The term 'absurd' is first used by -----
a. Albert Camus b. Nietzsche. c. Sartre d. Samuel Becket
33. The term 'absurd' is first used by Albert Camus in his -----
a. 'The Myth of Sisyphus' b. 'The Golden Bough' c. 'Waiting for Godot' d. none of these.
34. Who is the author of the work 'The Myth of Sisyphus'?
a. Nietzsche b. Sartre c. Albert Camus d. Martin Esslin

35. Who is the author of 'Waiting for Godot'?
- a. Albert Camus b. Nietzsche. c. Sartre d. Samuel Becket
36. Samuel Becket's 'Waiting for Godot' is a significant play in the -----mode.
- a. Absurd b. Epic c. Elegiac d. angry
37. The Epic Theatre was introduced by -----
- a. Samuel Becket b. T.S. Eliot c. William Golding d. Bertolt Brecht
38. Bertolt Brecht was -----
- a. An Italian poet b. German Playwright c. Greek musician d. English Novelist
39. Who is the author of the play 'The Life of Galileo'?
- a. Samuel Becket b. T.S. Eliot c. William Golding d. Bertolt Brecht
40. Who is referred to as the mother of American Feminist Drama?
- a. Ezra Pound b. Emily Dickinson c. Margaret Mead d. Megan Terry.
41. Who is the author of the play 'A Doll's House'?
- a. Ezra Pound b. Emily Dickinson c. Henrik Ibsen d. Megan Terry.
42. Who is the author of the work 'Poetics'?
- a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Homer
43. Who is the author of the work "Republic"?
- a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Homer
44. Choral odes sung in honour of Dionysus were known as -----
- a. Poetica b. hymns c. chantings d. Dithyramps.
45. Ben Jonson's 'Volpone' is an example of -----
- a. Comedy of humours b. comedy of manners
c. romantic comedy d. anti-romantic comedy.
46. Who among the following does not belong to the group of playwrights known as 'The University Wits'?
- a. George Peele b. Thomas Kyd c. Christopher Marlowe d. John Hey Wood.
47. Eliot's play 'Murder in the Cathedral' imbibes the conventions of ----- drama.
- a. Greek b. Roman c. Italian d. Indian.
48. The name of Bertolt Brecht is associated with -----
- a. The absurd drama b. the epic theatre c. comedy of humours d. feminist theatre

49. Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" is a -----
a. Soliloquy b. dramatic monologue c. dramatic romance d. dramatic lyric.
50. Aristotle regarded -----as the highest form of poetry.
a. Tragedy b. comedy c. epic d. poetic drama.
51. 'As flies to wanton boys, are we to God/ They kill us for their sport' where do these words occur?
a. Shakespeare's "King Lear" c. Marlow's "Dr. Faustus"
b. Thomas Hardy's "Under the Green Wood Tree" d. Congreve's "The Way of the World"
52. The ----- attack on drama led to the closing down of all theatres in England in 1642.
a. The puritan b. the parliamentary c. the peasant revolt d. none of these
53. Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" is an example of -----
a. Tragedy b. comedy c. tragi-comedy d. dramatic romance.
54. Shakespeare's "The Tempest" is an example of -----
a. Tragedy b. comedy c. tragi-comedy d. dramatic romance.
55. Shakespeare's "Cymbeline". "The Winter's Tale" and "The Tempest" belong to the class of plays called -----
a. Tragedy b. comedy c. tragi-comedy d. dramatic romance.
56. A light dramatic work with improbable plot and exaggerated characters is called -----
a. Satire b. comedy c. farce d. humour.
57. In which among the following plays of Shakespeare do farcical elements abound?
a. Midsummer Night's Dream b. Merry Wives of Windsor
c. Comedy of Errors d. all the above.
58. The type of play in which the plot was centred round intrigues and violent actions and which contains improbable events and sensational actions is called-----
a. Melodrama b. tragedy c. farce d. none of these.
59. Milton's "Comus" is a -----
a. Masque b. farce c. elegy d. epic
60. In which among the following plays of Shakespeare is the element of masque introduced?
a. The tempest b. Macbeth. c. Hamlet d. Othello

61. In which among the following plays of Shakespeare is 'play within the play' introduced?
a. The tempest b. Macbeth. c. Hamlet d. Othello
62. "Oberon" is a Masque written by -----
a. Ben Johnson b. Shakespeare c. Marlow d. Dr. Johnson.
63. Shakespeare introduces the element of Masque in his play "The Tempest" in-----
a. The opening scene of the play
b. As an interlude.
c. In the end of the play
d. In the scene where the engagement of Ferdinand and Miranda are solemnized.
64. The development of the modern One-Act play is the result of -----
a. The Irish Literary movement.
b. Little Theatre Movement
c. The Irish Dramatic Movement
d. None of the above.
65. A play in only one act is called -----
a. One-Act Play b. Mono-Act c. Mono-Play d. all the above.
66. W.W. Jacob's "The Monkey's Paw" is a -----
a. Farce b. Melodrama c. One-Act play d. Street Plau
67. Who is the author of the play "The Riders to the Sea"
a. J. M. Synge b. W. B. Yeats c. Henriks Ibsen d. None of these.
68. "The Riders to the Sea" is a -----
a. Poetic drama b. a tragedy in one- act c. a tragi-comedy d. none of these.
69. Who is the author of the play "The Dear Departed"?
a. Stanley Houghton b. J.M. Synge c. W.W. Jacob d. None of these
70. Which among the following plays present two tramps waiting in a waste place?
a. Waiting for Godot b. Monkey's Paw c. The Dear Departed. d. Lord of the Flies.
71. Who introduced a Pyramid to describe to typical plot of a five-act play?
a. Gustov Freytag b. Bertolt Brecht c. Aristotle d. Longinus.
72. The term 'denoument' refers to -----in a play.
a. The rising action b. the falling action c. the climax d. none of these.

73. The French term for 'unknotting' -----
a. Denouement b. due ex machina c. decorum d. none of these.
74. The term ----- is applied to the falling action in a tragedy
a. Catastrophe b. catharsis c. crisis d. none of these
75. The term anagnorisis means -----
a. Recognition b. reversal c. both "a" and "b" d. Neither "a" nor "b"
76. The term peripetia means-----
a. Recognition b. reversal c. both "a" and "b" d. Neither "a" nor "b"
77. The Gloucester story in "King Lear" is an instance of
a. Sub-plot b. play within the play c. masque d. interlude.
78. Falstaff is a character in -----
a. Henry IV b. Othello c. Richard II d. None of these.
79. Who is the author of "Aspects of Novel"
a. H. G. Wells b. E.M. Forster c. Virginia Woolf d. Henry James.
80. Who made the distinction between the round and flat characters?
a. H. G. Wells b. E.M. Forster c. Virginia Woolf d. Henry James.
81. In which work does. M. Forster make the distinction between the round and the flat Characters?
a. Aspects of Novel b. Modern Fiction c. The Rise of the Novel d. The Art of Fiction.
82. The term 'denouement' refers to -----in a play.
a. The rising action b. the falling action c. the climax d. None of these.
83. The French term for 'unknotting' -----
a. Denouement b. due ex machine c. decorum d. None of these.
84. The term ----- is applied to the falling action in a tragedy
a. Catastrophe b. catharsis c. crisis d. none of these
85. The term anagnorisis means -----
a. Recognition b. reversal c. both "a" and "b" d. Neither "a" nor "b"
86. The term peripetia means-----
a. Recognition b. reversal c. both "a" and "b" d. Neither "a" nor "b"

87 A character who exhibits opposite traits or same traits in a greater or lesser degree as those of the protagonist is called-----

- a. A flat character b. a round character c. a foil d. a villain.

88. In Greek drama, the hero is called-----

- a. The protagonist b. a foil c. a confidant d. none of these.

89. -----is someone in whom the central character confides

- a. The protagonist b. a foil c. a confidant d. none of these.

90. Who among the following is the confidant in "Hamlet"

- a. Horatio b. Polonius c. Claudius d. Ophelia.

91. To whom among the following characters does Prince Hamlet reveal his inner most thoughts?

- a. Horatio b. Polonius c. Claudius d. Ophelia.

92. Character types that occur repeatedly in comedies are called -----

- a. Stock characters. b. round characters c. flat characters d. fools.

93. A character who serves as the mouth piece of the playwright is called-----

- a. Raisonneur b. confidant c. stock character d. foil.

94. The fool in shakespeare's "King Lear" is an example of -----

- a. Raisonneur b. confidant c. stock character d. foil.

95. Bluntschli in Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" is an example of

- a. Raisonneur b. confidant c. Stock character d. Foil.

96. Who among the following is not a French symbolist?

- a. Mallarme b. Verlaine c. Richard Wagner d. W.B. Yeats

97. Who among the following is not a symbolist playwright?

- a. W. B. Yeats b. Eugene O'Neill c. J. M. Synge d. E.M. Forster.

98. The type of lyric poem that was perfected by Robert Browning.

- a. Dramatic Monologue b, Dramatic Lyric c. Dramatic Romance d. None of these.

99. The chief person in a modern play or novel is called-----

- a. Anti-hero b. Protagonist c. foil. d. Confidant.

100. Henricibsen is a ----- playwright

- a. Italian b. Norwegian c. English d. German.

101. Which among the following is Ibsen's first play
a. Catillina b. Love's Comedy c. The Pretenders d. A Doll's House
102. A Doll's House is a -----play
a. Problem play b. realistic social play c. feminist play d. all the above.
103. The heroine of the play "A Doll's house" is ----
a. Nora Helmer b. Mrs. Christine Lynde c. Emmy d. Anne.
104. In Ibsen's "A Doll's House", Nora Helmer is -----
a. The daughter of a Govt. official b. The wife of Torvald Helmer
b. Friend of Mrs. Christine Lynde. d. All the above.
105. By the time the play opens, Nora and Helmer had been married for -----years
a. Nine b. eight c. two d. ten.
106. Nora borrowed money from ----
a. Nils Krogstad b. Mrs. Lyde c. Dr. Rank d. bank.
107. Nora borrowed money from Krogstad in order to -----
a. Pay off her husband's debt. c. Buy Christmas presents
b. Meet the expenditure of her husband's d. Meet the expenditure of her father's treatment.
treatment
108. In "A Doll's House" Torvald Helmer is depicted as a-----
a. Moral sensualist b. self-righteous c. egoistic d. all the above.
109. Mrs. Christine Lynde is -----
a. Nora's old class mate b. Nora's Nurse c. Nora's neighbor d. Helmer's sister.
110. Anne in Ibsen's "A Doll's House" is -----
a. Nora's old class mate b. Nora's Nurse c. Nora's neighbor d. Helmer's sister.
111. The dance under reference in the play "A Doll's House" is-----
a. Taranteela b. Waltz c. ballet d. none of these.
112. Helmer's motto about borrowing money is -----
a. No debt , No borrowing b. Cash down c. Never-Never Nest d. None of these.
113. Ivar, Bob and Emmy are -----
a. Nora's Friends b, Nora's children c. Helmer's neighbours d. Helmer's siblings.

114. Dr. Rank is -----
a. An intimate friend of the Helmers
b. Mrs. Christine Lynd's Old lover
c. Krogstad's friend.
d. Nora's lover.
115. Helmer's reasons for the dismissal of Krogstad are-----
a. Krogstad's act of forgery
b. Krogstad always speaks to Helmer in a disrespectful manner
c. Krogstad is a man of ill-fame
d. All the above.
116. The yellow card with a black cross on it symbolizes-----
a. The theme of death
b. the theme of heredity
c. immortality
d. truth and beauty
117. Taranteela is a-----
a. poisonous spider
b. scorpion
c. snake
d. hawk.
118. In the play "A Doll's House" Taranteela stands for -----
a. A dance
b. song
c. masque
d. spider.
119. How did Krogstad feel when Mrs. Lynd had jilted him?
a. The whole earth under his feet had been swept away
b. Anger
c. Suspicion
d. Jealousy.
120. Mrs. Lynd compares herself and Krogstad to -----
a. A sinking ship
b. a wrecked ship
c. Ship-wrecked persons
d. persons stung by taranteela.
121. According to Helmer, Nora inherited from her father-----
a. His habit of spending money lavishly
b. All her father's vices
c. His lack of Moral principles
d. All the above.
122. The words used by Helmer to accuse Nora -----
a. Hypocrite
b. criminal
c. a liar
d. all the above.
123. What makes Helmer forgive Nora?
a. Krogstad's letter of apology
b. The bond Nora had executed
c. Krogstad's letter of apology along with the bond Nora had executed.
d. Krogstad's incriminating letter
124. In the end Nora leaves-----
a. Her husband
b. her children
c. her husband's home
d. all the above.
125. Where had Nora studied the dance Taranteela from?
a. AranIslands
b. Capri
c. Paris
d. Dr. Rank's residence.

149. How did Bartley die?
a. Commits suicide by swallowing burning coal c. Knocked down by the grey pony and is drowned
b. Commits suicide by hanging himself d. By drowning himself
150. Which of the following epithets is most appropriate to describe Maurya?
a. A universal mother b. a modern feminist. c. a stoic d. a sacrificing mother.
151. Which among the following does not occur in "Riders to the Sea"?
a. An air drawn dagger b. Bride Dara's story
c. the ghost of Michael d. a star rising close to the Moon.
152. "they are all gone, and there is'nt
Anything more the sea can do to me" Identify the speaker of these words.
a. Nora Helmer b. Maurya c. Lady Macbeth d. Cathleen.
153. 'I will have no son left to me in the world' Identify the speaker.
a. Nora Helmer b. Maurya c. Lady Macbeth d. Cathleen.
154. The Bride Dara's story pertains to -----
a. A dead man with a child in his arm b. A star rising close to the moon
c. An air drawn dagger
d. Bartley riding on a red mare being followed by a grey pony with the ghost of Michael upon it.
155. William Shakespeare was born on -----
a. 23 April 1564 b. 24 April 1654 c. 23 April 1456 d. 24 April 1564
156. William Shakespeare was born at-----
a. Dublin b. Stratford on Avon c. Southampton d. London
157. Which among the following are the long poems written by Shakespeare/
a. The Rape of Lucrece b. Venus and Adonis
c. Both "a" and "b" d. The Rape of the Lock
158. Which among the following is not a comedy written by Shakespeare?
a. Two Gentlemen of Verona b. As You Like It
c. A Midsummer Night's Dream d. Macbeth.
159. Which among the following is not a tragi-comedy
a. Merchant of Venice b. Much Ado About Nothing c. Measure for Measure d. Hamlet.
160. Which among the following does not belong to the four great tragedies of Shakespeare?
a. Hamlet b. Othello c. King Lear d. The Tempest.

161. Which among the following are the history plays of Shakespeare?
a. Richard II b. Henry IV c. Macbeth d. Both "a" and "b"
162. Which among the following constitute the Roman Plays of Shakespeare?
a. Caesar and Cleopatra b. Antony and Cleopatra c. Julius Caesar d. "b" & "c"
163. The last plays of Shakespeare are called-----
a. Romances b. Monologues c. Lyrics d. Tragedies.
164. Which among the following are the romances written by Shakespeare?
a. Cymbeline b. the Winter's Tale c. The Tempest d. All of these.
165. The words "fair is foul and foul is fair" are uttered by-----
a. The first witch b. the second witch c. the third witch. d. all the three witches.
166. The words "so foul and a fair a day I have not seen" are uttered by-----
a. The witches b. Macbeth c. Mac-Donald d. Duncan.
167. The witches hail Macbeth as -----
a. The Thane of Glamis b. The Thane of Cawdor c. the King hereafter d. all of these.
168. The prediction the witches make to Banquo:
a. His sons shall become the Kings of Scotland b. The King hereafter
b. Both "a" & "b" d. Neither "a" nor "b"
169. "Two truths are told as the happy prologues to the swelling act of an imperial theme" the two truths under reference are -----
a. Macbeth is already a Thane of Cawdor and Thane of Glamis
b. Macbeth has already become the King of Scotland
c. Macbeth will murder king Duncan and Banquo
d. None of these
170. The epithets "Valor's Minion" and "Bellona's Bridegroom" are used to refer to ----
a. Macbeth b. Duncan c. Banquo d. Donalbain
171. The phrase "unsex me" occurs in -----
a. Macbeth's soliloquy b. Lady Macbeth's soliloquy
c. Lady Macbeth's somnambulist utterances d. None of these
172. Why does not Lady Macbeth Kill Duncan?
a. The sleeping King resembled her own father b. She does not have the courage
c. Macbeth is resolved to murder King Duncan d. Duncan is indomitable.

173. The term “incarnadine” means:
a. Making the green one red b. Red c. Green d. An amalgam of green and red.
174. In which of the following tragedies of Shakespeare does the Porter’s Scene occur
a. Macbeth b. King Lear c. Hamlet d. Othello
175. In which of the following tragedies of Shakespeare does the air-drawn dagger occur
a. Macbeth b. King Lear c. Hamlet d. Othello
176. What is the first apparition that appears in the Cauldron Scene?
a. A bloody child b. an armed head c. a child crowned with a tree d. none of these
177. What is the second apparition that appears in the Cauldron Scene?
a. A bloody child b. an armed head c. a child crowned with a tree d. none of these
178. What is the third apparition that appears in the Cauldron Scene?
a. A bloody child b. an armed head c. a child crowned with a tree d. none of these
179. What is the last apparition that appears in the Cauldron Scene?
a. A bloody child b. an armed head
c. a child crowned with a tree d. a spectral procession of eight Kings
180. To Macbeth, the last sight that he sees in the Cauldron scene is a-----
a. A happy prologue to the swelling act of an imperial theme b. A horrible sight
c. A foul and a fair sight d. An inspiring sight.
181. How does Lady Macbeth die?
a. ‘By self and violent hands’ b. By drowning herself
c. By hanging herself d. By swallowing burning coal
182. Whose is the soliloquy which begins with “tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow”
a. Macbeth’s b. Lady Macbeth’s c. Hamlet’s d. King Lear’s
183. Who is Hecate?
a. The patron goddesses of the witches b. The name of a witch
c. Witches’ common enemy d. The mother of the witches.
184. Lady Macbeth suffers from
a. Schizophrenia b. Somnambulism c. Hydro-phobia d. Megalo-mania
185. Which among the following are the objective corelatives associated with Lady Macbeth’s somnambulism.
a. The lighted candle b. Behaving as if washing her hand
c. The spot of blood which cannot be removed even by the perfumes of Arabia d. All the above.

186. Macbeth responds to the news of the death of Lady Macbeth with -----
a. Calm resignation b. Sympathy c. Pity and fear d. Shock.
187. "Life is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury signifying nothing" where do these lines occur?
a. Macbeth b. Hamlet c. King Lear d. Othello
188. What was the bidding of the first apparition in the Cauldron scene to Macbeth ?
a. To beware of Macduff b. no man born of woman shall harm him
c. he shall ne never be vanquished till 'Birnamwood to high Dunsinane hill shall come against him
d. none of these.
189. What was the bidding of the second apparition in the Cauldron scene to Macbeth ?
a. To beware of Macduff b. no man born of woman shall harm him
c. he shall ne never be vanquished till 'Birnamwood to high Dunsinane hill shall come against him
d. none of these.
190. What was the bidding of the third apparition in the Cauldron scene to Macbeth?
a. To beware of Macduff b. no man born of woman shall harm him c. he shall ne never be vanquished till 'Birnamwood to high Dunsinane hill shall come against him d. none of these.
191. What were the biddings of the different apparitions in the Cauldron scene to Macbeth?
a. To beware of Macduff b. no man born of woman shall harm him
c. he shall ne never be vanquished till 'Birnamwood to high Dunsinane hill shall come against him
d. all the above .
192. The predictions of the witches to Macbeth turns -----
a. Fruitful b. futile c. useful d. inspiring.
193. Who is hailed as the new King of Scotland?
a. Malcom b. Donalbain c. Fleance d. Macduff.
194. The play "Macbeth" ends on a note of -----
a. Catastrophe b. Calamity c. Peaceful consolation d. Calm resignation.
195. The sons of King Duncan:
a. Malcom and Donalbain b. Macduff and Fleance
c. Banquo and Macduff d. None of the above
196. The symbol of the Arabian Perfume occurs in :
a. Macbeth b. Hamlet c. King Lear d. Othello
197. The term 'incarnadine' is a-----word
a. Latin b. Greek c. French d. a coinage by Shakespeare

198. Who is referred to as the fourth witch?
a. Lady Macduff b. Lady Macbeth c. Portia d. Ophelis
199. Thane of Cawdor is a -----in the play "Macbeth"
a. General b. Traitor c. Counselor d. King.
200. The air-drawn dagger in "Macbeth" is -----
a. Reality b. Result of macbeth's heat-oppressed brain c. A puppet show d. None of the above.

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

School of Distance Education

103	A	145	A	187	A
104	B	146	B	188	A
105	A	147	A	189	B
106	A	148	A	190	C
107	B	149	C	191	D
108	D	150	A	192	B
109	A	151	A	193	A
110	A	152	B	194	C
111	A	153	B	195	A
112	A	154	A	196	A
113	B	155	A	197	D
114	A	156	B	198	B
115	D	157	C	199	B
116	A	158	D	200	D
117	A	159	D		
118	A	160	D		
119	A	161	D		
120	C	162	D		
121	D	163	A		
122	D	164	D		
123	C	165	D		
124	D	166	B		
125	B	167	D		
126	B	168	A		
127	D	169	A		
128	A	170	A		
129	D	171	A		
130	D	172	A		
131	B	173	A		
132	A	174	A		
133	C	175	A		
134	D	176	B		
135	D	177	A		
136	C	178	C		
137	A	179	D		
138	D	180	B		
139	A	181	A		
140	B	182	A		
141	A	183	A		
142	D	184	B		
143	A	185	D		
144	B	186	A		

