

1. Living things need ----- to breathe.
a) water b) air c) sunlight d) food
2. A baby grows into a -----
a) child b) man c) woman d) teens
3. The ----- plant folds its leaves when touched.
a) touch me not b) Rose plant c) tulsi plant d) Marigold plant
4. Plants have ----- which grow into new plants.
a) fruit b) seeds c) buds d) flower
5. ----- move but do not show movement.
a) birds b) animals c) plants d) Human beings
6. The process of making food by plant is called -----
a) pigment b) photosynthesis c) stomata d) carbon-di-oxide
7. The leaf has ----- 5 pigment.
a) green b) blue c) white d) yellow
8. Plants breathe through -----
a) lungs b) air tubes c) gills d) pores
9. A seed turns into a -----
a) flower b) fruit c) plant d) buds
10. Neem tree is -----thing.
a) Non-living b) living c) both d) only non- living
11. Human beings have -----
a) puppies b) babies c) cubs d) kitten

12. Whale is a mammal which gives birth to -----
a) baby fish b) baby whales c) lay eggs d) hatch eggs
13. ----- live in water.
a) rat b) cat c) dog d) fish
14. ----- have horns.
a) horses b) bulls c) monkeys d) donkeys
15. Plants make the air-----
a) fresh b) dirty c) dusty d) noisy
16. Braille is a form of-----
a) writing b) reading c) listening d) hearing
17. We should look after -----
a) old people b) friends c) young people d) neighbours
18. Old age Home is a place for -----
A5) young people b) teenage c) babies d) old5 age people
19. Caring for elders is a ----- habit.
a) good b) bad c) worst d) more worst
20. Louis Braille invented the Braille script to help -----
a) Blind b) handicap c) deaf d) dumb
21. ----- people use the Braille script to read and write.
a) Handicap b) deaf c) Blind d) Dumb
22. People who cannot hear and speak are -----
a) Blind b) Handicap c) Deaf d) Dumb

23. We should help the physically challenged people and make them to feel -----
a) unhappy b) happy c) sad d) annoyed
24. Braille is a system of printing for the -----
a) Blind b) deaf c) dumb d) physically challenged people
25. Plants that are strong with big thick trunks are called ----- .
a) Shrubs b) Trees c) Climbers d) Creepers
26. ----- have thin and hard woody stems.
a) Herbs b) Trees c) Shrubs d) Creepers
27. ----- is an example of herb.
a) Neem b) Tulsi c) Pumpkin d) Rose
28. ----- have soft green stems.
a) Trees b) Herbs c) Shrubs d) Climbers
29. ----- is an example of shrubs.
a) Banyan b) Bitter gourd c) Coriander d) Rose
30. The two main parts of plants are _____ and _____.
a) Leaves, Stems b) Root, Shoot c) Stems, Buds d) Fruits, Stems
31. ----- is an example of trees.
a) Pumpkin b) Peepal c) Rose d) Grapevine
32. ----- and ----- have weak stems.
a) Climbers, Creepers b) Shrubs, Herbs c) Trees, Shrubs d) Herbs, Trees
33. Roots suck in ----- and ----- from the soil and send it to other parts of the plant.
a) Water, Soil b) Food, Soil c) Water, Mineral salts d) Air, Food

34. ----- is an example of climbers.
- a) Pumpkin b) Grapevine c) Mint d) Rose
35. ----- are food factories of plants.
- a) Stems b) Root c) Leaves d) Buds
36. ----- is an example of creepers.
- a) Pumpkin b) Tulsi c) Peepal d) Grapevine
37. The ----- helps the plant to stand erect and gives support to branches, leaves, and Flowers?
- a) Root b) Stem c) Shoot d) Bud
38. ----- is the green colouring matter in leaves?
- a) Sunlight b) Air c) Chlorophyll d) Carbon- di- oxide
39. ----- lies above the ground and ----- lies under the ground?
- a) Root, Shoot b) Shoot, Root c) Root, Stem d) Root, Leaves
40. ----- leaves are used as plates for eating our food?
- a) Palm b) Mehendi c) Mint d) Banana
41. ----- leaves are used to make chutney?
- a) Banana b) Mehendi c) Mint d) Palm
42. ----- leaves are used to colour hands and feet?
- a) Mehendi b) Palm c) Banana d) Mint
43. Some leaves are used to drive away ----- ?
- a) Birds b) Insects c) Fish d) Animals
44. The largest animal in the world.
- a. elephant b. blue whale c. giraffe d. walrus

45. The smallest insect.

- a. fairy fly b. house fly c. dragon fly d. glow worm

46. The tallest animal.

- a. Elephant b. camel c. giraffe d. whale

47. _____ is a herbivore.

- a. lion b. hen c. bear d. none of these

48. _____ is an omnivore.

- a. cow b. lion c. hen d. none of these

49. _____ is a carnivore.

- a. cow b. fox c. rabbit d. ox

50. Water animals use their tail to _____ in water.

- a. move b. drink c. wash d. clean

51. Insects have _____ legs.

- a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6

52. Spider has _____ legs.

- a. 6 b. 7 c. 8 d. 9

53. Bed bugs suck _____.

- a. milk b. Blood c. Water d. juice

54. A _____ transmits disease causing germs.

- a. Lizard b. housefly c. bats d. none of these

55. A _____ catches their prey by weaving a web.

- a. house fly b. mosquito c. cockroach d. spider

56. _____ carry load for us.
- a. cow b. deer c. horse d. goat
57. Silkworm gives us _____.
- a. silk b. cotton c. jute d. none of these
58. Earth worm eats _____.
- a. soil b. animals c. rice d. none of these
59. Animals that are kept at home or farm are called _____ animals.
- a. domestic b. pet c. wild d. none of these
60. The oxen are used to _____ our field.
- a. carry b. eat c. treat d. plough
61. Honey bee gives us _____.
- a. milk b. honey c. silk d. egg
62. Sheep gives us _____.
- a. wool b. silk c. cotton d. polyester
63. _____ give us eggs.
- a. cow b. sheep c. ox d. hens
64. Animals kept at home for recreation are called _____ animals.
- a. Wild b. pet c. domestic d. none of these
65. _____ is an animal that lives under the ground.
- a. mole b. lion c. ant d. cockroach
66. _____ is a black and yellow flying insect that stings.
- a. wasp b. mosquito c. Dragon fly d. none of these

67. A _____ uses their tails to hold branches when they move from tree to tree.
- a. owl b. monkey c. snake d. none of these
68. A bird's bones are -----
- a. solid b. thin c. hollow d. heavy
69. Bird's wings are its -----
- a. fingers b. trunk c. arms d. chest
70. The muscles attached to the breastbones of birds are -----
- a. wing muscles b. body muscles c. flight muscles d. breast muscles
71. -----helps the birds to keep their body warm.
- a. flight feathers b. warm feathers c. tail feathers d. down feathers
72. -----help the birds to change its direction during flight.
- a. flight feathers b. warm feathers c. tail feathers d. down feathers
73. ----- is a flightless bird
- a. hen b. duck c. swallow d. kassovary
74. ----- is a bird which can fly very low.
- a. ostrich b. crow c. sparrow d. kite
75. -----is not a waterbird.
- a. gull b. kiwi c. pelican d. crane
76. -----is a bird that do not have webbed feet.
- a. crane b. gull c. duck d. kiwi
77. -----help a bird to fly.
- a. boat shaped body b. wings with strong muscles c. tail made of feathers d. all of these

78. -----is a bird having oil glands in its wings.
a. Pelican b. hen c. pigeon d. swallow
79. -----has a webbed feet.
a. crane b. ostrich c. hen d. kite.
80. Dr. Salim Ali was a famous -----
a. cardiologist b. ornithologist c. botanist d. mathematician
81. ----- is a fast running bird.
a. crow b. ostrich c. pigeon d. sparrow
82. ----- are toothless animals.
a. birds b. reptiles c. amphibians d. all of these.
83. ----- is a bird which fly over great distances.
a. pigeon b. pelican c. penguin d. sparrow
84. ----- is a bird having sharp eyes to locate its prey.
a. vulture b. eagle c. kite d. all of these
85. ----- is a bird having short and horney beak
a. peacock b. finch c. sparrow d. all of these
86. Birds having hard and curved beaks eats -----
a. flesh b. fruits c. nuts d. water animals
87. ----- is a bird having long sticky tongue.
a. pigeon b. woodpecker c. hen d. eagle
88. ----- flies with their beaks wide open.
a. crows b. pigeon c. peacock d. swallow

89. ----- is a wading bird.
- a. crane b. heron c. paddy bird d. all of these
90. The beak of ----- has tiny holes along the edge.
- a. crane b. sparrow c. parrot d. duck
91. Woodpecker eats -----
- a. seeds b. nuts c. wood d. insects
92. ----- uses its beaks to climb on trees.
- a. sparrow b. crow c. owl d. parrot
93. ----- catches hundreds of flies and insects which stick inside their mouth while flying
- a. crane b. sparrow c. swallow d. woodpecker
94. Kite has ----- beak.
- a. strong hooked b. sharp pointed c. short pointed d. none of these
95. ----- has soft and broad beak.
- a. eagle b. swallow c. hoope d. duck
96. ----- has long, slender beak.
- a. eagle b. swallow c. hoope d. sparrow
97. ----- has broad and flat beak.
- a. kites b. hen c. parrot d. duck
98. ----- has short and hard beak.
- a. hoope b. sparrow c. swallow d. gull
99. ----- is a flightless bird.
- a. kiwi b. emu c. kassovary d. all of these

100. ----- is a waterbird
- a. duck b. gull c. crane d. all of these
101. ----- is known as lazybird.
- a. sparrow b. koel c. swallow d. duck
102. The food eaten by birds having short and hard beak is -----
- a. grains b. insects c. hardfruits d. flesh
103. The food eaten by birds with sharp strong pointed beak is -----
- a. flesh b. insects c. water animals d. food grains
104. ----- is a bird having no wings.
- a. hen b. duck c. kiwi d. penguin
105. Vultures -----
- a. fly at great heights b. eat flesh c. have very sharp eyes d. all of these
106. In olden ages ----- were used to carry letters.
- a. crow b. pigeon c. parrot d. swallow
107. Which is the odd one out based on its beaks
- a. crow b. pigeon c. swallow d. sparrow
108. -----beak is used for digging up mud
- a. broad flat beak b. sharp pointed beak c. strong curved beak d. short and strong beak
109. The beak of -----has strainer.
- a. cock b. sparrow c. duck d. kiwi
110. ----- is a perching bird.
- a. pigeon b. crow c. hen d. duck

111. ----- can sleep at night without falling from the trees.
- a. sparrow b. swallow c. pigeon d. eagle
112. ----- has two toes in front pointing forward and two pointing backwards in each claw.
- a. crow b. hen c. parrot d. vultures
113. Food gives us-
- (a) Energy (b) Force (c) Power (d) Idea
114. They protect us from diseases -
- (a) Fruits & Vegetables (b) Medicines (c) Chocolates (d) Junk Foods
115. A balanced diet is type of food in-
- (a) Meat (b) Proper amount (c) Rice (d) Idli
116. Three month old baby also needs to eat-
- (a) Cheese (b) Cereals (c) Grains (d) Bread
117. Milk is said to be-
- (a) Baby food (b) Complete food (c) Incomplete food (d) Tasty food
118. Cheese and curd are-
- (a) Yummy food (b) Junk food (c) Body building food (d) Protective food
119. Dal-bati, Choorma is the famous dish of-
- (a) Punjab (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam
120. People living in coastal area mostly eat-
- (a) Fish (b) Bread (c) Makka ki roti (d) Chicken
121. We eat stem of some plants like-
- (a) Carrot (b) Lotus (c) Apple (d) Potato

122. Cabbage is which part of the plant?

- (a) Leaves (B) Roots (c) Stem (d) Fruit

123. All fruits are eaten-

- (a) Boiled (b) Raw (c) Roasted (d) Fried

124. Chapati is made with-

- (a) Brinjal (b) Flour (c) Dal (d) Rice

125. Cakes and Biscuits are-

- (a) Baked (b) Fried (c) Steamed (d) Boiled

126. A carvan is a house on-

- (a) Wheels (b) Poles (c) Snow (d) Land

127. Stilt house are found in-

- (a) Delhi (b) Kashmir (c) Assam (d) Rajasthan

128. A family lives in a-

- (a) Garden (b) House (c) The open (d) Forest

129. It makes a house look beautiful-

- (a) Garbage (b) Bandanwars (c) Sand (d) Music

130. Assam is a place having-

- (a) No rainfall (b) Less rainfall (c) Heavy rainfall (d) River

131. In a mud house the roof are made up of-

- (a) Canvas (b) Thorny Bushes (c) Snow (d) Iron

132. _____ lives in an igloo.

- (a) Kashmiri (b) Assami (c) Eskimo (d) Rajasthani

133. In multistoreyed buildings people use-

- (a) Ladder (b) Swing (c) Elevators (d) Rope

134. In a garden one can see-

- (a) Lion (b) Glow worm (c) Deer (d) Whale

135. A chirping sound is created by-

- (a) Butterflies (b) Spiders (c) Lizard (d) Crickets

136. House Boats are found in-

- (a) Kashmir (b) Kerala (c) Delhi (d) Assam

137. A clean house is free from-

- (a) Diseases (b) Furniture (c) Rangoli (d) Heat.

138. The word textile comes from the Latin word

- (a) texere (b) texture (c) thatch (d) tetch

139. Texere means

- (a) to weave (b) to wear (c) to walk (d) to write

140. Another word used for textile is

- (a) fibre (b) cloth (c) fabric (d) fancy

141. Weaving different threads of the cloth on a machine called

- (a) needle (b) loom (c) knitting (d) loop

142. In this method, the cloth is printed with wooden blocks

- (a) Roller printing (b) Tie & dye (c) Stencil print (d) Block print

143. In this method the cloth is tied in to knots with thread

- (a) Batik (b) Tie & dye (c) Block print (d) Ikat

144. In Bengal the thread embroidery is called
(a) Kantha (b) Phulkari (c) Kalamkari (d) Batik
145. In Punjab the style of embroidery is called
(a) Kantha (b) Batik (c) Phulkari (d) Kalamkari
146. Kalamkari is an art of
(a) Bihar (b) U.P. (c) Kerala (d) Punjab
147. In this printing method, wax is used for making colourful designs
(a) Ikat (b) Batik (c) Tie & dye (d) Phulkari
148. Phiran is worn by women in
(a) Orissa (b) Bihar (c) Assam (d) Kashmir
149. Women in Sikkim wear long skirts called
(a) Phiran (b) Baku (c) Skirt (d) Lungi
150. Earlier, dyes were made from natural things like
(a) Plant & animals (b) Soil (c) Water (d) Wood
151. A long piece of cloth which are worn (by women) unstitched
(a) Skirt (b) Lungi (c) Dhoti (d) Sari
152. Kurta –lungi & Turban is worn in
(a) Punjab (b) Kerala (c) Assam (d) Bihar
153. Lungi- Shirt is famous in
(a) Tamil nadu (b) U.P. (c) Assam (d) Haryana
154. A Loom is used for
(a) weaving (b) Printing (c) Knitting (d) Embroidery

155. Churidar – Kurta with angarakha is worn in
(a) Bengal (b) Rajasthan (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
156. Turban is worn in Rajasthan and
(a) Assam (b) Kashmir (c) Punjab (d) Bihar
157. Textile are formed by
(a) Weaving (b) Painting (c) Printing (d) Wearing
158. The perrotine is a block-printing machine invented by Perrot of Rouen in
(a) 1854 (b) 1830 (c) 1834 (d) 1876
159. Animal textiles are commonly made from
(a) Bones (b) Hair or fur (c) Skin (d) Wax
160. Silk is made from the fibres of the cocoon of the Chinese
(a) Silkworm (b) Earthworm (c) Goat (d) Sheep
161. Woodblock printing is probably originated in
(a) India (b) China (c) Japan (d) U.S.A.
162. The river deposited soil is called
a. sand b. rock c. silt d. loam
163. Which kind of soil is used for making pots and toys ?
a. gravel b. clay c. sand d. parent rock
164. Which is the bottom layer of the soil ?
a. bed rock b. gravel c. bottom rock d. sand
165. Which is the best soil for growing plants ?
a. sand b. clay c. gravel d. loam

166. Fertiliser is made of
a. organic matter b. inorganic matter c. both a and b d. none
167. What supply minerals to the soil?
a. manure b. fertilisers c. chemicals d. both a and b
168. Which is the uppermost layer of the earth's crust ?
a. soil b. water c. mountains d. rocks
169. A mixture of sand , silt and clay with humus is called
a. clayey soil b. loamy soil c. silt d. sandy soil
170. The naturally occurring inorganic substances are called
a. minerals b. chemicals c. manure d. humus
171. Which layer of the soil has maximum humus
a. bed rock b. sub soil c. top soil d. both a and b
172. Which is the basic source of energy on the earth
a. moon b. sun c. earth d. planets
173. Diarrhoea is caused by
a. air pollution b. water pollution c. soil pollution d. noise pollution
174. The harmful gases present in smoke are
a. carbon monoxide b. carbon dioxide c. oxygen d. both a and b
175. Which of the following is not a source of air pollution ?
a. smoke from houses b. smoke from factories
c. waste water release d. smoke from vehicles
176. Which of the following absorbs sound?
a. clouds b. plants c. animals d. both a and c

177. A person who treats animals

- a. mason b. plumber c. veterinary doctor d. carpenter

178. Name the only planet that has air and water?

- a. jupiter b. mercury c. earth d. mars

179. The important natural resources are

- a. air and sunlight b. air and water
c. water and soil d. air ,water, soil and sunlight

180. Which kind of pollution can cause people deaf?

- a. air pollution b. water pollution c. noise pollution d. soil pollution

181. The carrying away of the topsoil by natural forces is called

- a. soil erosion b. soil conservation c. soil protection d. deforestation

182. The protection of soil from being washed away by eroding agents

- a. soil erosion b. soil conservation c. aforestation d. none of these

183. The earth is

- a. perfectly round in shape. b. slightly flattened at the poles.
c. flat in shape. d. flattened at the equator.

184. Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with

- a. land. b. water. c. air. d. plants.

185. Rotation is

- a. the movement of the earth around the sun. b. the movement of the sun round the earth.
c. the movement of the earth on its own axis. d. the movement of the moon round the sun.

186. The movement of the earth around the sun is called

- a. Rotation. b. Revolution. c. Constellation. d. none of the above.

187. Rotation of the earth causes

- a. day and night. b. seasons. c. eclipse. d. none of the above.

188. Revolution of the earth causes

- a. day and night. b. seasons. c. eclipse. d. phases of moon.

189. _____ is the model of the earth.

- a. Comet b. Globe c. Satellite d. Football

190. Slightly flat ends at both the ends of the earth is called

- a. equator. b. orbit. c. axis. d. poles.

191. Time taken by the earth to complete one rotation is

- a. 24 hours b. 7 days c. 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days d. All the above.

192. On a globe, the continent which you see on the other side of India is

- a. Africa. b. Antarctica. c. America d. Australia

193. A body that revolves around a planet

- a. satellite b. comet c. sun d. constellation

194. The natural satellite of the earth is

- a. Ursa major b. Ursa minor c. Moon d. None of the above.

195. Distance between the earth and the moon is

- a. 384,403 b. 280,400 c. 700,000 d. 400,000

196. Which of the statement given below is true

- a. The moon has its own light.
b. The moon has no light of its own but reflects the light of the earth.
c. The moon has no light of its own but reflects the light of the sun.
d. The moon reflects both, the light of its own and of the sun.

197. 'Phases of moon' is defined as
- a. the different changes in the shape of the moon.
 - b. the amount of the moon's lighted surface we can see from the earth.
 - c. the movement of the moon round the earth.
 - d. none of the above
198. When we do not see the lit up face of the moon, it is called
- a. New moon
 - b. Crescent moon
 - c. Full moon
 - d. Half moon
199. A part of the moon's lit up face is called
- a. New moon
 - b. Crescent moon
 - c. Full moon
 - d. None
200. The period of time taken for a change from new moon to full moon is
- a. 1 month
 - b. 24 hours
 - c. Fortnight
 - d. 10 days
201. A group of stars is called
- a. comet
 - b. satellite
 - c. constellation
 - d. none of the above
202. The part of the earth which faces the sun has
- a. day
 - b. night
 - c. day and night
 - d. none of the above
203. The part of the earth which does not face the sun has
- a. day
 - b. night
 - c. day and night
 - d. none of the above
204. The earth gets its light from the
- a. moon
 - b. sun
 - c. satellite
 - d. other planets.
205. Time taken by the earth to complete one revolution is
- a. 24 hours
 - b. 7 days
 - c. 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days
 - d. 2 years
206. What helps to burn the sugar in our body ?
- a. carbon dioxide
 - b. protein
 - c. blood
 - d. oxygen

207. Total number of bones present in a human body?

- a. 206 b. 204 c. 202 d. 203

208. What is the skeletal system?

- a. All bones in the body b. All the muscles
c. All the body's organs d. All bones and tissues

209. The hollow space in the middle of bones is filled with_____

- a. air b. blood c. bone cells d. bone marrow

210. Where does food pass through between the mouth and the stomach?

- a. rectum b. small intestine c. large intestine d. oesophagus

211. The blood vessels taking blood away from the heart are called

- a. veins b. arteries c. fibers d. nerves

212. Which describe the spinal cord exactly.

- a. bone b. nerve c. muscle d. cells

213. Skull protects the _____

- a. internal organs b. brain c. bones d. blood

214. Which is not a function of sense organ

- a. seeing b. touching c. moving d. Hearing

215. Waste removed by the circulatory system are disposed through

- a. lungs b. bowels c. kidneys d. liver

216. Which of the following does not manufacture digestive juices?

- a. liver b. kidneys c. stomach d. pancreas

217. _____ produce insulin, a substance that helps to regulate the level of sugar in the blood.

- a. pancreas b. liver c. kidney d. stomach

218. Nerve impulses are carried from the eye to the brain through _____
a. veins b. nerves c. tissues d. arteries
219. Our taste buds taste _____
a. sweet, salty, sour, and bitter foods. b. nothing c. juicy foods. d. dry foods
220. Our _____ gets messages from our senses to tell us what we see, smell, hear or feel
a. stomach b. brain c. heart d. hair
221. What happens when you breathe in
a. diaphragm expands and ribcage contract b. diaphragm contract and ribcage expands
c. no change d. diaphragm and ribcage relaxes
222. Air enters your lungs through _____
a. wind pipe b. esophagus c. alveoli d. mouth
223. Are there muscles in your eyes?
a. no b. yes c. only when asleep d. only when awake
224. What makes bones so strong?
a. silica b. cartilage c. calcium d. blood marrow
225. When you breath out , what gas does your body get rid of?
a. nitrogen b. oxygen c. carbon dioxide d. both and carbon dioxide

(Each question carries 1 mark)

Answer Key

1. b 2. a 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.d 9.c 10. b
11.b 12. b 13.d 14.b 15. a 16.a 17.a 18.d 19.a 20.a
21.c 22.a 23.b 24.a 25. b 26. c 27. b 28. b 29. d 30. b
31. b 32. a 33. c 34. b 35. c 36. a 37. b 38. c 39. b 40. d
41. c 42. a 43. b 44. b 45. a 46. c 47. d 48. c 49. b 50. a
51. d 52. c 53. b 54. b 55. d 56. c 57. a 58. a 59. a 60. d
61. b 62. a 63. d 64. b 65. a 66. a 67. b 68. c 69. c 70. c
71. d 72. c 73. d 74. c 75. b 76. d 77. d 78. a 79. a 80. b
81. b 82. a 83. a 84. d 85. d 86. c 87. b 88. d 89. d 90. d
91. d 92. d 93. c 94. a 95. b 96. c 97. d 98. b 99. d 100. d
101. b 102. a 103. b 104. c 105. d 106. b 107. c 108. a 109. c 110. b
111. a 112. c 113. a 114. a 115. b 116. b 117. b 118. c 119. c 120. a
121. b 122. a 123. b 124. b 125. a 126. a 127. c 128. b 129. b 130. c
131. b 132. c 133. c 134. b 135. d 136. a 137. a 138. a 139. a 140. c
141. b 142. d 143. b 144. a 145. c 146. a 147. b 148. d 149. b 150. a
151. d 152. a 153. a 154. a 155. b 156. c 157. a 158. c 159. b 160. a
161. b 162. c 163. b 164. a 165. d 166. b 167. d 168. a 169. b 170. a
171. c 172. b 173. b 174. d 175. c 176. b 177. c 178. c 179. d 180. c
181. a 182. b 183. b 184. b 185. c 186. b 187. a 188. b 189. b 190. d
191. a 192. c 193. a 194. c 195. a 196. c 197. b 198. a 199. b 200. c
201. c 202. a 203. b 204. b 205. c 206. d 207. a 208. a 209. d 210. d
211. b 212. b 213. b 214. c 215. c 216. b 217. a 218. b 219. a 220. b
221. b 222. a 223. b 224. c 225. c