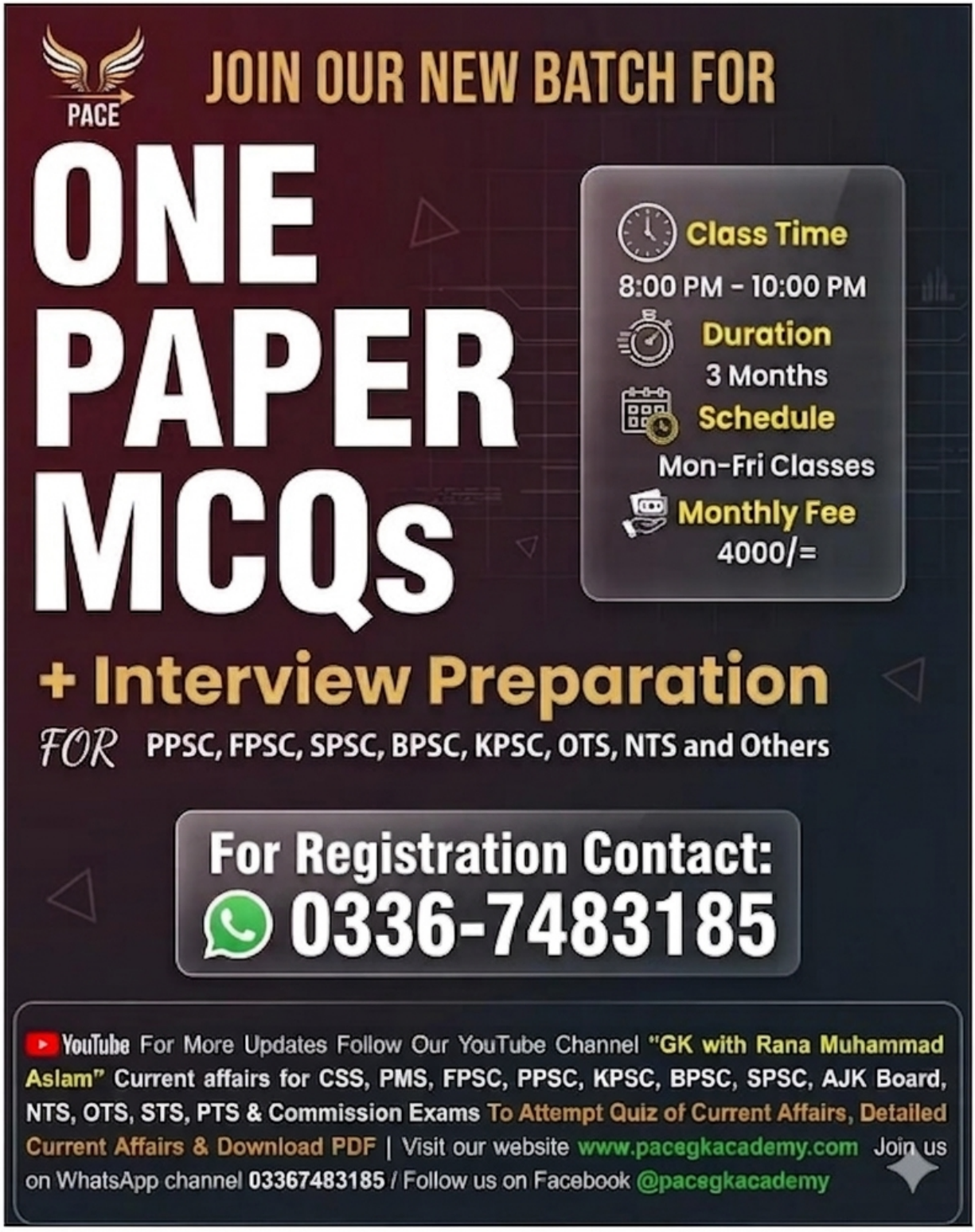
Entomology


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Entomology

Q.1: The use of two or more pest control method except chemical control in a planned way to control pest is called?
A. Integrated pest managment
B. **Integratted pest control**
C. Integrated Pest Management
D. pest resurgence

Q.2: The use of two or more pest control method except chemical control in a planned way to control pest is called?
A. Integrated pest managment
B. **Integratted pest control**
C. Integrated Pest Management
D. pest resurgence

Q.3: Any organism which harm or causes damage to man directly or indirectly called as____?
A. Insect
B. Insect pest
C. **Pest**
D. None of these

Q.4: Which is the strongest animal of the world?
A. Whales
B. Elephants
C. **Ants**
D. Beetles

Q.5: Which insect cut the root of plants
A. **Mole cricket**
B. Ground beetle
C. Phyrilla
D. Grylloblatted

Q.6: Where the most insect are abundant?
A. **Tropical region**
B. Sub tropical
C. Temperate region
D. None of these

Q.7: The Largest insect of the world?
A. **Elephant beetle**
B. Hairy winged beetle
C. Grosshopper
D. Locust

Q.8: Insect are___?
A. **Cold blooded animals**
B. Warm blooded animal
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.9: Most of insect require___?
A. Vitamin B
B. **Vitamin A**
C. Vitamin K
D. Vitamin D

Q.10: The fleas do _____?
A. Fly
B. **never flown**
C. May or may not fly
D. None of these

Q.11: Which families are most of them scanvenger
A. Tineidae
B. Pyralidae
C. **Tineidae and Pyralidae**
D. None of these

Q.12: Which sex of mosquito bites the human being?
A. Male
B. **Female**
C. Both of sex
D. None of these

Q.13: What is the family of mosquito?
A. **Culicidae**
B. Pyralidae
C. Tineidae
D. Bombicidae

Q.14: Which insect cause ear splitting pain to some people?
A. **Cicadas**
B. Fire flies
C. Locust
D. Silverfish

Q.15: Photogenic organs are present in____?
A. Flies
B. **Fire flies**
C. Wasps
D. Honey bee

Q.16: Fire flies are____?
A. Flies
B. **Beetles**
C. Fleas
D. Wasps

Q.17: The workers of ant, bee and wasps are____?
A. **May be a non reproductive male or non reproductive female**
B. A non reproductive male
C. A non reproductive female
D. None of these

Q.18: Termite workers are____?
A. **May be a non reproductive male or non reproductive female**
B. A non reproductive male
C. A non reproductive female
D. None of above

Q.19: What types of insects are injurious
A. Agricultural pests, Household, Store grain, Pollinators
B. Agricultural pests, Parasite, Predator
C. S tore grain, Parasite, Predator
D. **Agricultural pests, Household pest, Stored grain, Insects of dom animals**

Q.20: What are helpful insects_____?
A. Predators, Pollinators, Parasites, Honey bees
B. Silkworm, Pollinators, Predators, Scavenges
C. **Weed killers, scavengers, Predators, Pollinater, Parasites**
D. Predators, Pollinators, Lac insects

Q.21: What are productive insects___?
A. **Silkworms Lac insects, Honey bees**
B. Parasites, Predators, Pollinators
C. Silkworm, Pollinators, predators
D. Lac insect, Honey bees, Pollinator

Q.22: Workers of honey bees have number of chromosome?
A. Diploid
B. Triploid
C. **Hapliod**
D. None of these

Q.23: Queen and drones have____number of chromosome
A. Diploid
B. **Hapliod**
C. Triploid
D. None of these

Q.24: The scientific practice of rearing and managing honey bee colonies in artificial hives is called___?
A. Sericulture
B. **Apiculture**
C. Floriculture
D. Lac culture

Q.25: Commercial production of lac through lac insects is called____?
A. Sericulture
B. **Api culture**
C. Floriculture
D. Lac culture

Q.26: Commercial production of silk is called_____?
A. **Sericulture**
B. Apiculture
C. Pisciculture
D. Horticulture

Q.27: Lac is produced by insect_____?
A. Bombyx mori
B. **Lac insect**
C. Apis dorsata
D. Apis cana

Q.28: Silk is produced by_____ insect?
A. **Bombyx mori**
B. Laceifer lacea
C. Apis cerana
D. Apis dorsata

Q.29: Types of pheromone which motivate the insects to follow each other is known as____?
A. Alarm pheromone
B. Aggregation pheromone
C. Sex pheromone
D. **Trial marking pheromone**

Q.30: Type of pheromone which get together the insects for food and mating is known as_____?
A. Alarm pheromone
B. **Aggregation pheromone**
C. Sex pheromone
D. Trial marking pheromone

Q.31: Types of pheromones which alert the insect from any danger known_____?
A. Alarm pheromone
B. Sex pheromone
C. **Aggregation Pheromone**
D. Trial marking pheromone

Q.32: In honeybees a flight for mating purpose is called_____?
A. **Nuptial flight**
B. Straight flight
C. Tactile flight
D. Non of above

Q.33: Difference between workers and drones____?
A. Drones are female while workers are sterile
B. **Drones are male while workers are sterile**
C. Drones are sterile while workers are male
D. Non of above

Q.34: What is function of bee workers____?
A. Nurses, Sweepers
B. Food surveyors and collection
C. **Nurses, Sweepers, food surveyors and collectors**
D. Male with queen

Q.35: What is bee bread____?
A. **Honey and, wax**
B. Pollen and nector
C. Honey and pollen
D. None of these

Q.36: Royal Jelly made up of_____?
A. Pollen and water
B. Pollen, water, nectar
C. Pollen and nectar
D. **Pollen, Water, Nectar**

Q.37: The artificial food of queen is known as____?
A. Jelly
B. **Royal Jelly**
C. Bee bread
D. Nectar

Q.38: The bees which are reared artificially as commercial business are called____?
A. Domestic bees
B. **Wild bee's**
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.39: The bees are not reared for commercial purpose are called_____?
A. Honeybees
B. Domestic bees
C. **Wild bees**
D. None of above

Q.40: The colony of termites is called____?
A. **Termitorium**
B. Hive
C. Cage
D. Comb

Q.41: Those insect which lives in groups, clones or tribes form are called_____?
A. **Gregarious insects**
B. Social insects
C. Solitary insects
D. Household insect

Q.42: The insects which spend their lives individually and do not lives colonies are known as____?
A. Social insects
B. **Solitary insects**
C. Gargarious insects
D. Household insect

Q.43: What is the most social insects.
A. Black arts
B. Termites
C. **Honeybees**
D. None of these

Q.44: These insects which lie in organized colonies or possess cast system is called____?
A. **Social insect**
B. Stored grain insect
C. House hold insect
D. Non of above

Q.45: What is function of Deterrent_____?
A. **Biotype**
B. Phenotype
C. Genotype
D. Phenotype

Q.46: A population or group of insects composed if a single genotype is called____?
A. Pilosity
B. **Biotype**
C. Genotype
D. Phonetype

Q.47: The phenomenon of insect resistance to one type of insecticide providing resistance to other insection to other insecticides with similar mode of action?
A. **Cross resistance**
B. Specific resistance
C. General Resistance
D. Horizontal resistance

Q.48: When Some cultivars are resistance and some cultivars are susceptible, when they are infested with same insect biotype such type of resistance is called as____?
A. General Resistance
B. **Specific Resistance**
C. Cross resistance
D. Horizontal resistance

Q.49: A level of resistance shown by a cultivar is similar against all insect biotypes such type of resistance is____?
A. Cross resistance
B. Specific resistance
C. **General Resistance**
D. Vertical Resistance

Q.50: A type of resistance in which a series of different cultivars of the same crop infested with a series of different insect biotypes of same species show no differential interaction, such type of resistance is___?
A. Specific resistance
B. **Horizontal resistance**
C. Gerneral Resistance
D. Cross resistance

Q.51: A type of resistance in which a series of different cultivars of the same crop are infested with a series of difference insect biotypes of same species show a differentia interation is known as_____?
A. Horizontal resistance
B. **Vertical resistance**
C. Specific resistance
D. Cross resistance

Q.52: Total or complete resistance against any adverse condition is called___
A. **Immunity**
B. Tolerance
C. Resistance
D. Plant resistance

Q.53: The ability of a plant by means of which it is less damaged by insects is____?
A. **tolerance**
B. Pest avoidace
C. Plant resistance
D. resistance

Q.54: It is the tendency of a plant to escape infestion is known as____?
A. Plant resistance
B. Resistance
C. **Pest avoidance**
D. Tolerance

Q.55: Social behaviour present in___?
A. Termites
B. Ants bees
C. Butterflies
D. **Termites, ants,bees**

Q.56: Chemical which transmit th chemical message, to individual of various species____?
A. Semio chemicals
B. **Allelo chemicals**
C. Primers
D. Reoeasers

Q.57: The slow acting pheromones are
A. Releaser,
B. Semio chemicals
C. Allomones
D. **primers**

Q.58: Fast acting pheromons are called_____?
A. **Releasers**
B. Primers
C. Semic chemicals
D. Allomones

Q.59: A chemical or secretions which are thrown outside the body for transmitting message to the individual of same species is____?
A. Hormone
B. **Pheromone**
C. Juvinile Hormone
D. Ecdysone

Q.60: Locomotion in response to touch is____?
A. Chemokinensis
B. **Stereokinesis**
C. Hydrokinesis
D. Klinokinesis

Q.61: Locomotion in response to odour is____?
A. **Chemokinesis**
B. Hydrokinesis
C. Stereokinesis
D. Klinokinesis

Q.62: locomotary movement of an organ towards a stimulus, but stimulus dose not control direction of the movement is_____?
A. **Kinesis**
B. Ulinokinesis
C. Orthokinesis
D. Hydrokinesis

Q.63: The hearing organs in grasshopper is?
A. Johnston's organ
B. Chorodotonal organ
C. **Tympanal organs**
D. Non of above

Q.64: Type of reproduction in which two or more individuals are produced from a single egg.
A. **Viviparity**
B. Paedogenesis
C. Polyembryony
D. Parthenogenesis

Q.65: Type of reproduction in which young ones are produced by larval o pupal stages is____?
A. **Paedogenesis**
B. Polyembryony
C. Viviparity
D. Polyembrony

Q.66: Type of reproduction in which young ones produced from unfertilized eggs is____?
A. **Parthenogenesis**
B. Pacdogenesis
C. Viviparity
D. Polyenibryony

Q.67: Which insect have bacteria and protozoa in their digestive system_____?
A. **Termites**
B. Silverfish
C. Ants
D. None of these

Q.68: Which enzyme responsible for the break down of fat and oil___?
A. Carbohydrases
B. **Lipases**
C. Proteases
D. Protease

Q.69: Which enzyme breaks protein
A. Carbohydrates
B. Lipases
C. **Proteases**
D. Amylase

Q.70: What is the function of carbohydrates enzymes in insects ___?
A. **Sugar breakers**
B. Fat and oil breakers
C. Protein breakers
D. Oxygen breakers

Q.71: What organs of digestive system prevents the regurgitation___?
A. Crop
B. **Gizzard**
C. Esophagous
D. Pharynx

Q.72: Proventriculus also called as___?
A. **Gizzard**
B. Crop
C. Esophagus
D. Pharynx

Q.73: Juvenile hormone ensures_____?
A. Causes moulting
B. Larval organism is to be made after moulting
C. Maintains immature forms during larval moults
D. **2nd and 3rd both**

Q.74: Which hormone cause moulting in insect___?
A. **Ecdysone**
B. Activation hormone
C. Juvenile
D. Non of above

Q.75: The process of periodic shedding of hard old secretion cuticle which occurs during developmental stages of insects is called
A. Moulting
B. **Ecdysis**
C. Exuvium
D. Moulting and Ecdysis

Q.76: The last segment of insect which bears a structure which help during mating is
A. **Paraproct**
B. Subgenital plate
C. Acron
D. Somités

Q.77: Insect body divided into external grooves called_____?
A. **Sutures**
B. Somites
C. Sclerite
D. Acron

Q.78: The insect skeleton is composed of series of plates called_____?
A. **Sclerites**
B. Conjunctivae
C. Sutures
D. Somites

Q.79: It is a nitrogenous polysaccharides which are more than substance of cuticle is called____?
A. **Sclerotion**
B. Resilin
C. Chitin
D. Cuticulin

Q.80: Function of endo cuticle is____?
A. prevent evaporation
B. Rigidity of body parts
C. **Extensibility if integument and flexibility**
D. Impermeability of water

Q.81: Function of Exo cuticle in insect is____?
A. **Rigidity of body parts**
B. Prevent evaporation
C. Impermeability of water
D. Toughness and flexibilly

Q.82: Function of epicullticle in insect is____?
A. Rigidity of body parts
B. Impermeability of water
C. Prevent evaporation
D. **Impermeability of water and prevent evaporation**

Q.83: The body wall of insect which includes cuticle, epidermis and basement membrane is_____?
A. **Integument**
B. Exoskeleton
C. Internal skeleton
D. None of these

Q.84: Tentorium is_____?
A. **Exoskeleton of head**
B. Internal skeleton of head
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.85: Jumping legs present in grasshopper known as____?
A. **Saltatorial**
B. Cursorial
C. Raptorial
D. Netatorial

Q.86: Metalegs of worker honey bee is____?
A. **Antenna cleaner**
B. Cursorial
C. Silk secreting
D. Pollen collecting

Q.87: Ants butterflies, wasps, moths have type of legs_____?
A. Basket like
B. **Cursorial**
C. Netatorial
D. Fossorial

Q.88: Dragonfly and damselfly have type of legs_____?
A. Fossorial
B. Raptorial
C. Métatorial
D. **Basket like**

Q.89: Honey bees with a row of minute hooks on the anterior wing catch into the up-rolled hind border of the fore wing is.
A. **Frenulum**
B. Jugum
C. Retinaculum
D. Hamuli

Q.90: Butterflies have wing coupling apparatus is____?
A. Overlapping
B. Frenulum
C. **Jugum**
D. Overlapping and Jugum

Q.91: Wings are modified into rod like structure in Thrips are type wings____?
A. Membraneous
B. **Stripy**
C. Halteres
D. Elytra

Q.92: Beenes, weevils, earwigs, have fore win every thick and structure is_____?
A. Hemelytra
B. **Elytro**
C. Stripy
D. Halteres

Q.93: When the fore wings are modified into halteres they are called___?
A. Filohalteres
B. **Pseudohalteres**
C. Halteres
D. Hemeltra

Q.94: HInd wings of true flies are modified into tiny knobbed structure is known as____?
A. Filohalteres
B. Pseudohalteres
C. **Halteres**
D. Membranous

Q.95: Grasshopper and cockroaches have type of wings is____?
A. **Tegmina**
B. Stripy
C. Hemelytra
D. Hemelgtra

Q.96: Moths and butterflies have types of pupae?
A. **Obtect**
B. Exarate
C. Carabiform
D. Platyform

Q.97: Type of pupae with appendages are free and not glued to the body is____?
A. Obtect
B. **Exarate**
C. Coarctate
D. Vermiform

Q.98: Syrphid flies have type of larvae____?
A. **Platyform**
B. Vermiform
C. Carabiform
D. Erueiform

Q.99: Larvae with cylindrical,elongate, narrow body anterionnly and without legs is?
A. Campodeiform
B. Eruciform
C. **Vermiform**
D. Erueiform

Q.100: Larvae with both thoracic and abdominal legs is____?
A. **Eruciform**
B. Vermiform
C. Carabiform
D. Platyform

Q.101: Campodeiform is type of ____?
A. Larvae
B. **Pupae**
C. Eggs
D. Nainad

Q.102: Anal margin of wing of insect is___?
A. Hinder margin
B. Frontal margin
C. **Outer margin**
D. Inner margin

Q.103: Apical margin of wing of insect is?
A. Hinder margin
B. Frontal margin
C. **Outer margin**
D. Inner margin

Q.104: Costal margin of wing of insect is____?
A. **Frontal margin**
B. Outer margin
C. Hinder margin
D. Inner margin

Q.105: The long axis of the head is horizontal in the line with the body. Mouth parts are directed backwards?
A. **Prognathus**
B. Hypognathous
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.106: The long axis of the head is vertical and is perpendicular to the body. Mouth parts directed downwards is type of head?
A. Prognathus
B. Opis thosynchous
C. **Hypognathous**
D. None of these

Q.107: The long axis of head is horizontal and in line with insects body mouth parts directed forward is type of head.
A. **Prognathus**
B. Hypognathous
C. Opisthognathous
D. None of these

Q.108: Jassid, Aphid and bugs have____?
A. Rasping
B. **Siphoning**
C. Shonging type
D. Piecing and sucking type

Q.109: Gross hoper, cricket have mouth parts____?
A. **Biting chewing type**
B. Piercing sucking type
C. Chewing lapping type
D. Biting and sponging type

Q.110: Housefly have mouth parts____?
A. Sponging type
B. Rasping type
C. **Siphoning type**
D. Piecing sucking type

Q.111: Asymmetrical mouths parts present in____?
A. Aphid
B. Housefl
C. **Thrips**
D. None of these

Q.112: Butter flies have antennae
A. Capitate
B. Geniculate
C. **Clavate**
D. Flabellate

Q.113: Whiteflies have eggs____?
A. **Elongate**
B. Conical
C. Stalked
D. Oval

Q.114: The main body regions of insects are called ____?
A. **Tagmata**
B. Antecosta
C. Acrotergata
D. None of these

Q.115: The ventral selerotized region of insect body is called____?
A. Pleuron
B. Sternum
C. **Tergum**
D. Non of above

Q.116: The lateral selertized region of insect body is called____?
A. **Pleuron**
B. Sternum
C. Tergum
D. None of these

Q.117: The dorsal sclerotized region of insect body is called_____?
A. **Tergum**
B. Pleuron
C. Sternum
D. Non of above

Q.118: House flies have antennae
A. **Aristate**
B. Stylate
C. Ensiform
D. Capitate

Q.119: The study of functions of insect body is Insect physiology
A. **Insect ecology**
B. Insect morphology
C. Insect physiology
D. None of these

Q.120: Male mosquitoes have antennae while female mosquitoes have antennae___?
A. Aristate, plumose
B. **Plumose, pilose**
C. Pectinate, pilose
D. Pectinate, plumose

Q.121: Three main parts of antennae are___?
A. **Scape pedicel, flagellum**
B. Ring, funicle, club
C. Scape, club, flagellum
D. Pedicle, scape, club

Q.122: The study of form and structure of insects is called___?
A. **Insect morphology**
B. Insect physiology
C. Insect Ecology
D. Non of above

Q.123: Insect which are found every where are called___?
A. **Cosmopolitan insects**
B. Household insects
C. Storė grain
D. Non of above

Q.124: A few species of ants and termites which depend on cultivated plants are
A. **Agricultural insect**
B. Pest
C. Insect pest
D. Non of above

Q.125: A free living animal that attacks and feeds on other organism is called___?
A. **Predator**
B. Parasite
C. Scavengers
D. None of these

Q.126: It is an organism which lives on or within another living organism is called__?
A. **Parasite**
B. Predator
C. Parasitoid
D. Scavengers

Q.127: Insects which are mainly active during evening or morning twilight are called___?
A. Diurnal insects
B. Nocturnal insects
C. **Crepuscular insects**
D. None of these

Q.128: Insects which are active during day light hours are called___?
A. **Diurnal insects**
B. Nocturnal insects
C. Crepuscular insects
D. None of these

Q.129: Insects which are active at night are called___?
A. Diurnal insects
B. **Nocturnal insects**
C. Crepuscular insects
D. None of these

Q.130: Aphid is example of___?
A. Oviparous
B. **Viviparous**
C. Paedogenesis
D. All of these

Q.131: Viviparous insects which produced___?
A. Eggs
B. **Young ones**
C. Nymph
D. None of these

Q.132: Example of poly phagous insect is____?
A. **Helicoverpa armigera**
B. Ants
C. Green lacewing
D. Pectinophora gossypiella

Q.133: Example of monophagous insect is
A. Hellicoverpa armigera
B. Ants
C. Green lacewing
D. **Pectinophora gossypiella**

Q.134: Insects feed on one type of food are called____?
A. **Manophagous**
B. Polyphagous
C. Omnivorous insect
D. Camivorous insects

Q.135: Surffering caused in insects due to lack of food is called___?
A. Dormancy
B. **Starvation**
C. Aestivation
D. None of these

Q.136: Type of diapause which occur in winter is_____?
A. Dormancy
B. **Hibernation**
C. Aestivation
D. starvation

Q.137: The type of diapause which occur in winter is___?
A. **Hibernation**
B. Aestivation
C. Starvation
D. Dormancy

Q.138: The physiological state of arrested metabolism in which development of insects is delayed irrespective of environmental factors is_____?
A. Torpor
B. Quiescence
C. **Diapause**
D. None of these

Q.139: The form of insect after complete metamorphosis is_____?
A. **Imago**
B. Pupa
C. Puparium
D. Grub

Q.140: Young ones of fly is____?
A. Imago
B. **Maggot**
C. Grub
D. Puparium

Q.141: Legless larvae of coleopteran having a tiny head and a few sense organs is____?
A. Maggot
B. Imago
C. **Gub**
D. None of these

Q.142: The youngones of exopteryotes but aquatic în habit is____?
A. **Naiad**
B. Nymph
C. Larva
D. Adult

Q.143: The young ones of hemimetabolous insects or exopterygota which are terrestrial in habit is____?
A. Pupa
B. Larva
C. **Nymph**
D. Naiad

Q.144: Resting stage in endopterygota is called____?
A. Larva
B. Adult
C. **Pupae**
D. Nymph

Q.145: The young one of holometabola is____?
A. Nymph
B. Naiad
C. **Larvae**
D. Pupa

Q.146: Insects which develop their wings externally?
A. **Exopterygota**
B. Endopterygota
C. Apterygota
D. None of these

Q.147: Insects in which the young ones pass through complex or indirect metamorphosis are said to be?
A. Hypermetamorphosis
B. **Holometabola**
C. Ametabola
D. Hemimetabola

Q.148: _____is a practice of dining on one's own species?
A. **Cannibalism**
B. Hibernation
C. Diapause
D. None of these

Q.149: An abnormal proliferation of plant cells resulting from outside stimulus (Insect, a fungal growth, a mite) is called___?
A. **Gall**
B. Boring
C. Malformation
D. Malnutrition

Q.150: Any organism which harms or causes damage to man directly or indirectly is called____?
A. Insect pest
B. **Pest**
C. Agriculture insect.
D. None of these

Q.151: Insects belong to class_____?
A. Symphyla
B. Crustacea
C. Pauropoda
D. **Hexapoda**

Q.152: The study of insects is called?
A. **Entomology**
B. Zoology
C. applied Entomology
D. None of these

Entomology (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **B**	3. **C**	4. **C**	5. **A**	6. **A**	7. **A**	8. **A**	9. **B**	10. **B**
11. **C**	12. **B**	13. **A**	14. **A**	15. **B**	16. **B**	17. **A**	18. **A**	19. **D**	20. **C**
21. **A**	22. **C**	23. **B**	24. **B**	25. **B**	26. **A**	27. **B**	28. **A**	29. **D**	30. **B**
31. **C**	32. **A**	33. **B**	34. **C**	35. **A**	36. **D**	37. **B**	38. **B**	39. **C**	40. **A**
41. **A**	42. **B**	43. **C**	44. **A**	45. **A**	46. **B**	47. **A**	48. **B**	49. **C**	50. **B**
51. **B**	52. **A**	53. **A**	54. **C**	55. **D**	56. **B**	57. **D**	58. **A**	59. **B**	60. **B**
61. **A**	62. **A**	63. **C**	64. **A**	65. **A**	66. **A**	67. **A**	68. **B**	69. **C**	70. **A**
71. **B**	72. **A**	73. **D**	74. **A**	75. **B**	76. **A**	77. **A**	78. **A**	79. **A**	80. **C**
81. **A**	82. **D**	83. **A**	84. **A**	85. **A**	86. **A**	87. **B**	88. **D**	89. **A**	90. **C**
91. **B**	92. **B**	93. **B**	94. **C**	95. **A**	96. **A**	97. **B**	98. **A**	99. **C**	100. **A**
101. **B**	102. **C**	103. **C**	104. **A**	105. **A**	106. **C**	107. **A**	108. **B**	109. **A**	110. **C**
111. **C**	112. **C**	113. **A**	114. **A**	115. **C**	116. **A**	117. **A**	118. **A**	119. **A**	120. **B**
121. **A**	122. **A**	123. **A**	124. **A**	125. **A**	126. **A**	127. **C**	128. **A**	129. **B**	130. **B**
131. **B**	132. **A**	133. **D**	134. **A**	135. **B**	136. **B**	137. **A**	138. **C**	139. **A**	140. **B**
141. **C**	142. **A**	143. **C**	144. **C**	145. **C**	146. **A**	147. **B**	148. **A**	149. **A**	150. **B**
151. **D**	152. **A**								