Mã đề thi 135

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA KHOA SAU ĐẠI HỌC ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

BÀI THI MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

Năm học 2009. Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút (Dề thi có 9 trang, gồm 100 câu)

SECTION 1: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: Questions 1-20 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each setence you will see four words or pharases, marked A,B,C and D. Choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase the best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

,	*	1	1
of the answer you have ch	nosen. Fill in the space so t	hat the letter inside the oval ca	nnot be seen.
1. My mother an	nd she works in a school.		
A. teacher.	B. a teacher.	C. taught.	D. the teacher.
2. My father likes boxing	; and so I.		
A. was.	B. do.	C. have.	D. am.
3. The teacher began by	the meaning of diffic	cult words.	
A. explaining.	B. explain.	C. to explain.	D. explained.
4. While I my hor	mework, my father was rea	ding a newspaper.	
A. do.	B. have done.	C. did.	D. was doing.
5. Your pearl necklace is	valuable things I h	nave ever seen.	
A. the one of most.		B. one of the most.	
C. most of.		D. one of most.	
6. Effective staff member			
A. always listen carefu	illy.	B. carefully always listen.	
C. carefully listen alwa		D. listen always carefully.	
7. The food must be serv	red it is prepared.		
A. as soon.	B. as soon as.	C. soon as.	D. sooner than.
8. The chairwoman urged	d that we a deal with	h the competitors.	
A. making.	B. to make.	C. make.	\mathbf{D} . will make.
9. When sugar to	yeast, fermentation takes p	blace.	
A. by adding.	B. adding.	C. it is added.	D. is added.
10. The more distant a s	tar happens to be, the dim	mer	
A. that seems to us.		B. seems to us.	
C. seeming to us.		D. it seems to us.	
11. He couldn't make him	nself by his student	ts.	
A. understand.	B. to understand.	C. understanding.	\mathbf{D} . understood.
12. Can you tell me which	ch to go to the Natio	onal Stadium?	
A. I should take a bus.		B. bus should I take.	
C. bus I should take.		D. should I take a bus.	
13. I wish I enoug	gh money to buy that car.		
A. had.	B. have.	C. was having.	D. am having.

14 hardiness, daylili	ies can be cultivated particu	llarly easily.	
A. Their.	B. Since their.	C. It is their.	D. Thanks to their.
15. A panda's primary activ	ity is sleep, its walki	ng hours looking for food.	
A. that it spends.	B. for spending.	C. and it spends.	D. will spend.
16. Birds head south to warA. is cold weather.	mer climates when	B. does cold weather come	es.
C. cold weather comes.		D. cold weather come.	
17. Drying of meats and veg	getables is no longer consider	_	ring food.
A. the way are useful.		B. useful ways.	
C. the most useful ways.	he devlight houng	D. most are useful ways.	
18. A bat will often spend the		. 1	D 1
A. hanging.	B. which hangs.	C. that is.	D. hangs.
19. The first nuclear-powere	d ship in the world, the Na	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	avy in 1954.
A. when it was launched.		B. that was launched.	
C. was launched.20 as the most impo	ertant eron in Hawaii is sugs	D. launched.	
A. It ranks.	B. It is ranked.	C. What ranks.	D. The rank.
Directions : In question 21-		_	
parts of the sentence are ma	A	_	
changed in order for the ser	· ·	-	
question and fill in the space	-	v	cnosen.
21. First of all , he asked $\underline{\mathbf{m}}$	$rac{ ext{le how}}{ ext{B}}$ old $rac{ ext{was I}}{ ext{C}}$ and when	re <u>1 came</u> from. D	
22. My parents said that I v			
23. $\underbrace{\frac{1 \text{ sent}}{A} \text{ him a letter}}_{A} \underbrace{\frac{\text{of ape}}{F}}$	- 0	ngrily .	D
24. Find in 1993 , The New B	York Sun, was the first suc	$\frac{\mathbf{D}}{\mathbf{C}}$ penny $\frac{\text{newspaper}}{\mathbf{D}}$.	
25. $\frac{\text{Our intend}}{\mathbf{A}}$ is $\frac{\text{to save}}{\mathbf{B}}$ $\frac{\text{en}}{\mathbf{B}}$	$\frac{\text{nough money}}{\mathbf{C}}$ to start our ov	$rac{ ext{vn business}}{ ext{D}}$.	
26. For my opinion A , we can	$\frac{\text{reduce}}{\mathbf{B}}$ the amount of garba	$\frac{\text{age}}{\mathbf{D}}$ we procedure by $\frac{\text{recycli}}{\mathbf{D}}$	ing things
27. If we plant more trees all	$\frac{\text{long the streets}}{\mathbf{B}}$, we $\frac{\text{will ha}}{\mathbf{C}}$	$\frac{\text{ve}}{\mathbf{D}}$ more shade and $\frac{\text{fress air}}{\mathbf{D}}$	<u>s</u>
28. Amsterdam \underline{is} a town \underline{w}	ho is sometimes referred to C	as the "Venice of $\underline{\text{Northern}}$	Europe".
29. John's refused to join the			
30. Farming now <u>use</u> 10 per $\frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{A}}$	cent of the <u>earth's</u> land <u>are</u>	to produce food.	
31. $\frac{\text{This}}{\mathbf{A}}$ credit card has a $\underline{\mathbf{m}}$	$\frac{\text{nagnetic}}{\mathbf{B}} \text{ trip that holds } 1,70$	$0 \frac{\text{bits}}{\mathbf{C}} \text{ of } \frac{\text{informations}}{\mathbf{D}}$.	
32. $\frac{\text{The}}{\mathbf{A}}$ Sun is the source m			
33. Nuclear $\frac{\text{powers}}{\mathbf{A}}$ producti	on in the U.S $\frac{is}{B}$ $\frac{controlled}{C}$	by the Nuclear Regulatory $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$	Commission.
34. The $\frac{\text{longer a noise}}{\mathbf{A}}$ $\frac{\text{lasts}}{\mathbf{B}}$	$\frac{\mathbf{c}}{\mathbf{c}}$, the $\frac{\mathbf{damaging}}{\mathbf{C}}$ it $\frac{\mathbf{becomes}}{\mathbf{D}}$		

35. Many of the characters portrayed by writer Joyce Carol Oats is mentally ill .

36. To improvement the stability of the building, a concrete foundation two feet thick must be installed .

37. Often when the weather is extremely hot, people have very thirsty but are not terribly hungry.

38. Christopher Columbus first seen Native Americans when he discovered the Caribbean Islands in 1492.

39. Water and petroleum are the only two liquids what occur in large quantities in nature.

40. The first domesticated bird in earth was probably the goose.

A B C D

41. His uncle lived in San Francisco since 1990 to 1998, but he is now living in Chicago.

42. I'd like to go on a holiday , but I haven't got many money.

A B C D

43. I was listening to the radio last night when the door bell rings .

A B C C D

44. My family spent an interested holiday in Europe last summer.

C C D

45. People cannot allowed to enter the park after midnight because of the lack of security .

A B C C D

46. The meeting was so length that many people had to leave before it ended .

A B C C D

47. Mr. Sweeny is going to buy a new Japanese car , doesn't he ?

A B C D

48. He has made a lot of mistakes in his writing because his carelessness.

49. Despite of his old age , he works very hard .

A B C D

50. Computer can also produce complex and original highly music.

SECTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Questions 51-64

Long, long ago, pandas were all white, like polar bears. There was a young girl who lived on a farm in the moutains, and she was a friend of the pandas. One morning she found a tiger attacking a panda cub because the tiger wanted to eat *it*. She shouted for help and threw stones at the tiger, so *it* turned away from the panda cub and killed her instead. Then some big pandas came and the tiger ran away.

The panda cub told the other pandas what the girl had done, and **they** felt very grateful to her. When **she** was buried, all the pandas came to say goodbye to her, and because she was dead, they all wore black cloth around their shoulders. They cried, and their tears made the black dye of the cloth come out. It made black marks on their shoulders and arms. They rubbed their eyes and the black on their hands made marks around their eyes. They put their arms around their heads, and their ears and noses turned black.

Today pandas still have the black marks they got on the day the girl was buried, and they are happy to have *them* because she was a good girl.

51. The best title for the	is passage is								
A. Saving a Girl's Li	fe.	B. A Grateful Pan	B. A Grateful Panda Cub.						
C. The Tiger and the	e Cub.	D. Why the Panda	D. Why the Panda is Partly Black.						
52. The main idea of the	is passage is to explain w	hy pandas today							
A. wear black cloth.		B. have black mark	ks.						
C. live on mountains		\mathbf{D} . are friendly to \mathfrak{g}	girls.						
53. The word " it " (line	3) refers to the								
A. tiger.	B. panda cub.	C. farm.	D. mountain.						
54. The word " it " (line	4) refers to the								
A. friend.	B. panda cub.	C. bear.	D. tiger.						
55. The word " <i>they</i> " (1	line 6) refers to the								
A. stones.	B. tigers.	C. pandas.	D. mountains.						
56. The word " she " (li	ne 7) refers to the								
A. tiger.	B. panda.	C. friend.	\mathbf{D} . girl.						
57. The word " $them$ "	(line 13) refers to the								
A. black marks.	B. pandas.	C. arms.	D. noses.						
58. The story states that	at pandas were once								
A. a different colour.			B. friendly with tigers.						
C. as big as polar be	ars.	D. enemies with po	D. enemies with polar bears.						
59. The girl threw ston	es because she								
A. hated panda cubs		B. wanted to prote	B. wanted to protect herself.						
C. wanted to help th	=		D. was bored of living on the farm.						
60. We can understand	from the passage that the	e tiger							
A. tried to eat a big		B. was annoyed by	B. was annoyed by the cub.						
C. attack the wrong			D. ran away when some big pandas came.						
	ne girl had done" (line 6):								
A. saving the cub.		_	B. warning others.						
C. helping the tiger.	11 /	D. protecting the f	D. protecting the farm.						
62. The big pandas wer	e able to	D gave the time	D gave the timen						
A. kill the tiger.	41	B. save the tiger.							
C. save the cub and	tne giri. Lat during the funeral, the	D. make the tiger in pandas	run away.						
A. worried about the	,	•	B. put their arms around their heads.						
C. put their heads or		-	D. covered their hands with their arms.						
=	riped their tears away,		wilds with their willis.						
A. their eyes slowly of	_								
	narks around their eyes.								
	their shoulders became bla	ıck.							
	ow their respect for the de								
Questions 65-74									

Biên tập: Th.s Đỗ Minh Tuân

Marc Thorpe loves his work, which is making model spaceships and robots for science fiction movies. He has invented a new hobby in which radio-controlled robots fight each other until one can no longer move. Lots of people in San Francisco, the United States, enjoy the hobby of making their own robots and controlling *them* in a bif fight.

The robots have powerful motors to make them move and to power their weapons. Some of them have saws, others have drills or hammers to cut or hit the enemy robots. One strong robot, called the Merrimac, is one metre tall, and shaped like a pyramid. It has moving parts powered by a gas canister which go under enemy robots and turn them over so that they cannot move. The most unusual robot has a magnet

as a weapon.	
People make videos or take photos as souvenirs of the	fights. Afterwards $\it they$ take their damaged robots
home and repair them, so they are ready for the nex	t big robot fight. These events may become very
popular on TV or the Internet within a few years.	(0)
65. The best title for this passage is	
A. Robots for Armies.	B. Fighting Robots.
C. Robots and Their Enenmies.	D. A New Robot for the Very Young.
66. The main idea of this passage is that	
A. Marc Thorpe became rich from his idea.	
B. destroying robots for fun is a waste of time.	
C. talents and skills only lead to more fighting.	
D. new technology brings new kinds of entertainment	nt.
67. Marc Thorpe's job is	
A. making robots for science fiction movies.	
B. fighting with robots.	
C. flying into space with robots.	
D. making robots that do housework.	
68. In a robot fight, you use your robot to	
A. make other robots stop moving.	B. be damaged by other robots.
C. help your oppenent's robot.	D. take other people's robots away from them.
69. We can say that as far as the robot's weapons are	concerned, they
A. are all the same.	B. usually have magnets.
C. usually consist of drills.	D. come in all shapes and sizes.
70. The robot known as the Merrimac	5 . 1 120
A. cannot win fights.	B. is shaped like a pyramid.
C. is not a strong robot.	D. looks like a spaceship.
71. The Merrimac fights other robots byA. rolling over them.	B. drilling a hole of them.
C. making them fall over.	D. spraying them with gas from a canister.
72. Robots that lose fights are	D. spraying them with gas from a camster.
A. given to the winner.	B. taken home as souvenirs.
C. fixed so they can fight again.	D. thrown away because they are broken.
73. The word " <i>them</i> " (line 4) refers to	
. ,	

A. robots. **B.** spaceships. C. people. **D.** movies. **74.** The word "*they*" (line 10) refers to A. videos. **B.** fights. C. people. **D.** photos. Question 75-84 Schools are often very traditional, using methods that have hardly changed in hundreds of years. Soon everything will change. In the future, students will use computers more and more. Instead of just trying to remember lots of facts, many of them useless, children will choose what they want to study and then their teachers will show them how to use computers to learn certain skills and to help themselves think clearly. Using modern technology, they will be able to think for - and work by - themselves, so they will have better lives. Dalton School in the US already using new ideas. For example, students there learn about life in the past and enjoy themselves at the same time with a special computer game called "Archaeotype". They can see a simulated site on their screens where they control digging and complete to find objects like those used by the ancient Assyrian people. After the game, they use their computers to find information about the Assyrians. Then they write reports on what they found and what the site might have been - a temple perhaps, or a place where a battle was fought. The school of the future are coming soon, offering new challenges and learning opprtunities to the new generation. **75.** The best title for this passage is A. Computers for Children. **B.** A New Way to Study History. C. Offering New Challenges. **D.** Playing Computer Games. **76.** The main idea of the first paragraph is that **A.** students have to remember a lot of facts. **B.** using computers in school is only a dream. C. technology can help students to learn better. **D.** computers need to be programmed by children.

- 77. The main idea of the second paragraph is that Dalton students
 - A. use computers to learn about life in the past.

 B. are not truly learning much.
 - C. usually learn about computers.

D. do not like their school.

78. In the future, students will

A. waste their time having fun.

B. have more freedom in learning.

C. not have to use their memory.

D. not have to work with teachers.

79. The first paragraph suggests that, in the future, people will be better than they are now at

A. remembering lots of facts.

B. taking orders from others.

C. making creative use of information.

D. doing boring jobs in factories and offices.

80. Students using the computer game "Archaeotype" are able to

A. dig up real ground with spades.

B. find acient Egyptian objects.

C. visit the Assyrian people in their own homes.

D. find information about the Assyrians.

81. Dalton School is using the learning game "Archaeotype" so that students

A. can enjoy learning about life in the past.

B. can talk to Assyrian people.

C. can stay at home.

D. will be able to remember more facts.

82. Which of the following ideas is suggested in the passage? **A.** Children never study enough. **B.** Children could enjoy learning. C. Computers can think for themselves. **D.** Modern technology is too expensive. 83. The main function of the "Achaeotype" game is to enable students to A. play video games better. **B.** learn how to dig up objects. C. understand the history of Assyria. **D.** teach students computer programming skills. **84.** The writer suggests that **A.** at present schools cannot afford computers. **B.** computers in schools are useful for playing games. C. schools are not ready to use computers as learning tools. **D.** more and more schools will soon follow Dalton's example. Questions 85-92 The history of refrigerator occurred in the 19th century. The first person who knew the principle of cool is a Scottish man. He knew by accident that "Ether" is able to make metal cool. In 1879, a German engineer tool "Ammonia" to replace "the old one". Fifty years later, two Swedish engineers developed the refrigerator that used electric power, and it was used until now. The refrigerator is cool by using the two principles of science that are: when liquid evaporates to steam, it will take a temperature from things that are around itself out, too. And in a place of a low pressure, liquid will evaporate in the low temperature of in cool. So a matter that is used to cool should be a liquid that evaporates easily in the low temperature. **85.** What does "*Ether*" (line 2) mean? **A.** It is a solid that makes metal cool. **B.** It is one kind of refrigenerator. **C.** It is used to make metal cool in the past. **D.** It is one brand of refrigerator. **86.** Who first knew the principle of cool? A. A German engineer. **B.** A Scottish man. **C.** A Swedish engineer. **D.** An American engineer. 87. What does "Ammonia" (line 3) mean? **A.** A matter that is used to make refrigerator cool. **B.** An engineer. C. A bad smell gas. **D.** The refrigerator of Germany. 88. What does "the old one" (line 3) mean? **B.** An ammonia that is used. **A.** An ether that is used to cool refrigerator. C. The refrigerator that is made in Japan. **D.** The electric refrigerator. **89.** Which is the refrigerator we use today? **A.** An ether refrigerator. **B.** An ammonia refrigerator. **C.** The refrigerator that is made in Japan. **D.** The electric refrigerator. **90.** The refrigerator is cool by the principle of A. physics. **B.** chemitry. C. science. **D.** mathematics.

91. Which one is correct?

- **A.** A matter that is used to cool should be cheap.
- **B.** A matter that is used to cool must be safe.
- C. A matter that is used in refrigerator should evaporate easily in the low temperature.
- **D.** A matter that is used in refrigerator should be colorful.
- **92.** The best title of this passage is
 - **A.** A Scottish refrigerator.

B. A German refrigerator.

C. A matter that is used in refrigerator.

D. The history of refrigerator.

Questions 93-100

Corn is a plant that it easy to buy and it is sold in many places. Do you believe that corn is a Red Indians plant?

The Red Indians are the first group of people who grows corn. They devide corn into three types that are sweet corn, the corn that is used for raising animals and Indians corn. The last type is much of water in the seed. When we pop the Indians corn, it will break into white popcorn that makes us want to eat.

More than five thousand years ago, the Red Indians knew how to make popcorn, They use popcorn for eating, making necklaces and making "*charm*" - an object that brings good luck. In this period, the process of making popcorn was complex and difficult.

In 1880 there was an invention of popcorn machine. And then in 1970, the electric popcorn machine was invented. It was developed from big to small, from dangerous to safe. So popcorn was "widespread" from this time.

93. Who is the first group that plants corns?

A. The African hill tribe.

B. The Red Indians.

C. The Aborigines in Australia.

D. The immigrants.

94. How many types of corn that the Red Indians plant?

A. There are 2 types of corn.

B. There are 3 types of corn.

C. There are 4 types of corn.

D. There are many types of corns.

95. Which type of corn that we use to make popcorn?

A. Sweet corn.

B. Indians corn.

C. The corn that is used for raising animals.

D. All of these.

96. Which is incorrect?

- **A.** The Red Indians is the first group of people who plants corn.
- **B.** The Red Indians divide corn into 3 types.
- C. The Red Indians knew how to make popcorn more than five thousand years ago.
- **D.** The Indians do not use popcorn to make necklaces.
- **97.** What does "charm" (line 7) mean?

A. A popcorn machine.

B. One kind of corn.

C. An object that brings good luck.

D. Bad luck.

98. When did we have the first popcorn machine?

A. More than five thousand years ago.

B. In 1880.

C. More than two thousand years ago.

D. In 1970.

99. What happened in 1970?

- **A.** We had the first popcorn machine.
- **C.** The process of making popcorn is complex.
- 100. What does "Widespread" (line 10) mean?
 - A. delicious and easy to make.
 - **B.** be known in limited place or people.
 - C. hard to buy.
 - **D.** existing in many of places or among many people.

B. We had the first electric popcorn machine.

D. There was a delicious popcorn.

THE END

ĐÁP ÁN

Mã	đề	thi	135
TATO	\mathbf{u}	UIII	TOO

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

PHIẾU TRẢ LỜI TRẮC NGHIỆM

9. Số báo danh

10. Mã đề thi

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	Họ và	thị 1: à tên: ký:			 Kỳ th Hội đ Môn Phòn 	ồng tl thi:	hi:			 				① ① (1) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4)	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1) 2) 3) 4)	① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④	① ② ③ ④	
	Họ và	thị 2: à tên: ký:			5. Họ và6. Ngày7. Nơi s:8. Chữ l	sinh:				 				66 77 88	3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 7 8	5 6 7 8 8 9 9	© (7) (8)	
1	(A)	B	©	(26	(A)	B	©	©	51	(A)	B	©	(76	A	B	©	(
2	(A)	B	©	(D)	27	(A)	B	(O)	(52	(A)	B	©	(77	(A)	B	0	0
3	(A)	B	©	(28	(A)	B	0	(53	(A)	B	©	(78	A	B	©	(D)
4	A	B	©	(29	(A)	B	©	(54	(A)	B	©	(79	A	B	©	①
5	A	B	©	(30	A	B	©	(55	A	B	©	(80	A	B	©	(
6	A	$^{f B}$	0	(31	A	B	©	(56	(A)	B	©	(81	(A)	B	©	(
7	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(32	A	B	©	(57	(A)	B	©	(82	(A)	B	©	(
8	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	0	(D)	33	A	$^{f B}$	©	(58	(A)	B	©	(83	A	B	©	(
9	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(D)	34	A	lack	©	(59	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(84	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
10	(A)	lack	0	(35	(A)	$^{f B}$	©	(60	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(85	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
11	A	lack	©	(36	A	$^{f B}$	©	(61	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(86	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	0	(
12	A	lack	0	(37	A	$^{f B}$	©	(62	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(87	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
13	(A)	lack	0	(38	A	lack	©	(63	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(88	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
14	(A)	lack	0	(39	A	lack	©	(64	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(89	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
15	A	lack	©	(40	A	$^{oxtrm{B}}$	©	(65	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	0	(90	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
16	A	$^{\oplus}$	©	(41	A	$^{f B}$	©	(66	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(91	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
17	(A)	$^{f B}$	©	(D)	42	A	$^{\oplus}$	©	(67	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(92	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
18	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(43	A	$^{f B}$	©	(D)	68	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(93	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	0
19	(A)	$^{f B}$	0	(44	A	$^{f B}$	©	(D)	69	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(D)	94	(A)	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	©	(
20	A	$^{oxtrm{B}}$	©	(D)	45	A	$^{f B}$	©	(70	A	B	O	(D)	95	A	B	©	(
21	A	$^{f B}$	©	(D)	46	A	$^{f B}$	©	(D)	71	A	B	©	(96	A		©	(D)
22	_	$^{f B}$	0	(D)	47	_	$^{f B}$	©	0	72	A	B	©	0	97	A	B	©	(D)
23	_	B	©	(D)	48	_	B	©	(D)	73	A	B	©	(D)	98	A	$^{\mathbb{B}}$	0	0
24	A	₿	© -	(D)	49	A	B	©	(D)	74	(A)	B	©	(D)	99	A	B	©	(D)
25	\bigcirc	R	\bigcirc	ക	50	\bigcirc	R	6	\Box	75	\bigcirc	R	\bigcirc	ത	100	\bigcirc	B	\bigcirc	ക