**TOPIC: LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT AND EVOLUTION**

**UNIT NO: B-10**

1. Muscles are characterized by

1. Excitability and Contractility 2. Extensibility

3. Elasticity 4. All

1. Muscles can be classified on which of the following criterion?

1. Location 2. Appearance

3. Nature of regulation of their activities 4. All

1. Which of the following is incorrect about visceral muscles?

1. Non-striated muscle (Smooth muscle) 2. Involuntary muscle

3. Located in inner walls of hollow visceral organs of the body

4. They are under in voluntary control

1. Smooth muscles help in

1. Transportation of food through the digestive tract

2. Transfer of gametes through genital tract

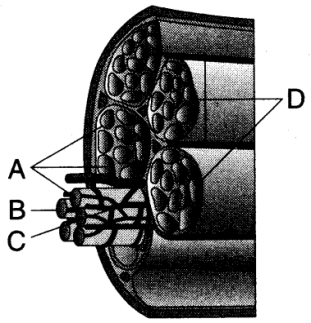
3. Micturition by urinary bladder 4. All

1. Cardiac muscle is characterized by

1. Striated appearance 2. Involuntary control

3. Branching pattern 4. All

1. Identify A, B, C and D in the given figure.

1. A-Sarcolemma, B-Blood capillary, C-Fascicle (muscle bundle),

D-Muscle fibre (muscle cell)

2. A-Blood capillary, B-Muscle fibre (muscle cell),

C-Fascicle (muscle bundle), D-Sarcolemma

3. A-Sacrolemma, B-Muscle fibre (muscle cell),

C-Fascicle (muscle bundle), D-Blood capillary

4. A-Muscle fibre (muscle cell), B-Sarcolemma,

C-Blood capillary, D-Fascicle (muscle bundles)

1. Each organized skeletal muscle in our body is made up of a number of muscle bundles or fascicles held together by a common collagenous connective tissue layer called

1. Tunicine 2. Fascia 3. Pellicle 4. Capsule

1. Sarcoplasmic reticulum is a storehouse of which ion?

1. Ca2+ 2. Na+ 3. K+ 4. Fe2+

1. The functional unit of the contractile system in the striped muscle is

1. Z-band 2. A-band 3. Myofibril 4. Sarcomere

1. The dark bands (A-bands) of a skeletal muscle are known as

1. Isotropic bands 2. Anisotropic bands

3. Intercalated disc 4. Cross bridges

1. Select the correct statement

1. A-band is made up of thick myosin filament

2. H-zone is present in the middle of A-band

3. Actin and myosin are polymerised protein with contractility 4. All

1. Match the columns

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column I |  | Column II |
| A | Inflammation of joints | 1 | H-zone |
| B | Protein of thick filament | 2 | Myosin |
| C | Protein of thin filament | 3 | Actin |
| D | The central part of thick filament not overlapped by thin filament | 4 | Arthritis |

1. A-l. B-2, C-3, D-4

2. A-l, B-3, C-2, D-4

3. A-4, B-l, C-2, D-3

4. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-l

1. Which of the following statements about the striated muscles is false?

1. Thick filaments in the ‘A’ band are also held together in the middle of this band by a thin fibrous membrane called ‘M’ line.

2. In the centre of each ‘I’ band is an elastic fibre called 'Z' line which bisects it.

3. The thin filaments are firmly attached to the 'Z' line.

4. This central part of thick filament, not overlapped by thin filaments is called the ‘H’ zone.

1. All 2. Only 2 3. l and 4 only 4. None

1. Which of the following statements about the molecular arrangement of actin myofibrils incorrect?

1. Each actin (thin) filament is made of two 'F' (filamentous) actins helically wound to each other.

2. Each 'F' actin is a polymer of monomeric 'G' (Globular) actins.

3. 2 filaments of another protein, tropomyosin also run close to the ‘F’ actin throughout its length.

4. A complex protein Troponin is distributed at regular intervals on the tropomyosin

1. 1, 2 only 2. 3 only 3. Only 4 4. None

1. Select the total number of true statement from the following.

1. Each myosin (thick) filament is also a polymerised protein.

2. Many monomeric proteins called Meromyosins constitute one thick filament.

3. Each meromyosin has two important parts, a globular head with a short arm and a tail, the former being called the heavy meromyosin (HMM) and the latter, the light meromyosin.

4. The HMM component, i.e., the head and short arm projects outwards at regular distance and angle from each other from the surface of a polymerised myosin filament and is known as cross arm.

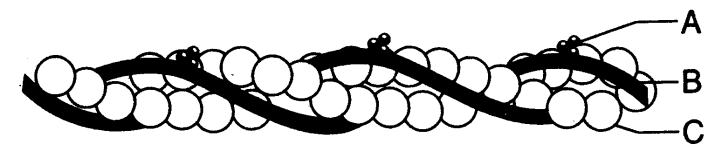
5. The globular head is an active ATPase enzyme and has binding sites for ATP and active sites for actin.

1. 1 2. 2 3. 4 4. 5

1. Binding of Ca2+with the subunit of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the filament of \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Troponin, actin 2. Troponin, relaxin 3. Actin, myosin 4. None

1. Following is the figure of actin (thin) filaments. Identify A, B and C

1. A-Tropomyosin, B-Troponin, C-F actin

2. A-Tropomyosin, B-Myosin, C-F Tropomyosin

3. A-Troponin, B-Tropomyosin, C-Myosin

4. A-Troponin, B-Tropomyosin, C-F actin

1. ATP provides energy for muscle contraction by allowing for

1. An action potential formation in his muscle cell

2. Cross-bridge detachment of myosin from actin

3. Cross-bridge attachment of myosin to actin 4. Release of Ca2+ from sarcoplasmic reticulum

1. A motor unit is best described as

1. All the nerve fibres and muscle fibres in a single muscle bundle

2. One muscle fibres and its single nerve fibre

3. A motor neuron alongwith the muscle fibres that it innervate

4. As the neuron which carries the message from muscle to CNS

1. Electron microscopic studies of the sarcomeres have revealed that during muscle contraction

1. The width of A-band remains constant 2. The width of the H-zone increases

3. The width of I-band increases 4. The diameter of the fibre increases

1. Mechanism of muscle contraction is best explained by

1. All or no law 2. Sliding filament theory

3. Blackmann's law 4. All

1. During muscle contraction,

1. Chemical energy is changed into electrical energy

2. Chemical is changed into mechanical energy

3. Chemical energy is changed into physical energy

4. Mechanical is changed into chemical energy

1. Put the following statement in proper order to describe muscle contraction.

1. Signal sent by CNS via motor neuron.

2. Generation of action potential in the sarcolemma

3. Release of Ca+2 from sarcoplasmic reticulum

4. The neurotransmitter acetycholine released motor end plate. 5. Sarcomere shortern

1. l→2→4→3→5 2. l→4→2→3→5 3. l→4→3→2→5 4. 5→4→3→2→l

1. Relaxation of muscle is due to the

1. Pumping of Ca+2 into sarcoplasmic cisternae 2. Presence of ATP

3. Conformational change in troponin and masking of actin filaments 4. Both 1 and 3

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

1. A motor neuron along with the muscles fibres connected to it constitute a motor unit

2. The reaction time of the fibres can vary in different muscles

3. Muscle fatigue is due to lactic acid formation due to anaerobic respiration 4. All

1. Which is not a correct difference between white and red muscles fibre?

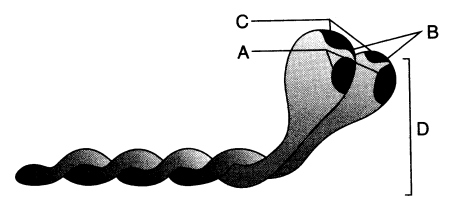
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | White Muscle fibre |  | Red muscle fibre |
| 1 | Less Myoglobin | 1 | More myoglobin |
| 2 | Number of mitochondria less | 2 | Number of mitochondria more |
| 3 | Amount of SER high | 3 | Amount of SER low |
| 4 | Aerobic muscle | 4 | Anaerobic muscle |

1. Which of the following is true about vertebral column?

1. Each vertebra in vertebral column has a central hollow neural canal which spinal cord passes

2. The first vertebra in vertebral column is atlas and it articulate with the occipital bone

3. Vertebral column protects spinal cord, supports the head and serves as the point of attachment for the ribs and musculature of the back 4. All

1. Identify A-D in the below figure.

1. A-Actin binding sites, B-Head, C-Cross arm,

D-ATP binding sites

2. A-Cross arm, B-Actin binding sites,

C-ATP binding sites, D-Head

3. A-ATP binding sites, B-Head,

C-Actin binding sites, D-Cross arm

4. A-Head, B-Cross arm, C-ATP binding sites, D-Actin binding sites

1. Number of bones in human axial skeleton is

1. 120 2. 142 3. 80 4. 206

1. Skull is composed of

1. Cranial bones (8) 2. Facial bones (14) 3. Both 4. None

1. Which of the following is incorrect about ribs?

1. Each rib is a thin bone connected dorsally to the vertebral column and ventrally to the sternum

2. Ribs has two articulation surfaces on its dorsal end which are called bicephalic

3. Ventrally ribs are connected to sternum by elastic cartilage

4. First 7 pairs are called true ribs. 8, 9 and 10th pair is known as false (vertebrochondral) ribs, and 2 pair (11th and 12th) known as floating ribs

1. Adult human vertebral formula is

1. C7T12L5S5C4 2. C7T9L5S4Cl 3. C7T12L5SlCl 4. C7T12L4S4Cl

1. In man, ribs are attached to

1. Clavicle 2. Ileum 3. Sternum 4. Scapula

1. Match the following

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Bone |  | Number |
| 1 | Skull | 1 | 22 |
| 2 | Vertebrae | 2 | 26 |
| 3 | Ribs | 3 | 24 |
| 4 | Sternum | 4 | 1 |
| 5 | Pectoral girdle | 5 | 2 |
| 6 | Limb bones | 6 | 120 |
| 7 | Ear ossicles | 7 | 6 |
| 8 | Pelvic girdle | 8 | 2 |

The correct pairing sequence is

1. 8-3, 1-4, 6-2, 5-7 2. 3-8, 1-4, 6-2, 7-5 3. 3-8, 1-4, 2-6, 7-5 4. All

1. The number of floating ribs in human body is

1. 6 pairs 2. 3 pairs 3. 5 pairs 4. 2 pair

1. Foramen magnum, occipital condyles are found in

1. Parietal bone 2. Ethmoid bone 3. Sphenoid bone 4. Occipital bone

1. The acromion process articulates with the

1. Scapula 2. Clavicle 3. Ribs 4. Vertebral column

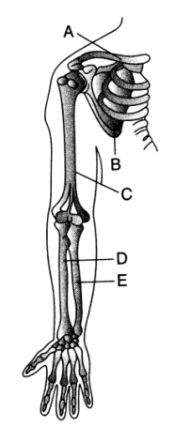
1. The number of lumbar vertebrae in human vertebral column is

1. 12 2. 7 3. 5 4. 2

1. The cup-shaped cavity for the articulation of the head of the femur is called

1. Glenoid cavity 2. Acetabulum 3. Obturator 4. Sigmoid notch

1. In the case of most of the mammals including man and Giraffe, the numbers of cervical verte­brae are

1. 8 2. 7 3. 9 4. 10

1. Which part is indicated as A, B, C, D, and E in the given figure?

1. A-Clavicle, B-Scapula, C-Humerus, D-Radius, E-Ulna

2. A-Humerus, B-Clavicle, C-Ulna, D-Scapula, E-Radius  
3. A-Ulna, B-Humerus, C-Clavicle, D-Radius, E-Scapula

4. A-Radius, B-Ulna, C-Scapula, D-Clavicle, D-Humerus

1. The cup-shaped structure of pelvic girdle, the acetabulum in man is formed by

1. Ilium, ischium and pubis 2. Ilium, ischium and cotyloid

3. Ilium and ischium 4. Ilium and cotyloid

1. Phallangeal formula of hand of man is

1. 1, 2, 2, 2, 2 2. 2, 1, 1, 1, 1 3. 2, 3, 3, 3, 3 4. None

1. Longest bone of human body is

1. Femur (thigh bones) 2. Tibia 3. Patella (knee cap) 4. Humerus

1. Joint between femur and tibio-fibula is

1. Hinge joint 2. Saddle joint 3. Pivot joint 4. Imperfect joint

1. Example justifying that anthropogenic actions lead to evolution is the use of which of the following on large scale?

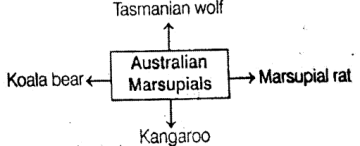
1. Herbicides 2. Pesticides 3. Antibiotics 4. All of these

1. What is meant by the term Darwin fitness?

1. The ability to survive and reproduce 2. High aggressiveness

3. Healthy appearance 4. Physical strength

1. Identify what the given diagram indicates?

1. Convergent evolution

2. Divergent evolution

3. Recapitulation

4. Parallel evolution

1. Which of the following situation would most likely result in the highest rate of natural selection?

1. Reproduction by asexual method

2. Low mutation is an stable environment

3. Little competition

4. Reproduction by sexual method

1. According to Darwin, the organic evolution is due to

1. Intraspecific competition 2. Interspecific competition

3. Competition within closely related species

4. Reduced feeding efficiency in one species due to the presence of interfering species

1. Darwinian fitness can be estimated by

1. How long different individual in a population survive

2. Number of offsprings produced by different individuals in population

3. Individual have a small size in population

4. Species recover after mass extinction

1. What was the Lamarck's explanation for long necked giraffes?

1. Stretching of necks over many generations

2. Short neck suddenly changed into long one

3. Natural selection 4.Mutation

1. Which of the following conditions represents the extent of evolutionary change in Hardy-Weinberg principle?

1. Value of p

2. Difference between measured value and expected value

3. Sum of measured value and expected value

4. This principle can't predict the extent of evolutionary change

1. Which of the following differences between Lamarckism and Darwinism is incorrect?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Lamarckism | Darwinism |
| 1 | It does not consider struggle for existence | Struggle for existence is very important |
| 2 | Only useful variations are transferred to the next generation | All the acquired characters are inherited to the next generation |
| 3 | Neglects survival of fittest | Based on survival of fittest |
| 4 | None of the above |  |

1. Identify the incorrect statement.

1. In natural selection heritable variations enable better survival

2. Variations due to gene flow changes allele frequency in future generation

3. Gene flow occurs due to multiple gene migration 4.None of the above

1. Choose the incorrect pair.

1. Invertebrates were formed and active - By 500 mya

2. Seaweeds existed - Around 320 mya

3. First organisms that invaded land - Single celled animals

4. Fish with stout and strong fins – By 350 mya

1. What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (Homo sapiens) from his ancestors?

1. Shortening of jaws 2. Binocular vision 3. Increased brain capacity 4. Upright posture

1. Natural selection can lead to ---A--- (in which more individuals acquire mean character value), ---B--- (more individuals acquire value other than the mean character value) and ---C--- (in which more individuals acquire peripheral character value at both ends of the distribution curve).

1. A-directional changes, B-stabilizing, C-disruption

2. A-stabilization, Bi-directional changes, C-disruption

3. A -stabilization-disruption, C-directional changes

4. A-disruption, B-directional changes, C-stabilizing

1. Which phenomena confined the pouched mammals to Australia they survived because of lack of competition from any other mammals?

1. Continental origination 2. Continental shifting

3. Continental drift 4. Continental evolution

1. X lived 1,00,000-40,000 years ago, in Europe- Asia and Africa. X was short stature, hairy eyebrows, forehead and large jaws. Identify X

1. Neanderthal man 2. Homohabilis 3. Cro-magnon man 4. Dryopithecus

1. I. Random selection. II. Convergent evolution.

III. Genetic drift IV. Divergent evolution

Choose the correct option for Sewall's effect from above option (s).

1. I and II 2. III and IV 3. Only III 4. Only IV

1. The first mammals were like –A-- Their fossils are small sized. Mammals were ---B--- and protected their unborn young inside the mother's body. Choose the correct option for A and B to complete the given statement.

1. A-shrews, B-viviparous 2. A-monkeys, B-viviparous

3. A-monkeys, B-oviparous 4. A-shrews, B-oviparous

1. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events in the origin of life?

I. Formation of protobionts. II. Synthesis of organic monomers.

III. Synthesis of organic polymers. IV. Formation of DNA-based genetic systems.

1. I, II, III and IV 2. 1,III, II and IV 3. II, III, I and IV 4. II, IIl, IV and I

1. Match the following columns.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column I |  | Column II |
| A | Darwin | 1 | Natural Selection |
| B | Lamarck | 2 | Inheritance of acquired character |
| C | Pasteur | 3 | Swan-necked experiment |
| D | deVries | 4 | Mutational theory of inheritance |

1. A- 2, B-3, C-4, D-1

2. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

3. A- 1, B-2, C-3, D-4

4. A- 1, B-2, C-4, D-3

1. In his theory of evolution, Lamarck explained

I. Internal vital force II. Effect of environment on organisms.

III. Inheritance of acquired characters. IV. Use and disuse of organs

Choose the correct combination.

1. I and II 2. II and III 3. I, II and IV 4. I, II, III and IV

1. Which of the following statements regarding the evolution are correct?

I. Amphibians evolved into reptiles.

II. Fish with stout and strong fins could move on land and go back to water. This was about 350 mya.

III. Giants ferns fell to form coal deposits slowly.

IV. About 65 million years ago dinosaurs disappears

V. Archaeopteryx is the connecting link between birds and reptiles.

1. I and II 2. III and IV 3. V and I 4. I, II, III, IV and V

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Survival of the fittest is based upon the characteristics that are inherited.

II. Darwin's variations are small and directional.

III. The fitness is the end result of the ability to adapt.

IV. Genetic drift is operates in small populations. V. Genetic drift operates in large populations.

VI. Presence of genetic drift upsets the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

1. I, II, III and IV 2. IV, V, VI and II 3. I, II, III, V and VI 4. I, II, III, IV and VI

1. Life appeared -------- years after the formation of earth.

1. 1000 million 2. 100 million 3. 10 million 4. 500 million

1. Select the incorrect statements.

I. Natural selection is essential for evolution. II. Natural selection does not include variations.

III. Concept of natural selection was given by Hugo de Vries

IV. Mutation is a sudden inheritable change.

V. Synthetic theory is also called Neo-Darwinism theory of evolution.

1. I, II and III 2. II, III and IV 3. III, IV and V 4. II and III

1. Find out the correct statement about Homo habilis

I. Also called able or skilful man. II. Also called tool maker.

III. Fossil discovered from East Africa. IV. 500 cc was its cranial capacity.

V. Have teeth like modem man. VI. Lived nearly 2 million years ago.

1. IV and V 2. III and V 3. II, III and VI 4. I, II, III, V and VI

1. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the evolution of humans?

I. The skull of adult chimpanzee is more like adult human skull than baby chimpanzee skull.

II. The skull of baby chimpanzee is more like adult human than adult chimpanzee skull.

III. Dryopithecus is oldest human-like fossil.

IV. Dryopithecus-was found in rock of Africa and Europe.

1. I and II 2. I and III 3. I and IV 4. II, III and IV

1. Identify the cranial capacity A, B and C of the given primates.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Primates | | Cranial capacities (cc) |
| 1. | Chimpanzee and gorilla | A |
| 2. | Australopithecus | 500 cc |
| 3. | Homo habilis | B |
| 4. | Java ape man | 800-1000 cc |
| 5. | Peking man | C |

1. A-325-500, B-900, C-800-1000

2. A-325-510, B-700, C-850-1000

3. A-325-510, B-700, C-850-1200

4. A-325-510, B-700, C-850-1400

1. Miller simulated early Earth conditions in a laboratory by passing electric discharge a closed flask raising its temperature to 800°C and containing

1. CH4 and H2 2. NH3 3. Water vapour 4. All

1. How old is the universe?

1. 10 billion years 2. 20 billion years 3. 5 billion years 4. 15 billion years

1. The first non-cellular form of life could have originated

1. 1bya 2. 2 bya 3. 3 bya 4. 4 bya

1. Find out the correct statement from the following.

1. According to Darwin there is a gradual evolution of life forms.

2. Darwin travelled around the world in a sail ship named H.M.S. Beagle.

3. Alfred Wallace worked in Malay Archipelago.

4. Fossils are remains of life forms which have become hard and turned into rock.

1. 1 and 2 only 2. 2 only 3. 3 only 4. All are correct

1. Homologous organ represents

1. Convergent evolution 2. Divergent evolution

3. Anthropogenic evolution 4. Genetic drift

1. Match the following

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Column I | | Column II | |
| A | Genetic drift | 1. | Change in the populations allele frequency due to chance alone |
| B | Natural selection | 2. | Difference in survival individuals |
| C | Gene flow | 3. | Immigration or emigration changes the allele frequency |
| D | Mutation | 4. | Source of the new allele |

1. A- 1,B-2, C-3, D-4 2. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

3. A- 1, B-2, C-4, D-3 4. A- 4, B-2, C-1, D-3

1. Which of the following is an example of anthropogenic evolution?

1. Selection of resistant varieties due to herbicides

2. Selection of resistant varieties due to pesticides

3. Industrial melanism 4. All

1. Select false statements.

1. Dryopithecus was more Ape-like. 2. Ramapithecus was more Man-like.

3. Dryopithecus and Ramapithecus both were hairy and walked like gorillas and chimpanzees.

4. Australopithecines lived in the East African grasslands probably 3-4 mya.

1. 2 only 2. 2 and 3only 3. 4 only 4. All are correct

1. Arrange the following in the order of their evolution.

1. H. habilis → Ramapithecus→H. rectus→ Dryopithecas → Australopithecines → Neanderthal man

2. Dryopithecus→ Ramapithecus→ Australopithecus → H. habilis→ H. Neanderthal man→ H. sapiens

3. Australopithecus → H. sapiens → Ramapithecus → Dryopithecus → H. habilis → H. erectus → Neanderthal

4. Neanderthal man → Australopethecus →H. sapiens → H. erectus → H. habilis → Ramapithecus → Dryopithecus

1. Which statement is true about Australopithecines?

1. They hunted with stone weapons. 2. They ate fruit.

3. Two mya they lived in the East African grasslands. 4. All

1. Oparin's theory of 'Origin of life' is based on

1. Chemical evolution 2. Cosmic evolution 3. Artificial synthesis 4.Organic evolution

1. Match the columns.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column I |  | Column II |
| 1 | Pre-historic cave art | A | 10,000 years back |
| 2 | Agriculture | B | 18,000 years back |
| 3 | Neanderthal man | C | 1.5 mya |
| 4 | Homo erectus | D | 40,000 -1,00,000 years back |

1. 1-A, 2-C, 3.-B, 4-D

2. 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A

3. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

4. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

1. Which of the following is a lobe finned fish?

1. Coelacanth 2. Hippocampus 3. Catla 4. Pteropus

1. Find out total number of correct statements from the following

1. Pteridophytes forms coal deposits.

2. Fishlike reptiles (Ichthyosaurs) evolved 200 mya.

3. About 65 mya dinosaurs suddenly disappeared from earth.

4. Tyrannosauns rex was biggest dinosaurs about 20 feet in height.

5. Because of continental drift, pouched mammals of Australia survived as there was a lack of competition from any other mammals.

1. 2 2. 3 3. 4 4. 5

1. When a given population is in genetic equilibrium, then

1. Gene pool remains constant.

2. Allelic frequencies in population is constant from generation to generation.

3. Sum total of all allelic frequencies is 1. 4. All

1. Hugo de Vries, based on his work on --------brought forth the idea of mutations.

1. *Pisum sativum* 2. *Lathyrus odoratus*

3. Evening primrose 4. *Lathyms sativus*

1. Select the false statement from the following

1. Darwinian variations are small and directional.

2. Saltation is a single large step mutation.

3. Branching descent and natural selection are the two key concepts of Darwin theory of evolution.

4. Mutation is random and progressive in nature.

1. The early belief of the spontaneous origin of life was disproved by

1. Lederberg 2. Robert Koch 3. Louis Pasteur 4. Charles Darwin

**TOPIC: LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT AND EVOLUTION**

**UNIT NO: B-10**

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q. No.** | **Ans.** | **Q. No.** | **Ans.** | **Q. No.** | **Ans.** | **Q. No.** | **Ans.** | **Q. No.** | **Ans.** |
| 1 | **4** | 2 | **4** | 3 | **4** | 4 | **4** | 5 | **4** |
| 6 | **4** | 7 | **2** | 8 | **1** | 9 | **4** | 10 | **2** |
| 11 | **4** | 12 | **4** | 13 | **4** | 14 | **4** | 15 | **4** |
| 16 | **1** | 17 | **4** | 18 | **3** | 19 | **3** | 20 | **1** |
| 21 | **2** | 22 | **1** | 23 | **2** | 24 | **4** | 25 | **4** |
| 26 | **4** | 27 | **4** | 28 | **3** | 29 | **3** | 30 | **3** |
| 31 | **3** | 32 | **3** | 33 | **3** | 34 | **4** | 35 | **4** |
| 36 | **4** | 37 | **2** | 38 | **3** | 39 | **2** | 40 | **2** |
| 41 | **1** | 42 | **1** | 43 | **3** | 44 | **1** | 45 | **1** |
| 46 | **4** | 47 | **1** | 48 | **2** | 49 | **4** | 50 | **2** |
| 51 | **2** | 52 | **1** | 53 | **2** | 54 | **2** | 55 | **4** |
| 56 | **3** | 57 | **3** | 58 | **2** | 59 | **3** | 60 | **1** |
| 61 | **3** | 62 | **1** | 63 | **3** | 64 | **3** | 65 | **4** |
| 66 | **4** | 67 | **4** | 68 | **4** | 69 | **4** | 70 | **4** |
| 71 | **4** | 72 | **3** | 73 | **4** | 74 | **2** | 75 | **3** |
| 76 | **4** | 77 | **2** | 75 | **1** | 79 | **4** | 80 | **3** |
| 81 | **2** | 82 | **4** | 83 | **1** | 84 | **3** | 85 | **1** |
| 86 | **4** | 87 | **4** | 88 | **3** | 89 | **4** | 90 | **3** |