15. Which of the following statements about the Turbidimetry is NOT true
    a. Optical abundance is directly proportional to concentration of bacteria in suspension
    b. It is a direct way of estimating bacteria numbers
    c. It is based on the diffraction or scattering of light by bacteria in a broth culture
    d. Measuring turbidity is a practical way of monitoring bacteria growth
    e. As bacteria numbers increase the less light reaches the photovoltaic cells

16. Which of the following is/are true of Agar?
    i. Obtained from red agar
    ii. Obtained from seaweed
    iii. It has no nutritive value
    iv. It is not affected by the growth of bacteria
    v. It melts at 98°C and sets at 42°C

    a. Only i
    b. Only ii
    c. All except i
    d. iii, iv and v
    e. none of the above

17. Which of the following is not one of the steps for validating Koch's Postulates?
    a. Inoculate a test animal to observe the disease
    b. Isolate the causative agent of the disease
    c. Produce a vaccine
    d. Cultivate the microbe in the laboratory
    e. Grow the organism in pure culture

18. In Microbiology, biochemical tests are conducted to determine _____ and _____ characteristics of bacteria.
    a. Metabolic and morphological
    b. Metabolic and nutritional
    c. Morphological and behavioral
    d. Structure and nutritional
    e. None of the above

19. Bacteriological media, that is composed of ingredients whose exact chemical composition are known are called_____ media.
    a. selective
    b. exact
    c. designated
    d. defined
    e. aesthetic

20. Which phase of bacteria growth curve is employed for industrial purposes?
    a. Lag phase
    b. Exponential phase
    c. Stationary phase
    d. Death phase
    e. Survival phase

21. Which of the following methods allows determination of the specific number of viable cells in a specimen?
    a. Turbidity measurement
    b. Petroff-Hausser bacterial counter
    c. Dry weight measurement
    d. Total plate count
    e. Total nitrogen measurement

22. Which of the following statement about the most probable number is NOT TRUE?
    a. It is a statistical assay of cell numbers based on the theory of probability
    b. The goal is to successively dilute a sample and determine the point at which subsequent dilution receive the most number of cells
    c. To determine the MPN 3 sets of 3 or 5 tubes containing the same media are used
    d. The 2nd set of tubes receive 10 fold less of the 1st set
    e. The 3rd set receives 100 fold less of the 1st set

23. Which of the following can give you ambiguous results for the gram stain?
    a. Too much decolorizing
    b. Improper heat fixing
    c. Cell density of the smear
    d. b and c
    e. all of the above

24. If a bacterial cell that has a generation time of 20 minutes is placed in a suitable sterile nutrient broth at time 0; which of the following cell numbers would you expect in the broth after 3 hours of incubation?
    a. 512
    b. 256
    c. 128
    d. 96
    e. 64

25. The order of reagents used in acid fast staining are_____.
    a. Iodine, Carbolfuchsin, HCl + Alcohol, Loeffler's methylene blue
    b. Carbolfuchsin, HCl + Alcohol, Loeffler's methylene blue
    c. Carbolfuchsin, Iodine, HCl + Alcohol, Loeffler's methylene blue
    d. Loeffler's methylene blue, Carbolfuchsin, HCl + Alcohol
    e. Carbolfuchsin, Loeffler's methylene blue, HC + Alcohol

26. Following a Gram stain you observe clear, glassy areas inside the bacterial cells. What would you do next?
    a. An endospore stain
    b. An acid-fast stain
    c. A simple stain
    d. Another Gram stain
    e. A flagellar stain

27. Which of the following groups of organisms can the Gram stain not distinguish?
    a. Gram nonreactive organisms which do not stain
    b. Gram variable organisms, which stain unevenly
    c. Gram negative organisms, whose cell walls retain the mordant iodine
    d. Gram positive organisms, whose cell walls retain the primary crystal violet stain
    e. Gram negative organisms, whose cells do not retain the primary crystal violet stain

28. The purpose of serial dilution is to reduce bacteria numbers to a particular range that can give accurate estimate when cultured on an agar plate. What is the recommended range of bacteria numbers on an agar plate that gives accurate estimate?
    a. 10 - 25
    b. 20 - 50
    c. 25 - 200
    d. 30 - 300
    e. 100 - 600

29. Which of the following structures is/are not essential for survival of most bacteria.
    a. Cell wall
    b. Plasma membrane
    c. Capsule
    d. Flagella
    e. c and d

30. It is difficult to perform Gram stain on *Mycobacterium*. However, another staining type known as "acid fast" can be performed due to their _____.
    a. Lack of peptidoglycan layer
    b. Ability to survive in acid conditions
    c. Thick, waxy cell walls
    d. Resistance to drying
    e. Resistance to sunlight

31. A non-dividing bacterial cell has _____ chromosomes.
    a. Several
    b. Four
    c. Three
    d. Two
    e. One

38. Taxonomy is the science of classification of living things and provides _____
    a. A way of identifying organisms
    b. Arrangement of related organisms
    c. Information on how organisms have evolved
    d. a, b, c are correct
    e. Only a and b

39. Heat fixation of a bacterial smear during staining will_____.
    a. Cause the bacteria to shrink and adhere to the slide
    b. Dry organisms, kill them and cause them to adhere to the slide
    c. More quickly dry the specimen
    d. Cause the bacteria to adhere to the slide
    e. Cause the organisms to adhere to the slide, kill microbes and make them stain more readily

40. What type of bacteria are also called Cyanobacteria?
    a. blue-green algae
    b. Eubacteria
    c. Green-green algae
    d. Archaeobacteria
    e. Protists

41. The enzyme catalase is important to the survival of many bacteria. It serves the important function of _____.
    a. Breaking down hydrogen
    b. Breaking down hydrogen peroxide
    c. Catalyzing respiratory reactions
    d. Preventing water loss
    e. Catalyzing salt breakdown

42. Which of the following uses radiant energy as their energy source?
    a. Lithotroph
    b. Heterotroph
    c. Chemotroph
    d. Phototroph
    e. Autotroph

43. In the _____ of a typical bacterial growth curve, the cell decay rate exceeds the cell multiplication rate
    a. Lag phase
    b. Log phase
    c. Stationary phase
    d. Declining phase
    e. Survival phase

44. Accuracy for a plate count occur by choosing growth plates with 30 to 300 colonies. After diluting a sample to 0.001 of its original concentration, one ml of a bacterial culture in broth is plated for counting. To achieve an accurate count, the original cell concentration in the broth was about _____ cells per ml.
    a. 30,000,000,000
    b. 30,000,000
    c. 300,000
    d. 300
    e. 30

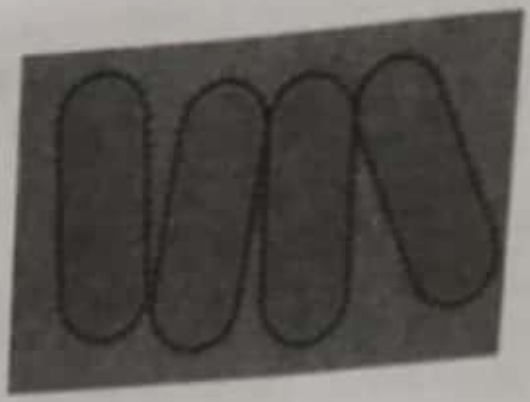
45. One species of *Mycobacterium* causes_____.
    a. Common cold
    b. Leprosy
    c. Botulism
    d. Gonorrhea
    e. Syphilis

46. Which of the following is true of antigens?
    a. Antibody-generating foreign macromolecules
    b. Proteins embedded in the B-cell membranes
    c. Proteins that consist of two light and two heavy polypeptide chains
    d. Proteins found in the blood that causes foreign blood cells to clump
    e. Both a and d are correct

47. A fungicidal agent will_____.
    a. Kill bacteria
    b. Kill bacteria endospores and fungal spores
    c. Kill yeasts and molds
    d. Inactivate viruses
    e. Inhibit the growth of fungi

What name is given to the following bacterial arrangements?

48.
    a. Staphylococcus
    b. Sarcina
    c. Tetrad
    d. Streptococcus
    e. Streptobacillus



49.

a. Streptobacilli
b. Coccobacilli
c. Palisades
d. Bacilli
e. Fusobacterium

50.

a. Spirillum
b. Streptococcus
c. Spirochetes
d. Fusobacterium
e. Streptobacillus

a. Spirillum
b. Spirochetes
c. Fusobacterium
d. Streptococcus
e. Streptobacillus

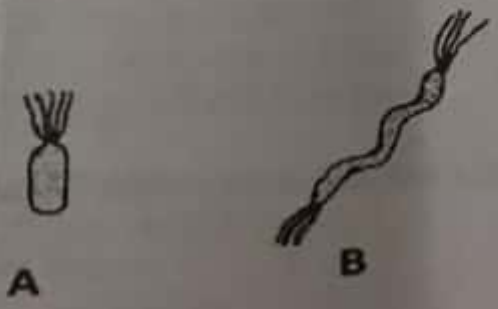
62. In 1876 a Scientist provided convincing evidence associating specific microorganisms with infectious agents. From this work, FOUR hypothesizes were formulated and these have remained as the main criteria for identifying infectious agents causing particular diseases. The scientist on whose work these hypothesizes are based is _____.
    a. Robert Hooke
    b. Robert Koch
    c. Robert Sachs
    d. Edward Jenner
    e. Louis Pasteur

63. In fermentation tests, the production of gas can be confirmed by the addition of _____ prior to inoculation and incubation.
    a. Zinc
    b. Hydrogen peroxide
    c. Aluminum
    d. Oxygen
    e. Use of Durham tubes

64. _____ is an example of a Glycocalyx.
    a. Slime layer
    b. Plasma membrane
    c. Cell wall
    d. Fimbrae
    e. Mesosome

65. Gram staining is an example of _____.
    a. Simple staining
    b. Differential staining
    c. Negative staining
    d. Positive staining
    e. Irregular staining

Use the diagram below to answer questions 67 -68



66. The image above labelled A has what flagella arrangement?
    a. Lophotrichous
    b. Monotrichous
    c. Peritrichous
    d. Amphitrichous

67. The image above labelled B has what flagella arrangement?
    a. Peritrichous
    b. Amphilophotrichous
    c. Amphitrichous
    d. Lophotrichous

68. The greatest number of flagella is usually found on a bacterial cell with a (n) arrangement?
    a. Monotrichous
    b. Amphitrichous
    c. Peritrichous
    d. Lophotrichous

69. Prokaryotes and viruses may share one of these characteristics
    a. They may be enclosed in an envelope and have Ribosomes
    b. They may be enclosed in an envelope and have genetic material
    c. They may have a protein coat and Ribosomes
    d. They have Ribosomes and mitochondria
    e. They can only reproduce in a host cell

70. Eosin Methylene Blue agar (EMB agar) contains the dyes eosin and methylene blue, which inhibits the growth of gram positive bacteria and also contains a pH indicator that allows the detection of lactose fermenting bacteria. Eosin Methylene Blue agar is classified as _____.
    a. Differential
    b. Differential, selective
    c. Selective, Differential
    d. Regulatory, selective
    e. Defined, selective, differential

71. Which of the following bacterial groups would you not expect to be most likely associated with several human infections?
    a. Stereothermophiles
    b. Lactophiles
    c. Mesophiles
    d. Psychrophiles
    e. Thermophiles

72. The bacteria that multiply in improperly treated, sealed canned food are most likely to be:
    a. Aerobes
    b. Microaerophilic
    c. Aerotolerant anaerobes
    d. Anaerobes
    e. Facultative anaerobes

73. Which of the following is caused by a virus?
    a. Malaria
    b. Trachoma
    c. SARS-CoV
    d. Thrush
    e. Tuberculosis

74. If you start out with a population density of 300 CFU/ml of a bacterium that divides every 20 minutes, what will the population density after five generations, assuming the cells are in the log phase of growth?
    a. 1200 CFU/ml
    b. 2400 CFU/ml
    c. 4800 CFU/ml
    d. 9600 CFU/ml
    e. 19200 CFU/ml

75. The term culture refers to the _____ growth of microorganisms in _____.
    a. Rapid, an incubator
    b. Microscopic, the body
    c. Macroscopic, media
    d. Artificial, colonies
    e. Superficial, tubes

76. A subculture is a _____.
    a. Culture made in an embryo
    b. Colony growing beneath the media surface
    c. Culture made from a contaminant
    d. Culture made from an isolated colony
    e. Culture made from colonies growing on an agar

77. Pili are tubular shafts in _____ bacteria that serve as a means of _____.
    a. Every, attachment
    b. Gram-positive, attachment
    c. Gram-negative, protection
    d. Gram-negative, genetic exchange
    e. Gram-positive, genetic exchange

78. __Surface appendages found mainly on Gram Negative bacteria include _____.
    a. Fimbriae and cell membrane
    b. Pili and fimbriae
    c. Capsule and fimbriae
    d. Endospore and Pili

79. Spirochetes are differentiated from spirilla by _____.
    a. Size
    b. Shape
    c. The presence of flagella
    d. A cell with coils
    e. The nature of motility

80. The time required for a bacterial cell to undergo division is known as _____.
    a. Lag time
    b. Generation time
    c. Exponential growth rate
    d. Growth curve
    e. Generation phase

81. Spore forming bacteria may produce more endospores in response to _____.
    a. Adverse environmental stress
    b. Increased aeration
    c. Need for reproduction
    d. Nutrient surplus
    e. Colony formation

82. The order of reagents used in Gram stain are_____.
    a. Crystal violet, iodine, safranin, alcohol
    b. Crystal violet, safranin, alcohol, iodine
    c. Crystal violet, iodine, alcohol, safranin
    d. Alcohol, Crystal violet, iodine, safranin
    e. Iodine, Crystal violet, safranin, alcohol

83. Anthrax is a disease caused by a species of _____.
    a. *Bacillus*
    b. *Brucella*
    c. *Borrelia*
    d. *Clostridium*
    e. *Pseudomonas*

84. A bacterial cell that assumes several shapes is said to be _____.
    a. Cleomorphic
    b. Pheomorphic
    c. Monogramic
    d. Monomorphic
    e. Pleomorphic

85. Mannitol Salt agar contains a _____ indicator.
    a. Temperature
    b. Salinity
    c. Sugar
    d. pH
    e. Pressure

92. Antimicrobials are _____.
    a. artificial chemicals used to treat flu infections
    b. agents produced or synthesized by one microbe to kill or inhibit other microbes
    c. chemical substances used to treat flu
    d. chemical substance that can only interfere with cell wall synthesis of the pathogen
    e. All of the above

93. Which pair of microbes can be used as indicators of faecal pollution in water
    a. *Escherichia coli/Clostridium tetani*
    b. Cyanobacteria/*Escherichia coli*
    c. *Escherichia coli/Enterococci*
    d. *Enterococci/Streptococcus*
    e. *Salmonella/Shigella*

94. A bacterium is studied in the laboratory for identification. Its cells are not rod-shaped. The bacterium does not decolorize by the second step of the Gram staining procedure. They appear in chains under the microscope. Among the following choices the bacterium is likely to belong to the genus _____.
    a. *Bacillus*
    b. *Staphylococcus*
    c. *Streptococcus*
    d. *Coccibacillus*
    e. *Streptobacillus*

95. *Salmonella typhi* has the ability to persist within the gall bladder of humans while causing no clinical symptoms. The infected individual is still contagious, however, and would be considered a _____
    a. Symptomatic
    b. Reservoir
    c. Endemic
    d. Pathogen
    e. Nuisance

96. After three, consecutive one-tenth serial dilutions of a culture in nutrient broth, 1 ml of cells is plated on an agar surface and produces 35 colonies. The original cell concentration per ml was?
    a. 3.5
    b. 35
    c. 350
    d. 3500
    e. 35000

97. A method of estimating the number of bacteria in a sample of inoculum is ___.
    a. Slant culture
    b. Streak plate
    c. Broth culture
    d. Pour plate
    e. Serial dilution

104. Which of the following would be found in an animal cell, but NOT in a bacterial cell?
   a. DNA
   b. Cell wall
   c. Endoplasmic reticulum
   d. Plasma membrane
   e. Ribosomes

105. Which of the following dyes is not a basic dye
   a. Crystal violet
   b. Methylene blue
   c. Safranin
   d. Basic fuchsin
   e. Giemsa stain

106. A microbiologist inoculates *Staphylococcus aureus* into a culture medium. Following incubation, both *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are determined to be growing in this culture. What is the most likely explanation?
   a. The incubation temperature was not correct
   b. The microbiologist used too much inoculums
   c. The culture is contaminated
   d. The culture medium must be selective
   e. The culture medium must be differential

107. Bacteria can live at temperature extremes that vary as much as _____ degrees C.
   a. 40 to 60
   b. 20 to 80
   c. 0 to 100
   d. -20 to 110
   e. -4 to 100

108. The counter-stain for the acid-fast stain is _____.
   a. Carbolfuchsin
   b. Gentian violet
   c. Methylene blue
   d. Nigrosin
   e. Safranin

109. A substance is added to a bacteriophage sample. The substance destroys the activity of the lysozymes in the viruses. This prevents their ability to _____.
   a. Change their nucleic acid genetically
   b. Decrease their metabolism
   c. Dissolve the bacterial cell wall
   d. Increase their metabolism
   e. Penetrate the bacterial cell wall

110. The destruction of the tail fibers of an animal virus will directly interfere with the _____stage of the life cycle of this virus

a. Adsorption
b. Absorption
c. Penetration
d. Unceasing
e. Replicating

For the questions below, match the options (A-C) with the following descriptors

A. Solid media B. Liquid media C. Semi solid media

111. Distinct colony can be appreciated

112. Diffused growth

113. Continuous culture

114. Contains approximately 0.5% agar

115. The viruses that live as parasites on bacteria are_____

a. Fungi
b. Commensals
c. Bacteriophages
d. Liverworts
e. Cyanobacteria

116. The Human immunodeficiency virus is believed to have evolved from

a. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1)
b. Simian viruses (SIVs)
c. Herpes Simplex virus (HSV)
d. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-2)
e. Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV)

117. Microbes are involved in the production of all these food items except

a. Marmite
b. Yoghurt
c. Sauerkraut
d. Bread
e. Jam

118. When bacteria cells are observed to be colorless against a colored background the staining technique is called _____.

a. simple staining
b. capsule staining
c. negative staining
d. Indian ink
e. Endospore staining

119. In performing antimicrobial susceptibility tests, diffusion of the antimicrobial agent is affected by_____?
   a. The type of media used
   b. The thickness of the lawn of organism on the media
   c. The thickness of the media used
   d. The method employed
   e. None of the above

120. Filtration may be preferred before a bacteria suspension is cultured. Under what circumstances would this be required
   a. when the source of the bacteria suspension is too contaminated
   b. when the source of bacteria suspension is already too diluted
   c. when the bacteria suspension is too concentrated
   d. this is done only when bacteria suspension is pathogenic
   e. when the bacteria suspension is from the hospital

121. The best definition for Generation time of a bacterium is_____
   a. Time it takes for the bacterium to undergo binary fission
   b. Time it takes for the bacterium to double
   c. Time it takes for the bacterium to divide into two daughter cells
   d. b and c
   e. a, b and c

122. _____ is a test to assess a bacteria's ability to hydrolyze proteins
   a. Indole test
   b. Oxidase test
   c. Proteolysis
   d. Catalase test
   e. Hydrogen Sulphide test

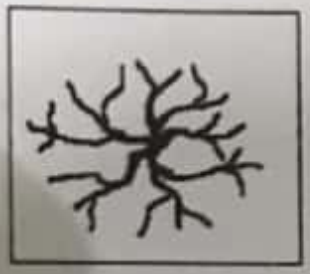
123. The slowest rate of population growth is during the _____ phase.
   a. Death
   b. Lag
   c. Stationary
   d. Decline

124. All the following are good reasons why negative staining technique is exploited for the capsule except
   a. They are non ionic
   b. They are water soluble
   c. Simple stains will not adhere to them
   d. They are tightly linked to the cell wall of the bacteria

125. The Petroff-Hauser counting chamber is used to _____.
   a. Count cells
   b. Measure cell diameter
   c. Remove cells from culture
   d. Stain cells

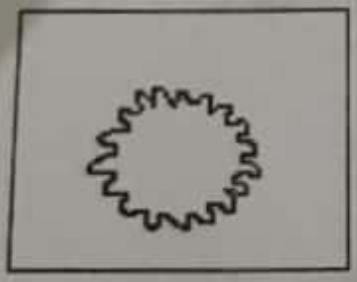
What name is given to the bacterial forms, margins or elevations below?

126.



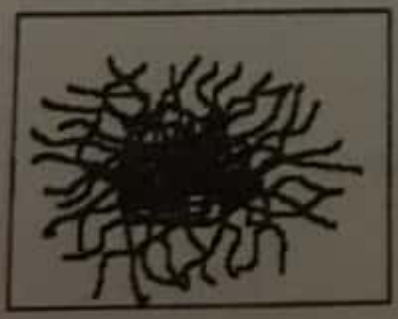
a. Filamentous
b. Rhizoid
c. Irregular
d. Spindle

127.



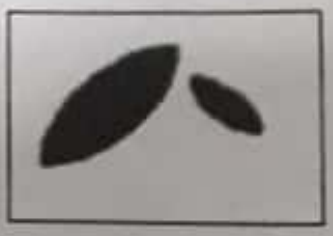
a. Entire
b. Undulate
c. Lobate
d. Errose

128.



a. Rhizoid
b. Filamentous
c. Irregular
d. Spindle

129.



a. Undulate
b. Filiform
c. Spindle
d. Filamentous

130.

a. Undulate
b. Crateriform
c. Undulate
d. Umbonate

131. In the Microbiology laboratory, staining methods are employed to appreciate the_____.
a. Shape and arrangement of bacteria
b. Biochemical and morphological properties of bacteria
c. Movement and biochemical properties of bacteria
d. Shape and metabolic activities of bacteria
e. Metabolic and arrangement of bacteria

132. Select the INCORRECT statement about viruses.
a. cellular organisms
b. contains small packet of nucleic acid
c. has a protein coat
d. nucleic acid contains genetic information

133. The equilibrium phase of population growth is usually the _____ phase.
a. Lag
b. Log
c. Stationary
d. Death

134. The greatest number of flagella is usually found on a bacterial cell with a (n) _____ arrangement?
a. Monotrichous
b. Amphitrichous
c. Lophotrichous
d. Peritrichous

142. The principle of MPN assay is hinged on.
   a. Statistical probability
   b. The least number of bacteria in culture
   c. The serial dilution of bacteria suspension
   d. Estimation of the highest number of bacteria in a sample

143. If the gelatinous substance on the surface of bacteria cell is firmly attached to the cell wall, it is called a _____ otherwise, it is called a _____.
   a. Capsule, slime layer
   b. Slime layer, capsule
   c. Cell membrane, capsule
   d. Capsule, cell membrane

144. To confirm the difference between *Salmonella paratyphi B* and *S. paratyphi A*, moist lead acetate paper turns black in the presence of _____?
   a. H_2O_2
   b. Organic Acids
   c. Cytochrome c
   d. H_2S

145. Which of the following are surface layers found on bacteria?
   a. Capsule, Pili and fimbriae
   b. Cytoplasm, slime layer and fimbriae
   c. Capsule, cell wall and cell membrane
   d. Nuclear membrane, plasma membrane and pili

146. Antisera are commercially available solutions of such antibodies used in the identification of many medically important microbes: The O poly antisera is used to identify
   a. To determine the O group
   b. For verification of genus (Salmonella enteric)
   c. To determine the H factor
   d. To determine the O factor

147. The capsule is said to increase the virulence of the bacteria because _____.
   a. it protects the bacteria from phagocytosis
   b. it promotes dehydration of bacteria
   c. the capsule maintains the shape of bacteria
   d. it blocks attachment to host cells

148. A bacterium retains safranin after the decolorizing agent removes the previously applied Gentian violet of the Gram stain. The bacterium is _____.
   a. Gram-negative only
   b. Gram-positive only
   c. Gram-positive and Gram-negative
   d. Neither Gram-positive nor Gram-negative

156. A bacterial cell that normally infects the human urinary tract loses its pili. This mainly affects it ability to _____.
   a. Hold on to body cells
   b. Store nutrients
   c. Gather nutrients
   d. Transport materials

157. Serum is the _____.
   a. Cellular part of the blood only
   b. Liquid part plus the clotting factors
   c. Liquid part of the blood without cells
   d. Liquid part of the blood with cells

158. Endospore staining can be used to identify all the following bacteria except _____.
   a. *Clostridium perfringes*
   b. *Mycobacterium ulcerans*
   c. *Bacillus cereus*
   d. *Bacillus anthracis*

159. Phage typing uses _____.
   a. Bacteria to classify protozoa
   b. Viruses to classify bacteria
   c. Bacteria to classify viruses
   d. Viruses to classify plants

160. Virions are _____.
   a. intact, replicating virus particles
   b. intact, non-replicating virus particles
   c. the DNA core of the virus
   d. the protein coat of the virus

161. Which of the following technique is used to identify DNA
   a. Southern blotting
   b. Northern blotting
   c. Eastern Blotting
   d. Western Blotting

162. Which of the following technique is used to identify RNA
   a. Southern blotting
   b. Northern blotting
   c. Eastern Blotting
   d. Western Blotting

163. The discovery of _____ was a major step toward the control of gonorrhea
   a. Erythromycin
   b. Penicillin
   c. Tetracycline
   d. Streptomycin

172. In order to survive unfavorable conditions, some bacteria cells will form structures such as _____.
   a. Cysts and Akinetes
   b. Akinetes and Capsules
   c. Capsules and Endospores
   d. Median endospores and Capsule

173. Lysis of 1% gelatin is used as an indicator of a microbe that is capable of breaking down _____.
   a. Polysaccharides
   b. Nucleic Acids
   c. Amino acids
   d. Lipids

174. In the binomial system of nomenclature, which term is always written in lowercase letters
   a. Domain
   b. Specific epithet
   c. Genus
   d. Kingdom

175. Which of the following Scientist hypothesized that a bacterial colony arises from a single bacterial cell
   a. Van Leeuwenhoek
   b. Robert Koch
   c. Louis Pasteur
   d. Richard Petri

176. Which of the following methods is best for determining the faecal bacteria load in bottled Mineral Water to determine the safety of the water for drinking
   a. Turbidity
   b. Membrane filtration
   c. Most probable number (MPN)
   d. Total Viable counts

177. Bacteria that live at high pressures, but die if brought into the laboratory and left standing for a few hours at standard atmospheric pressure are called _____.
   a. Halophiles
   b. Mesophiles
   c. Thermophiles
   d. Barophiles

178. An organism that can synthesize all its required organic components from CO_2 using the energy from the sun is a _____.
   a. Chemoautotroph
   b. Chemoheterotroph
   c. Photoautotroph
   d. Photoheterotroph

1C
2D
3C
4B
5A
6E
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12D
13C
14C
15B
16C
17C
18B
19D
20B
21D
22B
23E
24A
25B

26C
27E
28D
29.
30C
31E
32D
~~33E~~
~~34A~~
33D
34B
35B
36.
37B
38E
39E
40A
41B
42D
43D
44.
45B
46.
47C
48D
49D
50. Not clear

51A
52B
53C
54C
55B
56A
57D
58E
59B
60D
61E
62B
63E
64A
65B
66A
67D
68C
69B
70B
71.
72E
73C
74D
75C

76D
77D
78B
79E
80B
81A
82C
83A
84E
85D
86B
87B
88C
89A
90B
91D
92B
93C
94C
95.
96E
97D
98A
99D
100A