

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**  
**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**Common Course in English**  
**For**  
**BA/B Sc IV Semester &**  
**BBA I Semester**  
**2011 Admission**

**A06- HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

**QUESTION BANK**

1. Who founded the '*Royal Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge*' in 1662?  
a) Charles II                      b) Charles I                      c) James I                      d) James II
2. The Academe des Sciences was founded by .....  
a) Louis X                      b) James I                      c) Louis XIV                      d) Charles I
3. The *Berlin Academy* was founded by .....  
a) Louis XI                      b) Frederick of Prussia  
c) James II                      d) Charles I
4. *Principia* is a work by .....  
a) Robert Boyle                      b) Hooke  
c) Isaac Newton                      d) James I
5. Who among the following was not a contemporary of Newton?  
a) Robert Hooke                      b) Leibniz                      c) Huygens                      d) Galileo
6. .... built the first state observatory of modern times in Paris?  
a) Leibniz                      b) Newton                      c) Claude Perrault                      d) Boyle
7. *Horologium Oscillatorium* is a work by .....  
a) Newton                      b) Chritian Huygens  
c) Boyle                      d) Hooke
8. .... was the first to show that light has a finite velocity.  
a) Ole Christian Romer                      b) Huygens  
c) Newton                      d) Boyle

9. When Newton published the *Principia*, he was forced to acknowledge that one of the results obtained by this person. Who was this person?  
a) Kepler                      b) Leibniz                      c) Hooke                      d) Wren
10. The controversy between Newton and Huygens was related to .....  
a) Whether light consisted of waves or particles  
b) The authorship of the discovery of laws of diffraction  
c) Which of them had invented calculus  
d) Mere personal rivalry
11. Flamsteed was asked to set up an observatory in Greenwich because .....  
a) England wanted to build the best observatory in the world.  
b) Flamsteed was the most celebrated astronomer in Europe.  
c) A very accurate star chart was needed to be prepared for navigation.  
d) There was a great deal of popular interest.
12. Who described light as the 'sensation of a stimulation of the retina'?  
a) G.D. Cassini                      b) Kepler                      c) Newton                      d) Hooke
13. *Micrographia* is a work by .....  
a) Kepler    b) Newton  
c) Robert Hooke                                      d) Descartes
14. *The Sceptical Chemist* was written by .....  
a) Robert Boyle                                      b) Hooke  
c) Kepler    d) Descartes
15. Who has been hailed as the French Newton?  
a) Laplace                      b) Hooke                      c) Kepler                      d) Descartes
16. Who introduced the concept of 'phlogiston'?  
a) Newton    b) George Ernst Stahl  
c) Hooke    d) Huygens
17. Who discovered hydrogen?  
a) Henry Cavendish                                      b) Kepler  
c) Priestly    d) Newton
18. Who discovered oxygen?  
a) Kepler                      b) Joseph Priestly                      c) Newton                      d) Cavendish
19. The important feature of Industrial Revolution was .....  
a) The switch from cottage mode of production to factory mode of production.  
b) Division of labour and mechanization

- c) The use of steam power  
d) All of the above
20. Who wrote *On The Origin of Species* ?  
a) Charles Darwin  
b) Georges Buffon  
c) Alfred Russel  
d) Newton
21. The proposition that everything is determined by God is known as .....  
a) Determinism  
b) Theological determinism  
c) Casual determinism  
d) Scientific determinism
22. .... think that free will is an illusion.  
a) Incompatibilists  
b) Combatibilists  
c) Soft determinists  
d) None of these
23. .... holds that all propositions, either about the past, present or future, are either true or false.  
a) Environmental determinism  
b) Biological determinism  
c) Logical determinism  
d) Casual determinism
24. .... says that physical environment, rather than social conditions, determines culture.  
a) Casual determinism  
b) Logical determinism  
c) Environmental determinism  
d) Biological determinism
25. .... is the theory that all behaviour, belief and desire are governed by our genetic make up.  
a) Environmental determinism  
b) Biological determinism  
c) Casual determinism  
d) Logical determinism
26. It has been said that the French Revolution was inspired by philosophers. Who among the following philosophers does not belong to this group?  
a) Rousseau      b) Voltaire      c) Helvetius      d) Descartes
27. Those who believe in 'scientific determinism' argue that .....  
a) Everything is predetermined by fate.  
b) Science gives us the determination to decide our future.  
c) Everything has a cause, so whatever now is determined by earlier events, and we have no choice in the matter.  
d) When science has progressed enough, we will be able to predict the future.
28. John Hunter, Ignaz Semmelweis and Joseph Lister had much in common:  
a) All of them were reputed surgeons.  
b) All of them tried to introduce the principles of 'asepsis' into surgical practices.  
c) All of them faced stiff opposition from their colleagues.  
d) And one of them was so persecuted that he died in a mental hospital.



40. Raman effect was discovered by .....  
a) Chandrasekhara Vankata Raman      b) Neils Bohr  
c) J.J.Thomson      d) Newton
41. Newtrons were discovered by .....  
a) Neils Bohr      b) J.J.Thomson  
c) James Chadwick      d) Otto Hahn
42. Positron was discovered by .....  
a) James Chadwick      b) Otto Hahn  
c) Carl D. Anderson      d) Darwin
43. The term 'Nanotechnology' refers to ..,.....  
a) Extreme miniaturization.  
b) Operations involving particles of one nanometer or less.  
c) Operations in the scale 100 nanometer or less.  
d) Anything which is done at molecular level.
44. Who invented the *Pascalina*?  
a) Leibniz      b) Blaise Pascal  
c) Ada Lovelace      d) None of these
45. Telephone was invented by .....  
a) Pascal      b) Lovelace  
c) Alexander Graham Bell      d) None of these
46. Radio was invented by .....  
a) Lovelace      b) Marconi      c) Graham Bell      d) Pascal
47. The first High Speed, General-Purpose Electronic Computer using vacuum tubes, was ....  
a) ENIAC      b) UNIVAC      c) EDVAC      d) None of these
48. The first binary, stored programme computer was .....  
a) UNIVAC      b) ENIAC      c) EDVAC      d) None of these
49. The world's first commercial computer was .....  
a) UNIVAC      b) ENIAC      c) EDVAC      d) None of these
50. The term nanotechnology was first coined by .....  
a) Norio Taniguchi      b) John von Neumann  
c) Ada Lovelace      d) Pascal
51. The nanoscale is of the order of .....  
a)  $10^{-10}$ m      b)  $10^8$ m      c)  $10^{-9}$ m      d)  $10^6$ m

52. The smallest and strangest of the fundamental particles are .....
- a) Positrons
  - b) Neutrons
  - c) Neutrinos
  - d) Atoms
53. The Greek word *philo* means .....
- a) To respect
  - b) To love
  - c) To hate
  - d) To know
54. The Greek word *sophia* means .....
- a) Wisdom
  - b) Intelligence
  - c) Memory
  - d) Purity
55. Philosophy means .....
- a) Love of wisdom
  - b) Love of power
  - c) Love of wealth
  - d) None of these
56. .... is the study of reality.
- a) Axiology
  - b) Epistemology
  - c) Metaphysics
  - d) Ontology
57. .... is the study of reality.
- a) Axiology
  - b) Epistemology
  - c) Metaphysics
  - d) Ontology
58. .... is the study of values.
- a) Axiology
  - b) Metaphysics
  - c) Ontology
  - d) None of these
59. .... of science deals with the development of ideas.
- a) History
  - b) Philosophy
  - c) Knowledge
  - d) None of these
60. .... of science deals with the logic of ideas.
- a) Knowledge
  - b) History
  - c) Philosophy
  - d) None of these
61. .... is a systematic study of Nature, or the world around us.
- a) History
  - b) Philosophy
  - c) Science
  - d) Maths
62. Inductivism was introduced by .....
- a) Newton
  - b) Francis Bacon
  - c) Wegener
  - d) None of these
63. Who gave scientific explanation, a theoretical structure?
- a) Francis Bacon
  - b) Wegener
  - c) Carl Hempel
  - d) Newton







86. The new approach introduced by Lakatos to resolve the contradiction between Kuhn's and Popper's approaches is known as .....,  
a) Methodology of Research Programme  
b) Methodology of Research Tradition  
c) Methodology of Research Progress  
d) None of these
87. Who defines technological infrastructure as a historically determined set of mutually supporting artifacts and structures that enable human activity, and provide the means for its development.  
a) Joseph Pitt  
b) Thomas Kuhn  
c) Karl Popper  
d) Laudan
88. .... Is concerned with knowing.  
a) Praxis  
b) Techne  
c) Theoretical Knowledge  
d) None of there
89. Praxis is concerned with .....  
a) Manufacturing  
b) Doing  
c) Knowing  
d) None of these
90. Techne is concerned with .....  
a) Making or manufacturing  
b) Doing  
c) Knowing  
d) None of these
91. Theoretical knowledge deals with ....  
a) Applied science  
b) Technology  
c) Pure science  
d) None of these
92. Praxis deals with ....  
a) Pure science  
b) Applied science  
c) Technology  
d) None of these
93. Techne deals with .....  
a) Technology  
b) Pure science  
c) Applied science  
d) None of these
94. .... looks for opportunities for using or applying science.  
a) Pure science  
b) Applied science  
c) Technology  
d) None of these
95. .... argue that evolution should have nothing to do with taxonomy and we should proceed purely by traditional considerations of appearances and similarities.  
a) Taxonomists  
b) Pheneticists  
c) Cladists  
d) None of These



107. Who suggested the idea of Continental drift?  
a) Aryabhata  
b) Alfred Wegner  
c) Abraham Ortelius  
d) Aristotle
108. When was the idea of continental drift suggested?  
a) 1505  
b) 1515  
c) 1596  
d) 1586
109. Who resurrected the concept of continental drift?  
a) Alfred Wegner  
b) Aristotle  
c) Abraham Ortelius  
d) Aryabhata
110. Palaeolithic Age is also called.....  
a) The Bronze Age  
b) New Stone Age  
c) Copper Age  
d) Old Stone Age
111. Pottery was invented during the ..... age.  
a) The Neolithic  
b) The Bronze  
c) The Palaeolithic  
d) The Copper
112. The old stone Age humans were.....  
a) Hunter-gatherers  
b) Technicians  
c) Agriculturalists  
d) Industrialists
113. Which among the following does not belong to the most momentous inventions in human history?  
a) Agriculture  
b) Hunting  
c) The conquest of fire  
d) Harnessing of the natural sources of energy
114. The surplus food was stored in ..... during the Neolithic Age.  
a) Special storage houses  
b) Underground buildings  
c) Mud pots  
d) Stone pots
115. Bronze Age began in about.....  
a) 4000 BC  
b) 3500 BC  
c) 2000 BC  
d) 4500 BC
116. Copper and then ..... were found to be malleable during the bronze age.  
a) Gold  
b) Metals  
c) Bronze  
d) Platinum
117. In the Neolithic period man achieved.....  
a) Copper and bronze  
b) Harnessing of animal power  
c) Cooking technics  
d) A new equilibrium with nature

118. .... caused a revolutionary change in craft
- a) The discovery of boats driven by sails
  - b) The invention of Potter's wheel
  - c) The invention of two and four wheeled vehicles
  - d) Growth of the new classes of traders
119. Mesopotamia is also called as.....
- a) The land of rivers
  - b) The plain of rivers
  - c) The land between the rivers
  - d) The pleateau of rivers
120. Which land is called the Cradle of Civilization
- a) Nile Valley
  - b) Mesopotamia
  - c) Central Asia
  - d) India
121. The Sexagesimal system was developed by.....
- a) Indians
  - b) Chinese
  - c) Greeks
  - d) Babylonians
122. Anaximenes considered ..... As his Primordial substance and derived the other elements from it.
- a) Air
  - b) Water
  - c) Fire
  - d) Soil
123. It was the ..... which epitomized the achievements of Babylonians in the field of science
- a) Crafts
  - b) Farming
  - c) Calendar
  - d) Pottery
124. Who started building pyramids?
- a) Egyptians
  - b) Babylonians
  - c) Iranians
  - d) Indians
125. Which pyramid contains approximately 3 million cubic meters of stone and the area of the base about 5 hectares?
- a) Pyramid of Egypt
  - b) Pyramid
  - c) The Great pyramid
  - d) Giza
126. How many blocks were there in the Great Pyramid at Giza?
- a) 2, 30,000
  - b) 23,00,000
  - c) 32, 00,000
  - d) 3,20,000
127. The finest scientific achievement of the Egyptians lay in .....
- a) Agriculture
  - b) Dam construction
  - c) Voyage
  - d) Medicine

128. The large cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro belong to the ..... civilization.
- a) Indus Valley
  - b) Egyptian
  - c) Babylonian
  - d) Mesopotamian
129. .... was home to the earliest inhabitation in China
- a) Nile Valley
  - b) Indus Valley
  - c) Yellow River valley
  - d) Tigris-Euphrates valley
130. The Yellow River Valley culture is named after.....
- a) YangTse
  - b) Yangshao
  - c) Yangshi
  - d) None of these
131. The Yangshao culture is well known for its.....
- a) Dance
  - b) Painted pottery
  - c) Weaving
  - d) None of these
132. The documented history of China extends continuously to nearly ..... BC.
- a) 1600
  - b) 1200
  - c) 2500
  - d) 1500
133. Shadow clocks, the forerunners of the sundial, first appeared in China about ..... years ago.
- a) 2500
  - b) 2000
  - c) 3500
  - d) 4000
134. Abacus was invented in China sometime between .....
- a) 350-1000 BC
  - b) 1000-200 BC
  - c) 1000-500 BC
  - d) 750-1000 AD
135. The most ancient verifiable eclipse in the history of any people was recorded by the Chinese in.....
- a) 1241 BC
  - b) 1311 AD
  - c) 1361 BC
  - d) 1221 BC
136. Which is the earliest written text of the Chinese medical practices?
- a) A compendium of medical practices
  - b) Yellow Emperor's classic of Internal Medicine
  - c) Chinese Medical practices
  - d) None of these
137. Accurate records of celestial events were associated with..... Civilization
- a) Chinese
  - b) Egyptians
  - c) Mesopotamian
  - d) The Indus Valley
138. Who was the first and the foremost of the Greek natural philosophers?
- a) Anaximander
  - b) Thales
  - c) Empedocles
  - d) Anaxagoras

139. Who identified Thales as the first person to investigate the basic principles of nature and considered him to be founder of natural philosophy.
- a) Aryabhata
  - b) Empedocles
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Theophrastus
140. Thales founded the .....
- a) Ionian school of philosophy
  - b) Julian Calendar
  - c) Pythagorean school
  - d) None of these
141. Which one of following propositions does not belong to Thales credit?
- a) Any diameter of the circle divides it into equal parts
  - b) The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal
  - c) When two straight lines cross, the opposite angles are equal.
  - d) Algebraic methods to solve equations of the first and second degree
142. Name the fourth element which Anaximander added to the existing three elements?
- a) Solids
  - b) Gases
  - c) Fire
  - d) Liquids
143. .... is the continuous medium which filled all space.
- a) Ether
  - b) Sodium
  - c) Methane
  - d) None of these
144. Who said that "Living creatures rose from the moist element, as it was evaporated by the Sun"?
- a) Pythagoras
  - b) Anaximander
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) None of these
145. In practical affairs, the Pythagoreans aimed at a ..... Of society
- a) Scientific Upliftment
  - b) Technological development
  - c) Moral reformation
  - d) All the above
146. The Pythagoreans gave much attention to .....
- a) Equilateral triangle
  - b) Solar system
  - c) Chemicals
  - d) Regular solids
147. Who conceived the idea that the Universe began as a chaotic mixture of the four elements?
- a) Hippasos of Metaportion
  - b) Empedocles of Agrigentum
  - c) Pythagoras
  - d) Hippocrates of Cos
148. According to Empedocles, the heavens were formed from air and the sun from.....
- a) Fire
  - b) Other elements
  - c) Air
  - d) Light

149. Among the choices given below, which one is the most valuable contribution of Empedocles?
- a) The discovery of the property possessed by right-angled triangles
  - b) The thought that the universe began as a chaotic mixture of the four elements.
  - c) Hypothesis that light travels through space at a finite speed.
  - d) None of these
150. What was the Pythagorean concept of the earth?
- a) The earth was spherical in shape
  - b) The earth was a planet
  - c) The earth revolves round the sun.
  - d) Our earth is the only living planet
151. Greeks called Determinism.....
- a) Necessity
  - b) Compulsion
  - c) Decomposition
  - d) Utilitarianism
152. Who was the Greek God of medicine?
- a) Appolo
  - b) Zeus
  - c) Aesculapius
  - d) Hercules
153. Which writings are the earliest collections of Greek medical works?
- a) Pythagorean
  - b) Hippocratic
  - c) Leucippus
  - d) Thales
154. The Ionian school regarded medicine as .....
- a) An art
  - b) A science
  - c) A theoxetical science
  - d) A practice
155. Who first suggested that the moon shone by reflected light?
- a) Aristotle
  - b) Leucippus
  - c) Democritus
  - d) Anaxagoras
156. Whose intervention saved Anaxagoras from death?
- a) Anaximenes
  - b) Hippocrates
  - c) Pythagoras
  - d) Pericles
157. Plato was the disciple of.....
- a) Aristotle
  - b) Ecphantus
  - c) Socrates
  - d) None of these
158. Which was the first institution devoted to the pursuit of knowledge in the Western world and which lasted for a thousand years?
- a) Academy
  - b) Ionian school
  - c) Pythagorean school
  - d) Republic

159. Aristotle was the disciple of .....
- a) Plato
  - b) Socrates
  - c) Theophrastus
  - d) Eudoxus
160. Aristotle interpreted all motion as..... of natural inclinations
- a) Complementary
  - b) Parallel
  - c) Opposite
  - d) Gratification
161. Aristotle had borrowed his idea of cosmogony from.....
- a) Plato
  - b) Ecphantus
  - c) Eudoxus
  - d) Leucippus
162. Aristotle had setup the ..... In opposition to the Academy
- a) Lyceum
  - b) Republic
  - c) University
  - d) None of these
163. Who succeeded Aristotle in the Lyceum?
- a) Eratosthenes
  - b) Theophrastus
  - c) Euclid
  - d) Menaechmus
164. Who was the head of the Lyceum from 287 to 269 BC?
- a) Aristotle
  - b) Theophrastus
  - c) Strato of Lampascus
  - d) Exodus
165. Who asserted that earth turned on its own axis?
- a) Eudoxus
  - b) Exogabtus
  - c) Theophrastus
  - d) Strato of Lampascus
166. Who founded Epicureanism?
- a) Zeno
  - b) Euclid
  - c) Apollonius
  - d) Epicurus of Samos
167. Which one among the following does not belong to the Cardinal teachings of Epicurus?
- a) Heavenly bodies are divine
  - b) The highest good is the pleasure
  - c) The gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs
  - d) The external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms
168. Epicurus of Samos wanted to set man free from the .....
- a) Unjust activities of the rulers
  - b) Social order
  - c) Various diseases
  - d) Burden of religion



169. Stoicism was founded by.....
- a) Zeno
  - b) Epicurus of Samos
  - c) Euclid
  - d) Socrates
170. Who started a 'Museum' or 'Temple of Muses' in Alexandria?
- a) Alexander the Great
  - b) Zeno
  - c) Ptolemy
  - d) Diophantus
171. Ptolemy II started the .....
- a) Museum
  - b) University
  - c) Scientific school
  - d) Royal Library
172. Ptolemaic dynasty ended with the death of .....
- a) Ptolemy
  - b) Cleopatra
  - c) Alexander the Great
  - d) Ptolemy II
173. Who instigated the murder of Hypatia in 415?
- a) St. Cyril
  - b) Archbishop Theophilus
  - c) Ptolemy
  - d) Alexander
174. Some of the Alexandrians migrated to .....
- a) Rome
  - b) England
  - c) Athens
  - d) France
175. Byzantium was later known as .....
- a) Rome
  - b) Venice
  - c) Alexandria
  - d) Constantinople
176. Who was the first of the Great Alexandrian mathematicians?
- a) Epicurus
  - b) Euclid
  - c) Zeno
  - d) Alexander the Great
177. The famous work of Euclid on Geometry is .....
- a) Elements of Geometry
  - b) Geometrical elements
  - c) Theories on Geometry
  - d) None of these
178. Archimedes is best known for his .....
- a) Theory that the sun was far more distant than the moon
  - b) Discovery of the bright star called spica
  - c) Method of measuring the specific gravities of substances
  - d) New algebraic methods
179. Name the person who does not belong to the following Mathematicians of Alexandria
- a) Apollonius
  - b) Diophantus
  - c) Galen
  - d) Archimedes
180. Who is called as 'The Father of Algebra'?
- a) Euclid
  - b) Diophantus
  - c) Archimedes
  - d) Apollonius

181. Which is the best known work of Claudius Ptolemy?  
a) Almagest  
b) Republic  
c) Elements of Geometry  
d) None of these
182. Who introduced a drastic reform in the making of calendar?  
a) Galen  
b) Claudius Ptolemy  
c) Julius Caesar  
d) Cicero
183. Which is the oldest of the Vedas?  
a) Sama Veda  
b) Rig Veda  
c) Yajur Veda  
d) Atharva Veda
184. Who is the Vedic Sage who has enumerated various multiples of 10 in a systematic way?  
a) Caraka  
b) Susruta  
c) Patanjali  
d) Medhatithi
185. Which is the earliest systematic astronomic text of this period?  
a) Jothisha Vedanga  
b) Sulva Sutra  
c) Atharva Veda  
d) Kanada Sutra
186. When Huan Tsang visited Nalanda, there were over ..... Students  
a) 8000  
b) 2500  
c) 8500  
d) 7000
187. Classical Indian medical knowledge is called.....  
a) Carakasamhita  
b) Susruta samhita  
c) Ayurveda  
d) None of these
188. The authoritative text on Yoga called 'Yogasutra' was written by.....  
a) Patanjali  
b) Aryabhata  
c) Nagarjuna  
d) Caraka
189. Who was the first Emperor of Chin dynasty?  
a) Liu Pang  
b) Lao Tsu  
c) Confucius  
d) Shih Huang Ti
190. Who prepared a star chart of about 800 stars?  
a) Shih Huang Ti  
b) Lao Tsu  
c) Shih Shen  
d) None of these
191. Which was the philosophical school founded by Lao Tsu in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC?  
a) Taoism  
b) Protestantism  
c) Zen-Buddhism  
d) None of these
192. The historic flight of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina took place in ..... AD  
a) 602  
b) 538  
c) 520  
d) 622



**ANSWER KEY**

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

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