

Class: 12

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO \_\_\_\_\_ STREAM \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which river valley was the core area of the Harappan Civilization?  
a) Narmada                      b) Indus                      c) Krishna                      d) Cauvery
2. The first Indus city to be discovered was—  
a) Mohenjodaro                      b) Harappa                      c) Kalibangan                      d) Lothal
3. Standard Harappan bricks had the ratio—  
a) 1:2:4                      b) 1:3:6                      c) 1:2:5                      d) 1:4:8
4. Which site is known for a dockyard?  
a) Mohenjodaro                      b) Dholavira                      c) Lothal                      d) Harappa
5. The Great Bath is located in—  
a) Harappa                      b) Mohenjodaro                      c) Rakhigarhi                      d) Dholavira
6. Harappan script is—  
a) Alphabetic                      b) Pictographic                      c) Undeciphered                      d) Syllabic
7. Which material was commonly used in Harappan seals?  
a) Limestone                      b) Bone                      c) Terracotta                      d) Steatite
8. Cattle bones at Harappan sites indicate—  
a) Trade                      b) Agriculture                      c) Craft production                      d) Dietary practices
9. Evidence of ploughed fields is found at—  
a) Harappa                      b) Banawali                      c) Kalibangan                      d) Lothal
10. The Harappans traded with—  
a) Egypt                      b) Mesopotamia                      c) China                      d) Rome
11. The term *Meluhha* was used in Mesopotamian texts to refer to—  
a) Egypt                      b) India                      c) Pakistan                      d) Persia
12. Which site shows water-management with reservoirs?  
a) Lothal                      b) Dholavira                      c) Harappa                      d) Mohenjodaro
13. Harappan weight system was based on—  
a) Binary system                      b) Decimal system                      c) Roman system                      d) Hierarchical system
14. The most distinctive feature of the Harappan town planning—  
a) Roads                      b) Drainage system                      c) Fortification                      d) Craft workshops
15. Which animal is not depicted on Harappan seals?  
a) Ox                      b) Tiger                      c) Giraffe                      d) Unicorn-like figure
16. Which site was a centre for bead-making?  
a) Harappa                      b) Chanhudaro                      c) Kalibangan                      d) Banawali
17. The largest Harappan site in India—  
a) Lothal                      b) Rakhigarhi                      c) Kalibangan                      d) Dholavira
18. The main crop of Harappans was—  
a) Wheat                      b) Barley                      c) Millet                      d) Rice
19. In the Mature Harappan phase, which metal was NOT commonly used?  
a) Bronze                      b) Copper                      c) Gold                      d) Iron
20. Harappan economy was based on—  
a) Agriculture                      b) Hunting                      c) Pastoralism                      d) Nomadism
21. Evidence of fire altars has been found at—  
a) Lothal                      b) Kalibangan                      c) Dholavira                      d) Harappa
22. The decline of the Harappan civilization occurred around—  
a) 5000 BCE                      b) 2600 BCE                      c) 1900 BCE                      d) 1000 BCE
23. Which plant was used for making cloth?  
a) Jute                      b) Cotton                      c) Silk                      d) Flax
24. The term 'culture' in archaeology refers to—  
a) Customs                      b) Styles of pottery and tools                      c) Literature                      d) Religion
25. Household architecture in Harappa consisted mainly of—  
a) Stone                      b) Timber                      c) Mud brick                      d) Concrete

26. *Prashastis* were—  
 a) Religious hymns    b) Royal inscriptions    c) Trade records    d) Agricultural manuals
27. The Allahabad Pillar inscription was written by—  
 a) Banabhatta    b) Kalhana    c) Harisena    d) Ashvaghosha
28. Who issued the first gold coins in India?  
 a) Mauryas    b) Satavahanas    c) Kushanas    d) Guptas
29. The *Arthashastra* was written by—  
 a) Kalidasa    b) Kautilya    c) Panini    d) Varahamihira
30. The term *Nagarika* refers to—  
 a) Farmer    b) Merchant    c) Urban dweller    d) Soldier
31. Megasthenes wrote—  
 a) Indica    b) Mahabhashya    c) Arthashastra    d) Manusmriti
32. The main tax collected by the Mauryan state—  
 a) Bali    b) Kara    c) Bhaga    d) Tribute
33. The most important craft centre during early historic India—  
 a) Pataliputra    b) Ujjain    c) Mathura    d) Taxila
34. Punch-marked coins were mainly made of—  
 a) Copper    b) Gold    c) Silver    d) Bronze
35. Which of the following was a major port?  
 a) Ujjain    b) Puhar    c) Vaishali    d) Kashi
36. Ashoka's inscriptions were written in—  
 a) Sanskrit    b) Prakrit    c) Tamil    d) Pali
37. The Sanchi stupa was built by—  
 a) Ashoka    b) Kanishka    c) Chandragupta    d) Harshavardhana
38. The revenue officer in Mauryan administration—  
 a) Amatya    b) Samaharta    c) Mahamatra    d) Gopa
39. Early Tamil Sangam literature refers to traders as—  
 a) Vellalars    b) Vanigar    c) Brahmadeya    d) Uzhavar
40. Satavahana inscriptions mention—  
 a) Matriliney    b) Patriliney    c) Primogeniture    d) Slavery
41. The term "guild" for craftsmen was—  
 a) Shreni    b) Gana    c) Sabha    d) Nigama
42. The Saka era began in—  
 a) 78 CE    b) 100 CE    c) 200 BCE    d) 324 CE
43. Roman trade with India increased during—  
 a) Gupta period    b) Mauryan period    c) Satavahana period    d) Harappan period
44. Kushana rulers adopted the title—  
 a) Devanampriya    b) Devaputra    c) Chakravartin    d) Rajadhiraja
45. Which script was used in Ashokan inscriptions in the northwest?  
 a) Brahmi    b) Kharosthi    c) Aramaic    d) Greek

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### CHAPTER 3: KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS (20 MCQs)

46. The main source for studying kinship in ancient India—  
 a) Manusmriti    b) Arthashastra    c) Rigveda    d) Dharmasutras
47. Gotra refers to—  
 a) Village    b) Clan    c) Occupation    d) Caste
48. The term *Dasa* in Rigveda originally meant—  
 a) Slave    b) Enemy    c) Farmer    d) Trader
49. The practice of endogamy prohibits marriage—  
 a) Within family    b) Outside caste    c) Within tribe    d) Within clan
50. The three basic categories of Vedic texts—  
 a) Samhitas, Brahmanas, Upanishads    b) Jatakas, Sutras, Puranas  
 c) Aranyakas, Smritis, Gathas    d) Upavedas, Vedangas, Shastras

51. **The four Varnas are mentioned in—**  
 a) Sama Veda            b) Atharva Veda            c) Rigveda            d) Yajurveda
52. **Uttaramerur inscriptions provide details about—**  
 a) Education            b) Local governance            c) Trade            d) Kinship
53. **The main occupation of Brahmanas—**  
 a) Trade            b) Agriculture            c) Teaching            d) Craft
54. **Stridhana refers to—**  
 a) Women's property            b) Bridegift            c) Domestic labour            d) Donations
55. **The concept of Ashramas includes—**  
 a) Four stages of life            b) Four Varnas            c) Four duties            d) Four goals
56. **Polygyny means—**  
 a) One wife            b) One husband            c) Many wives            d) Many husbands
57. **Who wrote the Dharmashastras?**  
 a) Women            b) Brahmanas            c) Kshatriyas            d) Shudras
58. **Land grants were often given to—**  
 a) Brahmanas            b) Vaishyas            c) Shudras            d) Artisans
59. **The term Jati refers to—**  
 a) Tribe            b) Caste group            c) Village community            d) Assembly
60. **The epic Mahabharata was compiled by—**  
 a) Veda Vyasa            b) Valmiki            c) Kalidasa            d) Patanjali
61. **Niyoga practice refers to—**  
 a) Widow remarriage            b) Levirate            c) Polyandry            d) Dowry
62. **In the early Vedic age, families were—**  
 a) Matrilineal            b) Bilateral            c) Patrilineal            d) Neolocal
63. **The most powerful Varna according to Dharmashastras—**  
 a) Brahmana            b) Kshatriya            c) Vaishya            d) Shudra
64. **Household priest was called—**  
 a) Purohita            b) Gopa            c) Amatya            d) Grama
65. **The Mahabharata describes Draupadi's marriage as—**  
 a) Polygamy            b) Polyandry            c) Arranged            d) Gandharva
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#### CHAPTER 4: THINKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS (20 MCQs)

66. **Buddhism was founded by—**  
 a) Mahavira            b) Ashoka            c) Gautama Buddha            d) Makkhali Gosala
67. **First sermon of Buddha delivered at—**  
 a) Bodh Gaya            b) Sarnath            c) Kushinagar            d) Kapilavastu
68. **The symbol of the Buddha at Sanchi is—**  
 a) Human form            b) Trident            c) Empty seat            d) Stupa
69. **The core Buddhist teaching:**  
 a) Triratna            b) Four Noble Truths            c) Tripitaka            d) Jataka
70. **Jains believe in—**  
 a) Violence            b) Eternal soul            c) Creator God            d) Idol worship only
71. **Mahavira belonged to—**  
 a) Shakya clan            b) Licchavi clan            c) Mauryan clan            d) Malla clan
72. **Chaityas were—**  
 a) Prayer halls            b) Monasteries            c) Stupas            d) Markets
73. **Bodh Gaya is sacred as—**  
 a) Buddha was born            b) Buddha died  
 c) Buddha attained enlightenment            d) Buddha gave last sermon
74. **The teacher of Buddha—**  
 a) Alara Kalama            b) Mahavira            c) Ashoka            d) Upanishadic priests
75. **Stupa literally means—**  
 a) Sitting place            b) Heap            c) House            d) Cave



**103. Fire altars have been found at:**

- a) Mohenjodaro                      b) Lothal                      c) Kalibangan                      d) Dholavira

**104. Which Veda is the oldest?**

- a) Sama Veda                      b) Rig Veda                      c) Yajur Veda                      d) Atharva Veda

**105. Buddhism rejected the idea of:**

- a) Karma                      b) Ahimsa                      c) Atman                      d) Four noble truths

**106. "Tirthankaras" are associated with:**

- a) Jainism                      b) Buddhism                      c) Hinduism                      d) Sufism

**107. Ashoka's Dhamma emphasized:**

- a) Forced conversions                      b) Religious intolerance  
c) Non-violence                      d) Warfare

**108. The earliest Buddhist texts were written in:**

- a) Sanskrit                      b) Pali                      c) Tamil                      d) Prakrit

**109. The term 'Gahapati' refers to:**

- a) Warrior                      b) Head of household  
c) Priest                      d) Servant

**110. Jaina monks follow:**

- a) Brahmacharya                      b) Aparigraha  
c) Ahimsa                      d) All of these

**THEME 4–6: Mauryan to Gupta Age**

**111. Arthashastra was written by:**

- a) Megasthenes                      b) Kautilya                      c) Banabhatta                      d) Kalhana

**112. Which animal is most common on Harappan seals?**

- a) Cow                      b) Unicorn                      c) Horse                      d) Tiger

**113. The capital of Ashoka was at:**

- a) Patliputra                      b) Taxila                      c) Ujjain                      d) Kalinga

**114. Sangam literature belongs to:**

- a) Bengal                      b) Tamil Nadu                      c) Odisha                      d) Kerala

**115. Kalidasa was associated with:**

- a) Ashoka                      b) Harsha                      c) Chandragupta II                      d) Samudragupta

**116. The Prayaga Prashasti was written by:**

- a) Harishena                      b) Banabhatta                      c) Megasthenes                      d) Xuanzang

**117. The Gupta coins were mostly of:**

- a) Silver                      b) Bronze                      c) Gold                      d) Iron

**118. Harsha's biography 'Harshacharita' was written by:**

- a) Kalhana                      b) Banabhatta                      c) Fa-Hien                      d) Xuanzang

**119. Temple architecture flourished under the:**

- a) Mauryas                      b) Guptas                      c) Mughals                      d) British

**120. The Chandella dynasty is associated with:**

- a) Khajuraho temples                      b) Sanchi Stupa                      c) Ajanta                      d) Elephanta caves

**THEME 7–9: Medieval India – Delhi Sultanate & Mughal Empire**

**121. The founder of the Delhi Sultanate was:**

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak                      b) Iltutmish                      c) Alauddin Khilji                      d) Balban

**122. Who constructed Qutub Minar?**

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak                      b) Iltutmish                      c) Alauddin Khilji                      d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

**123. The "Central Asian" origin of Mughals comes from:**

- a) Timur & Genghis Khan                      b) Mongols & Persians                      c) Arabs                      d) Turks

**124. Akbar introduced the policy of:**

- a) Din-i-Ilahi                      b) Sulh-i-Kul                      c) Jizya                      d) Mansabdari

**125. The Mansabdari system classified nobles by:**

- a) Birth                      b) Rank and salary                      c) Caste                      d) Religion

**126. Ain-i-Akbari was written by:**

- a) Faizi                      b) Abul Fazl                      c) Badauni                      d) Bernier

**127. Jahangir's autobiography is:**

- a) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri      b) Akbarnama      c) Shahjahan-nama      d) Baburnama

**128. The "Zabt" revenue system was introduced by:**

- a) Sher Shah      b) Akbar      c) Jahangir      d) Aurangzeb

**129. The Peacock Throne was built under:**

- a) Akbar      b) Shah Jahan      c) Aurangzeb      d) Jahangir

**130. Aurangzeb reimposed:**

- a) Jizya tax      b) Pilgrim tax      c) Land tax      d) Salt tax

**THEME 10–12: Social & Religious Movements**

**131. Bhakti saints rejected:**

- a) Caste hierarchy      b) Idol worship      c) Rituals      d) All of these

**132. Kabir's verses are found in:**

- a) Guru Granth Sahib      b) Quran      c) Tripitaka      d) Gita

**133. Guru Nanak preached:**

- a) One God      b) Ritualism      c) Idol worship      d) Polytheism

**134. Sufism emphasised:**

- a) Materialism      b) Mysticism      c) Warfare      d) Caste

**135. Chisti Sufi order was founded by:**

- a) Baba Farid      b) Nizamuddin Auliya      c) Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti      d) Sheikh Salim Chishti

**136. Alvars and Nayanars belonged to:**

- a) Punjab      b) Tamil region      c) Bengal      d) Gujarat

**137. The Bhakti movement spread strongly in:**

- a) South India      b) Middle East      c) Europe      d) Afghanistan

**138. The earliest Sikh scripture is:**

- a) Guru Granth Sahib      b) Adi Granth      c) Dasam Granth      d) None

**139. Langar was introduced by:**

- a) Guru Nanak      b) Guru Angad      c) Guru Amar Das      d) Guru Arjan

**140. The 10th Sikh Guru was:**

- a) Guru Arjan      b) Guru Tegh Bahadur      c) Guru Gobind Singh      d) Guru Har Rai

**THEME 13–15: Colonial India**

**141. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:**

- a) 1757      b) 1764      c) 1857      d) 1707

**142. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in:**

- a) Bengal      b) Punjab      c) Bombay      d) Madras

**143. The 1857 Revolt started from:**

- a) Kanpur      b) Meerut      c) Lucknow      d) Jhansi

**144. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:**

- a) Dalhousie      b) Wellesley      c) Bentick      d) Ripon

**145. Indigo revolt took place in:**

- a) Bengal      b) Punjab      c) Bombay      d) Rajasthan

**146. Mahalwari system was introduced in:**

- a) Punjab & NW      b) Bengal      c) Bihar      d) South India

**147. The "Drain of Wealth" theory was given by:**

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji      b) Tilak      c) Gandhi      d) Gokhale

**148. The first census in India was held in:**

- a) 1871      b) 1881      c) 1901      d) 1911

**149. "Sati" was abolished by:**

- a) Lord Dalhousie      b) Lord Bentinck      c) Lord Ripon      d) Lord Canning

**150. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in:**

- a) 1878      b) 1885      c) 1892      d) 1905

**THEME 16–18: National Movement**

**151. INC was founded in:**

- a) 1885      b) 1905      c) 1920      d) 1942

**152. Partition of Bengal occurred in:**

- a) 1905                      b) 1912                      c) 1914                      d) 1920

**153. Gandhi returned to India in:**

- a) 1915                      b) 1916                      c) 1917                      d) 1920

**154. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:**

- a) 1919                      b) 1920                      c) 1922                      d) 1930

**155. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred at:**

- a) Delhi                      b) Amritsar                      c) Lahore                      d) Kolkata

**156. Non-cooperation movement was launched in:**

- a) 1919                      b) 1920                      c) 1922                      d) 1928

**157. Simon Commission came to India in:**

- a) 1927                      b) 1928                      c) 1930                      d) 1935

**158. Civil Disobedience Movement started with:**

- a) Dandi March                      b) Quit India                      c) Rowlatt Satyagraha                      d) Swadeshi

**159. Quit India Movement was launched in:**

- a) 1930                      b) 1942                      c) 1947                      d) 1940

**160. INA was founded by:**

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose                      b) Rashbehari Bose                      c) Bhagat Singh                      d) Rajguru

**THEME 19–21: Post-Independence India**

**161. Constituent Assembly was formed in:**

- a) 1946                      b) 1947                      c) 1949                      d) 1950

**162. Indian Constitution came into effect on:**

- a) 15 Aug 1947                      b) 26 Jan 1950                      c) 2 Oct 1950                      d) 26 Nov 1949

**163. First Prime Minister of India was:**

- a) Nehru                      b) Patel                      c) Rajendra Prasad                      d) Indira Gandhi

**164. First Planning Commission was established in:**

- a) 1950                      b) 1951                      c) 1961                      d) 1972

**165. The Green Revolution began in:**

- a) 1960s                      b) 1970s                      c) 1950s                      d) 1980s

**166. The language movement was associated with:**

- a) Bengal                      b) Andhra Pradesh                      c) Punjab                      d) Assam

**167. Punjab Reorganisation Act was passed in:**

- a) 1966                      b) 1956                      c) 1972                      d) 1984

**168. Emergency in India was declared in:**

- a) 1975                      b) 1984                      c) 1971                      d) 1977

**169. The Right to Education Act was passed in:**

- a) 2009                      b) 2010                      c) 2005                      d) 2011

**170. GST was implemented in India in:**

- a) 2017                      b) 2016                      c) 2020                      d) 2014

**ADDITIONAL MIXED MCQs**

**171. Brahmi script was deciphered by:**

- a) Prinsep                      b) Cunningham                      c) Wheeler                      d) Stein

**172. The Indus civilisation was primarily:**

- a) Rural                      b) Urban                      c) Nomadic                      d) Pastoral

**173. Ajanta paintings are associated with:**

- a) Hindus                      b) Buddhists                      c) Jains                      d) Parsis

**174. The Sanchi Stupa was built by:**

- a) Ashoka                      b) Kanishka                      c) Chandragupta                      d) Harsha

**175. Harappans traded with:**

- a) China                      b) Mesopotamia                      c) Europe                      d) Persia

**176. The term “jagir” means:**

- a) Cash salary                      b) Land assignment                      c) Army rank                      d) Revenue tax

**177. Bakti poet Mirabai was a devotee of:**

- a) Shiva                                      b) Rama                                      c) Krishna                                      d) Durga

**178. The capital of Vijayanagara was on the banks of:**

- a) Krishna                                      b) Tungabhadra                                      c) Godavari                                      d) Narmada

**179. Factory system in India was developed by:**

- a) Mughals                                      b) British                                      c) Portuguese                                      d) French

**180. The Khilafat Movement was led by:**

- a) Ali brothers                                      b) Tilak                                      c) Gandhi                                      d) Bose

**181. Partition of India was proposed in:**

- a) Mountbatten Plan                                      b) Cripps Mission                                      c) Simon Commission                                      d) Wavell Plan

**182. The first Governor-General of Independent India was:**

- a) Mountbatten                                      b) C. Rajagopalachari                                      c) Nehru                                      d) Patel

**183. Operation Blue Star took place in:**

- a) 1980                                      b) 1984                                      c) 1975                                      d) 1971

**184. The First Five-Year Plan emphasized:**

- a) Heavy industries                                      b) Agriculture                                      c) Defence                                      d) Infrastructure

**185. The Amritsar Congress session (1919) was presided by:**

- a) Motilal Nehru                                      b) Lala Lajpat Rai                                      c) Jinnah                                      d) Nehru

**186. The swadeshi movement promoted:**

- a) Foreign goods                                      b) Indian goods                                      c) British factories                                      d) None

**187. Derozio is associated with:**

- a) Home Rule                                      b) Young Bengal                                      c) INC                                      d) Bhakti

**188. The Revolt of 1857 ended with the capture of:**

- a) Lucknow                                      b) Delhi                                      c) Kanpur                                      d) Jhansi

**189. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote:**

- a) Poverty & Un-British Rule                                      b) Hind Swaraj                                      c) Annihilation of Caste                                      d) Discovery of India

**190. The Partition of Bengal was cancelled in:**

- a) 1911                                      b) 1920                                      c) 1907                                      d) 1947

**191. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy occurred on:**

- a) 13 April 1919                                      b) 15 August 1919                                      c) 12 March 1919                                      d) 10 October 1919

**192. The first railway line was built between:**

- a) Bombay–Thane                                      b) Delhi–Agra                                      c) Chennai–Bangalore                                      d) Kolkata–Gaya

**193. Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha in:**

- a) 1917                                      b) 1915                                      c) 1919                                      d) 1920

**194. The capital of British India shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in:**

- a) 1911                                      b) 1905                                      c) 1920                                      d) 1935

**195. The Constituent Assembly president was:**

- a) Nehru                                      b) Rajendra Prasad                                      c) Patel                                      d) Ambedkar

**196. The Supreme Court was established in:**

- a) 1950                                      b) 1947                                      c) 1952                                      d) 1955

**197. Operation Flood relates to:**

- a) Milk production                                      b) Electricity                                      c) Water                                      d) Oil

**198. The 73rd Amendment relates to:**

- a) Panchayati Raj                                      b) Judiciary                                      c) Education                                      d) GST

**199. RTI Act was passed in:**

- a) 2005                                      b) 1995                                      c) 2010                                      d) 2008

**200. The symbol of modern architectural style in Chandigarh was designed by:**

- a) Le Corbusier                                      b) Lutyens                                      c) Herbert Baker                                      d) Laurie Baker

## 12TH CLASS HISTORY MCQ ANSWER KEY

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