

# ASSISTANT STATISTICAL OFFICERS COMMERCE

## PREVIOUS PAPER – 2012

1. The algebraic sum of the deviations from mean is
  - 1) Maximum
  - 2) Least
  - 3) Zero
  - 4) None of the above
2. The sum of squares of deviations from mean is
  - 1) Least
  - 2) Zero
  - 3) Maximum
  - 4) None of the above
3. The arithmetic mean of the first  $n$  natural numbers 1, 2, 3 ....  $n$  is
  - 1)  $\frac{n}{2}$
  - 2)  $\frac{n+1}{2}$
  - 3) 50
  - 4) 20
4. The most stable measure of central tendency is
  - 1) Mode
  - 2) Median
  - 3) Mean
  - 4) HM
5. Which of the following is the mathematical property of median?
  - 1) It is simple to calculate
  - 2) It gives least importance to extreme values
  - 3) Its determination is not based on all observations
  - 4) The sum of absolute deviations from median is least
6. If an observations in a series is negative its GM will be
  - 1) Negative
  - 2) Indeterminate
  - 3) Zero
  - 4) None of the above
7. If in a discrete series, 75% values are greater than 30, than  $Q_3$  is
  - 1) 25
  - 2) 40
  - 3) 30
  - 4) 75
8. The relation ship between AM, GM and HM is
  - 1)  $(GM)^2 = (AM)^2 \times (HM)^2$
  - 2)  $(GM)^2 = (AM) \times (HM)$
  - 3)  $(GM)^2 = (AM \times HM)^2$
  - 4) None of the above
9. The GM and AM of a distribution are 27 and 30 respectively, then HM is
  - 1) 28
  - 2) 26
  - 3) 24.3
  - 4) None of the above
10. 60<sup>th</sup> Percentile is equal to
  - 1) 03
  - 2)  $Q_1$
  - 3) 6<sup>th</sup> Decile
  - 4) Median
11. Which of the following is true in a multi modal distribution?
  - 1) Mean – Median =  $\frac{1}{3}$  (Mean – Mode)
  - 2) Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean
  - 3) 3 Median = 2 Mean + Mode
  - 4) All of the above
12. The average, most affected by the extreme observations is
  - 1) Mode
  - 2) AM
  - 3) GM
  - 4) Median

13. The most unstable measure of central tendency is  
1) AM                                      2) Median                                      3) Mode                                      4) None of the above
14. In a moderately asymmetrical distribution, the mean and median are 20 and 25 respectively. Then, the value mode will be  
1) 30                                      2) 35                                      3) 4                                      4) 15
15. Consider the following numbers  
1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 11  
The interquartile range will be  
1) 10                                      2) 5                                      3) 3                                      4) None of the above
16. Mean deviation gives an accurate result when deviations are measured from  
1) Mean                                      2) Median                                      3) Mode                                      4) None of the above
17. The most reliable measure of dispersion is  
1) Mean deviation                                      2) Quartile deviation  
3) Standard deviation                                      4) None of the above
18. The sum of squares of the deviation is least when the deviations are measured from  
1) Mean                                      2) Median                                      3) Mode                                      4) Quartiles
19. Coefficient of variation is used to measure  
1) Concurrence                                      2) Variation  
3) Consistency                                      4) None of the above
20. Mean deviation can be calculated with the help of  
1) Mode                                      2) Median                                      3) Mean                                      4) Either of these
21. Sum of absolute deviation is minimum when measured from  
1) Mean                                      2) Median                                      3) Mode                                      4) Quartiles
22. The measure of dispersion independent of frequencies of the given distribution is  
1) Range                                      2) SD                                      3) MD                                      4) QD
23. For a distribution, if the arithmetic mean  $>$  median  $>$  mode, then the distribution is  
1) Symmetrical                                      2) Positively skewed  
3) Negatively skewed                                      4) None of the above
24. The Peakedness from normal is more for a  
1) Mesokurtotic curve                                      2) Laptokurtotic curve  
3) Platykurtotic curve                                      4) None of the above
25. Coefficient of skewness determines departure from  
1) Normal curve                                      2) Average  
3) Standard deviation                                      4) Symmetry
26. In a negatively skewed distribution  
1) Mean  $>$  Median                                      2) Mean  $<$  Median  
3) Mean = Median                                      4) None of the above

27. Difference between the mean and the mode divided by the standard deviation of a given set of observations is known as
- 1) Karl Pearson's measure of skewness
  - 2) Bowley's measure of skewness
  - 3) Fisher's measure of skewness
  - 4) Laplace measure of skewness
28. A measure of skewness based on quartile values which varies between  $+1/-1$  is
- 1) Karl Pearson's measure of skewness
  - 2) Bowley's measure of skewness
  - 3) Fisher's measure of skewness
  - 4) Laplace measure of skewness
29. A normal curve is
- 1) Bell shaped symmetrical
  - 2) Bell shaped asymmetrical
  - 3) Ball shaped symmetrical
  - 4) Ball shaped asymmetrical
30. The coefficient of correlation is independent of
- 1) Change of scale only
  - 2) Change of origin
  - 3) Both change of scale and origin
  - 4) None of the above
31. Who is known as Father of Economics?
- 1) Adam Smith
  - 2) Robinson
  - 3) Marshall
  - 4) Samuelson
32. Problem of unemployment, illiteracy etc, are studied under which branch of economics?
- 1) Micro Economics
  - 2) Macro Economics
  - 3) Monetar Economics
  - 4) Wealth Economics
33. Which is not a feature of Socialist Economy?
- 1) Planning mechanism
  - 2) Public ownership
  - 3) Profit motive
  - 4) Complete role of Government
34. Who explained the proper relationship between Wealth and Welfare?
- 1) Smith
  - 2) J.B.Say
  - 3) Marshall
  - 4) Pigou
35. After reaching the saturation point, Consumption of additional units of the commodity cause
- 1) Total utility to fall and marginal utility to increase
  - 2) Total utility and marginal utility both to increase
  - 3) Total utility to fall and marginal utility to become negative
  - 4) Total utility to become negative and marginal utility to fall
36. If two goods are complements, this means that a rise in the price of one commodity will reduce
- 1) An upward shift in demand for the other commodity
  - 2) A rise in the price of other commodity
  - 3) No shift in the demand for the other commodity
  - 4) A downward shift in demand for the other commodity
37. The law of demand refers to
- 1) Price - Supply relationship
  - 2) Price - Demand relationship
  - 3) Price - Cost relationship
  - 4) Price - Income relationship

38. A curve which first moves upwards then downwards is naturally  
1) M.U. Curve                      2) T.U. Curve                      3) A.U. Curve                      4) Demand Curve
39. .... is an implicit cost of production  
1) Charges of electricity                      2) Wages of labour  
3) Payment for raw material                      4) Interest on own capital
40. When labour and capital increase by 10% and production also increases by 10% then there would be  
1) Increasing returns to scale                      2) Constant returns to scale  
3) No change                      4) Decreasing returns to scale
41. When the perfectly competitive firm and industry are in long - run equilibrium then  
1)  $P = MR = SAC = LAC$   
2)  $D = MR = SMC = LMC$   
3)  $P + MR =$  lowest point on the LAC curve  
4) All of the above
42. Which of the following deposits are acceptable by the commercial bank from the public?  
1) Current Accounts                      2) Savings Bank Accounts  
3) Fixed Deposits                      4) All of the above
43. IFCI was set up in the year  
1) 1950                      2) 1948                      3) 1952                      4) 1956
44. The foreign exchange reserves which the RBI must maintain in order to issue currency is  
1) Rs. 150 crores                      2) Rs. 200 crores                      3) Rs. 220 crores                      4) Rs. 180 crores
45. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) have been created in the  
1) Exim policy - 2002                      2) Exim policy - 1991  
3) Exim policy - 2000                      4) None of the above
46. Which of the following is not included in the category of intangible assets?  
1) Patent rights                      2) Machinery                      3) Copyrights                      4) Goodwill
47. The fundamental accounting equation  $Assets = Liabilities$  is the formal expression of  
1) Dual aspect concept  
2) Going concern concept  
3) Matching concept  
4) Money measurement concept
48. According to which of the following conventions, secret reserves are not permitted?  
1) Consistency                      2) Disclosure  
3) Conservatism                      4) All of the above
49. Which of the following branches of accounting primarily deals with processing of accounting data for internal use?  
1) Financial Accounting                      2) Tax Accounting  
3) Management Accounting                      4) Inflation Accounting

50. Suppose P starts a business with ₹ 50,000 cash and then buys furniture from Y & Co. on credit for ₹ 2,000. Now the accounting equation, Assets = Capital + Liabilities will be
- 1)  $50,000 = 50,000 + 0$
  - 2)  $50,000 = 48,000 + 2,000$
  - 3)  $48,000 = 50,000 - 2,000$
  - 4)  $52,000 = 50,000 + 2,000$
51. Under order of the Government, cost of making more exit doors in a cinema hall is a
- 1) Revenue expenditure
  - 2) Capital expenditure
  - 3) Deferred revenue expenditure
  - 4) None of the above
52. Rectifying the error of a credit purchase of goods worth of ₹ 10,000 recorded as credit sales to Mr. B. discovered two months later, will be done in
- 1) Journal paper (General Journal)
  - 2) Sales book
  - 3) Cash book
  - 4) Purchase book
53. Which item is found in subsidiary ledger but not in the general ledger?
- 1) The amount owned to a particular creditor
  - 2) Total cost of goods sold for the period
  - 3) The portion of total current assets that consist of cash
  - 4) The quantity of a particular product sold during the period.
54. Contra Entries are passed only when
- 1) Double column cash book is prepared
  - 2) Simple cash book is prepared
  - 3) Three-column cash book is prepared
  - 4) Petty cash book is prepared
55. Starting with the pass book favourable balance, a cheque for ₹ 7,000 received from Mr. A but recorded on the payments side of the cash book will be
- 1) ₹ 14,000 to be added
  - 2) ₹ 14,000 to be deducted
  - 3) ₹ 7,000 to be deducted
  - 4) Ignore
56. Profit prior to incorporation is an example of
- 1) Revenue reserve
  - 2) Secret Reserve
  - 3) Capital reserve
  - 4) General reserve
57. Original cost of machinery ₹ 1,26,000, Scrap value ₹ 600. Depreciation is charged at 10% p.a. under written down value method. What is the depreciation for the second year?
- 1) ₹ 10,800
  - 2) ₹ 11,340
  - 3) ₹ 15,000
  - 4) ₹ 14,000
58. Marshalling of Balance Sheet is
- 1) Arranging assets on cost basis
  - 2) Arranging assets on the basis of date of purchase
  - 3) Arranging assets and liabilities based on permanency or liquidity
  - 4) Arranging assets on the basis of the Salvage value.
59. Admission fee received by a cricket club is a
- 1) Revenue receipt
  - 2) Capital receipt
  - 3) Liability and to be shown in the Balance Sheet
  - 4) None of the above

60. Inventory is valued at  
1) Cost price  
2) Market Price  
3) (1) and (2) which ever is lower  
4) (1) or (2) which ever is higher
61. The coefficient of correlation  
1) Cannot be positive  
2) Cannot be negative  
3) Is always positive  
4) Can be either positive or negative
62. Given the unexplained variation is 60, total variation is 100, then the coefficient of determination is  
1) 60  
2) 100  
3) 0.40  
4) 0.60
63. The correlation coefficient varies between  
1) -1 and 0  
2) -1 and +1  
3) 0 and 1  
4) None of the above
64. A graphic device for drawing certain conclusions about the correlation is known as  
1) Scatter diagram  
2) Bar graph  
3) Line graph  
4) None of the above
65. In this method of studying correlation, only the direction of change and not the magnitude of variation in the values of the two variable is taken:  
1) Concurrent deviation method  
2) Spearman's rank correlation method  
3) Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient  
4) Scatter diagram
66. This refers to correlation of data by rank, rather than by numerical value:  
1) Rank correlation  
2) Scatter diagram  
3) Bar graph  
4) Line graph
67. When the correlation coefficient  $y = +/-1$ , then the two regression lines  
1) Are perpendicular to each other  
2) Coincide  
3) Are parallel o each other  
4) None of the above
68. If one regression coefficient is greater than unity, then the other must be  
1) Greater than unity  
2) Equal to unity  
3) Less than unity  
4) None of the above
69. The transfer the two regression lines cut each other  
1) The greater will be the degree of correlation  
2) The lesser will be the degree of correlation  
3) It can be greater or lesser degree of correlation based on the situation.  
4) None of the above
70. The 'line of best fit' to observed data is known as  
1) Regression line  
2) Correlation coefficient  
3) Standard error  
4) None of the above
71. In regression of X and Y, Y is  
1) The explained variable  
2) Explanatory variable  
3) A constant  
4) None of the above

72. For predicting the best value of X for given Y, we make use of
- 1) Regression of Y on X
  - 2) Regression of X on Y
  - 3) Means of X and Y series
  - 4) None of the above
73. If we have only one regression line between the two variables, then the value of r will be
- 1) +1
  - 2) -1
  - 3) -1 or +1
  - 4) 0
74. Trend refers to a long term tendency to
- 1) Decrease only
  - 2) Either increase or decreases
  - 3) Increase only
  - 4) None of the above
75. The component useful for short term forecasting is
- 1) Cyclical
  - 2) Trend
  - 3) Seasonal
  - 4) Irregular
76. The component useful for long term forecasting is
- 1) Cyclical
  - 2) Trend
  - 3) Seasonal
  - 4) Irregular
77. The method used in the study of cyclical variations is
- 1) The method of least squares
  - 2) Ratio to trend method
  - 3) Link relative method
  - 4) Residual method
78. Decline in steel production due to workers' strike is associated to the
- 1) Random component
  - 2) Cyclical component
  - 3) Trend
  - 4) Seasonal component
79. A recession in industry is associated the
- 1) Random component
  - 2) Cyclical component
  - 3) Trend
  - 4) Seasonal component
80. The common reasons for studying both secular trends and seasonal variations are
- 1) To allow the elimination of the component from the series
  - 2) To describe past patterns
  - 3) To project past patterns into the future
  - 4) All of the above
81. The best average in the construction of index number is
- 1) Median
  - 2) Geometric mean
  - 3) Mode
  - 4) Arithmetic mean
82. Weighted aggregative index formula using base year quantities as base is called
- 1) Laspeyres' index
  - 2) Bowley's index
  - 3) Paasche's index
  - 4) Fisher's index
83. Weighted aggregative index formula using the geometric mean of base year and current year's quantities as weights is called
- 1) Laspeyres' index
  - 2) Bowley's index
  - 3) Marshal-Edgeworth's index
  - 4) Fisher's index
84. To measure changes in total monetary worth, one should calculate.
- 1) A price index
  - 2) A quantity index
  - 3) A value index
  - 4) None of the above

85. The weights used in a price index are
- 1) Percentage of total quantity
  - 2) Price
  - 3) Averages of quantities
  - 4) None of the above
86. Fisher's ideal index formula satisfies
- 1) Circular test
  - 2) Time reversal test
  - 3) Factor reversal test
  - 4) Both (2) and (3)
87. Fixed base index numbers and chain indices are
- 1) Same
  - 2) Different
  - 3) Always 100
  - 4) None of these
88. Weighted average of price relatives index using current value as weight is known as
- 1) Laspeyres' index
  - 2) Bowley's index
  - 3) Paasche's index
  - 4) Fisher's index
89. AM, GM, and HM for the following would be same
- 1) Non – 0, equal integers
  - 2) Equal integers including zero
  - 3) Non – equal integers including zero
  - 4) Non – zero, non-equal integers
90.  $AM \geq GM \geq HM$  in case of
- 1) Non – 0, equal integers
  - 2) Equal integers including zero
  - 3) Non – equal integers including zero
  - 4) Non – zero, Non-equal integers
91. Research and development cost is a
- 1) Sunk cost
  - 2) Opportunity cost
  - 3) Pre-production cost
  - 4) Imputed cost
92. Which of the following is the most important advantage of cost accounting to management?
- 1) It increases the reputation of a company
  - 2) It meets the statutory requirements of company's account
  - 3) It checks the accuracy of financial accounts
  - 4) It reveals profitable and unprofitable activities of the business
93. Which of the following is an effective technique of cost curve?
- 1) Marginal costing
  - 2) Uniform costing
  - 3) Budgetary control
  - 4) Standard costing
94. What is the other name for sunk cost?
- 1) Policy cost
  - 2) Out-of-pocket cost
  - 3) Shut down cost
  - 4) Sunk loss
95. Cash flow statement has to be prepared as per which Accounting Standard (AS)?
- 1) AS – 7
  - 2) AS – 10
  - 3) AS – 5
  - 4) AS – 3
96. Profit shown by absorption costing will tend to exceed profit shown by marginal costing method if
- 1) Units produced exceed units sold
  - 2) Fixed manufacturing costs decrease
  - 3) Units sold exceed units produced
  - 4) Variable manufacturing costs decreases



97. If net profit is 10% and p/v ratio is 50%, the margin of safety will be
- 1) 10%
  - 2) 50%
  - 3) 20%
  - 4) Margin of safety cannot be computed
98. When total fixed cost is ₹ 50,000 and variable cost to sales is 75%, the break-even point is
- 1) ₹ 37,500
  - 2) ₹ 2,00,000
  - 3) ₹ 12,500
  - 4) Cannot be determined
99. The scope of management accounting is extended to
- 1) Financial accounting
  - 2) Cost accounting
  - 3) Statistical methods
  - 4) All of the above
100. Mostly management accounting system involves
- 1) Preparation of financial statements
  - 2) Recording of business transactions
  - 3) Analysis and interpretation of data
  - 4) None of the above
101. Cost of goods sold ₹ 13,300, Gross Profit ₹ 3,200, Net Profit ₹ 700. What is the amount of sales?
- 1) ₹ 14,000
  - 2) ₹ 10,100
  - 3) ₹ 16,500
  - 5) ₹ 17,200
102. Which of the following formula is to be applied to determine the stock turnover ratio?
- 1)  $\frac{\text{Cost of goods purchased}}{\text{Average stock}}$
  - 2)  $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average stock}}$
  - 3)  $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Net sales}}$
  - 4)  $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Closing stock}}$
103. Which of the points should be considered while preparing the sales budget?
- 1) Past sales and plant capacity
  - 2) Availability of raw materials and finance
  - 3) Competition and seasonal fluctuations
  - 4) All of the above
104. Which of the following ratios is likely to be affected the most on account of price level changes?
- 1) Current Ratio
  - 2) Inventory Turnover Ratio
  - 3) Debtors Turnover Ratio
  - 4) Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio
105. Is it possible to prepare projected cash flow statement?
- 1) Impossible
  - 2) Sometime possible
  - 3) Possible
  - 4) Possible for limited company
106. The purpose of data collection is to
- 1) Obtain information to keep on record
  - 2) Make decision about important issues
  - 3) Pass on information to others
  - 4) All of the above



121. Which of the following is not an advantage of Joint Stock Company?
- 1) Financial resources
  - 2) Continued existence
  - 3) Limited liability
  - 4) Government control
122. An illegal association under the Companies Act is
- 1) An unlawful association of persons
  - 2) A partnership with 20 partners
  - 3) A partnership dissolved by a court of law
  - 4) A partnership formed for illegal purpose
123. Under the Companies Act, 1956, a private company
- 1) Must have at least 7 members
  - 2) Cannot have more than 20 members
  - 3) Must prohibit any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares
  - 4) Must issue a prospectus (or) statement in lieu of prospectus
124. The Reserve Bank of India is an example of a
- 1) Registered Company
  - 2) Statutory Company
  - 3) Chartered company
  - 4) Public limited company
125. Chamber of Commerce is a type of
- 1) Association
  - 2) Federation
  - 3) Consolidation
  - 4) None of the above
126. When atleast 51% of the share capital is held by the Government, the company is called as
- 1) Public Company
  - 2) Public enterprise
  - 3) Public corporation
  - 4) Government Company
127. Authority of cost effectiveness is associated with
- 1) Principle of decentralisation
  - 2) Principle of committee
  - 3) Principle of span of control
  - 4) Principle of line of staff
128. Overall and strategic planning is done by the
- 1) Middle level management
  - 2) Top management
  - 3) Supervisory level management
  - 4) All of the above
129. In case of a company having a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakh, one person can be a company secretary of
- 1) One company only
  - 2) Two companies
  - 3) More than two companies
  - 4) None of the above
130. Five M's of management are
- 1) Manager, muscle, machinery, methods and marketing
  - 2) Man, money, material, machinery and methods
  - 3) Marketing, manpower, muscle power, motivation and method
  - 4) Marketing, monitoring, motivation, machinery and methods

131. Administration is above management, this view is held largely by the
- 1) British school of thought
  - 2) American experts in management
  - 3) Indian Institute of Management
  - 4) Harvard Business School
132. The principle of scalar chain recognises the necessity of
- 1) Formal authority
  - 2) Informal authority
  - 3) Harmonious relationship
  - 4) Loyalty from subordinates
133. The basis of Theory X is
- 1) External control of human behaviour
  - 2) Self-control and Self-direction
  - 3) The belief that productivity is linked to trust, openness and intimacy in the work environment
  - 4) Government regulatory framework
134. The democratic leadership style goes with
- 1) Theory X
  - 2) Theory Z
  - 3) Theory Y
  - 4) None of the above
135. Which of the following is not an advantage of MBO?
- 1) Employee commitment
  - 2) Success without planning
  - 3) self Control
  - 4) Better appraisal
136. "Auditor is not a valuer" was stated in
- 1) Kingston Cotton Mills case
  - 2) London Oil Storage Co. case
  - 3) Les V. Neuchatel Co. case
  - 4) London and General Bank case
137. A special auditor is appointed by the
- 1) Board of Directors
  - 2) Share holders
  - 3) Comptroller and Auditor General
  - 4) Control Government
138. In his report, the company auditor states
- 1) Correct state of affairs
  - 2) True state of affairs
  - 3) Fair state of affairs
  - 4) True and fair state of affairs
139. For misstatement in a company prospectus, the auditor incurs
- 1) Civil liability
  - 2) Contractual liability
  - 3) Criminal liability
  - 4) None of the above
140. A voucher is a
- 1) Document in support of an entry made in the books of account
  - 2) Receipt issued to a customer for cash received
  - 3) Invoice received from suppliers
  - 4) All of these
141. Under or over valuation of assets and liabilities are due to
- 1) Clerical errors
  - 2) Errors of principles
  - 3) Fraudulent manipulation of accounts
  - 4) None of the above

142. The principle object of audit is
- 1) Detection of errors
  - 2) Detection and prevention of frauds
  - 3) To exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the undertaking
  - 4) Checking accuracy of accounts
143. Auditor is a
- 1) Watchdog
  - 2) Bloodhound
  - 3) Watchdog but not a Bloodhound
  - 4) Watchdog and also a Bloodhound
144. Under which Section of Companies Act, 1956, the power to summon persons suspected of having property of a company is incorporated?
- 1) Section 477
  - 2) Section 539
  - 3) Section 545
  - 4) Section 240
145. Audit committee shall act in accordance with the terms of reference to be specified by
- 1) Statutory Auditors
  - 2) SEBI
  - 3) Board of Directors
  - 4) Central Government
146. When audit is carried out during the accounting period with some interval, it is called
- 1) Partial audit
  - 2) Continuous audit
  - 3) Periodic audit
  - 4) Interim audit
147. Which of the following is false? An acceptance
- 1) Must be communicated
  - 2) Must be absolute and unconditional
  - 3) Must be accepted by a person having authority to accept
  - 4) May be presumed from silence of offered
148. A contract is discharged by rescission which means the
- 1) Change in one or more terms of the contract
  - 2) Acceptance of lesser performance
  - 3) Abandonment of rights by a party
  - 4) Cancellation of the existing contract
149. In case of breach of contract, which of the following remedies is available to the aggrieved party?
- 1) Suit for damages
  - 2) Suit for rescission
  - 3) Suit for specific performance
  - 4) All of the above
150. A contract is dependent on the happening or non-happening of future uncertain event, is
- 1) Uncertain contract
  - 2) Contingent contract
  - 3) Void contract
  - 4) Voidable contract

## ANSWERS

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