VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE
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NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE

Topic: Formation and Incorporation of Company

Course Title: B.Com (UNDER CBCS SYSTEM)
Paper:Company law

Unit: 02

Semester: 2nd Semester

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Name of the Department: COMMERCE

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Exercise and Hints

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Com. Law – by G. k. Jana (DeyBook)

1. The first step in the formation of a company is to prepare—

(a) Memorandum of Association
(b) Articles of Association
(c) Prospectus
(d) None of the above

2. According to Section 2(56) of the Companies Act, 2013 Memorandum means—

(a) the Memorandum of Association of a company as orginally framed
(b) as altered from time to time in pursuance of any previous company law or of this Act
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) either (a) or (b) or (c)

3. Memorandum of Association of a company is—

(a) the charter or the constitution of the company
(b) the fundamental document of the company
(c) a public document
(d) all of the above

4. Memorandum of Association may be called 'charter' of the company as—

(a) it regulates the relationship of the company with the outsiders
(b) it lays down the powers and objects of a company, and the scope of the operations of the company beyond which its actions cannot go.
(c) it contains the fundamental conditions upon which alone the company is allowed to be formed
(d) all of the above

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5. **The purpose of Memorandum of Association of a company is—**

(a) to enable the intending shareholders to know for what purpose their investment is going to be utilised

(b) to enable the intending shareholders to know the risk involved in their investment

(c) to enable the persons intending to deal with the company to know whether their dealings are in relation to the matters within the objects of the company

(d) all of the above

6. **Which of the following statements is true?**

(a) If the company's acts go beyond the powers given in the Memorandum, its act will be ultra-vires the company, and hence not binding on the company

(b) The Memorandum of Association is a public document open for inspection by every person dealing with the company

(c) The Memorandum of Association enables shareholders and other outsiders who deal with the company to know what are its powers, and what is the range of its activities

(d) All of the above

7. **The Memorandum of Association of a company shall be in respect of forms specified in—**

(a) Tables A, B, C, D and E in Schedule I (b) Tables F, G, H, I and J in Schedule I

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

8. **Table A in Schedule I relates to Memorandum of Association of a company—**

(a) Limited by shares

(b) Limited by Guarantee and not having share capital

(c) Limited by Guarantee and having share capital

(d) None of the above

9. **Table B in Schedule I relates to Memorandum of Association of a company—**

(a) Limited by Guarantee and having share capital

(b) Limited by Guarantee and not having share capital

(c) Limited by shares

(d) None of the above

10. **Table D in Schedule I relates to Memorandum of Association of—**

(a) an unlimited company and having share capital

(b) an unlimited company and not having share capital

(c) a company limited by Guarantee and having share capital

(d) a company limited by Guarantee and not having share capital

11. **Table E in Schedule I relates to Memorandum of Association of—**

(a) Company Limited by Shares (b) Company limited by Guarantee

(c) Unlimited Company (d) None of the above

12. **The Memorandum of Association of every company must have the following number of clauses**

(a) 4 (b) 5

(c) 6 (d) 7

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13. **The name of the company with the last word 'limited' or words 'Private Limited' shall not apply to**

(a) Public Company
(b) Private Company
(c) Company registered under sections 8
(d) None of the above

14. **The punishment for improper use of the words 'limited' or 'private limited' without being duly incorporated with limited liability under this Act, with fine—**

(a) Which shall not be less than Rs. 500 for everyday for which that name has been used
(b) Which shall not be less than Rs. 2,000 for everyday for which that name has been used
(c) Which shall not be less than Rs. 500 but may extend to Rs. 2,000 for everyday for which that name has been used
(d) none of these

15. **The name stated in the Memorandum of Association should—**

(a) not be identical with or too similar to the name of an existing company registered under this Act
(b) not be considered as undesirable by the opinion of the Central Government
(c) not be prohibited by the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper use) Act, 1950
(d) all of the above

16. **The proposed name of a company includes the word 'state', the same shall be allowed—**

(a) if the company is a Government Company
(b) if the company is Non-Government Company
(c) if the company is registered under Section 8
(d) if the company is Foreign Company

17. **Which of the following words shall not be used in the name of the company unless the previous approval of the Central Government has been obtained ?**

(a) the name or pictorial representation of Rashtrapati, Rashtrapati Bhavan or any Raj Bhavan, Mahatma Gandhi and Prime Minister of India
(b) The Indian National Flag
(c) The Name of Chief Minister, Minister, Financial Corporation, Small scale Industries
(d) All of the above

18. **The name stated in the Memorandum of Association of a Company is identical with the name of existing company, in such a case, the latter company—**

(a) can apply to the Central Government for the purpose of prohibiting the use of such name;
(b) can apply to the Tribunal for the purpose of prohibiting the use of such name
(c) can apply to the court for an injunction so as to restrain the company from using such name
(d) can apply to the Registrar of companies for the purpose of cancellation of Registration

19. **In case a company is registered with a name which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is identical with the name of an existing company, it may direct the company to change its name—**

(a) Within a period of 2 months from the issue of such direction
(b) Within a period of 3 months from the issue of such direction
(c) Within a period of 3 months from the issue of such direction, after adopting an ordinary resolution for the purpose
(d) None of the above

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20. In case a company is registered with a name which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is identical with the existing trade mark, then it may direct the company to change its name—

(a) Within a period of 3 months from the issue of such direction

(b) Within a period of 6 months from the issue of such direction

(c) Within a period of 6 months from the issue of such direction, after adopting an ordinary resolution for the purpose

(d) None of the above

21. The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper use) Act, 1950 prohibits the use of the name and emblems of—

(a) the United Nations and the World Health Organisation

(b) the official seal and emblems of the Central and the State Government

(c) the Indian National Flag

(d) all of the above

22. Which of the words to be used in the name of companies registered under section 8 ?

(a) Federation, Chambers

(b) Association, Council

(c) Foundation, Forum

(d) All of the above

23. According to Rule 9 of the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rule 2014, an application for reservation of a name shall be made in—

(a) Form No. INC 1

(b) Form No. INC 2

(c) Form No. INC 3

(d) Form No. INC 4

24. On the recipt of an application under section 4(4), the Registrar may, on the basis of information and documents furnished along with application, reserve the name—

(a) for a maximum period of 30 days from the date of application

(b) for a minimum period of 60 days from the date of application

(c) for a maximum period of 60 days from the date of application

(d) for a maximum period of 90 days from the date of application

25. Where after reservation of name, it is found that the name was applied by furnishing wrong or incorrect information, then, if the company has not been incorporated—

(a) the reserved name shall be cancelled

(b) the person making application shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 1,00,000

(c) either (a) or (b)

(d) both (a) and (b)

26. Where after reservation of name, it is found that the name was applied by furnishing wrong or incorrect information, then, if the company has already been incorporated, the Registrar may—

(a) direct the company to change its name withing a period of 3 months after passing ordinary resolution

(b) take action for striking off the name of the company from the register of companies

(c) make a petition for winding up of the company

(d) either (a) or (b) or (c)

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27. A company may change its name—

(a) by passing an ordinary resolution for this purpose

(b) by obtaining the previous approval of the Central Government in writing

(c) by giving notice of change of name to the Registrar along with the approval of the Central Government

(d) all of the above

28. An application for change of name shall be filed with Registrar in—

(a) Form No. INC 24

(b) Form No. INC 25

(c) Form No. INC 32

(d) None of these

29. According to Rule 29 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014, the change of name shall not be allowed to a company—

(a) Which has defaulted in filing its annual returns or financial statements or any document due for filing with the Registrar

(b) Which has defaulted in repayment of matured deposits or debentures or interest on deposits or debentures

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) either (a) or (b)

30. When a company change its name or obtain a new name under Section 16(1), it shall give notice of the change to the Registrar along with the approval of the Central Government

(a) Withing a period of 10 days from the date of such change

(b) Within a period of 15 days from the date of such change

(c) Within a period of 30 days from the date of such change

(d) Withing a period of 60 days from the date of such change

31. If the Registrar of companies finds that the provisions of change of name have been complied with, a new certificate of incorporation shall be issued in—

(a) Form No. INC 24

(b) Form No. INC 25

(c) Form No. INC 32

(d) None of these

32. Under Section 12, every registered company should have a registered office—

(a) From the date on which it begins to carry on business

(b) From the date on which it obtains Certificate of Incorporation

(c) From the 15th day after the date of its incorporation

(d) From the 30th day after the date of its incorporation

33. The company shall furnish to the Registrar verification of its registered office within—

(a) a period of 15 days of its incorporation

(b) a period of 30 days of its incorporation

(c) a period of 60 days of its incorporation

(d) a period of 90 days of its incorporation

34. The verification of the registered office shall be filed with the Registrar in—

(a) Form No. INC 20

(b) Form No. INC 22

(c) Form No INC 23

(d) None of these

35. The Registered Office clause of Memorandum of Association contains—

(a) the name of the state in which the registered office of the company is to be situated

(b) the name of the City/Town only and not of the state

(c) the name of the Registrar of Companies

(d) the complete postal address of the company

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36. Notice of change of the situation of the Registered Office shall be given to the Registrar of Companies—

(a) Within 10 days of change
(b) Within 15 days of change
(c) Within 60 days of change
(d) Within 90 days of change

37. Where a company has changed its name during the last two years, the company—

(a) Shall paint or affix its former name along with the name of the company so changed
(b) Shall display its name in the manner prescribed by the Act
(c) Shall given notice to the Registrar within 15 days of the change
(d) either (a) or (b) above

38. The procedure for change of registered office from one city to another within the same state is by passing—

(a) Ordinary resolution and approval of the Central Government
(b) Special resolution and approval of the Central Government
(c) Ordinary resolution only
(d) Special resolution only

39. Change of registered office of a company from one city to another city in the same state but falling under the jurisdiction of two Registrars of Companies is required to be approved by the—

(a) Central Government
(b) Registrar of Companies
(c) Regional Director
(d) National Company Law Tribunal

40. Change of registered office of a company from one city to another city in same state but falling under the jurisdiction of two Registrars, the company is required to file a certified copy of the confirmation letter of the Regional Director with the Registrar within a period of—

(a) 30 days from the date of confirmation
(b) 60 days from the date of confirmation
(c) 90 days from the date of confirmation
(d) 120 days from the date of confirmation

41. An application seeking confirmation from the Regional Director for change of registered office within the same state shall be filed by the company in—

(a) Form No INC 22
(b) Form No INC 23
(c) Form No INC 24
(d) Form No INC 25

42. A company may change its registered office from one state to another state by passing the—

(a) Ordinary resolution and approval of the Central Government
(b) Special resolution and approval of the Central Government
(c) Special resolution and confirmation of the Central Government and consent of all the affected parties
(d) Special resolution only

43. As regards shifting of registered office from one state to another, an application for approval of such shifting, shall be filed with the Central Government in—

(a) Form No INC 22
(b) Form No INC 23
(c) Form No INC 24
(d) Form No INC 25

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44. The alteration of Memorandum involving shifting of registered office from one state to another will be effective only—

(a) if the same is registered by the Registrar of Companies

(b) if the same is registered by the Registrar of Companies and issue a fresh Certificate of Incorporation indicating the alteration

(c) if the Registrar records the new location of registered office on the Register of Companies in place of the former location

(d) both (a) and (c)

45. Where the company has raised money from the public through prospectus and has any unutilised amount of money so raised, it shall—

(a) change the objects for which the money so raised is to be applied

(b) not change the objects for which the money so raised is to be applied

(c) not change the objects for which the money so raised is to be applied, unless a special resolution is passed through postal ballot

(d) both (a) and (b)

46. The term 'ultra-vires the company' means

(a) doing an act which is beyond the powers of the directors

(b) doing an act which is beyond the powers given by the Articles of Association

(c) doing an act which is beyond the powers given by the Memorandum of Association

(d) all of the above

47. The term 'intra-vires the company' means—

(a) doing an act which is beyond the powers of the directors

(b) doing an act which is beyond the powers given by the Articles of Association

(c) doing an act which is within the powers of the company

(d) both (b) and (c)

48. An act is said to be 'ultra vires a company' when it is beyond the powers—

(a) of the directors

(b) of the company

(c) of the directors but not the company

(d) conferred on the company by the Articles

49. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) If an act is ultra vires the company, it cannot be ratified even by the whole body of shareholders

(b) It an act is ultra vires the directors (*i,e,* beyond the powers of directors), but intra vires the company, it can be ratified by the shareholders by a resolution in a general meeting

(c) If an act is ultra vires the Articles, it can be ratified by altering the Articles by a special Resolution at a general meeting

(d) All of the above

50. An act which is 'ultra-vires the company', is—

(a) Wholly void and in-operative

(b) not altogether void and in-operative

(c) void ab-initio

(d) both (a) and (b)

51. As a matter of fact, an act ultra-vires the memorandum is in fact—

(a) Ultra-vires the company

(b) Ultra-vires the Articles

(c) Ultra-vires the directors

(d) None of these

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52. If an act is intra-vires the memorandum but ultra-vires the articles, the members—

(a) may change the Articles and ratify the act (b) may not chage the Articles and ratify the act

(c) may not altogether void and in operative (d) both (a) and (c) in above

53. In case any ultra-vires act has been done or is to be done, any member of the company—

(a) may apply to the Central Government for restraining the company from doing the ultra-vires act;

(b) can obtain an injunction form the court restraining the company from doing the ultra-vires act,

(c) may apply to the Registrar of Companies for cancellation of registration

(d) none of the above

54. If company's money is used for any purpose which is in no way connected with company's objects, the directors of the company—

(a) will be personally liable for the smae; (b) can be compelled to make good the funds used;

(c) either (a) or (b) (d) both (a) and (b)

55. The directors of a company paid dividends on shares out of capital. In this case—

(a) the payment of dividend out of capital is ultra-vires;

(b) the directors were held liable to refund the money, so paid, to the company;

(c) the directors were not held liable to make good the funds used

(d) both (a) and (b) in above

56. If directors induce any third party, to contract with the company in a matter in which the company has no power to act, in this case—

(a) the directors will be personally liable for any loss suffered by the third party;

(b) the company will liable to make good the loss suffered by the third party;

(c) the directors will be personally liable to third party for breach of warranty of authority;

(d) both (a) and (c) in above

57. When the company's fund is invested, ultra-vires, to acquire some property, in this case—

(a) the company's right over such property is held to be secured

(b) the company's right over such property is held not to be secured

(c) the property although wrongly acquired represents the asset of the company

(d) both (a) and (c) in above

58. Where the Memorandum of Association fixes a limit on borrowing power of the directors of a company, any borrowing in excess of that limit—

(a) is known as ultra-vires borrowing

(b) such borrowing is void and the lender cannot sue the company because it does not create any relation of debtor and creditor

(c) such borrowing which is ultra-vires cannot be ratified even by the whole body of shareholders

(d) all of the above

59. A railway company was authorised to keep steam boats for the purpose of a ferry (*i,e,* to carry the persons across in a boat). It used the boats for excursion trips (*i,e,* pleasure trip) to the sea when the boats were otherwise unemployed. The act of the company was—

(a) Ultra-vires (b) not ultra-vires

(c) Intra-vires (d) either (a) or (c)

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60. A company has the power to do all such things as are—

(a) authorised to be done by the Companies Act, 2013

(b) essential to the attainment of its objects specified in the memorandum

(c) both (a) and (b) in above

(d) either (a) or (b)

61. The purpose of doctrine of ultra-vires is—

(a) to protect investors of the company so that they may know the objects in which their money is to be employed;

(b) to protect the creditors of the company by ensuring that the company's funds are not wasted in authorised activities

(c) either (a) and (b)

(d) both (a) and (b)

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. A company shall file with the Registrar of companies, in respect of alteration of its Memorandum—

(a) the special resolution passed by it as per section 13(1)

(b) the approval of the Central Government under Section 13(2) for change of its name;

(c) the alteration of memorandum will be effective only if the same is registered with the Registrar of Companies

(d) all of the above

2. The Articles of Association of a company—

(a) is the second important document which has to be filed with Registrar at the time of registration of the company;

(b) contains the rules, regulations and bye-laws for the internal management of the company;

(c) is subordinate to and controlled by the Memorandum of Association

(d) all of the above

3. Section 2(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines Articles—

(a) as the Articles of Association of a company as originally framed

(b) as altered from time to time in pursuance of any previous company law

(c) as altered from time to time in pursuance of present company law

(d) either (a) or (b) or (c)

4. The Articles or its alteration should not be inconsistent with—

(a) the Companies Act, 2013

(b) the Memorandum of Association

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of the above.

5. The Articles of Association of a company—

(a) should not be illegal

(b) should not oppose to any public policy

(c) should not oppose to order of the court

(d) all of the above

6. In case 'Memorandum' and 'Articles' are inconsistent, then which shall prevail over the others ?

(a) Memorandum of Association

(b) Articles of Association

(c) The one approved by the Registrar

(d) None of these

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7. **Which of the following statements are true?**
   (a) The 'Memorandum' and 'Articles' are binding on the members in their relation to the company
   (b) The 'Memorandum' and 'Articles' are binding on the company in their relation to the members
   (c) None of these are true
   (d) Both of these are true

8. **Which of the following statements are correct?**
   (a) Articles of Association regulates the relation of the company with the outsiders;
   (b) Memorandum of Association regulates the internal management of the company
   (c) None of these are true
   (d) Both of these are true

9. **The acts done beyond the scope of Articles of Association of a Company—**
   (a) can be ratified by the shareholders in general meeting
   (b) cannot be ratified by the shareholders in general meeting
   (c) can be ratified by the body of shareholders, provided these acts are not beyond the Memorandum of Association
   (d) either (a) or (b)

10. **The Articles of Association of a company shall be in respective forms specified in—**
   (a) Tables F, G, H, I and J in Schedule I
   (b) Tables A, B, C, D and E in Schedule I
   (c) Either (a) or (b)
   (d) None of these

11. **A Company may—**
   (a) adopt all of the regulations contained in the model Articles applicable to such company
   (b) adopt any of the regulations contained in the model Articles applicable to such company
   (c) either (a) or (b)
   (d) none of these

12. **Table 'F' in Schedule I to the Companies Act, 2013 specifies the model Articles applicable to—**
   (a) a company limited by shares
   (b) a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital
   (c) a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital
   (d) an unlimited company and having a share capital

13. **Table 'G' in Schedule I relates to Articles of—**
   (a) a company limited by shares
   (b) a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital
   (c) a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital
   (d) an unlimited company and not having share capital

14. **Table 'H' in Schedule I relates to model Articles of—**
   (a) a company limited by shares
   (b) a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital
   (c) a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital
   (d) an unlimited company and having a share capital

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15. Table 'J' in Schedule I relates to model Articles of—

(a) a company limited by guarantee and having a share capital

(b) a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital

(c) an unlimited company and having a share capital

(d) an unlimited company and not having share capital

16. The Articles of Association may contain provisions for entrenchment to the effect specified provisions of the Articles—

(a) may not be altered in any way

(b) may be altered only if conditions or procedures as that are more restrictive than those applicable to a speical resolution, are complied with

(c) either (a) or (b)

(d) none of these

17. The entrenchment provisions in the Articles of Association

(a) Shall only be made on the formation of a company

(b) Shall only be made by an amendment in the Articles

(c) either (a) or (b)

(d) none of these

18. The entrenchment provisions in the Articles shall only be made—

(a) by an amemdment in the Articles agreed to by all the members of a private company

(b) by an amendment in the Articles of public company by passing a special resolution

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of the above

19. The procedure for alteration of Articles of Association which has the effect of converting a public company into a private company is by passing

(a) special resolution and approval of the Central Government

(b) special resolution and approval of the Tribunal

(c) ordinary resolution and approval of the Central Government

(d) ordinary resolution and approval of the Tribunal

20. The general procedure for alteration of Articles of Association is by passing—

(a) Special resolution (b) Ordinary resolution

(c) Special resolution and approval of court (d) None of the above

21. The alteration of Articles of Association of a company registered under section 8 cannot be done unless—

(a) the previous approval of the Tribunal is obtained

(b) the previous approval of the Central Government is obtained

(c) the previous approval of Court is obtained

(d) none of the above

22. A company shall, on the request of its member, send to him a copy of the Memorandum and Articles within—

(a) 5 days of the request (b) 7 days of the request

(c) 10 days of the request (d) 15 days of the request

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23. **If a company makes any default in complying with the provisions of Section 17, the company and every officer in default shall be liable for each default, to a penalty of—**

(a) Rs. 1,000 for everyday during which the default continues or Rs. 1,00,000 whichever is less

(b) Rs. 1,000 for everyday during which the default continues or Rs. 1,00,000 whichever is more

(c) Rs. 500 for everyday during which the default continues or Rs. 50,000 whichever is less

(d) either (a) or (c)

24. **While dealing with any company every person should read the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company. Even if the person does not read the documents he will be presumed to know the documents. This type of presumed knowledge of these documents is called—**

(a) Doctrine of Indoor Management

(b) Doctrine of Constructive Notice

(c) Doctrine of Ultra-vires

(d) None of these

25. **If any person enters into a contract with the company which is contrary to any provisions of Memorandum and Articles of Association, in such a case—**

(a) he will get right under such contract

(b) he will get damages from the company

(c) he will not get any right under such contract

(d) both (a) and (b)

26. **The doctrine of constructive notice—**

(a) protects outsiders against the company

(b) protects the company against the outsiders

(c) either (a) or (b)

(d) both (a) and (b)

27. **Any person dealing with a company need not know-how the company is being managed and how its internal machinery is handled by its officers, this is called—**

(a) Doctrine of Indoor Management

(b) Doctrine of Constructive Notice

(c) Doctrine of Ultra-vires

(d) None of these

28. **The doctrine of Indoor Management has its origin in the famous case—**

(a) Saloman V. Saloman & Co. Ltd.

(b) Royal British Bank V. Turquand

(c) Ryland V Turquand

(d) None of these

29. **According to the doctrine of indoor management, a person dealing with the company is entitled to assume that—**

(a) everything has been done regularly so far as the internal proceedings of the company are concerned;

(b) the things have been done according to the provisions and procedure laid down in the Memorandum and Articles of Association

(c) the details of interal procedure of the company are not open for public inspection

(d) all of the above

30. **The doctrine of indoor management—**

(a) Protects the company against the outsiders

(b) protects outsiders against the company

(c) either (a) or (b)

(d) none of the above

31. **The rule of indoor management does not apply to transactions—**

(a) Which are void ab-initio e.g., an act ultra-vires the Memorandum or Articles cannot bind the company

(b) Where the outsiders have notice, actual or constructive, that the directors or other officers of the company have not the authority to enter into the contract

(c) where the circumstances surrounding the contract are suspicious and, therefore, call for enquiry

(d) all of the above transactions

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32. A person dealing with the company cannot take the benefit of indoor management—

(a) he relies upon a document which is forged by the officer of the company, because forgery is a nullity of law

(b) he enters into a contract with the company through its officer who has no authority to act on behalf of the company

(c) he enters into a contract without making any enquiry to remove his suspicion of irregularity regarding the internal management

(d) all of the above

33. The directors of the bank were authorised by its Articles to borrow on bond such sum as authorised by a resolution passed in a general meeting. The directors of the bank gave a bond to Turquand without any such resolution. In such a case—

(a) the company was bound by the loan

(b) Turquand could sue the bank on the basis of the bond as he was entitled to assume that necessary resolution has been passed

(c) Turquand could recover the amount of bond from the company

(d) all of the above

34. Every alteration of the Articles and a copy of the order of the Tribunal shall be filed with the Registrar, together with a printed copy of the altered articles, within—

(a) 10 days (b) 15 days

(c) 30 days (d) 60 days

35. The companies which need not have their own Articles of Association are—

(a) Unlimited Companies (b) Companies Limited by Guarantee

(c) Private Companies Limited by Shares (d) Public Companies Limited by Shares

Answers

A. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (d), 6. (d), 7. (a), 8. (a), 9. (b), 10. (b), 11. (c), 12. (c), 13. (c), 14. (c), 15. (d), 16. (a), 17. (d), 18. (c), 19. (c), 20. (c), 21. (d), 22. (d), 23. (a), 24. (c), 25. (d), 26. (d), 27. (d), 28. (a), 29. (d), 30. (b), 31. (b), 32. (c), 33. (b), 34. (b), 35. (a), 36. (b). 37. (d), 38. (d), 39. (c), 40. (b), 41. (b), 42. (c), 43. (b), 44. (b), 45. (c), 46. (c), 47. (d), 48. (b), 49. (d), 50. (a), 51. (a), 52. (d), 53. (b), 54. (d), 55. (d), 56. (d), 57. (d), 58. (d), 59. (b), 60. (c), 61. (d).

B. 1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (d), 6. (a), 7. (d), 8. (c), 9. (c), 10. (a), 11. (c), 12. (a), 13. (b), 14. (c), 15. (d), 16. (b), 17. (c), 18. (c), 19. (b), 20. (a), 21. (b), 22. (b), 23. (a), 24. (b), 25. (c), 26. (b), 27. (a), 28. (b), 29. (d), 30. (b), 31. (d), 32. (d), 33. (d), 34. (b), 35. (d).

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