## Q. 1 - Q. 5 Carry ONE mark each.

| Q. 1 | Inhaling the smoke from a burning________ you quickly. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | tire / tier |
| (B) | tire / tyre |
| (C) | tyre / tire |
| (D) | tyre / tier |


| Q.2 | A sphere of radius $r \mathrm{~cm}$ is packed in a box of cubical shape. <br> What should be the minimum volume (in $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) of the box that can enclose the <br> sphere? |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | $\frac{r^{3}}{8}$ |$\quad$| (B) | $r^{3}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| (C) | $2 r^{3}$ |
| (D) | $8 r^{3}$ |


| Q.3 | Pipes P and Q can fill a storage tank in full with water in 10 and 6 minutes, <br> respectively. Pipe R draws the water out from the storage tank at a rate of 34 <br> litres per minute. P, Q and R operate at a constant rate. <br> If it takes one hour to completely empty a full storage tank with all the pipes <br> operating simultaneously, what is the capacity of the storage tank (in litres)? |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | 26.8 |
| (B) | 60.0 |
| (C) | 120.0 |
| (D) | 127.5 |


| Q. 4 | Six persons $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}$ and U are sitting around a circular table facing the center not necessarily in the same order. Consider the following statements: <br> - $P$ sits next to $S$ and $T$. <br> - Q sits diametrically opposite to P . <br> - The shortest distance between S and R is equal to the shortest distance between T and U . <br> Based on the above statements, Q is a neighbor of |
| :---: | :---: |
| (A) | U and S |
| (B) | R and T |
| (C) | R and U |
| (D) | P and S |


| Q. 5 | A building has several rooms and doors as shown in the top view of the building <br> given below. The doors are closed initially. <br> What is the minimum number of doors that need to be opened in order to go <br> from the point P to the point Q? <br> (A) <br> (B) <br> (C) <br> (D) |
| :--- | :--- |

## Q. 6 - Q. 10 Carry TWO marks each.

| Q.6 | Rice, a versatile and inexpensive source of carbohydrate, is a critical component <br> of diet worldwide. Climate change, causing extreme weather, poses a threat to <br> sustained availability of rice. Scientists are working on developing Green Super <br> Rice (GSR), which is resilient under extreme weather conditions yet gives higher <br> yields sustainably. <br> Which one of the following is the CORRECT logical inference based on the <br> information given in the above passage? |
| ---: | :--- |
| (A) | GSR is an alternative to regular rice, but it grows only in an extreme weather |
| (B) | GSR may be used in future in response to adverse effects of climate change |
| (C) | GSR grows in an extreme weather, but the quantity of produce is lesser than <br> regular rice |
| (D) | Regular rice will continue to provide good yields even in extreme weather |


| Q. 7 | A game consists of spinning an arrow around a stationary disk as shown below. <br> When the arrow comes to rest, there are eight equally likely outcomes. It could <br> come to rest in any one of the sectors numbered $1,2,3,4,5,6,7$ or 8 as shown. <br> Two such disks are used in a game where their arrows are independently spun. <br> What is the probability that the sum of the numbers on the resulting sectors upon <br> spinning the two disks is equal to 8 after the arrows come to rest? |
| :--- | :--- |
| (B) |  |


| Q. 8 | Consider the following inequalities. <br> (i) $\quad 3 p-q<4$ <br> (ii) $\quad 3 q-p<12$ <br> Which one of the following expressions below satisfies the above two <br> inequalities? |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | $p+q<8$ |
| (B) | $p+q=8$ |
| (C) | $8 \leq p+q<16$ |
| (D) | $p+q \geq 16$ |


| Q.9 | Given below are three statements and four conclusions drawn based on the <br> statements. <br> Statement 1: Some engineers are writers. <br> Statement 2: No writer is an actor. <br> Statement 3: All actors are engineers. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Conclusion I: Some writers are engineers. <br> Conclusion III: No actor is a writer. <br> Conclusion IV: Some actors are writers. <br> Which one of the following options can be logically inferred? |
| (A) | Only conclusion I is correct |
| (B) | Only conclusion II and conclusion III are correct |
| (D) | Onlor conclusion III or conclusion IV is correct |


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| :---: | :---: |
| Q. 10 | Which one of the following sets of pieces can be assembled to form a square with a single round hole near the center? Pieces cannot overlap. |
| (A) |  |
| (B) |    |
| (C) |   |
| (D) |   |

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## Q. 11 - Q. 35 Carry ONE mark Each

| Q.11 | Determinant of a matrix remains unaltered if |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | its columns and rows are interchanged |
| (B) | two parallel lines are identical |
| (C) | two parallel lines intersect |
| (D) | each element of a line is multiplied by the same factor |
| Q.12 | The probability of having 53 Sundays in a randomly selected leap year is |
| (A) | $1 / 7$ |
| (B) | $1 / 4$ |
| (C) | $2 / 7$ |
| (D) | $4 / 7$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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| Q.13 | Function $f(x)$ by Maclaurin's series (as an infinite series) can be expressed as |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | $f(x)=f(1)+x f^{\prime}(1)+\frac{x^{2}}{2!} f^{\prime \prime}(1)+\frac{x^{3}}{3!} f^{\prime \prime \prime}(1)+\cdots+\infty$ |
| (B) | $f(x)=f(0)+x f^{\prime}(0)+\frac{x^{2}}{2!} f^{\prime \prime}(0)+\frac{x^{3}}{3!} f^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)+\cdots+\infty$ |
| (C) | $f(x)=f(1)-x f^{\prime}(1)+\frac{x^{2}}{2!} f^{\prime \prime}(1)-\frac{x^{3}}{3!} f^{\prime \prime \prime}(1)+\cdots+\infty$ |
| (D) | $f(x)=f(0)-x f^{\prime}(0)+\frac{x^{2}}{2!} f^{\prime \prime}(0)-\frac{x^{3}}{3!} f^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)+\cdots+\infty$ |
| Q.14 | The lowest temperature at which the fuel ceases to flow is known as |
| (A) | Pour point |
| (B) | Cloud point |
| (C) | Flash point |
| (D) | Boiling point |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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| Q.15 | Complement of the Solar Altitude angle is |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | Zenith angle |
| (B) | Azimuth angle |
| (C) | Hour angle |
| (D) | Profile angle |
| Q.16 | Annual cost of owning (fixed cost) a particular combine harvester is Rs. 3,00,000 <br> whereas, operating it would cost additional Rs. 6,000 per hectare. If an entrepreneur <br> wishes to offer the machine for custom hiring, the combination of annual use (ha) <br> and custom rate (Rs. ha <br> cond ), respectively, that would fetch him the break-even <br> condition is <br> (A) <br> 200 and 7,500 |
| (B) | 210 and 6,300 |
| (C) | 180 and 9,200 |
| (D) | 250 and 6,100 |
|  |  |

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| Q. 17 | In construction of gravel packed wells, the pack-aquifer ratio is generally defined <br> as <br> (A) |
| :--- | :--- |
| (B) | $\frac{50 \% \text { of the size of gravel pack }}{50 \% \text { of the size of aquifer }}$ |
| (C) | $\frac{50 \% \text { of the size of gravel pack }}{50 \% \text { of the size of gravel pack }}$ |
| (D) | $\frac{60 \% \text { of the size of aquifer }}{10 \% \text { of the size of gravel pack }}$ |
| Q.18 | The shape of falling limb of a hydrograph is dependent on |
| (A) | basin and storm characteristics |
| (B) | storm characteristics only |
| (C) | basin characteristics only |
| (D) | direction of the rainfall only |
|  |  |

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| Q. 19 | Energy requirement $(E)$ to produce a change $(d X)$ in dimension $X$ of a particular size can be expressed as $\frac{d E}{d X}=-\frac{C}{X^{n}}$, where, $c$ is constant and $n$ according to Rittinger's law is |
| :---: | :---: |
| (A) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (B) | $\sqrt{2}$ |
| (C) | $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| (D) | 2 |
| Q. 20 | The ratio of inertial forces to viscous forces is knows as |
| (A) | Froude number |
| (B) | Reynolds number |
| (C) | Power number |
| (D) | Biot number |
| Q. 21 | The root of the equation $\sin x-4 x+1=0$ after its first iteration, using Newton-Raphson method with an initial guess of $x_{0}=0.2$, is $\qquad$ [round off to three decimal places] |
| Q. 22 | The slope of the function $f(x)=2 x^{4}-3 x^{2}+5 x$ at $x=2$ is $\qquad$ [Answer in integer] |

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|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q. 28 | A stream of $200 \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ is diverted from a canal to irrigate a wheat field in 8 hours. If the runoff from the field is $500 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ and the conveyance efficiency is $75 \%$, the application efficiency in per cent is $\qquad$ [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 29 | The flow rate per unit width of a wide rectangular clean-earth channel is $20 \mathrm{~m}^{3} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$. The calculated critical flow depth in meter will be $\qquad$ [round off to two decimal places] <br> (Take $g=9.81 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$ ) |
| Q. 30 | The ratio of soil loss from the field plot length to that from the unit plot with a slope length of 22.13 m is 0.5 . If the slope length from the watershed divide is 600 m and the slope gradient is $8 \%$, the topographic factor in the Universal Soil Loss Equation is $\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 31 | The area of a rectangular field was measured using a 30 m survey chain, which was later found to be 5 cm short. If the length and width of the field measured using this chain were 542 m and 554 m , respectively, the true area of the field in ha is $\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 32 | In a triple effect feed forward evaporator, pineapple juice is entering at the rate of $6.3 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ and leaving the last effect as $50 \%$ concentrate. The system is using saturated steam of $2.48 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ at $121.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If vapour transferred from the first to the second effect, second to third effect and third to ambient are 5675,6053 and $6416 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~h}^{-1}$, respectively, the steam economy of the evaporator is $\qquad$ [round off to two decimal places] |

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Q. 36 - Q. 65 Carry TWO marks Each

| Q. 36 | The function $(x-2)^{2}(x+2)^{2}$ has |
| :---: | :---: |
| (A) | minima at +2 and maxima at -2 |
| (B) | minima at -2 and maxima at +2 |
| (C) | minima at -2 and +2 |
| (D) | maxima at -2 and +2 |
| Q. 37 | The matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}(3-x) & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & (4-x) & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & (-1-x)\end{array}\right]$ is singular for the following values |
| (A) | $x=0$ and $x=3$ |
| (B) | $x=0$ and $x=-3$ |
| (C) | $x=0$ and $x=6$ |
| (D) | $x=0$ and $x=-6$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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| Q.38 | A $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ seed drill has a ground drive wheel of rolling diameter 0.5 m. While <br> testing under laboratory condition, 320 g of seeds were collected in 20 revolutions <br> of the ground drive wheel. The same seed drill when operated in a 2 ha field, amount <br> of seeds dropped was found to be 185 kg. The variation in the seed dropped between <br> laboratory and field conditions due to skid of ground drive wheel is <br> (Take $\pi=3.14)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | $6.38 \%$ |
| (B) | $9.23 \%$ |
| (C) | $10.17 \%$ |
| (D) | $12.26 \%$ |
| Q.39 | A 3.6 m combine harvester was tested over a crop strip of 20 m length and the <br> following data were obtained while testing: <br> Total material left over walker $=8.5 \mathrm{~kg}$ <br> Free seed over walker $=100 \mathrm{~g}$ <br> Unthreshed seed over walker $=50 \mathrm{~g}$ <br> Total material left over shoe $=5.5 \mathrm{~kg}$ <br> Free seed over shoe $=250 \mathrm{~g}$ <br> Unthreshed seed over shoe $=80 \mathrm{~g}$ <br> Total seed collected in the grain tank $=16.5 \mathrm{~kg}$ <br> The grain yield (tonne ha ${ }^{-1}$ ) and cylinder loss (\%), respectively, are |
| (D) | 8.05 and 2.82 <br> (A)2.36 and 0.77 <br> 4.24 and 0.29 |

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|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q.40 | An ideal gas is compressed adiabatically (Adiabatic exponent $\gamma=1.4$ ) from 98 kPa <br> to 480 kPa and the specific volume of the gas at the beginning of the compression <br> stroke is $0.45 \mathrm{~m}^{3} \mathrm{~kg}^{-1}$. The specific work done on the gas in $\mathrm{kJ} \mathrm{kg}^{-1}$ is |
| (A) | 12.6 |
| (B) | 18.5 |
| (C) | 25.4 |
| (D) | 63.3 |
| Q.41 | A sample of $90 \%$ saturated clay soil has void ratio and specific gravity of 0.8 and <br> 2.7, respectively. The bulk unit weight of soil in N m <br>  <br> (Take unit weight of water $=9.81 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$ ) |
| (Dake |  |
| (A) | 10594.80 |
| (B) | 18639.00 |
| 18.60 |  |

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| Q.42 | A parabolic shaped grass-waterway is to be designed to carry a flow of $2.85 \mathrm{~m}^{3} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ <br> down the slope of $3 \%$. The permissible velocity of water in the waterway is <br> $1.78 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$. If the freeboard depth is excluded, the most appropriate top width in m <br> and depth in m, respectively are <br> (Take Manning's roughness coefficient $=0.04$ ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| (A) | 4 and 0.6 |
| (B) | 6 and 0.4 |
| (C) | 7 and 0.5 |
| (D) | 5.5 and 0.6 |
| Q.43 | The pressure drop through a well-designed constriction is to be used for measuring <br> the velocity of flow through a circular pipe. If the pressure drop from a 0.1 m <br> diameter section to a 0.05 m diameter section of the pipe is 7.5 kPa , the velocity in <br> m s |
| (Take density of liquid 0.1 m diameter section of the pipe is $1000 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$ ) |  |
| (C) | 1.5 |
| (D) | 2.0 |
|  | 1.0 |
| (B) |  |

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| Q. 44 | The water activity of potato is 0.942 . As per Raoult's law, the most efficient solution for osmotic dehydration of potato is $\qquad$ <br> (Molar mass of sucrose $=342 \mathrm{~g}$ mole $^{-1}$, and $\mathrm{NaCl}=58.5 \mathrm{~g}$ mole $^{-1}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| (A) | 20\% sucrose solution |
| (B) | $20 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ solution |
| (C) | $10 \%$ sucrose solution $+10 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ solution |
| (D) | $15 \%$ sucrose solution $+5 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ solution |
| Q. 45 | The mass fraction retained on the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ sieve is $x_{\mathrm{i}}$ and $\overline{D_{p l}}$ is the average opening size of $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ and $(\mathrm{i}-1)^{\text {th }}$ sieves. The volume surface mean diameter $\left(\overline{D_{s}}\right)$ of particles retained on $n$ number of sieves is |
| (A) | $\overline{D_{s}}=\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{x_{i}}{\overline{D_{p l}}}\right)}$ |
| (B) | $\overline{D_{s}}=\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \overline{D_{p l}}$ |
| (C) | $\overline{D_{s}}=\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{x_{i}}{{\overline{D_{p l}}}^{3}}\right)}\right]^{1 / 3}$ |
| (D) | $\overline{D_{s}}=\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{x_{i}}{{\overline{D_{p l}}}^{3}}\right)}\right]^{2 / 3}$ |

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| Q. 46 | Match the following reactants in Column I with the most appropriate purpose used in processing as mentioned in Column II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Column I |  | Column II |  |  |  |  |
|  | I | Vitamin E | P | fumigant for insect killing |  |  |  |  |
|  | II | Calcium salts | Q | reduces shrinkage losses |  |  |  |  |
|  | III | Edible waxes | R | antioxidant with vitamin A in oils |  |  |  |  |
|  | IV | Methyl Bromide | S | firming agent in fruits |  |  |  |  |
| (A) | I-P, II-S, III-Q, IV-R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (B) | I-R, II-Q, III-S, IV-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (C) | I-P, II-Q, III-S, IV-R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (D) | I-R, II-S, III-Q, IV-P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q. 47 | Work done by a moving particle in the force field $\overline{\boldsymbol{F}}=6 x^{2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\imath}}+(3 x z+y) \hat{\boldsymbol{j}}+4 z \widehat{\boldsymbol{k}}$, moving along the straight line from $(0,0,0)$ to $(1,2,3)$ is $\qquad$ [Answer in integer] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q. 48 | The power consumption readings (in watt) by an instrument at fixed intervals of time (in seconds) are tabulated below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Time (s) | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
|  | Pow | consumption (W) | 9.2 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 11.2 |
|  | Using Simpson's $1 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ rule, the energy expenditure of the instrument in joule is$\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Q. 49 | The root mean square acceleration for mechanical vibration of a tractor is $3.15 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$ and its frequency is 80 Hz . The root mean square amplitude of the vibration in $\mu \mathrm{m}$ is $\qquad$ [round off to two decimal places] <br> (Take $\pi=3.14$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q. 50 | The static weight on front and rear axles of a two-wheel drive tractor are 3 kN and 9 kN , respectively. The wheel-base of the tractor is 2.1 m and the tractor pulls a load of 7.5 kN . The perpendicular distance from the front wheel ground contact point to the line of pull is 680 mm . Neglecting the wheel contact off-set on the ground, the weight transfer onto the rear axle in kN is $\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 51 | The crank radius and connecting rod length of an IC engine are 250 mm and 1000 mm , respectively. If the crank turns $100^{\circ}$ from the head dead centre and the net force acting on the piston along its direction of motion is 35 kN , the turning moment of the crank shaft at that instant in kN m is $\qquad$ [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 52 | An engine develops 42 kW brake power when it runs with B20 fuel ( $80 \%$ biodiesel and $20 \%$ diesel by volume) with a brake thermal efficiency of $24 \%$. The heating value of the fuel is 46.15 MJ kg -1 and its density is $0.845 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~L}^{-1}$. The fuel consumption of the engine in $\mathrm{Lh}^{-1}$ will be $\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |
| Q. 53 | A tractor operated $12 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$ boom sprayer had an overlap of 30 cm between the successive passes during field operation at an average speed of $4.2 \mathrm{~km} \mathrm{~h}^{-1}$. A total time loss of $7.5 \mathrm{~min} \mathrm{ha}^{-1}$ was observed during turnings. Assuming no overlap of spray material between adjacent nozzles, the field efficiency of the sprayer in per cent is $\qquad$ . [round off to two decimal places] |

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| Q. No. | Session | Question Type | Subject Name | Key/Range | Mark <br> (MK) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | MCQ | GA | D | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 1 |
| 6 | 4 | MCQ | GA | B | 2 |
| 7 | 4 | MCQ | GA | D | 2 |
| 8 | 4 | MCQ | GA | A | 2 |
| 9 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 2 |
| 10 | 4 | MCQ | GA | C | 2 |
| 11 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 1 |
| 12 | 4 | MCQ | AG | C | 1 |
| 13 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 1 |
| 14 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 1 |
| 15 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 1 |
| 16 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 1 |
| 17 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 1 |
| 18 | 4 | MCQ | AG | C | 1 |
| 19 | 4 | MCQ | AG | D | 1 |
| 20 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 1 |
| 21 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.250 to 0.350 | 1 |
| 22 | 4 | NAT | AG | 57 to 57 | 1 |
| 23 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.157 to 0.159 | 1 |
| 24 | 4 | NAT | AG | 50.95 to 50.97 | 1 |
| 25 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.14 to 0.18 | 1 |
| 26 | 4 | NAT | AG | 156.00 to 158.00 | 1 |
| 27 | 4 | NAT | AG | 1.48 to 1.53 | 1 |
| 28 | 4 | NAT | AG | 88.40 to 88.50 | 1 |
| 29 | 4 | NAT | AG | 3.42 to 3.46 | 1 |
| 30 | 4 | NAT | AG | 4.35 to 4.45 | 1 |
| 31 | 4 | NAT | AG | 29.90 to 29.95 | 1 |
| 32 | 4 | NAT | AG | 2.00 to 2.04 | 1 |
| 33 | 4 | NAT | AG | 256.5 to 257.5 | 1 |
| 34 | 4 | NAT | AG | 3678.00 to 3698.00 | 1 |
| 35 | 4 | NAT | AG | 10.20 to 10.40 | 1 |
| 36 | 4 | MCQ | AG | C | 2 |
| 37 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 2 |
| 38 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 2 |
| 39 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 2 |
| 40 | 4 | MCQ | AG | D | 2 |
| 41 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 2 |
| 42 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 2 |
| 43 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 2 |
| 44 | 4 | MCQ | AG | B | 2 |


| 45 | 4 | MCQ | AG | A | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 46 | 4 | MCQ | AG | D | 2 |
| 47 | 4 | NAT | AG | 28 to 28 | 2 |
| 48 | 4 | NAT | AG | 29.20 to 29.50 | 2 |
| 49 | 4 | NAT | AG | 12.20 to 12.80 | 2 |
| 50 | 4 | NAT | AG | 2.30 to 2.60 | 2 |
| 51 | 4 | NAT | AG | 8.00 to 8.50 | 2 |
| 52 | 4 | NAT | AG | 14.00 to 18.00 | 2 |
| 53 | 4 | NAT | AG | 69.00 to 71.00 | 2 |
| 54 | 4 | NAT | AG | 10.20 to 10.50 | 2 |
| 55 | 4 | NAT | AG | 13.75 to 13.85 | 2 |
| 56 | 4 | NAT | AG | 111.80 to 112.00 | 2 |
| 57 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.78 to 0.81 | 2 |
| 58 | 4 | NAT | AG | 33.60 to 33.70 | 2 |
| 59 | 4 | NAT | AG | 18.90 to 19.10 | 2 |
| 60 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.165 to 0.172 | 2 |
| 61 | 4 | NAT | AG | 23.80 to 24.50 | 2 |
| 62 | 4 | NAT | AG | 9.20 to 9.30 | 2 |
| 63 | 4 | NAT | AG | 7.40 to 7.55 | 2 |
| 64 | 4 | NAT | AG | 29.0 to 30.0 | 2 |
| 65 | 4 | NAT | AG | 0.028 to 0.032 | 2 |

