

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY & MATHEMATICS**QP CODE: 100716-0****Paper-2****Time Allotted: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 180**

- Please read the instructions carefully. You are allotted 5 minutes specifically for this purpose.
- You are not allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the end of the test.

INSTRUCTIONS

Caution: Question Paper CODE as given above MUST be correctly marked in the answer OMR sheet before attempting the paper. Wrong CODE or no CODE will give wrong results.

A. General Instructions

1. Attempt ALL the questions. Answers have to be marked on the OMR sheets.
2. This question paper contains **Three Sections**.
3. **Section-I** is Physics, **Section-II** is Chemistry and **Section-III** is Mathematics.
4. All the section can be filled in **PART-A & B** of OMR.
5. Rough spaces are provided for rough work inside the question paper. No additional sheets will be provided for rough work.
6. Blank Papers, clip boards, log tables, slide rule, calculator, cellular phones, pagers and electronic devices, in any form, are not allowed.

B. Filling of OMR Sheet

1. Ensure matching of OMR sheet with the Question paper before you start marking your answers on OMR sheet.
2. On the OMR sheet, darken the appropriate bubble with **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** for each character of your Enrolment No. and write in ink your Name, Test Centre and other details at the designated places.
3. OMR sheet contains alphabets, numerals & special characters for marking answers.

C. Marking Scheme For All Two Parts.

- (i) **Part-A (01-04)** – Contains Four (04) multiple choice questions which have ONLY ONE CORRECT answer. Each question carries **+3 marks** for correct answer and **-1 marks** for wrong answer.
- (ii) **PART-A (05-07)** contains (3) Multiple Choice Questions which have **One or More Than One Correct** answer.
Full Marks: +4 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) is (are) darkened.
Partial Marks: +1 For darkening a bubble corresponding to **each correct option**, provided NO incorrect option is darkened.
Zero Marks: 0 If none of the bubbles is darkened.
Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.
For example, if (A), (C) and (D) are all the correct options for a question, darkening all these three will result in **+4 marks**; darkening only (A) and (D) will result in **+2 marks**; and darkening (A) and (B) will result in **-1 marks**, as a wrong option is also darkened.
- (iii) **Part-B (01-04)** This section contains Two paragraphs. Each paragraph having TWO questions Numerical answer type with answer XXXX.XX. For each question, enter the correct numerical value. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places. Each question carries **+3 marks** for the correct answer. **There is no negative marking.**
- (iv) **Part-B (05-10)** This section contains **SIX (06)** questions. The answer to each question is a **NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER**. For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer. Each question carries **+4 marks** for correct answer. **There is no negative marking.**

Name of the Candidate: _____

Batch: _____ Date of Examination: _____

Enrolment Number: _____

SECTION – I : PHYSICS

(PART – A)

(Single Correct Answer Type)

This section contains **4 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE is correct**.

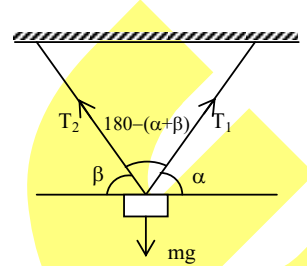
1. A body of mass m is suspended by two strings making angles α and β with the horizontal. Find the tension in the strings.

(A) $T_1 = \frac{mg \cos \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = T_2$

(B) $T_1 = T_2 = \frac{mg \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

(C) $T_1 = \frac{mg \cos \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}, T_2 = \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

(D) none of these



2. Rectilinear motion under constant acceleration the displacement in n^{th} second $\bar{S}_n = \bar{u} + \frac{\bar{a}}{2}(2n - 1)$ where \bar{u} is initial velocity and \bar{a} is acceleration then choose the correct option regarding this equation

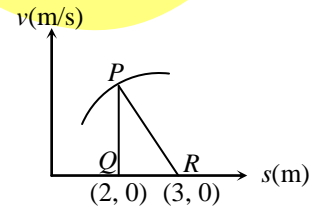
(A) Dimension of each term is the dimension of displacement.

(B) Dimension of each term is the dimension of velocity.

(C) Dimension of each term is the dimension of acceleration.

(D) none of these

3. Velocity versus displacement curve of a particle moving in straight line is shown in the figure. From a point P , a line is drawn perpendicular to displacement axis and line PR is drawn normal to the curve at P . The magnitude of tangential acceleration of the particle at point P is



(A) 1 m/s^2
(C) 3 m/s^2

(B) 2 m/s^2
(D) 2.5 m/s^2

4. Unit vector perpendicular to vectors $\vec{A} = -3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ both is

(A) $\frac{3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{13}}$

(B) $\frac{3\hat{j} - 2\hat{j}}{\sqrt{13}}$

(C) $\frac{-3\hat{j} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{10}}$

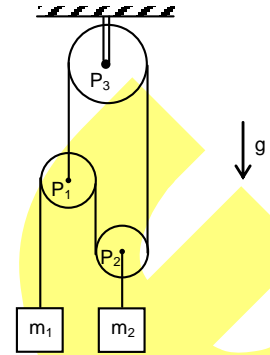
(D) $\frac{\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}}{\sqrt{13}}$

Space For Rough Work

(One or More Than One Options Correct Type)

This section contains **3 multiple choice questions**. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **ONE or MORE THAN ONE is correct**.

5. As situations shown in figure all pulleys and strings are massless and frictionless. The system is released from rest. Take g is the acceleration due to gravity in vertically downward direction.
- (A) The acceleration of pulley P_1 will be g downward
 (B) The acceleration of pulley P_1 will be $3g$ downward
 (C) The acceleration of pulley P_2 will be zero
 (D) The acceleration of pulley P_2 will be g downward



6. If the dimensions of length are expressed as $G^x c^y h^z$; where G , c and h are the universal gravitational constant, speed of light and Planck's constant respectively, then
- (A) $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ (B) $x = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$
 (C) $y = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{3}{2}$ (D) $y = -\frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$
7. The two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} are drawn from a common point and $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$, then angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} is
- (A) 90° if $C^2 = A^2 + B^2$ (B) greater than 90° if $C^2 < A^2 + B^2$
 (C) greater than 90° if $C^2 > A^2 + B^2$ (D) less than 90° if $C^2 < A^2 + B^2$

(PART – B)

This section contains Two paragraphs. Each paragraph having TWO questions Numerical answer type with answer XXXX.XX. For each question, enter the correct numerical value. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.

Paragraph for Question no. 1 to 2

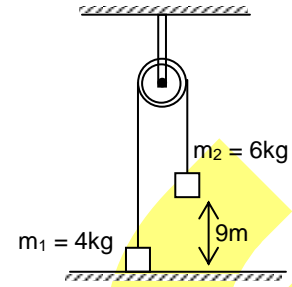
The main scale of a vernier callipers reads in millimetre and its vernier is divided into 10 divisions which coincide with 9 divisions of the main scale. When the two jaws of the instrument touch each other the seventh division of the vernier scale coincide with a scale division and the zero of the vernier lies to the right of the zero of main scale. Furthermore, when a cylinder is tightly placed along its length between the two jaws, the zero of the vernier scale lies slightly to the left of 3.2 cm; and the fourth vernier division coincides with a scale division. Calculate the measured length of the cylinder.

- The zero error in the apparatus is (in cm) _____.
- The measured value of the length of the cylinder is (in cm) _____.

Space For Rough Work

Paragraph for Question no. 3 to 4

Consider the arrangement shown in figure. An object of mass $m_1 = 4 \text{ kg}$ is connected to another object of mass $m_2 = 6 \text{ kg}$ by a massless string that passes over a massless and frictionless pulley. Initially, the 4 kg object is in contact with the floor and the 6 kg object is held at rest at a height 9 m above the floor. At $t = 0$, the 6 kg object is released. (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

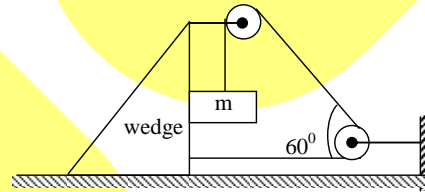


Answer these questions:

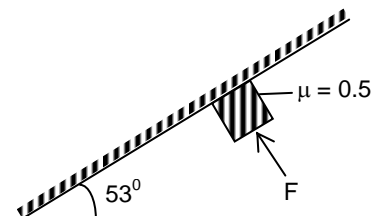
3. Speed of the 4 kg object just when the 6 kg object hits the floor is (in m/s) _____.
4. Tension in the string at $t = 2.5 \text{ s}$ is (in N) _____.

(PART – B)
(Non – Negative Integer)

5. The x and y coordinates of a particle at any time t is given by, $x = 2t + 4t^2$ and $y = 5t$, where x and y are in metres and t in seconds. The acceleration of the particle at S seconds is 'n' (m/sec^2), then the value of 'n'
6. A wedge and block are connected by a mass less string passing over a frictionless pulley as shown in the figure. At the instant shown, the speed of the wedge is 1m/s. Assume all surfaces are smooth. The speed of the block with respect to wedge at the instant shown is $(3/k) \text{ m/s}$ find the value of k.
7. A boat which has a speed of 5 km/hr in still water crosses a river of width 1 km along the shortest possible path in 15 min. Find the velocity of the river water in km/ hr.
8. A projectile is thrown with a velocity of 30 m/s at an angle of 60° with horizontal. The interval between the moments when speed of the projectile is 25 m/s is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
9. Man A sitting in a car moving with 54 km/hr observes man B in front of car crossing perpendicularly the road of width 15 m in 3 s. If θ is the angel between motion of B and motion of car then find the value of $\cot \theta$.
10. In the figure shown if the minimum value of F to be applied perpendicular to the inclined so that the block of mass 10 kg does not slides and remains in contact with inclined plane



the find $\frac{F}{44}$.



Space For Rough Work

SECTION – II : CHEMISTRY

(PART – A)

(Single Correct Answer Type)

This section contains **4 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE is correct**.

- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{Br}^- + \text{BrO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Balance above equation and choose the correct statement.
(A) Three moles of Br_2 can produce a maximum of five moles of BrO_3^-
(B) The normality of 0.6 M aqueous solution of Br_2 is 1 N
(C) 0.6 g-equivalent of Br_2 can produce 0.4g-equivalent of Br^-
(D) The number of electrons gained or lost in the balanced equation is eight
- The frequency of the revolution of electron in a Bohr's orbit is directly proportional to (Z = Atomic number of the species, n = Principal quantum number of the orbit)
(A) $\frac{Z^3}{n^2}$ (B) $\frac{Z^3}{n^3}$
(C) $\frac{Z^2}{n^3}$ (D) $\frac{Z}{n^3}$
- Which third period element of the periodic table contains minimum number of occupied p-orbitals?
(A) S (B) Cl
(C) Mg (D) Al
- 400 mL of 0.1 M HCl solution was mixed with 600 mL of 0.04 M NaOH solution. After complete reaction it is found that
(A) the molarity of H^+ ions in the solution is 0.016 M
(B) concentration of OH^- ions is greater than that of H^+ ions
(C) the concentration of Cl^- ions is 0.16 M
(D) number of NaCl molecules formed in the reaction is 96.352×10^{23}

(One or More Than One Options Correct Type)

This section contains **3 multiple choice questions**. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **ONE or MORE THAN ONE is correct**.

- The energy of which atomic orbital(s) (represented by wave functions) is/are greater than that of the $3p_z$ orbital?
(A) $\Psi_{4,0,0}$ (B) $\Psi_{3,1,-1}$
(C) $\Psi_{3,2,0}$ (D) $\Psi_{2,0,0}$

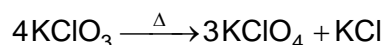
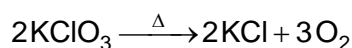
Space For Rough Work

6. In which species nitrogen show(s) different oxidation state(s)?
 (A) NH_4NO_3 (B) NH_4NO_2
 (C) $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{N}$ (D) $(\text{NH}_4)\text{N}_3$
7. Which of the following option(s) is/are given in correct order with respect to the characteristics?
 (A) $\text{S}(\text{g}) > \text{O}(\text{g})$ [Electron affinity]
 (B) $\text{PCl}_5(\text{g}) > \text{POCl}_3(\text{g})$ [Electronegativity of phosphorus]
 (C) $\text{SO}_3(\text{g}) > \text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ [Acidic nature]
 (D) $\text{CaO} > \text{BaO}$ [Basic nature]

(PART – B)

This section contains Two paragraphs. Each paragraph having TWO questions Numerical answer type with answer XXXX.XX. For each question, enter the correct numerical value. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.

Paragraph for Question no. 1 to 2



12.25 g of KClO_3 is heated to form the products given in above reaction. Parts of KClO_3 produce KCl and O_2 and the other part forms KClO_4 and KCl . The quantity of O_2 produced in the reaction is measured 1.344 litre at STP.

[Given: Molar mass of $\text{KClO}_3 = 122.5$, $\text{KClO}_4 = 138.5$ and $\text{KCl} = 74.5$]

Answer the following questions on the basis of above write up.

- How much gram of KClO_3 produces O_2 according to the reaction?
- How much gram of KClO_4 is produced in the reaction?

Paragraph for Question no. 3 to 4

A vehicle of mass 2.9×10^3 Kg is moving with a velocity which can be measured with an accuracy of ± 0.004 Km h^{-1} . The position of the vehicle can be determined with an accuracy of ± 0.02 Km. Due to the large mass the vehicle does not follow Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.

- If the uncertainty in velocity of the particle (Δu) is expressed as $x \times 10^{-3}$ ms^{-1} , what is the value of 'x'?
- What is the uncertainty in momentum of the vehicle in Kg ms^{-1} unit?

Space For Rough Work

(PART – B)
(Non – Negative Integer)

5. 200 mL of 0.5 N acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution oxidize 1.3 g of a metal from +2 to +6 oxidation state. What is the atomic mass of the metal in $g\ mol^{-1}$ unit?
6. A 2 g sample of a mixture containing Na_2CO_3 , $NaHCO_3$ and Na_2SO_4 is gently heated till the evolution of CO_2 ceases. The volume of CO_2 at STP was measured to be 0.112 L. The mass percentage of $NaHCO_3$ in the mixture is
7. How many maximum number of electrons will have the following set of quantum numbers $n = 4, s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$?
8. Mass of a charged particle = 2.5×10^{-29} Kg,
Charge of the particle = 1.6×10^{-19} coulomb.
The particle moves between two points having potential difference of x volt. If the de-Broglie wavelength of the particle is 1.65×10^{-10} m, what is the value of x?
[Given: $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$ Js]
9. The second period of the long form of periodic table, contains elements like Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F and Ne.
If a = the number of elements exist(s) as gases at room temperature and pressure
b = the number of elements which first ionization energy($I.E_1$) is higher than that of nitrogen atom
c = the number of non-metallic element(s) which covalent radius is(are) longer than carbon and
d = the number of element(s) containing more than 2 electrons in the 2p sub-shells
What is the value of $(2a + b + 3c + 4d)$?
10. 0.01 mole of element A weigh 560 mg and 10^{-2} mole of element B weighs 35.5×10^{-5} Kg. What is the molecular mass of AB_2 in $g\ mol^{-1}$ unit?

Space For Rough Work

SECTION – III : MATHEMATICS**(PART – A)****(Single Correct Answer Type)**

This section contains **4 multiple choice questions**. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which **ONLY ONE is correct**.

1. If $\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y-x} = 5$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$
- (A) $\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4}{25}$
(C) $\frac{2}{25}$ (D) $\frac{1}{25}$
2. The expression $\log_2 5 - \sum_{k=1}^4 \log_2 \left(\sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{5} \right) \right)$ reduces to
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
3. If $f(\theta) = \frac{1 - \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{2 \cos 2\theta}$, then value of $f(11^\circ) \cdot f(34^\circ)$ equals
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) 1
4. In a town of 10000 families, it was found that 40% families buy newspaper A, 20% families buy newspaper B and 10% families buy newspaper C, 5% families buy newspapers A and B, 3% buy newspapers B and C and 4% buy newspapers A and C. If 2% families buy all the three newspapers, then number of families which buy A only is
- (A) 3100 (B) 3300
(C) 2900 (D) 1400

Space For Rough Work

(One or More Than One Options Correct Type)

This section contains **3 multiple choice questions**. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **ONE or MORE THAN ONE is correct**.

5. Select the INCORRECT option(s)
- (A) The value of $\sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$ is $\frac{1}{16}$
- (B) The value of $\cos^2 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ + \cos^2 50^\circ$ is $\frac{3}{2}$
- (C) The value of $\cos \frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2^3} \dots \cos \frac{\pi}{2^{10}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2^{10}}$ is $\frac{1}{512}$
- (D) The value of the expression $\sqrt{3} \operatorname{cosec} 20^\circ - \sec 20^\circ$ is 4
6. If $A = \{x : |x| < 2\}$, $B = \{x : |x - 5| \leq 2\}$, $C = \{x : |x| > x\}$ and $D = \{x : |x| < x\}$, then select the INCORRECT option(s):
- (A) The number of integral values in $A \cup B$ is 8
- (B) The number of integral values in $A \cup B$ is 9
- (C) The number of integral values in $A \cap C$ is 0
- (D) The number of integral values in $A \cap D$ is 1
7. The value of $\frac{\log_5 9 \cdot \log_7 5 \cdot \log_3 7}{\log_3 \sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{\log_4 \sqrt{6}}$ is co - prime with
- (A) 1 (B) 3
- (C) 4 (D) 5

Space For Rough Work

(PART – B)

This section contains Two paragraphs. Each paragraph having TWO questions Numerical answer type with answer XXXX.XX. For each question, enter the correct numerical value. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.

Paragraph for Question no. 1 to 2

In a Linear Programming Problem, linear function $Z = ax + by$, where a, b are constants, which has to be maximised or minimized is called a linear objective function. The linear inequalities or equations or restrictions on the variables of a linear programming problem are called constraints. The conditions $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ are called non-negative restrictions.

We have already learnt how to graph a system of linear inequalities involving two variables x and y and to find its solutions graphically. So, we will graph the constraints stated as linear inequalities. Thus, we have:

Feasible region: The common region determined by all the constraints including non-negative constraints $x, y \geq 0$ of a linear programming problem is called the feasible region

Feasible solutions: Points within and on the boundary of the feasible region represent feasible solutions of the constraints. Also, any point outside the feasible region is called an infeasible solution.

This method of solving linear programming problems is referred to as Corner Point Method. The method comprises of the following steps:

1. Find the feasible region of the linear programming problem and determine its corner points (vertices) either by inspection or by solving the two equations of the lines intersecting at that point.
2. Evaluate the objective function $Z = ax + by$ at each corner point. Let M and m , respectively denote the largest and smallest values of these points.
3. (i) When the feasible region is bounded, M and m are the maximum and minimum values of Z .
(ii) In case, the feasible region is unbounded, we have:
4. (a) M is the maximum value of Z , if the open half plane determined by $ax + by > M$ has no point in common with the feasible region. Otherwise, Z has no maximum value.
(b) Similarly, m is the minimum value of Z , if the open half plane determined by $ax + by < m$ has no point in common with the feasible region. Otherwise, Z has no minimum value.

Answer the following questions

1. The maximum value of the objective function $Z = 3x + 9y$ subjected to the constraints $x + 3y \leq 60, x + y \geq 10, x \leq y, x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ is _____.
2. The integer just greater than the minimum value of the objective function $Z = 3x + 9y$ subjected to the constraints $x + 3y \leq 60, x + y \geq 10, x \leq y, x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ is _____.

Space For Rough Work

Paragraph for Question no. 3 to 4

An angle made up of the algebraic sum of two or more angles is called a compound angle. Some of the standard formulae and results of the compound angles are:

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

Also, using above formulae for $\sin(A+B)$, $\sin(A-B)$, $\cos(A+B)$ and $\cos(A-B)$ one can easily deduce many other useful & important conversion formulae. With the help of all these compound angle & conversion formulae answer the following questions:

3. The exact value of $\operatorname{cosec}10^\circ + \operatorname{cosec}50^\circ - \operatorname{cosec}70^\circ$ is _____.

4. The exact value of $\frac{\cos 68^\circ}{\sin 56^\circ \sin 34^\circ \tan 22^\circ}$ is _____.

(PART – B) (Non – Negative Integer)

5. Let $3\sin^2 x - 7\sin x + 2 = 0$, where $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. If the value of $\frac{\sin 5x + \sin 4x}{1 + 2\cos 3x}$ is $\frac{a\sqrt{2} + b}{c}$, then $(a+b+c)$ equals _____.

6. The number of distinct solutions of the equation $\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x + \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 2$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ is _____.

7. If x_1 and x_2 ($x_2 > x_1$) are the integral solutions of the equation $(\log_5 x)^2 + \log_{5x} \left(\frac{5}{x}\right) = 1$, the value of $|x_2 - 4x_1|$ is _____.

8. If the solution of the irrational inequality $\sqrt{x+2} - 4\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x+7} + 6\sqrt{x-2} \leq 8$ is $x \in [\alpha, \beta]$, then the value of $2\alpha\beta$ is _____.

9. If the solution set of the inequality $x - \sqrt{1-|x|} < 0$ is $x \in \left[-a, \frac{\sqrt{b-c}}{d}\right)$, then $(a+b+c+d)$ equals _____.

10. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - 3\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt[3]{x+6} - 2\sqrt[3]{3x-5}} = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime, then $(m+n)$ equals _____.

Space For Rough Work

FIITJEE INTERNAL TEST

BATCHES: PANINI426-XI & PANINI426-A1-A2

PHASE – 1 (Paper-2)

Code: 100716-0

JEE ADVANCED LEVEL

ANSWER KEY

ANSWER KEYS

Physics

PART – A

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A |
| 5. BD | 6. BD | 7. AB | |

PART – B

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|-------|
| 1. 0.07 | 2. 3.07 | 3. 6 | 4. 48 |
| 5. 8 | 6. 2 | 7. 3 | 8. 4 |
| 9. 3 | 10. 5 | | |

Chemistry

PART – A

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. AC | 6. ABD | 7. AC | |

PART – B

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. 4.9 | 2. 6.23(Range 6.2 to 6.3) | | |
| 3. 1.11(Range 1.1 to 1.2) | 4. 3.22(3.2 to 3.3) | | |
| 5. 52 | 6. 42 | 7. 32 | 8. 2 |
| 9. 29 | 10. 127 | | |

Mathematics

PART – A

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. BCD | 7. ABD | |

PART – B

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|-------|
| 1. 180 | 2. 61 | 3. 6 | 4. 2 |
| 5. 16 | 6. 8 | 7. 1 | 8. 57 |
| 9. 5 | 10. 567 | | |