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Australian Pharmacy Council Ltd Knowledge Assessment of Pharmaceutical Sciences (KAPS) Paper 1 Sample 1

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The KAPS Examination is 100-questions long and candidates have 2 hours to complete it.

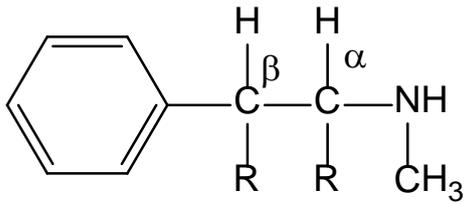
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<https://www.pharmacycouncil.org.au/pharmacists/overseas-trained-pharmacists/sitting-an-exam/>

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1



The sympathomimetic amine structure pictured above can be modified by substituting at the alpha and beta carbons. Which of the following effects will result if the R group on the alpha carbon is methyl rather than hydrogen?

- A Activity following oral ingestion
- B Increased pressor activity
- C Less toxicity
- D Less CNS stimulation
- E Activity

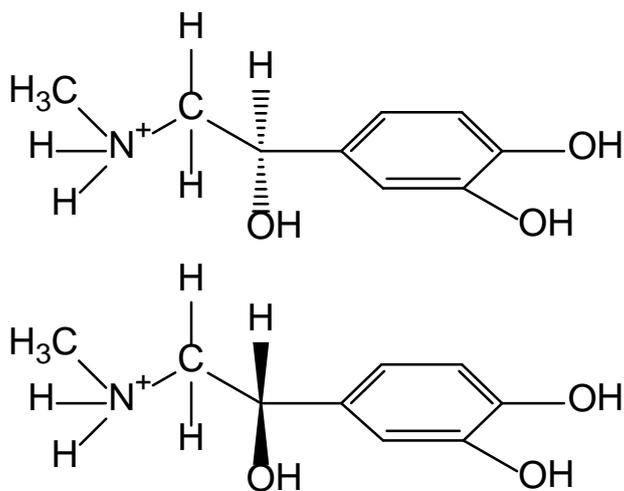
2 Another acceptable name for isopropyl alcohol is

- A methanol
- B 1,2-ethanediol
- C 2-propanol
- D n-propanol
- E propylcarbinol

3 Saponification is defined as the

- A reaction of a glyceryl ester with alkali to form soaps and glycerol
- B reaction of acids with bases to form salt(s) and water
- C reaction of salts or esters with water to form acids and bases or alcohols
- D reaction in which the hydroxyl of an organic acid is replaced by an alkoxy group (RO)
- E reaction in which hydrogen atoms are added across a double bond

4 The two compounds with the following formulae are best described as



- A isosteres
- B diastereoisomers
- C optical enantiomorphs
- D conformational isomers
- E Cis-trans isomers

5 Which of the following is **NOT** true for enantiomers?

- A They are stereoisomers of a chiral compound
- B They have the same melting point
- C They have the same boiling point
- D They have the same density
- E They have different physical properties

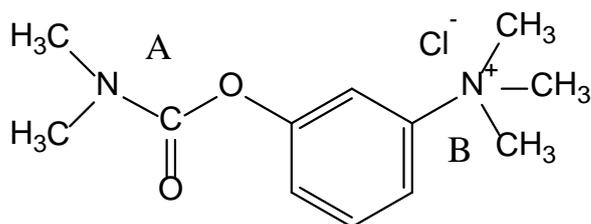
6 Petrolatum is **NOT** soluble in

- A chloroform
- B ethyl alcohol
- C ether
- D Benzene
- E petroleum ether

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- 7 Which one of the following properties **BEST** enables a drug to be detected by UV analysis?
- A Aromatic ring
 - B Carboxyl group
 - C Primary amine
 - D Hydroxyl group
 - E Aliphatic hydrocarbon chain
- 8 Which biochemical class does gelatin belong to?
- A Carbohydrate
 - B Protein
 - C Lipid
 - D Glycolipid
 - E Tannin
- 9 The structure of tranlycypromine consists of a rigid cyclopropane ring with two substituents in a trans-arrangement to each other. These two groups are on separate carbon atoms and
- A both are above the plane of the ring
 - B one is in the plane of the ring and one below
 - C both are in the plane of the ring
 - D one is above the plane of the ring and one below
 - E both are below the plane of the ring

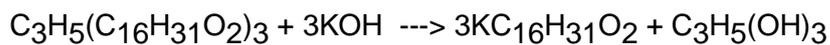
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- 10 The essential dietary fatty acid that gives rise to the "omega-3" family is
- A arachidonic acid
 - B eicosapentaenoic acid
 - C gamma - aminobutyric acid
 - D linolenic acid
 - E pentanoic acid
- 11 Which of the following is a cationic emulgent?
- A Sodium lauryl sulphate
 - B Cetrimide
 - C Sodium stearate
 - D Calcium oleate
 - E Triethanolamine stearate
- 12 Salicylic acid shaken with chloroform (SG 1.47) and dilute aqueous nitric acid will
- A be present mainly in the upper aqueous layer
 - B be present mainly in the lower layer
 - C precipitate in the upper aqueous layer
 - D precipitate in the lower layer
 - E be evenly dispersed in both layers
- 13 Biotransformation of phenobarbitone in the liver is catalysed
- A by the oxidative phosphorylation complex
 - B by the microsomal mixed function oxidases
 - C in the hexose monophosphate shunt
 - D in the gluconeogenic pathway
 - E by the hepatic amidases

14 The anticholinesterase activity of neostigmine is due to



- A the relative positions of molecular features A & B making it structurally similar to acetylcholine
- B the acetyl-like carbamoyl group A which facilitates the action of the esterase enzyme
- C the charged quaternary structure B which assists the release of the enzyme bound substrate
- D the non-polar nature of the acetyl-like carbamoyl group A
- E the bulky nature of the benzene ring adjacent to the quaternary structure B
- 15 Nicotinic acid (Vitamin B₃) and gemfibrozil are used to treat
- A hyperlipidaemia
- B hyperglycaemia
- C anticoagulant hypertension
- D hypersecretion
- E hypovitaminosis
- 16 Which of the following medicinal agents does **NOT** contain a sulphur atom?
- A Meloxicam
- B Gliclazide
- C Indapamide
- D Frusemide
- E Ramipril

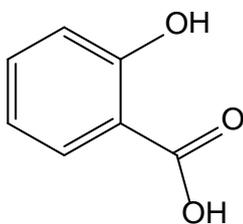
17 The chemical reaction shown below



is an example of

- A esterification
- B neutralization
- C hydrolysis
- D saponification
- E polymerization

18 The following structure is? - hydroxybenzoic acid



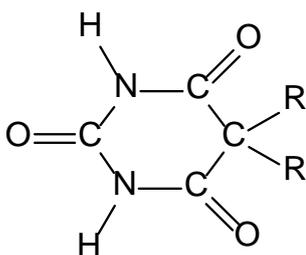
- A meta-
- B para-
- C levo-
- D ortho-
- E pseudo-

19 The functional group which contributes to the instability of atropine is

- A alcohol
- B ketone
- C ester
- D heterocycle
- E ether

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- 20 Volatile oils contain
- A terpenes
 - B steroids
 - C alkaloids
 - D aliphatic hydrocarbons
 - E glycosides

21



The formula given above, which is the basic formula for barbiturates, can be chemically classified as

- A acidic
 - B basic
 - C amphoteric
 - D neutral
 - E lipophilic
- 22 The solubility of sodium phenobarbitone is greatest in
- A purified water
 - B aqueous buffer of pH 4
 - C aqueous buffer of pH 10
 - D dilute hydrochloric acid
 - E chloroform water

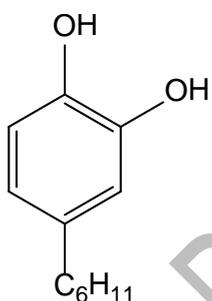
23 The interaction of methylcellulose and p-hydroxybenzoic acid is due to

- A polymerization
- B hydrolysis
- C oxidation
- D complexation
- E esterification

24 Sodium metabisulphite is used in injections of adrenaline as

- A a suspending agent
- B a fungicide
- C an antioxidant
- D a buffering agent
- E a bactericide

25



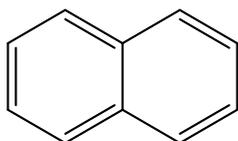
When hexylresorcinol is exposed to light and air it

- A volatilizes very readily
- B loses water to form the anhydride
- C reduces rapidly to form a white insoluble cake
- D oxidises
- E liquefies

26 A secondary alcohol on oxidation yields a(an)

- A ketone
- B primary alcohol
- C aldehyde
- D aldehyde and subsequently an acid
- E ether

27



The chemical structure shown above depicts

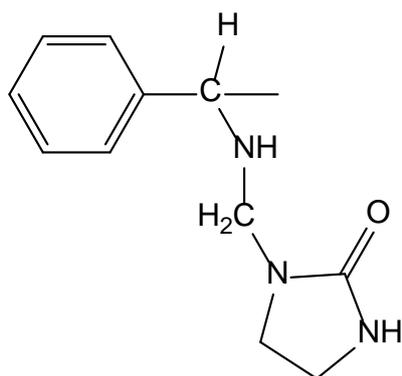
- A pyridine
- B pyrrolidine
- C quinoline
- D naphthalene
- E bi-phenyl

28 Which of these statements does **NOT** apply to phenol?

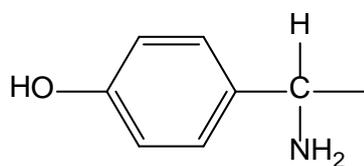
- A Not soluble in hydrochloric acid
- B Undergoes photo-oxidation
- C Acidic
- D Soluble in sodium hydroxide solution
- E Deliquescent crystalline solid

29 Which of the following chemical structures represents the side chain for amoxicillin?

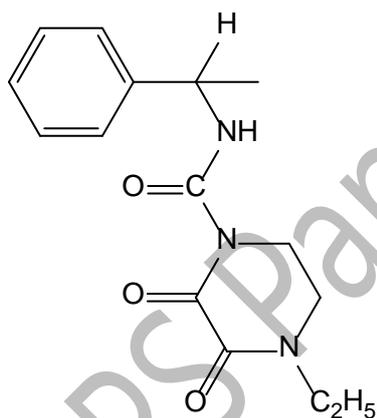
A



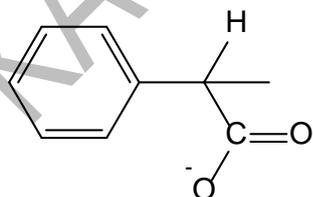
B



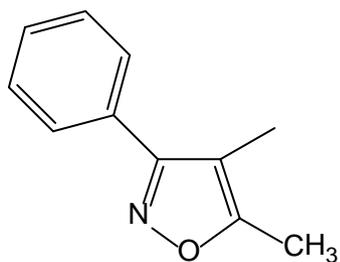
C



D



E



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- 30 Quinine is a (an)
- A nucleic acid
 - B alkaloid
 - C enzyme
 - D vitamin
 - E protein
- 31 Morphine
- A is a synthetic opioid
 - B has an active metabolite
 - C is a respiratory stimulant
 - D is more potent than fentanyl
 - E can be used to treat constipation
- 32 Which one of the following factors causes the majority of cases of hypertension?
- A Aortic aneurism
 - B Unknown mechanisms
 - C Phaeochromocytoma
 - D Primary aldosteronism
 - E Renin-angiotensin imbalances
- 33 Damage to the posterior pituitary
- A will cause senile dementia
 - B will result in a decrease of oxytocin and vasopressin release
 - C produces Cushing's syndrome
 - D results in retarded growth
 - E leads to hypothyroidism

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- 34 All of the following are a long term complications of diabetes **EXCEPT**
- A retinopathy
 - B microangiopathy
 - C macroangiopathy
 - D paralytic ileus
 - E neuropathy
- 35 A Type I allergic reaction is an indication
- A that antibodies are not present in the blood
 - B of immunity
 - C of hypersensitivity to a given protein
 - D of the presence of typhoid bacilli
 - E of infestation by trypanosomes
- 36 Cystic fibrosis
- A is an inherited disorder of the endocrine system
 - B most commonly affects the cardiovascular and nervous systems
 - C often leads to lung disease, predominantly caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - D is due to a viral infection
 - E is due to a bacterial infection
- 37 Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
- A inhibit the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II
 - B should never be used with potassium sparing diuretics
 - C may decrease lithium levels
 - D all have similar half-lives
 - E may cause cough and in some instances angioedema

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- 38 Which group of symptoms is **MOST** often associated with a patient who has signs of left-sided heart failure?
- A Shortness of breath, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
 - B Jugular venous distension, shortness of breath
 - C Hepatojugular reflux, abdominal distension
 - D Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, hepatojugular reflux
 - E Abdominal distension, hepatomegaly
- 39 Peptic ulcers
- A are not related to the presence of *Helicobacter Pylori*
 - B are worsened by increased mucous secretion
 - C involve excessive histamine secretion from parietal cells
 - D involve excessive gastrin secretion from endochromaffin cells
 - E are associated with excessive acid secretion
- 40 Diabetic retinopathy
- A is characterised by reversible changes in the retinal architecture
 - B is characterised by microaneurysms and vitreous haemorrhage
 - C is caused by impaired drainage of the aqueous humour
 - D is characterised by corneal injury
 - E is caused by proteolytic enzymes degrading the retina
- 41 Oestradiol is secreted by the
- A ovarian follicle
 - B anterior pituitary
 - C adrenal cortex
 - D hypothalamus
 - E posterior pituitary

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- 42 The cells of the distal convoluted tubule
- A reabsorb approximately 50% of the water in the glomerular filtrate
 - B are not capable of secreting hydrogen ions
 - C reabsorb potassium ions
 - D are sensitive to aldosterone
 - E reabsorb approximately 75% of the glucose in the glomerular filtrate
- 43 Which organ in the body plays a major role in the development of the immune system?
- A Pancreas
 - B Thyroid
 - C Liver
 - D Thymus
 - E Adrenal
- 44 Which of the following is the **MOST** common haemocrit value for a healthy adult?
- A 10%
 - B 20%
 - C 50%
 - D 80%
 - E 95%
- 45 The composition of sweat is altered in what disease state?
- A Hypertension
 - B Hypothyroidism
 - C Glomerulonephritis
 - D Diabetes insipidus
 - E Cystic fibrosis

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- 46 Blackheads result from a
- A block of sebaceous glands
 - B block of hair follicles
 - C block of sweat glands
 - D excessive intake of oily foods
 - E excessive secretions from sebaceous glands
- 47 Cartilage
- A can be transformed into bone during ossification
 - B binds muscle to bones
 - C is part of epithelial tissue
 - D covers muscles
 - E lies within muscles
- 48 Muscle fatigue is thought to be a consequence of
- A lactic acid accumulation
 - B paying off the oxygen debt
 - C poisons in the blood stream
 - D lack of sufficient ATP molecules
 - E accumulation of carbon dioxide
- 49 Metformin acts via
- A blocking absorption of glucose by the intestine
 - B tissue uptake of glucose
 - C increased insulin secretion
 - D increased metabolism of ketone precursors

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- 50 Normal erythrocytes
- A are non-nucleated, biconcave discs
 - B are nucleated biconcave discs
 - C are non nucleated convex discs
 - D are binucleated cells
- 51 The structure(s) which prevent(s) backflow of blood to the ventricles of the heart
- A is the interventricular septum
 - B are the valves in the veins
 - C are the atrio-ventricular valves
 - D is the pericardium
 - E are the aortic and pulmonary valves
- 52 If an infection of the throat has spread to the eustachian tube, to which of these structures would the infection be most likely to spread next?
- A Auditory nerve
 - B Inner ear
 - C Middle ear
 - D Mastoid air cells
 - E External auditory canal
- 53 Examples of monosaccharides are
- A glucose and glycine
 - B maltose and sucrose
 - C fructose and glucose
 - D lactose and galactose
 - E dextrin and erythrodextrin

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- 54 The main effect of vasopressin is
- A to increase blood pressure, increasing formation of nephric filtrate
 - B to cause active transport of urea and uric acid from renal blood into tubules
 - C to cause production of renin by kidney cells
 - D inhibition of aldosterone action
 - E to cause reabsorption of water, especially in the distal tubule and collecting ducts
- 55 Insulin glargine acts via
- A blocking absorption of glucose by the intestine
 - B tissue uptake of glucose
 - C increased insulin secretion
 - D increased metabolism of ketone precursors
- 56 In myocardial ischaemia, β -adrenoreceptor blockade
- A decreases the risk of ventricular fibrillation
 - B decreases the size of the infarct due to coronary occlusion
 - C by agents with high intrinsic sympathomimetic activity decreases the risk of reinfarction
 - D if withdrawn leads abruptly to an increased risk of infarction
 - E decreases the incidence of arrhythmias associated with intubation
- 57 Frusemide increases the flow of urine by increasing
- A filtration pressure
 - B renal plasma flow
 - C urinary pH
 - D sodium excretion
 - E sodium reabsorption

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- 58 Which of the following drugs does **NOT** lower blood pressure?
- A Hydralazine
 - B Diazoxide
 - C Minoxidil
 - D Flecainide
 - E Lercanidipine
- 59 Corticosteroids are effective in the treatment of acute asthma because they
- A cause acute bronchodilation
 - B reduce mucosal oedema
 - C suppress precipitating infections
 - D prevent mediator release from mast cells
 - E reduce prostaglandin formation by inhibiting cyclo-oxygenase activity
- 60 All of the following are antineoplastic agents. Which one is **NOT** an alkylating agent?
- A Chlorambucil
 - B Cyclophosphamide
 - C Melphalan
 - D Thiotepa
 - E Cytarabine
- 61 Incorporation of adrenaline into local anaesthetic solutions for injection will effectively
- A decrease the local action of the anaesthetic
 - B reduce local blood flow
 - C increase the amount of local anaesthetic which will need to be administered
 - D block nerve fibres by depolarising the membrane
 - E decrease the systemic side effects of the anaesthetic

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- 62 Isoprenaline
- A blocks alpha adrenoceptors
 - B stimulates beta adrenoceptors directly
 - C releases noradrenaline from noradrenergic nerves
 - D is taken up by uptake 1
- 63 Organophosphate poisoning must be treated by the urgent administration of
- A adrenaline
 - B atropine
 - C promethazine
 - D physostigmine
 - E methyldopa
- 64 Single doses of paracetamol over which of the following amounts may result in severe liver damage(which may be fatal) and referral to an emergency department is essential?
- A 150 mg/kg
 - B 50 mg/kg
 - C 90 mg/kg
 - D 25 mg/kg
 - E 300 mg/kg
- 65 Which **ONE** of the following treatments can cause a patient to develop acute gout?
- A Acetazolamide
 - B Allopurinol
 - C Triamterene
 - D Spironolactone
 - E Frusemide

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- 66 Which of the following is the treatment of choice for an infestation of scabies?
- A Gamma-benzene hexachloride
 - B Niclosamide
 - C Mebendazole
 - D 0.5% malathion
 - E Tinidazole
- 67 Bipolar disorder is treated with all of the following **EXCEPT**
- A lithium
 - B haloperidol
 - C carbamazepine
 - D sodium valproate
 - E paroxetine
- 68 Which one of the following drugs is used to prevent haemorrhagic cystitis in patients receiving various types of chemotherapy?
- A Methotrexate
 - B Mercaptopurine
 - C Dacarbazine
 - D Ifosfamide
 - E Mesna
- 69 Anthracyclines can be used for the treatment of
- A anaemia
 - B polycythemia
 - C vasculitis
 - D leukaemia
 - E hereditary coagulation disorders

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- 70 Which of the following symptoms would be **LEAST** likely to be exhibited by a patient suffering from diabetes mellitus?
- A Urinary retention
 - B Excessive thirst
 - C Glycosuria
 - D Weight loss
 - E Weakness
- 71 Which of the following is characterised by selective destruction of myelin sheath surrounding nerve axons?
- A Huntington's chorea
 - B Multiple sclerosis
 - C Parkinson's disease
 - D Tardive dyskinesia
 - E Myasthenia gravis
- 72 Patients with diabetes have higher risks for
- A renal stenosis
 - B macular depigmentation
 - C visual cortex hyperplasia
 - D erectile dysfunction
 - E ocular hyperopathy
- 73 All of the following statements regarding whooping cough are true **EXCEPT**
- A the vaccine is at least 90% effective
 - B the incubation period is usually 1-2 weeks
 - C it is characterised by paroxysmal coughing
 - D it is caused by gram negative aerobic bacilli
 - E it is effectively treated with cephalosporin antibiotics

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- 74 Pityriasis versicolor is **BEST** described as
- A an acute inflammatory yeast infection characterised by a diffuse rash
 - B an asymptomatic fungal infection affecting the beard area in males
 - C a yeast infection characterised by multiple, usually asymptomatic, patches varying in colour from white to brown
 - D a viral infection characterised by patches of red and brown colour
- 75 A 'nosocomial' infection is one that
- A is acquired in a medical facility
 - B is transmitted by respiratory droplets
 - C is notifiable
 - D is transmitted to the host via contaminated water
 - E affects mainly school aged children
- 76 Betaxolol should be administered with caution in patients with
- A glaucoma
 - B Parkinson's disease
 - C asthma
 - D epilepsy
 - E cardiac failure
- 77 Atropine causes
- A constriction of the pupil
 - B increased gastric motility
 - C micturition
 - D impairment of ejaculation
 - E increased heart rate

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- 78 Which of the following compounds is an irreversible cholinesterase inhibitor?
- A Physostigmine
 - B Edrophonium
 - C Pilocarpine
 - D Malathion
 - E Atropine
- 79 Which of the following is **NOT** among those actions of propranolol which are due to β_1 -adrenoceptor blockade?
- A Decrease in heart rate
 - B Prolongation of A-V conduction time
 - C Reduction in cardiac contractility
 - D Reduced peripheral blood flow
 - E Antagonism of the cardiac actions of catecholamines
- 80 Which of the following drugs is the most useful for the chronic management of metastatic bone pain?
- A Indomethacin
 - B Paracetamol
 - C Fentanyl
 - D Amitriptyline
 - E Carbamazepine
- 81 Benzodiazepines may be indicated for all of the following **EXCEPT**
- A restless leg syndrome
 - B muscle spasm
 - C anxiety
 - D depression
 - E acute alcohol withdrawal

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- 82 All of the following are features of simple, competitive antagonism **EXCEPT**
- A in the presence of different concentrations of antagonist, log concentration-effect curves to an agonist have the same slope
 - B the maximal response to an agonist is not reduced
 - C increasing concentrations of antagonist shift the agonist log concentration-effect curve to the right
 - D increasing concentrations of antagonist shift the agonist log-concentration-effect curve to the left
- 83 Alpha-1 receptors are the main adrenoceptor located in
- A arterioles
 - B bronchioles
 - C atria
 - D cardiac ventricles
- 84 Colchicine can relieve the symptoms of an acute attack of gout because it
- A blocks PGE₂ formation
 - B blocks uric acid formation
 - C inhibits neutrophil infiltration
 - D increases uric acid excretion
- 85 Which of the following drugs when placed in the eye would cause the pupil to contract and the eye to be focused for near vision?
- A Atropine
 - B Timolol
 - C Phenylephrine
 - D Pilocarpine
 - E Cyclopentolate

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- 86 A 30-year-old female with partial seizures is treated with vigabatrin. What is the principal action of vigabatrin?
- A Sodium channel blockade
 - B Increase in frequency of chloride channel opening
 - C Increase in gamma amino butyric acid
 - D Increased potassium channel permeability
 - E NMDA receptor blockade
- 87 Glucocorticoids are powerful anti-inflammatory agents. Which of the following is **NOT** an anti-inflammatory mechanism of action of glucocorticoids?
- A Decreased secretion of proteolytic enzymes
 - B Reduction in the release of cytokines, such as IL-1 and IL-2
 - C Decreased number of circulating neutrophils
 - D Impairment of prostaglandin and leukotriene synthesis
- 88 Which of the following best describes the effect of doxycycline on therapeutically administered oestrogens? It decreases
- A oestrogen metabolism
 - B the enterohepatic circulation of oestrogen
 - C the plasma protein binding of oestrogen
 - D the renal excretion of oestrogen
 - E the sensitivity of oestrogen at its site of action
- 89 Rickets develops from a deficiency of which of the following?
- A Vitamin A
 - B Vitamin B₆
 - C Vitamin K
 - D Vitamin D
 - E Vitamin C

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- 90 Filgrastim, a colony stimulating factor, stimulates which one of the following haematological lineages?
- A Macrophages
 - B Granulocytes
 - C Thrombocytes
 - D Erythrocytes
 - E Lymphocytes
- 91 Which of the following is true about glutamate neurotransmission in the brain?
- A Glutamate is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the cerebral cortex
 - B The anaesthetic agent ketamine is an agonist at NMDA-type receptors
 - C Glutamate is an excitatory neurotransmitter in the cerebral cortex
 - D Decreases in glutamate transmission may be associated with epilepsy
- 92 The following statements about the use of β -blockers for treatment of congestive heart failure are true **EXCEPT**
- A β -blockers increase life expectancy
 - B the use of β -blockers can result in cardiac depression
 - C β -blockers prevent ventricular remodelling
 - D β -blockers can increase ejection fraction
 - E β -blockers increase AV nodal conduction
- 93 Which of the following agents is a selective dopamine receptor (D_2) agonist?
- A Fluphenazine
 - B Bromocriptine
 - C Promethazine
 - D Haloperidol
 - E Chlorpromazine

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- 94 Which of the following opioid analgesics has the longest duration of action?
- A Morphine
 - B Pethidine
 - C Oxycodone
 - D Methadone
 - E Codeine
- 95 Nitrous oxide
- A has a high anaesthetic potency
 - B is not analgesic
 - C has a fast induction
 - D has a high blood/gas partition coefficient
- 96 The mechanism of action of salbutamol is that of a relatively selective
- A beta₂-adrenoceptor agonist with alpha-adrenoceptor agonist activity
 - B beta₁-adrenoceptor agonist without alpha-adrenoceptor agonist activity
 - C beta₂-adrenoceptor agonist without alpha-adrenoceptor agonist activity
 - D beta₁-adrenoceptor agonist with alpha-adrenoceptor agonist activity
 - E beta₂-adrenoceptor agonist with alpha-adrenoceptor antagonist activity

PATIENT PROFILE

Patient Name: James Gurley
Address: Room Number 420-2
Age: 26 Height: 185 cm
Sex: Male Weight: 65 kg
Allergies: Pollens, dust

Diagnosis

Presenting Complaint: Primary
1: Duodenal ulcer
Secondary
1: Epilepsy (stabilised)

Medical History:

Laboratory / Diagnostic Tests

Date	Test	Reference Range
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Medication Record

Date	Medication	Quantity	Sig
2/6	Cimetidine 400 mg - oral		1 four times a day
2/4	Aluminium hydroxide - oral		15 mL every two hours
2/4	Phenytoin 100mg - oral		3 times a day
2/4	Salbutamol - inhaler		1-2 puffs every 4 hours prn

Pharmacist's Notes

Mild asthma controlled using prn salbutamol

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- 97 The nursing staff report that Mr Gurley is experiencing dizziness and has fallen down several times. It is advisable to
- A continue the drug regimen as the side effects are transient
 - B increase the dose of phenytoin
 - C decrease the dose of phenytoin
 - D decrease the dose of cimetidine
 - E take the cimetidine with food to increase its absorption and decrease stomach irritation
- 98 Mr Gurley's poor muscle coordination may be defined in medical terminology as
- A ataxia
 - B atresia
 - C dementia
 - D hemiplegia
 - E dysarthria
- 99 Mr Gurley's physician calls the pharmacy for information concerning benzodiazepines that will not be affected by cimetidine. Which of the following agents is **MOST** appropriate?
- A Chlordiazepoxide
 - B Diazepam
 - C Flunitrazepam
 - D Alprazolam
 - E Oxazepam

100 Mr Gurley brings an antibiotic prescription into the pharmacy five days after being discharged. He asks for the meaning of "nosocomial infection". This can be **BEST** described as

- A communicable
- B hospital-related
- C drug-related
- D unknown origin
- E non-communicable

*** END OF PATIENT PROFILE ***

*** END OF EXAMINATION ***

Australian Pharmacy Council Ltd
Knowledge Assessment of Pharmaceutical Sciences
(KAPS) Paper 1 Sample 1: Answers

Question Number	Correct Answer
1	A
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	E
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	D
10	D
11	B
12	B
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	E
17	D
18	D
19	C
20	A
21	A
22	C
23	D
24	C
25	D
26	A
27	D
28	A
29	B
30	B
31	B
32	B
33	B
34	D
35	C
36	C
37	E
38	A

39	E
40	B
41	A
42	D
43	D
44	C
45	E
46	A
47	A
48	A
49	B
50	A
51	E
52	C
53	C
54	E
55	B
56	C
57	D
58	D
59	B
60	E
61	B
62	B
63	B
64	A
65	E
66	A
67	E
68	E
69	D
70	A
71	B
72	D
73	E
74	C
75	A
76	C
77	E
78	D
79	D
80	A
81	D
82	D
83	A

84	C
85	D
86	C
87	C
88	B
89	D
90	B
91	C
92	E
93	B
94	D
95	C
96	C
97	C
98	A
99	E
100	B

APC KAPS Paper 1 Sample 1