

1. An explanation of facts and observations defined by a set of concepts and ideas that organize phenomena is called a “\_\_\_\_\_.”
  - A) hypothesis
  - B) theory
  - C) conclusion
  - D) development
  
2. A systematic statement of principles and generalizations that provides a framework for understanding how and why people change over time is called a “\_\_\_\_\_.”
  - A) hypothesis
  - B) developmental theory
  - C) conclusion
  - D) stage
  
3. Theories can do all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) produce hypotheses
  - B) solve developmental problems
  - C) generate discoveries
  - D) offer practical guidance
  
4. In class, Sam learned that some theorists link happiness to productivity. From this, he developed the idea that happy employees in a factory will produce more products per hour. In this example, Sam's theory led him to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) produce a hypothesis
  - B) solve a developmental problem
  - C) generate a discovery
  - D) gain practical guidance
  
5. Hannah theorized that sleep helps people behave in safer ways. She tested her theory by conducting an experiment. She manipulated the amount of sleep participants got and then tested their driving ability. Hannah learned that participants who got more sleep were safer drivers. In this example, Hannah's theory led her to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) replicate research
  - B) solve a developmental problem
  - C) generate a discovery
  - D) change the behavior of many people

6. Lilly's 12-year-old son used to get out of bed easily and early on school days, but lately he has been hard to wake. While reading a parenting book, Lilly came across the theory of "delayed phase of preference," which states that sleep patterns shift when young people start to go through puberty. In this example, a theory helped Lilly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) design an experiment  
B) change her own behavior  
C) generate a discovery  
D) gain practical guidance
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an average or usual event or experience.  
A) *norm*  
B) *theory*  
C) *hypothesis*  
D) *median*
8. The term *norm* communicates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a common behavior that results from biological or social pressure  
B) the presence and severity of atypical behavior  
C) that some behaviors are more desirable than others  
D) that individual differences in behavior may result from cognitive or social deficits
9. In the United States, the legal age for drinking alcohol is 21 years. Thus, age 21 represents a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) median  
B) norm  
C) hypothesis  
D) estimate
10. Which of the following statements about norms is correct?  
A) A norm always represents a usual practice within a culture.  
B) Norms tend to highlight deficits in development rather than strengths.  
C) The terms "theories," "norms," and "facts" are used interchangeably.  
D) Sometimes a norm in an expected behavior, even if it is not the usual practice.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a theory that stresses the potential of all humans for good and the belief that all people have the same basic needs, regardless of culture, gender, or background.  
A) *Humanism*  
B) *Behaviorism*  
C) *Information processing*  
D) *Ecology*

12. In the first half of the twentieth century, which two opposing theories dominated the discipline of psychology?
- A) humanism and cognitive theory
  - B) behaviorism and sociocultural theory
  - C) psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism
  - D) cognitive theory and sociocultural theory
13. Psychoanalytic theory, behaviorism, and cognitive theory are considered “grand” because they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) comprehensive, enduring, and widely applied
  - B) comprehensive, well developed, and universally correct
  - C) enduring, widely applied, and universally correct
  - D) comprehensive, widely applied, and unchallenged
14. The foundation of psychoanalytic theory is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) observable behaviors
  - B) inner drives, motives, and unconscious needs
  - C) an individual's ideas and beliefs
  - D) self-awareness and willingness to change
15. Psychoanalytic theory originated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Piaget
  - B) Freud
  - C) Watson
  - D) Erikson
16. \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes unconscious drives and early experiences with respect to development, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes learning by association, reinforcement, or observation with respect to development.
- A) Psychoanalytic theory; behaviorism
  - B) Psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory
  - C) Behaviorism; psychoanalytic theory
  - D) Cognitive theory; psychoanalytic theory

17. \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes unconscious drives and early experiences with respect to development, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes learning by understanding how a person thinks.
- A) Psychoanalytic theory; behaviorism
  - B) Psychoanalytic theory; cognitive theory
  - C) Behaviorism; psychoanalytic theory
  - D) Cognitive theory; psychoanalytic theory
18. Which is the correct order of the stages of Freud's psychosexual theory, beginning with infancy and ending with adolescence?
- A) oral, anal, genital, phallic, latency
  - B) anal, oral, phallic, genital, latency
  - C) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
  - D) latency, phallic, oral, anal, genital
19. Each stage of Freud's psychosexual theory of development is characterized by a conflict associated with different parts of the body. According to Freud, how people experience and resolve each conflict influences personality \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) throughout life, because early years provide the foundation of adult behavior
  - B) throughout life, only if some of the conflicts are successfully resolved
  - C) only in childhood, with new conflicts emerging later that shape adult identity
  - D) at a particular stage of development, also called a sensitive period
20. According to Freud's psychosexual theory, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage centers around breastfeeding and weaning.
- A) oral
  - B) anal
  - C) phallic
  - D) genital
21. Freud argued that the goal of a healthy life is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) connect spiritually with another person
  - B) follow moral codes set by society
  - C) avoid conflict and promote social harmony
  - D) love and to work

22. Although many of the theorists who follow Freud's psychoanalytic theory have modified and expanded his ideas, they agree on the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) early childhood experiences and psychosexual conflicts  
B) psychosexual conflicts and the unconscious  
C) early childhood experiences and the unconscious  
D) psychosexual conflicts and stages of psychosexual development
23. Unlike Freud, Erikson \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only described development in childhood  
B) believed that adult problems reflect childhood conflicts  
C) emphasized family and culture in his stages  
D) leaned toward the behaviorist perspective
24. Which psychoanalytic theorist identified unique stages of development from birth through late adulthood?  
A) Freud  
B) Piaget  
C) Skinner  
D) Erikson
25. Within Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, each of the developmental stages is characterized by a particular challenge, or a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) conflict negotiation  
B) developmental conflict  
C) developmental crisis  
D) resolution
26. Which of Erikson's stages did he regard as particularly crucial for later development?  
A) initiative versus guilt  
B) intimacy versus isolation  
C) trust versus mistrust  
D) autonomy versus shame and doubt
27. Behaviorists believe that psychologists should focus on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) observable behaviors  
B) inner drives and motives  
C) a person's ideas and beliefs  
D) a person's sexual conflict

28. Behaviorism has also been referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_ theory.”
- A) conditioning
  - B) learning
  - C) modeling
  - D) operant
29. The process by which a response becomes linked to a particular stimulus is called “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) psychoanalysis
  - B) cognition
  - C) observational learning
  - D) conditioning
30. Pavlov's experiments with dogs that salivated when they heard a specific noise without the presence of food provide an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) classical conditioning
  - B) observational learning
  - C) operant conditioning
  - D) reinforcement
31. When a person or animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus, gradually responding to the neutral stimulus in the same way as to the meaningful one, he or she is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) classical conditioning
  - B) observational learning
  - C) operant conditioning
  - D) modeling
32. A balloon popped and made Bobby cry. It happened again when he was at a friend's birthday party. Now when Bobby sees a balloon, he starts to cry. According to the behaviorist perspective, Bobby cries in response to the balloon because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) operant conditioning
  - B) observational learning
  - C) classical conditioning
  - D) modeling

33. The type of conditioning that Skinner identified is referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.”
- A) classical
  - B) observational
  - C) operant
  - D) cognitive
34. Operant conditioning is also referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.”
- A) classical
  - B) instrumental
  - C) observational
  - D) reinforcement
35. Dominique, age 14, dislikes school. Her parents were recently informed that Dominique has missed 12 days of school this quarter and has left school early on at least four occasions. Dominique's father has decided to drop his daughter off every morning and pick her up every afternoon to make sure she is attending school. Dominique is now attending school, but she has gotten into serious trouble on multiple occasions, leading to a five-day out-of-school suspension. Since Dominique dislikes school and prefers to skip rather than attend, the out-of-school suspension represents a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) reinforcement
  - B) punishment
  - C) conditioner
  - D) norm
36. The boss praises his hourly employees for their good work. The boss hopes that the praise encourages the employees to continue to work hard. In this example, the reinforcement is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the boss's praise
  - B) worker productivity
  - C) the boss
  - D) an hourly wage
37. Any consequence that follows a behavior and makes a person likely to repeat that behavior is called a(n) “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) punishment”
  - B) condition
  - C) reinforcement
  - D) observation

38. Theorists who promote classical conditioning believe that learned behavior is the result of \_\_\_\_\_, whereas theorists who promote operant conditioning believe that learned behavior is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the association between one stimulus and another; past reinforcement
  - B) past reinforcement; the association between one stimulus and another
  - C) observing another person's actions; past reinforcement
  - D) the association between one stimulus and another; observing another person's actions
39. Social learning theory indicates that learning occurs from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the association between one stimulus and another
  - B) past reinforcement
  - C) observing and imitating others
  - D) responding to a particular stimulus
40. A person observes the actions of others and copies them. Social learning theorists would call this an example of “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) classical conditioning
  - B) operant conditioning
  - C) modeling
  - D) cognition
41. Observational learning is also called “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) classical conditioning
  - B) operant conditioning
  - C) modeling
  - D) cognition
42. Jimmy watches his friend kick a soccer ball into the goal. Later that day, Jimmy finds a soccer ball and proceeds to kick it into the goal. Jimmy most likely engaged in the same behavior as his friend due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) classical conditioning
  - B) modeling
  - C) operant conditioning
  - D) reinforcement



43. The modeling of behavior is more likely to occur when the model is all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) younger
  - B) admired
  - C) powerful
  - D) nurturing
44. According to the text, social learning is particularly noticeable in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) infancy
  - B) early adolescence
  - C) late adolescence
  - D) early adulthood
45. The foundation of cognitive theory is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) observable behaviors
  - B) inner drives and motives
  - C) a person's thoughts and expectations
  - D) cultural influence
46. \_\_\_\_\_ was a cognitive theorist.
- A) Freud
  - B) Watson
  - C) Piaget
  - D) Vygotsky
47. With regard to cognitive development, Piaget argued that \_\_\_\_\_ is more revealing than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) what children know; how they think
  - B) how children think; what they know
  - C) the cultural context; what children know
  - D) what children know; their cultural context
48. Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, in order, are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) formal operational, concrete operational, preoperational, and sensorimotor
  - B) preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, and concrete operational
  - C) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational
  - D) sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, and concrete operational

49. According to Piaget, intellectual advancement occurs because of cognitive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) learning  
B) resolution  
C) equilibrium  
D) modeling
50. A state of mental balance in which people are not confused because they can use their existing thought processes to understand current experiences and ideas is called "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A) social learning  
B) conflict resolution  
C) cognitive equilibrium  
D) information processing
51. Jenny has never seen a pear before today. As her mom hands it to her, she says that it is a fruit. Jenny knows that apples and bananas are fruits and that she likes eating them, so she has a reference for this new experience. Jenny is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) social learning  
B) operant conditioning  
C) guided participation  
D) cognitive equilibrium
52. According to Piaget, when new experiences are interpreted to fit into old ideas, it is called "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A) learning  
B) assimilation  
C) equilibrium  
D) accommodation
53. Sanjay has a small dog at home, so he knows about dogs. He is walking down the street and sees an animal walking toward him. The animal is very large; has four legs, fur, and a tail; and is barking. Sanjay knows that these are characteristics of a dog, given his knowledge of dogs. He quickly concludes that this animal is a dog. This example illustrates Piaget's concept of "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A) operations  
B) assimilation  
C) equilibrium  
D) accommodation

54. According to Piaget, when old ideas are restructured to include new experiences, it is called “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) learning
  - B) assimilation
  - C) equilibrium
  - D) accommodation
55. Sally has a dog at home, so she knows about dogs. She is walking down the street and sees an animal walking toward her. The animal has four legs, fur, and a tail. Sally knows that these are characteristics of dogs. But the animal coming toward her is meowing, not barking. Sally's mom tells her that the animal is a cat. Now when Sally sees an animal with four legs, a tail, and fur, she will conclude it is a dog if it barks and a cat if it meows, illustrating Piaget's concept of “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) operations
  - B) assimilation
  - C) equilibrium
  - D) accommodation
56. With respect to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the more difficult cognitive adaptation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) assimilation
  - B) accommodation
  - C) sensorimotor behavior
  - D) equilibrium
57. \_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective that compares a human's thinking processes, by analogy, to a computer's analysis of data.
- A) Social learning theory
  - B) Information-processing theory
  - C) Behaviorism
  - D) Psychoanalytic theory

58. Within the information-processing perspective, which is the correct sequential order for producing cognition?
- A) The brain produces an output; input is picked up by the five senses; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories.
  - B) The brain reacts, connects, and stores memories; input is picked up by the five senses; the brain produces an output.
  - C) Input is picked up by the five senses; the brain produces an output; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories.
  - D) Input is picked up by the five senses; the brain reacts, connects, and stores memories; the brain produces an output.
59. Antonia has always had a difficult time remembering things. She visited a psychologist and underwent tests that concluded that the way she senses input and then stores the information is interfering with her ability to recall the information. This explanation for Antonia's memory difficulties is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- A) psychoanalytic
  - B) evolutionary
  - C) social learning
  - D) information-processing
60. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, many scientists believed that bumps on the head reflected intelligence and character, a theory known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) neurology
  - B) phrenology
  - C) anthropology
  - D) ethology
61. The \_\_\_\_\_ measures electrical activity in the cortex.
- A) EEG
  - B) ERP
  - C) MRI
  - D) fMRI
62. Dr. House is a neurologist who evaluates individuals who have experienced brain injuries or have suspected brain damage. Dr. House often has his patients undergo testing that allows measurement of myelin, neurons, and fluid in the brain. Dr. House utilizes \_\_\_\_\_ with his patients.
- A) PET
  - B) DTI
  - C) EEG
  - D) MRI

63. Which of the following neuroimaging techniques is almost impossible to use with children?
- A) fMRI
  - B) EEG
  - C) PET
  - D) fNIRS
64. Baby Elijah is participating in a study in which scientists are examining areas of the brain that are activated when they are exposed to music, speech, and random noise. This test, called \_\_\_\_\_, requires the individual to be fitted with a special cap connected to electrodes.
- A) fNIRS
  - B) DTI
  - C) fMRI
  - D) PET
65. \_\_\_\_\_ is a test that is used by clinicians who want to individualize treatment and monitor progress.
- A) PET
  - B) DTI
  - C) fNIRS
  - D) ERP
66. Neuroscientists have discovered that the \_\_\_\_\_ is not completely connected to the rest of the brain until about age 25.
- A) hippocampus
  - B) prefrontal cortex
  - C) amygdala
  - D) brain stem
67. Newer theories, unlike grand theories, are multicultural and multidisciplinary. \_\_\_\_\_ theory, for example, draws on anthropology.
- A) Psychoanalytic
  - B) Information-processing
  - C) Evolutionary
  - D) Sociocultural

68. The idea that human development results from the dynamic interaction between developing persons and their surrounding society is the central thesis of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- A) information-processing
  - B) sociocultural
  - C) evolutionary
  - D) cognitive
69. Which cognitive theorist emphasized the cultural context?
- A) Piaget
  - B) Vygotsky
  - C) Maslow
  - D) Erikson
70. Vygotsky used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe how cognition is stimulated and developed in people by more skilled members of society.
- A) *zone of proximal development*
  - B) *guided participation*
  - C) *apprenticeship in thinking*
  - D) *selective adaptation*
71. Vygotsky used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the method used by parents, teachers, and entire societies to teach novices the skills and habits expected within their culture.
- A) *zone of proximal development*
  - B) *guided participation*
  - C) *apprenticeship in thinking*
  - D) *selective adaptation*
72. Sally is helping her mom make a cake. Her mom helps her pick out the right ingredients, measure them, and mix them together. According to Vygotsky, Sally is engaging in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) modeling
  - B) guided participation
  - C) operant conditioning
  - D) selective adaptation

73. According to Vygotsky, the skills, knowledge, and concepts that the learner is close to acquiring but cannot yet master without help is referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) the zone of proximal development
  - B) guided participation
  - C) operant conditioning
  - D) selective adaptation
74. According to Vygotsky's concept of the zone of proximal development, a mentor must avoid two opposite dangers: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fear and anger
  - B) boredom and failure
  - C) shame and doubt
  - D) competition and punishment
75. Sociocultural theory is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) active
  - B) passive
  - C) unidirectional
  - D) outdated
76. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. At one point, it was suggested to parents to postpone toilet training until the child was at least a year old to avoid serious personality problems later on. This view is most consistent with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) psychoanalytic theory
  - B) cognitive theory
  - C) behaviorism
  - D) information-processing theory
77. Approaches to toilet training have changed over time. At one point, it was suggested that parents toilet-train whenever they wished, using reinforcement as part of the training. This view is most consistent with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) psychoanalytic theory
  - B) cognitive theory
  - C) behaviorism
  - D) information-processing theory

78. Different theories and diverse parental practices are associated with toilet training. According to the text, which is the best method for toilet training?
- A) It is best to start to toilet-train children before they turn 1 year old.
  - B) Using reinforcements for toilet training works for all children.
  - C) Children should decide when they want to be toilet-trained.
  - D) There is no single best strategy for toilet training all children.
79. In order to understand the emotions, impulses, and habits of humans over the life span, it is important to understand how those same emotions, impulses, and habits developed within *Homo sapiens* over the past 100,000 years. This concept is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- A) psychoanalytic
  - B) sociocultural
  - C) information-processing
  - D) evolutionary
80. Which of the following questions would be addressed by an evolutionary theorist?
- A) At what age do adolescents initiate sexual activity?
  - B) How does social media affect self-esteem in young people?
  - C) Why do pregnant women have morning sickness?
  - D) What risk factors are associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease in late adulthood?
81. According to evolutionary theory, why are so many people afraid of snakes?
- A) because of daily life-threatening experiences
  - B) because of unconscious memories of childhood experiences with spiders
  - C) because they have learned by watching others react with fear to spiders
  - D) because a fear of snakes helped our ancient ancestors survive
82. According to evolutionary theory, every species has two long-standing, biologically based drives: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) survival and reproduction
  - B) aggression and sex
  - C) hunger satiation and shelter
  - D) fear and aggression



83. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis, menopause and female longevity are evolutionary adaptations arising from children's survival needs.
- A) selectivity
  - B) sociocultural
  - C) extended family
  - D) grandmother
84. The process by which living creatures (including people) adjust to their environment is referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) reinforcement
  - B) conditioning
  - C) selective adaptation
  - D) cognitive equilibrium
85. \_\_\_\_\_ is when genes for traits that aid survival and reproduction are selected over time to allow the species to thrive.
- A) *Reinforcement*
  - B) *Conditioning*
  - C) *Selective adaptation*
  - D) *Cognitive equilibrium*
86. Chris is helpful and cooperative and takes care of his family and friends. Aaron is selfish and arrogant and puts his needs before those of his family and friends. Whose traits are likely to be selected for future generations in order to meet the evolutionary goals of humans?
- A) Chris's
  - B) Aaron's
  - C) Both Chris's and Aaron's
  - D) Neither Chris's nor Aaron's
87. For centuries, men have needed women to be sexually faithful to ensure that her children are also his offspring. Which theory is most consistent with this explanation for faithfulness among romantic partners?
- A) eclectic theory
  - B) evolutionary theory
  - C) behaviorism
  - D) sociocultural theory

88. Da'Shay believes that breast-feeding her infant son is crucial for developing a close bond with him and facilitating favorable development. Da'Shay's belief is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) psychoanalytic
  - B) cognitive
  - C) sociocultural
  - D) universal
89. Maria believes that it is her choice whether she wants to breast-feed her infant daughter. Maria has decided that breast-feeding will be too difficult once she returns to work full-time, so she plans to use formula instead. Maria's beliefs are consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) psychoanalytic
  - B) cognitive
  - C) sociocultural
  - D) universal
90. \_\_\_\_\_ theories have made us aware of the impact of early-childhood experiences, remembered or not, on development.
- A) Psychoanalytic
  - B) Cognitive
  - C) Sociocultural
  - D) Eclectic
91. \_\_\_\_\_ has/have shown the effect that immediate response, associations, and examples have on learning, moment by moment and over time.
- A) Psychoanalytic theories
  - B) Cognitive theories
  - C) Sociocultural theories
  - D) Behaviorism
92. \_\_\_\_\_ theories have brought an understanding of intellectual processes and how our thoughts and beliefs affect every aspect of our development.
- A) Psychoanalytic
  - B) Cognitive
  - C) Sociocultural
  - D) Eclectic

93. \_\_\_\_\_ theories have reminded us that development is embedded in a rich and multifaceted cultural context that is evident in every social interaction.
- A) Psychoanalytic
  - B) Cognitive
  - C) Sociocultural
  - D) Evolutionary
94. Critics of sociocultural theory argue that it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) too subjective
  - B) too mechanistic
  - C) neglectful of individual choices
  - D) culturally biased
95. Critics of behaviorism argue that the theory \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is too subjective
  - B) is too mechanistic
  - C) neglects individuals
  - D) undervalues emotions
96. The approach taken by most developmentalists, in which they apply aspects of each of the various theories of development rather than adhering exclusively to one theory, is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) eclectic
  - B) multidisciplinary
  - C) self-selected
  - D) multicontextual

## Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. C
24. D
25. C
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. D
30. A
31. A
32. C
33. C
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. C
38. A
39. C
40. C
41. C
42. B
43. A
44. B

45. C
46. C
47. B
48. C
49. C
50. C
51. D
52. B
53. B
54. D
55. D
56. B
57. B
58. D
59. D
60. B
61. A
62. D
63. C
64. A
65. B
66. B
67. D
68. B
69. B
70. C
71. B
72. B
73. A
74. B
75. A
76. A
77. C
78. D
79. D
80. C
81. D
82. A
83. D
84. C
85. C
86. A
87. B
88. A
89. B
90. A

- 91. D
- 92. B
- 93. C
- 94. C
- 95. B
- 96. A