

Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology Test Bank – Statistics and Scientific Method (Chap 1)

1. Joe believes that his basketball game is always best when he wears his old gray athletic socks. Joe is a victim of the phenomenon called:
 - A) statistical significance.
 - B) overconfidence.
 - C) illusory correlation.
 - D) hindsight bias.

2. The scientific practice of formulating testable hypotheses before conducting research is most likely to reduce:
 - A) the placebo effect.
 - B) the hindsight bias.
 - C) the false consensus effect.
 - D) random assignment.
 - E) random sampling.

3. The four families on your block all have annual household incomes of \$25,000. If a new family with an annual income of \$75,000 moved in, which measure of central tendency would be most affected?
 - A) mean
 - B) median
 - C) mode
 - D) standard deviation

4. The biases and errors of people's everyday judgments illustrate the need for:
 - A) critical thinking.
 - B) curious skepticism.
 - C) open-minded humility.
 - D) all of the above.

5. In a single day, 45 babies were born in hospital X, 65 babies in hospital Y, and 25 babies in hospital Z. At which hospital is there the greatest probability that more than 60 percent of the babies are of the same sex?
 - A) hospital X
 - B) hospital Y
 - C) hospital Z
 - D) The probability is the same at all three hospitals.

6. Speaking at a college graduation ceremony, Professor Robson compared college graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly noted that college graduates pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to go to jail than less-educated adults. The professor concluded that colleges obviously do great things for society. How might you reasonably challenge the way the professor reached her conclusion?

7. In a psychological experiment, the factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.
 - A) dependent
 - B) independent
 - C) control
 - D) experimental

8. In order to compare the pace of life in different countries, Levine and Norenzayan measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. This best illustrates the use of a research method known as:
- A) the case study.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
 - E) the survey.
9. Experimental control is most clearly facilitated by means of:
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) standard deviations.
 - D) testable hypotheses.
10. Psychologists' personal values and goals:
- A) are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
 - B) lead them to avoid conducting any experiments of a controversial nature.
 - C) can bias their observations and interpretations.
 - D) have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
11. Being randomly assigned to the experimental condition in a research project involves being assigned:
- A) to that condition by chance.
 - B) to the condition in which participants are representative of people in general.
 - C) in a fashion that ensures that the independent variable will have a strong effect on the dependent variable.
 - D) to the condition in which participants are all very similar in personality characteristics.
12. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.
- A) randomly selected
 - B) vivid
 - C) representative
 - D) the most frequently occurring
13. Greenwald and colleagues observed that students who listened to subliminal tapes designed to improve self-esteem subsequently demonstrated _____ in their self-esteem test scores.
- A) dramatic improvement
 - B) moderate improvement
 - C) no improvement
 - D) dramatic deterioration
14. The sight of large, enthusiastic crowds at all of his political rallies led Governor Donavan to become overconfident about his chances of winning the upcoming election. In this instance, the Governor needs to be alerted to the value of:
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) experimental control.

D) naturalistic observation.

15. The double-blind procedure is most helpful for minimizing:

- A) random assignment.
- B) the placebo effect.
- C) replication.
- D) operational definitions.
- E) standard deviations.

16. What is the median of the following distribution: 10, 7, 5, 11, 8, 6, 9?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 8
- D) 9

17. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and body weight would enable you to most accurately predict body weight from knowledge of self-esteem level?

- A) +.60
- B) +.01
- C) -.10
- D) -.06
- E) .00

18. The table below lists the scores of eight subjects on a test to measure anxiety, as well as the typical number of cigarettes each person smokes daily. Scores on the anxiety test can range anywhere from a low of 0 (indicating very low anxiety) to a high of 30 (indicating very high anxiety).

	Anxiety	Cigarettes
Subje	Test Score	Smoked Daily
ct		
1	8	11
2	9	3
3	15	11
4	14	16
5	21	26
6	12	10
7	22	24
8	17	18

Construct a scatterplot to represent the correlation between smoking and anxiety. Describe the direction of the correlation and give two possible explanations for it.

19. The scientific attitude of humility is most likely to be undermined by:

- A) the hindsight bias.
- B) correlational evidence.
- C) random assignment.
- D) operational definitions.
- E) naturalistic observation.

20. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as

kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of:

- A) perceiving order in random events.
- B) generalizing from extreme examples.
- C) randomly sampling children's views.
- D) exaggerating the extent to which others share our beliefs.
- E) assuming that correlation proves causation.

21. The mean of a distribution of scores is the:

- A) most frequently occurring score.
- B) arithmetic average of all the scores.
- C) least frequently occurring score.
- D) score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

22. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from the upper left to the lower right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are:

- A) normally distributed.
- B) positively correlated.
- C) negatively correlated.
- D) not correlated.

23. If the total number of boys and girls born each year is exactly equal, which of the following would be the most likely sequence of boys (B) and girls (G) for the next six births?

- A) G G G G G G
- B) G G G B B B
- C) G B G B B G
- D) All the above would be equally likely.

24. Psychologists' personal values:

- A) have little influence on how their experiments are conducted.
- B) do not influence the interpretation of experimental results because of the use of statistical techniques that guard against subjective bias.
- C) can bias both scientific observation and interpretation of data.
- D) have little influence on investigative methods but a significant effect on interpretation.

25. Professor Saxton was very skeptical about the findings of a recently reported experiment on the effects of sleep deprivation. Which technique would best enable her to investigate the reliability of these findings?

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) replication
- C) random sampling
- D) positive correlation

26. Well-done surveys measure attitudes in a representative subset, or _____, of an entire group, or _____.

- A) population; random sample
- B) control group; experimental group
- C) experimental group; control group
- D) random sample; population

27. To say that "psychology is a science" means that:
- A) psychologists study only observable behaviors.
 - B) psychologists study thoughts and actions with an attitude of skepticism and derive their conclusions from direct observations.
 - C) psychological research should be free of value judgments.
 - D) all of the above are true.
28. A hypothesis is a(n):
- A) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
 - B) testable prediction that gives direction to research.
 - C) set of principles that organizes and explains newly discovered facts.
 - D) unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
29. Professor Smith told one class that alcohol consumption has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that alcohol consumption has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of:
- A) illusory correlation.
 - B) the false consensus effect.
 - C) the hindsight bias.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
 - E) the placebo effect.
30. Which statement about the ethics of experimentation with people and animals is *false*?
- A) Only a small percentage of animal experiments use shock.
 - B) Allegations that psychologists routinely subject animals to pain, starvation, and other inhumane conditions have been proven untrue.
 - C) The American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society have set strict guidelines for the care and treatment of human and animal subjects.
 - D) Animals are used as subjects in almost 25 percent of all psychology experiments.
31. Central tendency is to variation as _____ is to _____.
- A) scatterplot; correlation
 - B) range; normal curve
 - C) mean; standard deviation
 - D) median; mode
32. Professor Ober carefully monitors and records the behaviors of children on school playgrounds in order to track the development of their physical skills. Professor Ober is most clearly engaged in:
- A) survey research.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) replication.
33. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes:
- A) obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
 - B) treat information about individual participants confidentially.
 - C) deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.

D) allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

34. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of events?

- A) mean
- B) scatterplot
- C) standard deviation
- D) normal distribution
- E) correlation coefficient

35. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the:

- A) mean.
- B) range.
- C) median.
- D) standard deviation.
- E) percentile rank.

36. A professor constructs a questionnaire to determine how students at the university feel about nuclear disarmament. Which of the following techniques should be used in order to survey a random sample of the student body?

- A) Every student should be sent the questionnaire.
- B) Only students majoring in psychology should be asked to complete the questionnaire.
- C) Only students living on campus should be asked to complete the questionnaire.
- D) From an alphabetical listing of all students, every tenth (or fifteenth, e.g.) student should be asked to complete the questionnaire.

37. In an experimental study of the effects of anxiety on self-esteem, anxiety would be the _____ variable.

- A) experimental
- B) dependent
- C) correlational
- D) independent

38. Which type of research strategy would allow you to determine whether students' college grades accurately predict later income?

- A) case study
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) experimentation
- D) correlation

39. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?

- A) mean
- B) range
- C) median
- D) mode

40. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, it is reasonable to conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy:

- A) defies the laws of statistical probability.
- B) illustrates the phenomenon of illusory correlation.

- C) is inconsistent with the false consensus effect.
- D) is a random and coincidental occurrence.

41. Which technique involves repeating the essence of an earlier research study with different subjects and in different circumstances?

- A) replication
- B) correlational research
- C) random sampling
- D) naturalistic observation
- E) random assignment

42. The most foolproof way of testing the true effectiveness of a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is by means of:

- A) survey research.
- B) case study research.
- C) naturalistic observation.
- D) correlational research.
- E) experimental research.

43. You decide to test your belief that men drink more soft drinks than women by finding out whether more soft drinks are consumed per day in the men's dorm than in the women's dorm. Your belief is a(n) _____, and your research prediction is a(n) _____.

- A) hypothesis; theory
- B) theory; hypothesis
- C) independent variable; dependent variable
- D) dependent variable; independent variable

44. When Mr. Adams calculated his students' algebra test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely low scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?

- A) mean
- B) standard deviation
- C) mode
- D) median
- E) range

45. Psychologists study animals because:

- A) animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
- B) experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
- C) the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
- D) similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.

46. In a study of the effects of alcohol consumption, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted alcoholic. This nonalcoholic drink was a:

- A) dependent variable.
- B) replication.
- C) placebo.
- D) random sample.
- E) double blind.

47. In order to assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Susan sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Susan employed the technique of:
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) correlation.
 - E) random sampling.
48. What is the mean of the following distribution of scores: 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 4, 6, 9, 1, 4?
- A) 2
 - B) 10
 - C) 6
 - D) 15
49. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are:
- A) causally related.
 - B) negatively correlated.
 - C) independent variables.
 - D) dependent variables.
 - E) positively correlated.
50. If height and body weight are positively correlated, which of the following is true?
- A) There is a cause-effect relationship between height and weight.
 - B) As height increases, weight decreases.
 - C) Knowing a person's height, one can predict his or her weight.
 - D) All of the above are true.
51. In order to examine whether the level of self-esteem is higher in older people than in younger people, researchers would be likely to employ:
- A) case study research.
 - B) correlational measures.
 - C) experimental research.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
52. As the size of a random sample increases, the _____ of that sample is most likely to decrease.
- A) range
 - B) mean
 - C) standard deviation
 - D) median
53. In which type of research is a representative sample of people asked to answer questions about their behaviors or opinions?
- A) experimentation
 - B) the survey
 - C) the case study
 - D) naturalistic observation

54. Your roommate is conducting a survey to learn how many hours the typical college student studies each day. She plans to pass out her questionnaire to the members of her sorority. You point out that her findings will be flawed because:
- A) she has not specified an independent variable.
 - B) she has not specified a dependent variable.
 - C) the sample will probably not be representative of the population of interest.
 - D) of all the above reasons.
55. Which measure of variation is affected most by a few extreme scores?
- A) mode
 - B) standard deviation
 - C) mean
 - D) median
 - E) range
56. A researcher was interested in determining whether her students' test performance could be predicted from their proximity to the front of the classroom. So she matched her students' scores on a math test with their seating position. This study is an example of:
- A) experimentation.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) a survey.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
57. The group that receives the treatment of interest in an experiment is the:
- A) test condition.
 - B) random sample.
 - C) experimental condition.
 - D) control condition.
58. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
- A) $-.12$
 - B) $+1.00$
 - C) $-.99$
 - D) $+.25$
 - E) $-.50$
59. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to distinguish between:
- A) facts and theories.
 - B) causes and effects.
 - C) case studies and surveys.
 - D) random samples and representative samples.
60. Conservatives are more likely than liberals to perceive high levels of popular support for politically conservative views. This best illustrates:
- A) an illusion of control.
 - B) illusory correlation.
 - C) the false consensus effect.
 - D) the hindsight bias.

61. In an experimental study, men with symptoms of impotence received either Viagra or a placebo. Those who received Viagra participated in the _____ condition.
- A) correlational
 - B) control
 - C) survey
 - D) experimental
62. Which of the following procedures is an example of the use of a placebo?
- A) In a test of the effects of a drug on memory, a subject is led to believe that a harmless pill actually contains an active drug.
 - B) A subject in an experiment is led to believe that a pill, which actually contains an active drug, is harmless.
 - C) Subjects in an experiment are not told which treatment condition is in effect.
 - D) Neither the subjects nor the experimenter know which treatment condition is in effect.
63. For randomly generated sequences of numbers, people tend to _____ the sequential repetition of any particular digit.
- A) radically overestimate
 - B) slightly overestimate
 - C) accurately estimate
 - D) underestimate
64. Karen erroneously believes that her test grades are negatively correlated with the amount of time she studies for her tests. Research on illusory correlation suggests that she is especially likely to notice instances in which:
- A) poor grades follow either brief study or lengthy study.
 - B) either poor grades or good grades follow lengthy study.
 - C) good grades follow lengthy study and poor grades follow brief study.
 - D) poor grades follow lengthy study and good grades follow brief study.
65. Which of the following is the measure of variation that is most affected by extreme scores?
- A) mean
 - B) standard deviation
 - C) mode
 - D) range
66. In order to study the effects of lighting on mood, Dr. Cooper had students fill out questionnaires in brightly lit or dimly lit rooms. In this study, the independent variable consisted of:
- A) the number of subjects assigned to each group.
 - B) the students' responses to the questionnaire.
 - C) the room lighting.
 - D) the subject matter of the questions asked.
67. In an experiment to determine the effects of attention on memory, memory is the:
- A) control condition.
 - B) intervening variable.
 - C) independent variable.
 - D) dependent variable.

68. The scientific attitude of humility is based on the idea that:
- A) researchers must evaluate new ideas and theories objectively rather than accept them blindly.
 - B) scientific theories must be testable.
 - C) simple explanations of behavior make better theories than do complex explanations.
 - D) researchers must be prepared to reject their own ideas in the face of conflicting evidence.
69. Which of the following research strategies would be best for determining whether alcohol impairs memory?
- A) case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) survey
 - D) experiment
70. In order to decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, it is necessary to determine the _____ of the observed differences.
- A) mean
 - B) range
 - C) standard deviation
 - D) statistical significance
71. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to:
- A) perceive order in random events.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) recognize the errors in our own theories.
 - D) respect any religious beliefs that contradict our own.
72. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because:
- A) psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
 - B) psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
 - C) psychological research necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
 - D) people are highly suggestible and can be easily manipulated.
73. The concept of control is important in psychological research because:
- A) without control over independent and dependent variables, researchers cannot describe, predict, or explain behavior.
 - B) experimental control allows researchers to study the influence of one or two independent variables on a dependent variable while holding other potential influences constant.
 - C) without experimental control, results cannot be generalized from a sample to a population.
 - D) of all the above reasons.
74. What is the mean of the following distribution of scores: 2, 3, 7, 6, 1, 4, 9, 5, 8, 2?
- A) 5
 - B) 4
 - C) 4.7
 - D) 3.7
75. Which of the following is true, according to the text?

- A) Because laboratory experiments are artificial, any principles discovered cannot be applied to everyday behaviors.
- B) No psychological theory can be considered true until tested.
- C) Psychology's theories reflect common sense.
- D) Psychology has few ties to other disciplines.

76. A psychologist studies the play behavior of third-grade children by watching groups during recess at school. Which research strategy is being used?

- A) correlation
- B) case study
- C) experimentation
- D) naturalistic observation

77. Illusory correlation refers to:

- A) the perception of a relationship between two variables that does NOT actually exist.
- B) a correlation that exceeds the value of +1.00.
- C) a cluster of points on a scatterplot that suggests a correlation between two variables.
- D) a correlation that is not statistically significant.

78. When a difference between two groups is "statistically significant," this means that:

- A) the difference is statistically real but of little practical significance.
- B) the difference is probably the result of sampling variation.
- C) the difference is not likely to be due to chance variation.
- D) all of the above are true.

79. The case study is a research method in which:

- A) a single individual is studied in great detail.
- B) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
- C) organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
- D) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

80. Statistical reasoning can help us to generalize correctly from a _____ to a _____.

- A) range; standard deviation
- B) standard deviation; mean
- C) sample; population
- D) scatterplot; skewed distribution

81. In generalizing from a sample to the population, it is important that:

- A) the sample is representative of the population.
- B) the sample is large.
- C) the scores in the sample have low variability.
- D) all of the above are observed.

82. Surveys indicate that people are much less likely to support "government welfare" than "government aid to the needy." These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of:

- A) random sampling.
- B) wording effects.
- C) hindsight bias.
- D) the false consensus effect.

E) naturalistic observation.

83. Overconfidence is best described as:

- A) a placebo.
- B) critical thinking.
- C) a positive correlation.
- D) intellectual conceit.

84. Which of the following BEST describes the hindsight bias?

- A) Events seem more predictable before they have occurred.
- B) Events seem more predictable after they have occurred.
- C) A person's intuition is usually correct.
- D) A person's intuition is usually not correct.

85. What is the mode of the following distribution: 8, 2, 1, 1, 3, 7, 6, 2, 0, 2?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 7

86. In order to assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented college students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable consisted of:

- A) insults or compliments.
- B) physical appearance.
- C) interpersonal attraction.
- D) feelings of self-esteem.

87. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.

- A) dependent
- B) experimental
- C) control
- D) independent

88. Which of the following research methods does NOT belong with the others?

- A) case study
- B) survey
- C) naturalistic observation
- D) experiment

89. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?

- A) the case study
- B) the survey
- C) naturalistic observation
- D) the experiment

90. Six of the children in Mr. Myer's second-grade classroom were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that:
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
 - B) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) the tendency to seek confirming evidence promotes overconfidence.
91. If the correlation between the physical weight and the reading ability of elementary school students is $+0.65$, this would indicate that for these students:
- A) increases in weight are associated with increases in reading ability.
 - B) the relationship between weight and reading ability is not statistically significant.
 - C) weight has no causal influence on reading ability.
 - D) all the above are true.
92. The football team's punter wants to determine how consistent his punting distances have been during the past season. He should compute the:
- A) mean.
 - B) median.
 - C) mode.
 - D) standard deviation.
93. In a test of the effects of air pollution, groups of students performed a reaction-time task in a polluted or an unpolluted room. To what condition were students in the unpolluted room exposed?
- A) experimental
 - B) control
 - C) randomly assigned
 - D) dependent
94. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate one factor in order to observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
95. Our tendency to notice and remember instances in which a premonition of an unlikely phone call is actually followed by the call most clearly contributes to:
- A) the false consensus effect.
 - B) an illusory correlation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) the placebo effect.
96. An awareness of extensive cultural differences in attitudes and values is most helpful for avoiding:
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) the hindsight bias.
 - D) the false consensus effect.
 - E) naturalistic observation.

97. Government experts who are convinced of the correctness of their own mistaken political predictions most clearly demonstrate:
- A) illusory correlation.
 - B) the false consensus effect.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) the placebo effect.
98. Which of the following scientific procedures is most useful for helping researchers avoid false generalizations?
- A) the case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) random sampling
 - D) operational definitions
99. The scientific attitude of skepticism is based on the belief that:
- A) people are rarely candid in revealing their thoughts.
 - B) mental processes can't be studied objectively.
 - C) the scientist's intuition about behavior is usually correct.
 - D) ideas need to be tested against observable evidence.
100. The illusion of streak shooting in basketball best illustrates the need to recognize that:
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
 - B) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - C) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
 - D) correlation does not prove causation.

Answer Key - 01.01.24:AP Psychology 12: Chap 1.ef

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. D
- 5. C
- 6.
- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. C
- 11. A
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. A
- 18.
- 19. A
- 20. E
- 21. B
- 22. C
- 23. D
- 24. C

- 25. B
- 26. D
- 27. B
- 28. B
- 29. C
- 30. D
- 31. C
- 32. B
- 33. C
- 34. C
- 35. B
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. D
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. A
- 42. E
- 43. B
- 44. A
- 45. D
- 46. C
- 47. E
- 48. C
- 49. B
- 50. C
- 51. B
- 52. C
- 53. B
- 54. C
- 55. E
- 56. B
- 57. C
- 58. A
- 59. B
- 60. C
- 61. D
- 62. A
- 63. D
- 64. D
- 65. D
- 66. C
- 67. D
- 68. D
- 69. D
- 70. D
- 71. C
- 72. A
- 73. B
- 74. C
- 75. B
- 76. D
- 77. A
- 78. C
- 79. A
- 80. C

- 81. D
- 82. B
- 83. D
- 84. B
- 85. B
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. D
- 89. D
- 90. A
- 91. A
- 92. D
- 93. B
- 94. C
- 95. B
- 96. D
- 97. C
- 98. C
- 99. D
- 100. A