

Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology Test Bank – Developmental Psychology (Chap 4)

1. An elderly person who can look back on life with satisfaction and reminisce with a sense of completion has attained Erikson's stage of:
 - A) generativity.
 - B) intimacy.
 - C) isolation.
 - D) acceptance.
 - E) integrity.

2. In Piaget's theory, conservation is to egocentrism as the _____ stage is to the _____ stage.
 - A) sensorimotor; formal operational
 - B) formal operational; sensorimotor
 - C) preoperational; sensorimotor
 - D) concrete operational; preoperational

3. Instead of happily exploring the attractive toys located in the pediatrician's waiting room, little Sandra tenaciously clings to her mother's skirt. Sandra most clearly shows signs of:
 - A) habituation.
 - B) egocentrism.
 - C) insecure attachment.
 - D) the rooting reflex.
 - E) object permanence.

4. Puberty is most closely related to the onset of:
 - A) menopause.
 - B) menarche.
 - C) crystallized intelligence.
 - D) conventional morality.
 - E) dementia.

5. For several months following a sudden and unexpected divorce, Henry was excessively preoccupied with thoughts of his ex-wife. His reaction resulted from the disruption of:
 - A) a critical period.
 - B) habituation.
 - C) accommodation.
 - D) object permanence.
 - E) attachment.

6. Research comparing parental care in the home with professional day-care programs outside the home indicates that:
 - A) the quality of child care is more important than whether it is provided inside or outside the home.
 - B) professional day care is more appropriate for infants than for older preschool children.
 - C) children who receive professional day care actually spend more quality time each day with their parents.
 - D) all the above are true.

7. People whose first marriage ends in divorce typically:
 - A) enter a second marriage.
 - B) experience unhappiness if they ever remarry.

- C) maintain a very friendly relationship with their former spouse.
- D) are happier after divorce than couples who remain in their first marriage.

8. Piaget was convinced that the mind of a child:

- A) is like a blank slate at birth.
- B) is not heavily influenced by maturation.
- C) assimilates reality differently than an adult's does.
- D) is heavily dependent on the child's personality.

9. Mrs. Pearson cut Judy's hot dog into eight pieces and Sylvia's into six pieces. Sylvia cried because she felt she wasn't getting as much hot dog as Judy. Piaget would say that Sylvia doesn't understand the principle of:

- A) object permanence.
- B) conservation.
- C) assimilation.
- D) egocentrism.
- E) accommodation.

10. Research on the American family indicates that:

- A) fewer than 23 percent of unmarried adults, but nearly 40 percent of married adults, report being "very happy" with life.
- B) the divorce rate is now one-half the marriage rate.
- C) of those who divorce, 75 percent remarry.
- D) all of the above are true.

11. Contemporary developmental psychologists believe that:

- A) adult personality is determined primarily by the experiences of infancy.
- B) personality is modified during adolescent development.
- C) personality changes very little after childhood maturation.
- D) adolescent development has a greater impact on adult personality than does infant and childhood development.

12. Compared with men, women:

- A) use conversation to communicate solutions.
- B) emphasize freedom and self-reliance.
- C) talk more openly
- D) do all of the above.

13. Some mothers feed their infants faster than they can comfortably swallow, whereas others carefully adjust the pace of feeding to their baby's natural rate of consumption. These different maternal feeding practices are most likely to contribute to differences in infant:

- A) habituation.
- B) attachment.
- C) conservation.
- D) maturation.
- E) egocentrism.

14. I am 14 months old and fearful of strangers. I am in Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development.

- A) sensorimotor
- B) preoperational
- C) concrete operational
- D) formal operational

15. Branden is so apathetic about his occupational future that within two years of his high school graduation he had already been fired by four different employers. According to Erikson, Branden best illustrates:

- A) crystallized intelligence.
- B) preconventional morality.
- C) role confusion.
- D) egocentrism.

16. The McDougals use harsh discipline on their children and demand unquestioning obedience.

Psychologists are likely to characterize the McDougals as _____ parents.

- A) authoritarian
- B) egocentric
- C) disengaged
- D) authoritative

17. The end of menstruation is called:

- A) menarche.
- B) menopause.
- C) the midlife crisis.
- D) generativity.

18. In contemporary Western societies, adolescence typically begins _____ in life and ends _____ in life than it did in previous centuries.

- A) earlier; earlier
- B) later; earlier
- C) earlier; later
- D) later; later

19. Interpreting new experiences in terms of existing schemas is called:

- A) egocentrism.
- B) assimilation.
- C) imprinting.
- D) attachment.
- E) accommodation.

20. Edith abuses both her 3-year-old and 1-year-old daughters. Her behavior is most likely related to a lack of:

- A) childhood experience with younger brothers and sisters.
- B) maturation.
- C) an early and secure attachment to her own parents.
- D) formal operational intelligence.
- E) object permanence.

21. Which is the correct sequence of stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- A) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
- B) sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational
- C) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
- D) preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational
- E) sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational

22. On which of the following tasks is a 20-year-old most likely to outperform a 70-year-old?

- A) recalling previously presented nonsense syllables
- B) recognizing previously presented foreign-language words
- C) recalling previously presented names of cities
- D) recognizing previously presented names of fruits and vegetables

23. Four-year-olds are not completely egocentric and 5-year-olds can exhibit some understanding of conservation. This indicates that Piaget may have underestimated the:

- A) importance of critical periods in early life.
- B) role of motivation in cognitive development.
- C) continuity of cognitive development.
- D) importance of early attachment experiences.

24. Human sperm cells are _____ than egg cells, and sperm cell production begins _____ in life than does the production of egg cells.

- A) larger; later
- B) smaller; earlier
- C) larger; earlier
- D) smaller; later

25. Lewis is a 70-year-old retired college professor. In contrast to when he was 30, he now probably:

- A) does not hear as well.
- B) is more susceptible to catching the flu.
- C) has significantly fewer neural connections.
- D) has all the above problems.

26. As teenagers progress through adolescence, girls become _____ assertive and boys become _____ assertive.

- A) more; more
- B) less; less
- C) more; less
- D) less; more

27. Authoritarian parents demonstrate _____ levels of parental control and _____ levels of parental responsiveness.

- A) high; high
- B) low; low
- C) high; low
- D) low; high

28. Most contemporary developmental psychologists believe that:

- A) personality is essentially formed by the end of infancy.
- B) personality continues to be formed until adolescence.

- C) the shaping of personality continues during adolescence and well beyond.
- D) adolescent development has very little impact on adult personality.

29. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?

- A) A 2-year-old poodle approaches a stranger who calls it.
- B) A 4-year-old boy imitates aggression he sees on television.
- C) A duckling demonstrates attachment to a bouncing ball.
- D) A 3-year-old girl is simultaneously learning two different languages.

30. Providing children with a safe haven in times of stress contributes most directly to:

- A) habituation.
- B) stranger anxiety.
- C) object permanence.
- D) secure attachment.
- E) egocentrism.

31. A child can be born a drug addict because:

- A) drugs used by the mother will pass into the child's bloodstream.
- B) addiction is an inherited personality trait.
- C) drugs used by the mother create genetic defects in her chromosomes.
- D) the fetus's blood has not yet developed a resistance to drugs.

32. Sixty-five-year-old Calvin cannot reason as well as he could when he was younger. More than likely,

Calvin's _____ intelligence has declined.

- A) analytic
- B) crystallized
- C) fluid
- D) both b. and c.

33. A person's general ability to think abstractly is called _____ intelligence. This ability generally _____ with age.

- A) fluid; increases
- B) fluid; decreases
- C) crystallized; decreases
- D) crystallized; increases

34. Adolescence extends from:

- A) the beginning of concrete operations to the end of formal operations.
- B) 12 to 15 years of age.
- C) the beginnings of sexual maturity to independent adulthood.
- D) the beginning to the end of the growth spurt.

35. Mary believes that cognitive development is a matter of gradual and almost imperceptible changes over time. Her viewpoint is most directly relevant to the issue of:

- A) nature or nurture.
- B) behavior or mental processes.
- C) continuity or stages.
- D) rationality or irrationality.

36. A person's accumulation of stored information, called _____ intelligence, generally _____ with age.
- A) fluid; decreases
 - B) fluid; increases
 - C) crystallized; decreases
 - D) crystallized; increases
37. Compared to "late bloomers," boys who mature sexually at an early age tend to be more:
- A) physically uncoordinated.
 - B) sexually inhibited.
 - C) popular and self-assured.
 - D) academically successful.
38. Cindy understands her world primarily by grasping and sucking easily available objects. Cindy is clearly in Piaget's _____ stage.
- A) preoperational
 - B) concrete operational
 - C) sensorimotor
 - D) formal operational
39. Carol resents the burdens and constraints of caring for her infant daughter and frequently ignores her cries for attention. As a consequence, her daughter is most likely to display signs of:
- A) egocentrism.
 - B) accommodation.
 - C) habituation.
 - D) insecure attachment.
 - E) conservation.
40. Theories of human development have been most susceptible to criticism for overemphasizing:
- A) discrete age-linked stages.
 - B) the interaction of nature and nurture.
 - C) maturation during adolescent development.
 - D) cognitive changes during adulthood development.
41. Explaining why the best work of scientists is often produced in early adulthood while that of novelists often originates during middle adulthood requires a distinction between:
- A) initiative and generativity.
 - B) concrete and formal operations.
 - C) cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.
 - D) fluid and crystallized intelligence.
 - E) conventional and postconventional morality.
42. Parents who are demanding and yet sensitively responsive to their children are said to be:
- A) authoritarian.
 - B) accommodating.
 - C) egocentric.
 - D) permissive.
 - E) authoritative.

43. The fact that many happy and well adjusted adults were once rebellious and unhappy as adolescents is most relevant to the issue of:

- A) continuity or stages.
- B) preconventional or postconventional morality.
- C) fluid or crystallized intelligence.
- D) stability or change.
- E) nature or nurture.

44. The body structures that enable reproduction are referred to as the:

- A) primary sex characteristics.
- B) secondary sex characteristics.
- C) masculine and feminine archetypes.
- D) sex-linked genes.
- E) gender schemas.

45. Dr. Williams's major research interest is the long-term effects of child-rearing practices on the psychological adjustment of offspring. It is most likely that Dr. Williams is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A) cognitive
- B) developmental
- C) biological
- D) psychodynamic
- E) educational

46. As a child observes, liquid is transferred from a tall, thin tube into a short, wide jar. The child is asked if there is now less liquid in order to determine if she has mastered:

- A) the schema for liquids.
- B) the concept of object permanence.
- C) the concept of conservation.
- D) the ability to reason abstractly.

47. Authoritative parents are likely to have children who:

- A) are obedient but have low self-esteem.
- B) have high self-esteem and are self-reliant.
- C) have high self-esteem but are somewhat dependent.
- D) are rebellious and have low self-esteem.

48. According to Erikson, the central psychological challenges pertaining to adolescence, young adulthood, and middle age, respectively, are:

- A) identity formation; intimacy; generativity.
- B) intimacy; identity formation; generativity.
- C) generativity; intimacy; identity formation.
- D) intimacy; generativity; identity formation.
- E) identity formation; generativity; intimacy.

49. Newborns have been observed to show the greatest visual interest in a:

- A) rectangular shape.
- B) circular shape.
- C) bull's-eye pattern.

D) drawing of a human face.

50. According to Erikson, achieving a sense of identity is the special task of the:

- A) toddler.
- B) preschooler.
- C) elementary school child.
- D) adolescent.

51. To which of Kohlberg's levels would moral reasoning based on the existence of fundamental human rights pertain?

- A) preconventional morality
- B) conventional morality
- C) postconventional morality
- D) generative morality

52. In order to qualify for the office manager's job, 55-year-old Phyllis must take a series of psychological tests. Her performance on the test of _____ is likely to be poorer than if she had taken it as a 25-year-old.

- A) general knowledge
- B) spelling
- C) abstract reasoning
- D) vocabulary
- E) verbal comprehension

53. Compared with her teenage brother, 14-year-old Samantha is likely to play in groups that are:

- A) larger and less competitive.
- B) larger and more competitive.
- C) smaller and less competitive.
- D) smaller and more competitive.

54. The task of raising children is typically associated with _____ marital satisfaction. The departure of mature children is typically associated with _____ marital satisfaction.

- A) increasing; decreasing
- B) decreasing; increasing
- C) increasing; further increasing
- D) decreasing; further decreasing

55. Notable achievements in fields such as _____ are often made by younger adults in their late twenties or early thirties, when _____ intelligence is at its peak.

- A) mathematics; fluid
- B) philosophy; fluid
- C) science; crystallized
- D) literature; crystallized
- E) history; crystallized

56. After puberty, the self-concept usually becomes:

- A) more positive in boys.
- B) more positive in girls.
- C) more positive in both boys and girls.

D) more negative in both boys and girls.

57. In Piaget's stage of concrete operational intelligence, the child acquires an understanding of the principle of:

- A) conservation.
- B) deduction.
- C) attachment.
- D) object permanence.

58. Timmy, the youngest child of a high school athletic director, was able to roll over at 3 months, crawl at 6 months, and walk at 12 months. This ordered sequence of motor development was largely due to:

- A) habituation.
- B) maturation.
- C) responsive parenting.
- D) imprinting.

59. Sixteen-year-old Brenda questions her parents' values but does not fully accept her friends' standards either. Her confusion about what she really wants and values in life suggests that Brenda is struggling with the problem of:

- A) autonomy.
- B) identity.
- C) initiative.
- D) integrity.

60. After a series of unfulfilling relationships, 30-year-old Carlos tells a friend that he doesn't want to marry because he is afraid of losing his freedom and independence. Erikson would say that Carlos is having difficulty with the psychosocial task of:

- A) trust versus mistrust.
- B) autonomy versus doubt.
- C) intimacy versus isolation.
- D) identity versus role confusion.
- E) generativity versus stagnation.

61. Kohlberg emphasized that human behavior becomes less selfish due to:

- A) social development.
- B) physical development.
- C) cognitive development.
- D) economic development.

62. When Tommy's mother hides his favorite toy under a blanket, he acts as though it no longer exists and makes no attempt to retrieve it. Tommy is clearly in Piaget's _____ stage.

- A) sensorimotor
- B) formal operational
- C) concrete operational
- D) preoperational

63. Piaget is best known for his interest in the process of _____ development.

- A) motor

- B) social
- C) cognitive
- D) emotional
- E) physical

64. In a 1998 movie, a young girl finds that a gaggle of geese follow her wherever she goes because she was the first "object" they saw after they were born. This is an example of:

- A) conservation.
- B) imprinting.
- C) egocentrism.
- D) basic trust.

65. In terms of incidence, susceptibility to short-term illnesses _____ with age and susceptibility to long-term ailments _____ with age.

- A) decreases; increases
- B) increases; decreases
- C) increases; increases
- D) decreases; decreases

66. Children's sense that their parents are trustworthy and dependable is most indicative of:

- A) maturation.
- B) accommodation.
- C) secure attachment.
- D) object permanence.
- E) habituation.

67. Fourteen-year-old Cassandra feels freer and more open with her friends than with her family.

Knowing this is the case, Cassandra's parents should:

- A) be concerned, because deteriorating parent-adolescent relationships, such as this one, are often followed by a range of problem behaviors.
- B) encourage Cassandra to find new friends.
- C) seek family counseling.
- D) not worry, since adolescence is typically a time of growing peer influence and diminishing parental influence.
- E) ask their friends to suggest ways to communicate with Cassandra.

68. The leading cause of mental retardation, _____, may result in babies whose mothers drank alcohol heavily during pregnancy.

- A) hyperactivity
- B) fetal alcohol syndrome
- C) habituation
- D) embryonic differentiation

69. Which statement illustrates cognitive development during the course of adult life?

- A) Adults in their forties have better recognition memory than do adults in their seventies.
- B) Recall and recognition memory both remain strong throughout life.
- C) Recognition memory decreases sharply at midlife.
- D) Recall memory remains strong until very late in life.
- E) Adults in their forties have better recall memory than adults in their seventies.

70. Which of the following is an example of a secondary sex characteristic?
A) female ovaries
B) male facial hair
C) the male grip
D) the female smile
71. When placed close to a gauze breast pad from their nursing mothers, week-old babies are likely to:
A) move their eyes in a visual search for their mother.
B) turn their head toward the smell of their mother's pad.
C) open their mouth in a vigorous search for a nipple.
D) do all the above.
72. The ratio of males to females first begins declining during:
A) prenatal development.
B) infancy.
C) childhood.
D) adolescence.
E) adulthood.
73. Dementia is most commonly associated with:
A) menopause.
B) role confusion.
C) Alzheimer's disease.
D) crystallized intelligence.
74. When looking for someone to whom they can confide their personal worries, women usually turn to _____ and men usually turn to _____.
A) men; men
B) women; men
C) women; women
D) men; women
75. Psychologists who view the developmental process as a sequence of distinct stages generally believe that _____ is(are) the same for everyone.
A) both the order and the timing of the stages
B) the order but not the timing of the stages
C) the timing but not the order of the stages
D) neither the order nor the timing of the stages
76. Sam, a junior in high school, regularly attends church because his family and friends think he should.
Which stage of moral reasoning is Sam in?
A) preconventional
B) conventional
C) postconventional
D) too little information to tell
77. Cross-sectional research indicated that during early and middle adulthood, aging is associated with _____ levels of verbal intelligence. Longitudinal research indicated that during this same period

- of life, aging is associated with _____ levels of verbal intelligence.
- A) increasing; declining
 - B) declining; increasing
 - C) increasing; increasing
 - D) declining; declining
78. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.
- A) secure attachment; imprinting
 - B) heredity; maturation
 - C) accommodation; assimilation
 - D) temperament; responsive parenting
79. At age 12, Jeff is happy, self-reliant, and has a positive self-image. It is most likely that Jeff's parents are:
- A) permissive.
 - B) conservative.
 - C) authoritarian.
 - D) authoritative.
80. Four-year-old Jennifer mistakenly believes that her mother would like to receive a toy doll as a Christmas present. This best illustrates Piaget's concept of:
- A) accommodation.
 - B) attachment.
 - C) object permanence.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) egocentrism.
81. According to Piaget, egocentrism is to conservation as the _____ stage is to the _____ stage.
- A) preoperational; sensorimotor
 - B) concrete operational; preoperational
 - C) sensorimotor; preoperational
 - D) concrete operational; formal operational
 - E) preoperational; concrete operational
82. Four-year-old Jamail has a younger sister. When asked if he has a sister, he is likely to answer _____; when asked if his sister has a brother, Jamail is likely to answer _____.
- A) yes; yes
 - B) no; no
 - C) yes; no
 - D) no; yes
83. According to Piaget, schemas are:
- A) fixed sequences of cognitive developmental stages.
 - B) children's ways of coming to terms with their sexuality.
 - C) people's conceptual frameworks for understanding their experiences.
 - D) problem-solving strategies that are typically not developed until the formal operational stage.
84. The relative lack of neural interconnections in the brain at the time of birth most directly contributes to:

- A) poor memory for early life experiences.
- B) decreasing responsiveness with repeated stimulation.
- C) an inability to take another person's point of view.
- D) the fear of strangers commonly displayed by infants.
- E) infantile amnesia.

85. Despite their poor memories of early life experiences, 11-month-olds are still capable of:
- A) imitating actions they observe others perform three months earlier.
 - B) remembering the trauma of their own birth.
 - C) retaining lifelong memories of sexual abuse.
 - D) all the above.

86. Stranger anxiety develops at the same time as:
- A) the concept of conservation.
 - B) egocentrism.
 - C) a theory of mind.
 - D) the concept of object permanence.

87. In considering day-care opportunities for their four children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor should be most concerned about whether the experience will influence:
- A) egocentrism in their 3-year-old son, James.
 - B) object permanence in their 2-year-old son, Billy.
 - C) secure attachment in their 6-month-old daughter, Julia.
 - D) self-esteem in their 4-year-old daughter, Sandra.

88. Primary sex characteristics are to _____ as secondary sex characteristics are to _____.
- A) male testes; adrenal glands
 - B) female ovaries; deepened male voice
 - C) female breasts; deepened male voice
 - D) male testes; female ovaries
 - E) adrenal glands; underarm hair

89. A researcher who administers a personality test to the same children every 3 years as they progress through school is conducting a(n) _____ study.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) experimental
 - C) cross-sectional
 - D) chronological

90. When psychologists discuss maturation, they are referring to stages of growth that are NOT influenced by:
- A) conservation.
 - B) nature.
 - C) nurture.
 - D) continuity.

91. Fluid intelligence refers most directly to a person's:
- A) accumulated knowledge.
 - B) ability to reason speedily and abstractly.

- C) ability to assume the perspective of others.
- D) ability to solve practical problems effectively and efficiently.

92. When children grow up and leave home, mothers most frequently report feeling:

- A) depressed.
- B) bored.
- C) happy.
- D) anxious.

93. Studies of monkeys raised with artificial mothers suggest that mother-infant emotional bonds result primarily from mothers providing infants with:

- A) adequate nourishment.
- B) body contact.
- C) the opportunity to explore.
- D) protection from harm.
- E) self-esteem.

94. Three-year-old Raul frequently takes other children's toys from them, showing little concern for their feelings, even when they cry. When he does this, his mother tells him to "imagine how other kids feel when they lose their toys." Use your understanding of cognitive development to explain Raul's antisocial behavior. Why is his mother's comment unlikely to influence his behavior? How would you encourage Raul to stop behaving this way?

95. The ability to think logically about hypothetical situations is indicative of the _____ stage of development.

- A) conventional
- B) preconventional
- C) preoperational
- D) formal operational

96. Darlene smoked heavily during the entire 9 months of her pregnancy. Her newborn baby will most likely be:

- A) underweight.
- B) mentally retarded.
- C) hyperactive.
- D) timid and fearful.

97. Thirteen-year-old Philip has begun to challenge many of his parents' values and to express his own set of highly idealistic standards. Compare and contrast the explanations for Philip's behavior that would be given by Kohlberg and by Erikson.

98. The feelings of life satisfaction and happiness of married American women:

- A) are not strongly related to whether or not they are employed outside the home.
- B) increase dramatically in the years following the birth of children.
- C) decrease dramatically when their grown-up children leave the home.
- D) are lower than those of unmarried women of comparable age.

99. One criticism of stage theories is that they fail to consider that development may be significantly

affected by:

- A) variations in the social clock.
- B) each individual's experiences.
- C) each individual's historical and cultural setting.
- D) all of the above.

100. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald believe in the importance of stern discipline; they impose strict rules which they expect their children to obey without question. They penalize misbehavior harshly, frequently with a spanking. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds use milder forms of punishment to enforce their rules. They also have regular family meetings in which their children help them to establish household rules and penalties for breaking them. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of these two disciplinary approaches? Explain the reasons for your answer.

Answer Key - 01.01.24:AP Psychology 12:Chap 4.ef

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

- 40. A
- 41. D
- 42. E
- 43. D
- 44. A
- 45. B
- 46. C
- 47. B
- 48. A
- 49. D
- 50. D
- 51. C
- 52. C
- 53. C
- 54. B
- 55. A
- 56. C
- 57. A
- 58. B
- 59. B
- 60. C
- 61. C
- 62. A
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. A
- 66. C
- 67. D
- 68. B
- 69. E
- 70. B
- 71. B
- 72. A
- 73. C
- 74. C
- 75. B
- 76. B
- 77. B
- 78. D
- 79. D
- 80. E
- 81. E
- 82. C
- 83. C
- 84. A
- 85. A
- 86. D
- 87. C
- 88. B
- 89. A
- 90. C
- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. B
- 94.
- 95. D

- 96. A
- 97.
- 98. A
- 99. D
- 100.