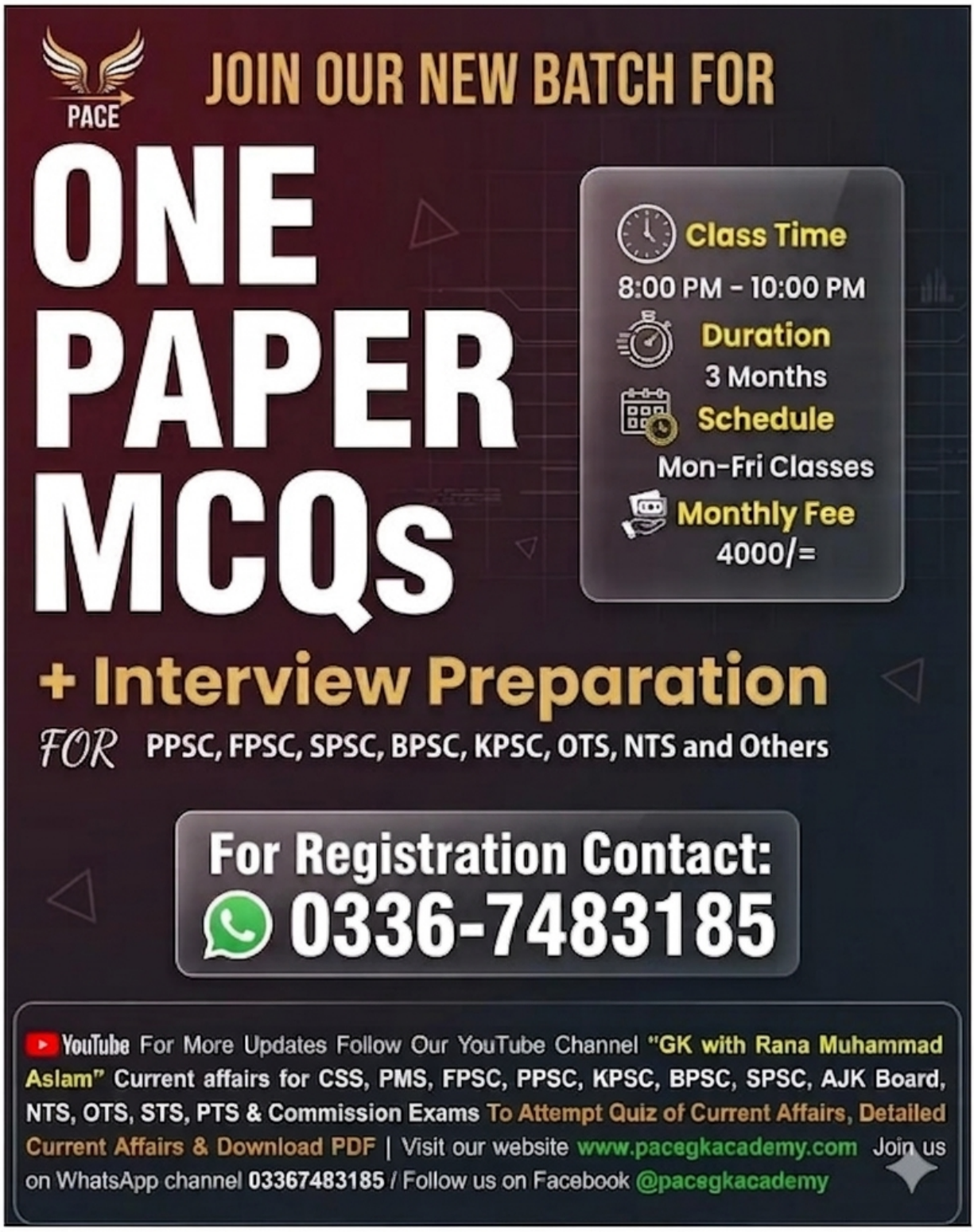
# General Methods of Teaching



# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.1: Lesson plan makes the work____?**
A. Systematic
B. Regular
C. Systematic
D. **a, b, c**

**Q.2: Solo Taxonomy 'provides systematic way describing the learner's____?**
A. Skill
B. Ability
C. Understanding
D. **Performance**

**Q.3: "Teaching is a form of interpersonal influence aime the changing the behaviour potential of another view presented by____?**
A. M.C. Morrison
B. Ned.A.Flanders
C. **N.L. Gage**
D. Stones

**Q.4: The name of Heuristic method is derived from Greek word___?**
A. **Heurises**
B. Hervules
C. Hero
D. None of the above

**Q.5: Lecture method is generally described as____?**
A. Child Centered
B. **Teacher Centered**
C. Activity Centered
D. None of the above

**Q.6: The domain which deals with physical abilities coordination objectives is called____?**
A. **Psychomotor Domain**
B. Cognitive Domain
C. Affective Domain
D. Solo Taxonomy

**Q.7: The fixation of correct information through rep caused by____?**
A. **Drill Method**
B. Lecture Method
C. Demonstration method
D. Activity Method

**Q.8: Microteaching is a technique of teaching____?**
A. **A narrow and specific skill**
B. By more than one teacher
C. In classroom
D. Subject in detail

**Q.9: "The students will be able to translate a paragraph c English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category cognitive domain____?**
A. **Comprehansive**
B. Knowledge
C. Analysis
D. Application

**Q.10: Synthesis requires____?**
A. **Formulation of new structural material**
B. Use the material in new situation
C. Judge the value of material
D. Understanding the structure of the material

**Q.11: The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of____?**
A. Unistructural and Multistructural
B. Prestructural and Unistructural
C. **Relational and Extended Abstract**
D. Multistructural and Relational

**Q.12: The 'Surface' Category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of____?**
A. **Unistructural and Multistructural**
B. Prestructural and Unistructural
C. Relational and Extended Abstract
D. Multistructural and Relational

**Q.13: The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of_____?**
A. **Two Stages**
B. Five Stages
C. Four Stages
D. Three Stages

**Q.14: During discussion method, teacher passes/announces___?**
A. Activity
B. Exercise
C. **Topic**
D. Question

**Q.15: A process in which a small group assembles communicate will each other, using speaking, listen and non-verbal processes in order to achi instructional objectives is____?**
A. Demonstration Method
B. Lecture Method
C. **Discussion Method**
D. Question Answer Method

**Q.16: A repeated performance of learning act until attainme of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is___?**
A. **Drill Method**
B. Demonstration Method
C. Problem Solving Method
D. Project Method

**Q.17: Selection of different media for different students Done in**
A. **Individualized Instruction**
B. Role Playing
C. Computer Assistant Instruction
D. Programmed Instruction

**Q.18: An overall procedure which is adopted by a teache achieve certain goals is___?**
A. Tactic
B. Method
C. Technique
D. **Strategy**

**Q.19: Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is_____?**
A. Lecture Method
B. **Heuristics Method**
C. Demonstration Method
D. Discussion Method

**Q.20: In programmed learning, learning takes place under____?**
A. **Controlled conditions**
B. Natural conditions
C. Artificial conditions
D. None of the above

**Q.21: Portfolio is the collection of_____?**
A. Teacher work
B. School record
C. Office work
D. **Student work**

**Q.22: Programmed learning was presented by____?**
A. Benjamin Bloom
B. J. S. Bruner
C. John Dewey
D. **B. F. Skinner**

**Q.23: Which is not the step of project method____?**
A. Evaluation
B. Planning
C. Execution
D. **Analysis**

**Q.24: Who says that project is a purposeful activity____?**
A. **Kilpatrick**
B. Dewey
C. Stevenson
D. Ballard

**Q.25: Method based on Dewey's philosophy is____?**
A. **Project method**
B. Lecture method
C. Demonstration method
D. Inquiry method

**Q.26: The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are____?**
A. Three
B. Two
C. **Five**
D. Four

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.27: Discovery method is advanced method of_____?**
A. Inquiry method
B. Heuristic method
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

**Q.28: Herbert model for lesson planning has steps_____?**
A. Six
B. Three
C. four
D. **Five**

**Q.29: Demonstration means___?**
A. To observe
B. To perform
C. To develop
D. **To show**

**Q.30: It is a learning log of student's achievement_____?**
A. Assignment
B. Project
C. Observation
D. **Port Folio**

**Q.31: The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is_____?**
A. Laboratory method
B. Lecture method
C. Project method
D. **Activity method**

**Q.32: First component of lesson planning is_____?**
A. Summary
B. **Objectives**
C. Presentation
D. Homework

**Q.33: Useful for higher classes is_____?**
A. Inquiry method
B. **Lecture method**
C. Demonstration method
D. Project method

**Q.34: Which one is the best for large group instruction_____?**
A. Inquiry method
B. **Lecture method**
C. Demonstration method
D. Project method

**Q.35: Inquiry method includes_____?**
A. Experiments
B. Showing
C. Observation
D. **Questioning answering**

**Q.36: Inquiry means_____?**
A. To find
B. **To investigate**
C. To learn
D. To teach

**Q.37: "Elaborate with example, the first law of motion indicates_____?**
A. **Comprehension**
B. Knowledge
C. Evaluation
D. Application

**Q.38: "State first law of motion" indicates_____?**
A. Comprehension
B. **Knowledge**
C. Evaluation
D. Application

**Q.39: To identify the parts of the computer is___?**
A. Goal
B. Aim
C. **Objective**
D. All of the above

**Q.40: To impart computer education is_____?**
A. **Goal**
B. Aim
C. Objective
D. All of the above

**Q.41: To promote science and technology is_____?**
A. Goal
B. **Aim**
C. Objective
D. All of the above

**Q.42: Objectives are at_____?**
A. Subject level
B. Classroom level
C. **National level**
D. All of the above

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.43: Goals are at____?**
A. National level
B. All of the above
C. Classroom level
D. **Subject level**

**Q.44: Aims are____?**
A. Learning expectations
B. **National expectations**
C. Institution expectations
D. None of the above

**Q.45: The ultimate result of scientific method is___?**
A. Development of senses
B. **Development of knowledge**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.46: Which is not the step of scientific method is _____?**
A. Eperiment
B. Observation
C. prediction
D. **interview**

**Q.47: Which is the best method of teaching Science at schoo level?**
A. **Demonstration**
B. Lecture
C. Analytical
D. Direct

**Q.48: Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?**
A. Recognition and definition of problem
B. Testing hypothesis
C. Conclusion
D. **Formulation of hypothesis**

**Q.49: Which one is NOT the Psychological princip teaching?**
A. **Proceed from complex to simple**
B. Proceed from concrete to abstract
C. Proceed from simple to difficult
D. Proceed from known to unknown

**Q.50: What is the first step in the Project method of teaching____?**
A. **Determination of objectives**
B. Determination of activities
C. Distribution of work
D. Planning

**Q.51: The ultimate focus of scientific method is on____?**
A. Experimentation
B. Observations
C. Hypothesis formulation
D. **Formulation of a law/theory**

**Q.52: Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of____?**
A. Lower order skills
B. Knowledge and comprehension
C. **omprehension and application**
D. Higher order skills

**Q.53: Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as____?**
A. Discussion
B. Demonstration
C. **Project**
D. Problem-solving

**Q.54: What is the merits of microteaching?**
A. It helps in self evaluation and teacher build u confidence in them
B. **All of the above**
C. Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
D. Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the skill

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.55: Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?**
A. **5 to 10**
B. 35 to 40
C. 15 to 20
D. 25 to 30

**Q.56: Which one is a standard for demonstration method?**
A. To keep accuracy of results the teacher shoul dictate the result
B. Students should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding
C. **Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the weakness in demonstration**
D. All of the above

**Q.57: What is true about Science Text Book?**
A. Textbook does not help in the selection instructional activities
B. There is no difference between textbook an curriculum
C. **Our teachers take textbook as curriculum**
D. Our teachers do not take textbook as a Dan curriculum

**Q.58: The most direct experience from the following is that of____?**
A. Demonstration
B. **Field trip**
C. Motion pictures
D. Visual symbol

**Q.59: Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of___?**
A. Bulletin board
B. Fellalin
C. Chalk board
D. **All of the above**

**Q.60: A field trip is arranged for____?**
A. See other people doing things
B. Making an excursion
C. Note the meaning of action
D. **All of the above**

**Q.61: Mock up models are those which explain___?**
A. Internal structure
B. External structure
C. **Principles or working of machine**
D. None of above

**Q.62: According to W. Therber, types of Models are____?**
A. 2
B. **3**
C. 5
D. 4

**Q.63: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?**
A. 13%
B. 75%
C. 6%
D. **3%**

**Q.64: How much knowledge is gained through the sense smell?**
A. **3%**
B. 75%
C. 13%
D. 6%

**Q.65: How much knowledge is gained through the sense touch?**
A. 3%
B. 75%
C. **6%**
D. 13%

**Q.66: How much knowledge is gained through the sense listening?**
A. 6%
B. 3%
C. 75%
D. **13%**

**Q.67: How much knowledge is gained through the sense seeing?**
A. 3%
B. **75%**
C. 13%
D. 6%

**Q.68: How many senses a person uses while observing film?**
A. **2**
B. 1
C. 4
D. 3

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.69: Which is not included in print media?**
A. Magazines
B. Books
C. **T.V**
D. Diagrams

**Q.70: Which one is exception?**
A. **T.V**
B. Books
C. Magazines
D. Diagrams

**Q.71: Which is more suitable in teaching of science?**
A. **Project method**
B. Demonstration methed
C. Lecture method
D. Discussion method

**Q.72: Students find/explore the informations themselves in____?**
A. **Discovery method**
B. Both
C. Lecture method
D. None

**Q.73: Which is vast in scope___?**
A. **Teaching Strategy**
B. Teaching Method
C. Teaching Tactic
D. Teaching Technique

**Q.74: Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique is____?**
A. Evaluation
B. Application
C. Analysis
D. **Synthesis**

**Q.75: Objective related to affective domain is___?**
A. Student can write a letter
B. Student can paint a picture
C. Student can draw a graph
D. **Student values honesty**

**Q.76: The right sequence of sub-groups of psychom domain is____?**
A. Perception, Complex over response, Set, Gu response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization
B. **Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechar Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination**
C. Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt respons
D. Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechan Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception

**Q.77: Microteaching focuses on the competency over____?**
A. Contents
B. Methods
C. **Skills**
D. None of above

**Q.78: Microteaching started in____?**
A. 1950
B. 1980
C. 1970
D. **1960**

**Q.79: What is the No. of students in micro teaching?**
A. 15-20
B. 1-15
C. **5-10**
D. 10-15

**Q.80: What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?**
A. 15-20 min
B. 1-5 min
C. **5-10 min**
D. 10 15 min

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.81: Micro teaching is a_____?**
A. Motivational technique
B. Teaching method
C. **Teacher training technique**
D. None of above

**Q.82: Role of student is active in____?**
A. Inquiry method
B. Problem solving method
C. Discovery method
D. **All above**

**Q.83: Teacher performs practically and explains in___?**
A. Discovery method
B. Lecture method
C. **Demonstration method**
D. Problem solving method

**Q.84: The characteristic of behavioural objective is____?**
A. **Observable and measurable**
B. Observable and Immeasurable
C. Non-observable and measurable
D. None of above

**Q.85: Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in____?**
A. **Seven subgroups**
B. Four subgroups
C. Five subgroups
D. Six subgroups

**Q.86: Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in_____?**
A. **1964**
B. 1954
C. 1984
D. 1974

**Q.87: Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in___?**
A. 1992
B. **1972**
C. 1962
D. 1982

**Q.88: Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in____?**
A. Valuing
B. Responding
C. **Characterization**
D. Organization

**Q.89: Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is____?**
A. **Organization**
B. Attending / Receiving
C. Responding
D. Valuing

**Q.90: Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in___?**
A. Organization
B. Attending/Receiving
C. **Responding**
D. Valuing

**Q.91: Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is____?**
A. Organization
B. **Attending/Receiving**
C. Responding
D. Valuing

**Q.92: Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is____?**
A. **Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization Characterization**
B. Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization Characterization
C. Attending. Responding, Valuing, Characterizare Organization
D. Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valu Organization

**Q.93: Which is placed at the highest level of learning affective domain ____?**
A. **Characterization**
B. Attending
C. Responding
D. Organization

**Q.94: The lowest level of learning in affective domain is_____?**
A. Organization
B. Responding
C. Valuing
D. **Attending**

**Q.95: Affective domain is divided into____?**
A. Seven subgroups
B. Four subgroups
C. **Five subgroups**
D. Six subgroups

**Q.96: The affective domain was classified by____?**
A. Bruner
B. Benjamin S. Bloom
C. Simpson
D. **Krathwhol**

**Q.97: The focus of cognitive domain is____?**
A. **intellectual Skills**
B. Attitudes and Interests
C. Physical and Motor Skills
D. None of above

**Q.98: Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?**
A. Affective Domain
B. **Psychomotor Domain**
C. Cognitive Domain
D. None of above

**Q.99: Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by____?**
A. **Affective Domain**
B. Cognitive Domain
C. None of above
D. Psychomotor Domain

**Q.100: The intellectual skills are reflected by____?**
A. Psychomotor Domain
B. **Affective Domain**
C. Cognitive Domain
D. None of above

**Q.101: To know the worth or value of material is____?**
A. **Evaluation**
B. Analysis
C. Application
D. Knowledge

**Q.102: To put ideas together to form a new whole is____?**
A. Application
B. Evaluation
C. **Synthesis**
D. Analysis

**Q.103: To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is_____?**
A. **Analysis**
B. Application
C. Comprehension
D. Synthesis

**Q.104: To use previous learned material in new situation is____?**
A. Analysis
B. Comprehension
C. **Application**
D. Knowledge

**Q.105: To grasp the meaning of the material is____?**
A. Synthesis
B. **Comprehension**
C. Application
D. Knowledge

**Q.106: Knowing/memorizing and recalling is concerned with____?**
A. Evaluation
B. Comprehension
C. Application
D. **Knowledge**

**Q.107: The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain_____?**
A. Knowledge, comprehension,application,evaluation,analysis,synthesis
B. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Evaluation
C. **Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis,synthesis,evalution**
D. Knowledge. Comprehension, Application, Analysis. Synthesis

**Q.108: The highest level of learning in cognitive domain's____?**
A. Synthesis
B. **Evaluation**
C. Analysis
D. Application

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.109: The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is_____?**
A. Synthesis
B. Comprehension
C. Application
D. **Knowledge**

**Q.110: Cognitive domain have____?**
A. **Six subgroups**
B. Three subgroups
C. Four subgroups
D. Five subgroups

**Q.111: The classification of cognitive domain was presented by_____?**
A. Krathwhol
B. **Benjamin S. Bloom**
C. Skinner
D. Krathwhol

**Q.112: Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in_____?**
A. 1976
B. 1946
C. **1956**
D. 1966

**Q.113: Educational objectives have been divided into___?**
A. Four domains
B. Five domains
C. Two domains
D. **Three domains**

**Q.114: The process of determing the value or worth of anything is___?ax**
A. **Evaluation**
B. Test
C. Measurement
D. Assessment

**Q.115: The highest level of cognitive domain is____?**
A. Synthesis
B. Comprehension
C. **Evaluation**
D. Analysis

**Q.116: The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is____?**
A. Two
B. Six
C. **Three**
D. Five

**Q.117: Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?**
A. **Synthesis**
B. Analysis
C. Knowledge
D. Evaluation

**Q.118: At the highest level of hierarchy is___?**
A. **Evaluation**
B. Analysis
C. Understanding
D. Application

**Q.119: Example of cognitive domain is____?**
A. Take responsibility for tools
B. **Describe a topic**
C. Develop an X-ray film
D. Type a letter

**Q.120: Ability to develop a life style based upon the pref value system is____?**
A. **Characterizing**
B. Responding
C. Valuing
D. Organizing

**Q.121: Example of psychomotor domain is that student___?**
A. **Performs an experiment**
B. Can compare results of two experiments
C. Demonstrates awareness environmental pollution
D. Can narrate a story

**Q.122: Which is not the mode of CAI___?**
A. Drill mode
B. Tutorial mode
C. **Question mode**
D. Simulation mode

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.123: CAI stands for_____?**
A. **Computer assisted instruction**
B. Computer analyzed instruction
C. Computer analyzed interview
D. Computer assisted interview

**Q.124: The lepohonandertrag sam touching is**
A. The single teacher cannot control the class
B. Teachers teel bare while working alone
C. Teacher are not competent
D. **The best teachers in schools are shared by studenits**

**Q.125: Which is not the advantage of team teaching_____?**
A. **Better financial benefits of teachers**
B. Better utilization of resources
C. Better planning
D. Better use of teaching techniques

**Q.126: Peer culture constitutes___?**
A. Individualization
B. **Socialization**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.127: The students like to spend the most of the time with_____?**
A. **Peers**
B. Teachers
C. Parents
D. Relatives

**Q.128: The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is_____?**
A. Division of labour
B. Effective learning
C. **Positive interdependence**
D. Cooperation

**Q.129: The number of students in cooperative learning groups are_____?**
A. 10-15
B. **3-4**
C. 5-6
D. 8-10

**Q.130: Cooperative learning is an alternative to**
A. Micro teaching
B. **Competitive models**
C. Teaching models
D. Lesson plans

**Q.131: Which one is accountable in cooperative learning_____?**
A. Group
B. Individual
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

**Q.132: Which is not the types of teleconferencing_____?**
A. Computer teleconferencing
B. Audio teleconferencing
C. Video teleconferencing
D. **T.V teleconferencing**

**Q.133: The main types of teleconferencing identified are_____?**
A. 2
B. **3**
C. 4
D. 5

**Q.134: Drama or role play is useful for teaching_____?**
A. Language
B. **History**
C. Science
D. Malts

**Q.135: Which is not the objective of Drama / role play**
A. **Do make rehearsals**
B. Recreation and enjoyment
C. Development of social skills
D. Development of skills of conversation

**Q.136: A good drama does not include_____?**
A. Subject full of feelings
B. Interesting story
C. Alive dialogues
D. **Very long play**

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.137: Which is not true about lesson plan___?**
A. **It saves from haphazard teaching**
B. It develops confidence
C. It helps in oderly delivery of contents
D. It is developed by students

**Q.138: Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives____?**
A. Psychomotor lesson plan
B. **Micro lesson plan**
C. Cognitive lesson plan
D. Affective lesson plan

**Q.139: Amencan approach emphasizes____?**
A. Methods
B. Teacher
C. Content presentation
D. **Learning objectives**

**Q.140: In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on____?**
A. **Teacher and content presentation**
B. Activity
C. Teacher
D. Content presentation

**Q.141: Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is___?**
A. 5-10 min
B. **35-45 min**
C. 10-20 min
D. 20-30 min

**Q.142: Which is not true about projects____?**
A. **It is teacher centred activity**
B. It is a purposeful activity
C. It is proceeded in social environment
D. It is accomplished in real life

**Q.143: The Socratic method is known as____?**
A. **Question Answer method**
B. Lecture demonstration method
C. Discussion method
D. Inquiry method

**Q.144: Practice is made in____?**
A. **Drill method**
B. Discussion method
C. Inductive method
D. Deductive method

**Q.145: We move from specific to general in____?**
A. Drill method
B. Discussion method
C. **Inductive method**
D. Deductive method

**Q.146: Activity involves____?**
A. Mental action
B. Physical action
C. **Physical and mental action**
D. Many action

**Q.147: According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are___?**
A. 5
B. 2
C. 3
D. **4**

**Q.148: Arm strong was the exponent____?**
A. Problem Solving Method
B. **Heuristic method**
C. Project method
D. Discussion method

**Q.149: Demonstration men Heuristic means ____?**
A. to act
B. **To investigate show**
C. to show
D. to do

**Q.150: Symposion is a type of____?**
A. Discover method
B. Lecture method
C. Demonstration method
D. **Discussion method**

**Q.151: Students are passive in____?**
A. Inquiry method
B. Project method
C. Discovery method
D. **Lecture method**

**Q.152: SOLO taxonomy was presented by___?**
A. Simpson
B. Krath whol
C. Bloom
D. **Biggs & Collis**

# General Methods of Teaching

**Q.153: To go beyond the given in formation is_____?**
A. Multistructural level
B. Relational level
C. Unistructural level
D. **Extended abstract level**

**Q.154: Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in_____?**
A. Extended abstract level
B. Unistructural level
C. **Relational level**
D. Multistructural level

**Q.155: Two or more aspects are understood in_____?**
A. Relational level
B. Extended abstract level
C. **Unistructural level**
D. Multistructural level

**Q.156: With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in_____?**
A. Extended abstract level
B. **Unistructural level**
C. Multistructural level
D. Relational level

**Q.157: SOLO taxonomy consists of levels_____?**
A. **4**
B. 2
C. 3
D. 5

**Q.158: SOLO stands for_____?**
A. System of the observed learning output
B. System of the observed learning outcome
C. Structure of the observed learning output
D. **Structure of the observed learning outcome**

**Q.159: The rules of presenting the contents to make them eas are called_____?**
A. Teaching strategies
B. Methods of teaching
C. **Maxims of teaching**
D. Techniques of teaching

**Q.160: The goal of teaching is_____?**
A. **Desirable change in behaviour**
B. To give information
C. to involve pupils in activities
D. To impart knowledge

**Q.161: Which is not the focal point of triangular process of Teaching _____?**
A. Contents
B. **Teaching method**
C. Teacher
D. Pupil

**Q.162: In teaching experienced member guide the immature one's for_____?**
A. Qualification
B. spending time
C. **Adjustment of life**
D. Quality of life

# General Methods of Teaching (Answer Key)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **D** | 2. **D** | 3. **C** | 4. **A** | 5. **B** | 6. **A** | 7. **A** | 8. **A** | 9. **A** | 10. **A** |
| 11. **C** | 12. **A** | 13. **A** | 14. **C** | 15. **C** | 16. **A** | 17. **A** | 18. **D** | 19. **B** | 20. **A** |
| 21. **D** | 22. **D** | 23. **D** | 24. **A** | 25. **A** | 26. **C** | 27. **C** | 28. **D** | 29. **D** | 30. **D** |
| 31. **D** | 32. **B** | 33. **B** | 34. **B** | 35. **D** | 36. **B** | 37. **A** | 38. **B** | 39. **C** | 40. **A** |
| 41. **B** | 42. **C** | 43. **D** | 44. **B** | 45. **B** | 46. **D** | 47. **A** | 48. **D** | 49. **A** | 50. **A** |
| 51. **D** | 52. **C** | 53. **C** | 54. **B** | 55. **A** | 56. **C** | 57. **C** | 58. **B** | 59. **D** | 60. **D** |
| 61. **C** | 62. **B** | 63. **D** | 64. **A** | 65. **C** | 66. **D** | 67. **B** | 68. **A** | 69. **C** | 70. **A** |
| 71. **A** | 72. **A** | 73. **A** | 74. **D** | 75. **D** | 76. **B** | 77. **C** | 78. **D** | 79. **C** | 80. **C** |
| 81. **C** | 82. **D** | 83. **C** | 84. **A** | 85. **A** | 86. **A** | 87. **B** | 88. **C** | 89. **A** | 90. **C** |
| 91. **B** | 92. **A** | 93. **A** | 94. **D** | 95. **C** | 96. **D** | 97. **A** | 98. **B** | 99. **A** | 100. **B** |
| 101. **A** | 102. **C** | 103. **A** | 104. **C** | 105. **B** | 106. **D** | 107. **C** | 108. **B** | 109. **D** | 110. **A** |
| 111. **B** | 112. **C** | 113. **D** | 114. **A** | 115. **C** | 116. **C** | 117. **A** | 118. **A** | 119. **B** | 120. **A** |
| 121. **A** | 122. **C** | 123. **A** | 124. **D** | 125. **A** | 126. **B** | 127. **A** | 128. **C** | 129. **B** | 130. **B** |
| 131. **C** | 132. **D** | 133. **B** | 134. **B** | 135. **A** | 136. **D** | 137. **A** | 138. **B** | 139. **D** | 140. **A** |
| 141. **B** | 142. **A** | 143. **A** | 144. **A** | 145. **C** | 146. **C** | 147. **D** | 148. **B** | 149. **B** | 150. **D** |
| 151. **D** | 152. **D** | 153. **D** | 154. **C** | 155. **C** | 156. **B** | 157. **A** | 158. **D** | 159. **C** | 160. **A** |
| 161. **B** | 162. **C** | | | | | | | | |