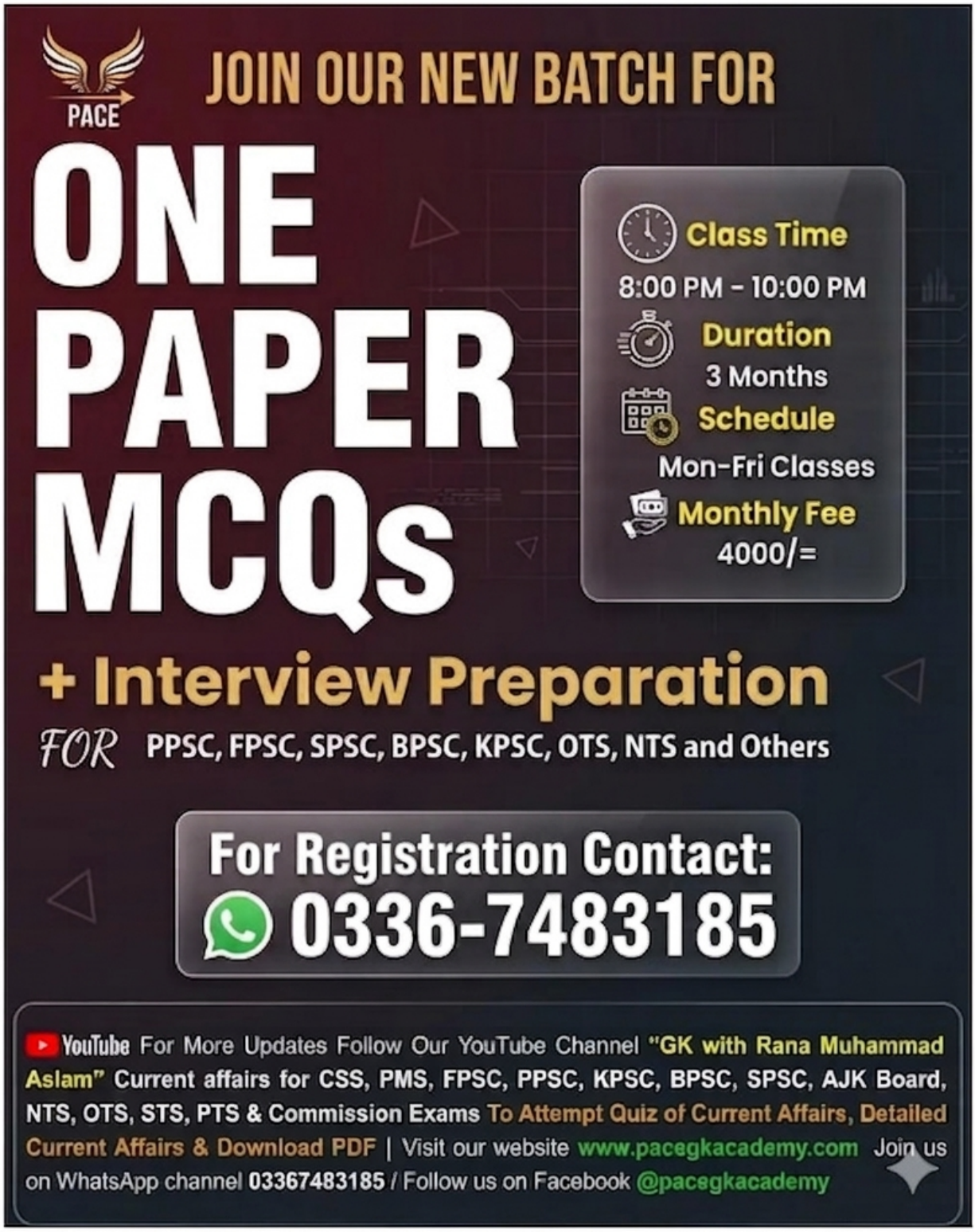
Introduction to Computer in Education


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Introduction to Computer in Education

Q.1: Formatting tool bar is used for_____?
A. **Italic, Bold, Font size**
B. Cut, copy, paste
C. Page adjustment
D. None of above

Q.2: Scroll bar is used for_____?
A. Italic, Bold, Font size
B. Cut, copy, paste
C. **Page adjustment**
D. None of above

Q.3: What is the top most bar called in M.S.Word____?
A. Formatting tool bar
B. **Title bar**
C. Menu bar
D. Standard tool bar

Q.4: M.S. Word is used for_____?
A. Calculations/Accountancy
B. Presentation
C. **Letters**
D. All above

Q.5: Excel is a software programme specialized for_____?
A. **Calculations/Accoutancy**
B. Presentation
C. Letters
D. All above

Q.6: The main function of Power Point is_____?
A. **Preparing presentation**
B. Data analysis
C. Data processing
D. None of above

Q.7: Corel Draw helps in_____?
A. **Designing**
B. Data collection
C. Data processing
D. Data analysis

Q.8: www is abbreviation of_____?
A. World Wide Wastage
B. World Wide Window
C. **World Wide Web**
D. None of above

Q.9: Which one is necessary for internet?
A. Telephone line
B. Computer
C. Fax Modem
D. **All above**

Q.10: Website is a____?
A. Search engine
B. Data
C. **Address**
D. None of above

Q.11: The example of Alpha-numeric data is_____?
A. PIA
B. **PIA-377**
C. 377
D. All above

Q.12: The example of Alphabetic data is____?
A. 377
B. PIA-377
C. **PIA**
D. All above

Q.13: Example of Numeric data is_____?
A. 377
B. PIA-377
C. **PIA**
D. All above

Q.14: What is the collection of facts called?
A. Analysis
B. **Data**
C. Theory
D. None of above

Q.15: Data base means_____?
A. Arranging data
B. Collecting data
C. Processing data
D. **All above**

Q.16: Professor Harward H. Aiken developed the electronic mechanical computer in_____?
A. 1948
B. 1938
C. **1963**
D. 1958

Q.17: First electronic calculator was invented by____?
A. **Herman Hollerith**
B. John Napier
C. Charles Babbage
D. Blaise Pascal

Q.18: The first computer that can store programme as well as data was_____?
A. UNIVAC-1
B. MARK
C. **EDVAC**
D. ENIC

Q.19: Kilobytes mean?
A. 2000 Bytes
B. 500 Bytes
C. **1024 Bytes**
D. 1500 Bytes

Q.20: RAM stands for_____?
A. Random Advance Memory
B. **Random Access Memory**
C. Read and Write Memory
D. Random Available Memory

Q.21: The full name of the processor is_____?
A. Arithmetic unit
B. System unit
C. Control unit
D. **Central processing unit**

Q.22: The overall performance of a computer is controlled by_____?
A. Application software
B. DOS
C. Windows
D. **System software**

Q.23: Scanner is an_____?
A. Software
B. **Input device**
C. Output device
D. None of above

Q.24: Printer is an_____?
A. Software
B. Input device
C. **Output device**
D. None of above

Q.25: Window operating system was developed in_____?
A. 1998
B. 1975
C. **1985**
D. 1995

Q.26: A computer word is 40 bits long, the number of by 164 this word are_____?
A. 6
B. 2
C. 4
D. **5**

Q.27: Bit is also called as_____?
A. Byte
B. Small
C. **Binary digit**
D. Character

Q.28: Bits are grouped into units of eight called_____?
A. Font
B. **Bytes**
C. Character
D. Icon

Q.29: The value of a bit is_____?
A. Zero or Two
B. **Zero or One**
C. One or two
D. None of above

Q.30: What is the number of values, a bit can have?
A. Four
B. **One**
C. Two
D. Three

Q.31: Which of the following converts computer image in_____?
A. **Printer**
B. Keyboard
C. Mouse
D. Scanner

Q.32: System software controls the_____?
A. ROM
B. **Allocation and usage of hardware resources**
C. Speakers only
D. Internet and Www

Q.33: Secondary storage store data_____?
A. On ROM
B. **Permanently**
C. Temporarily
D. On RAM

Q.34: Input devices allow to put data into the computer for_____?
A. Process
B. Use
C. Store
D. **All of the above**

Q.35: Hardware consists of_____?
A. Processor and monitor
B. **Machinery and equipment**
C. Communication media
D. Peripheral devices

Q.36: Different from the others is_____?
A. CD drive
B. Hard disk drive
C. Floppy disk drive
D. **Printer**

Q.37: Which of the following is odd?
A. Plotter
B. Printer
C. Monitor
D. **Scanner**

Q.38: DOS is an abbreviation of_____?
A. Disk output system
B. **Double operating system**
C. Disk operating system
D. Disk only system

Q.39: Program that controls the computer hardware is_____?
A. Input devices
B. **System software**
C. Application software
D. Output devices

Q.40: Software means_____?
A. A set of computer
B. A set of devices
C. **A set of instruction**
D. None of above

Q.41: Physical parts of the computer are called_____?
A. Software
B. Input devices
C. Output devices
D. **Hardware**

Q.42: All the information are stored in_____?
A. Monitor
B. Keyboard
C. **Hard disk**
D. Processor

Q.43: How many bits (Binary digits) a character have?
A. 6
B. 2
C. 4
D. **8**

Q.44: Bit/Signal is represented by the values_____?
A. 1 & 2
B. **0 & 1**
C. 1 & 2
D. 0 & 2

Q.45: The character stored in memory as a sequence of electrical signals is_____?
A. Register
B. **Binary digit**
C. Disk
D. None of above

Q.46: Different from the others is_____?
A. Keyboard
B. **Speaker**
C. Mike
D. Scanner

Q.47: A keyboard consists of functions keys_____?
A. 14
B. 11
C. **12**
D. 13

Q.48: A set of instructions is called_____?
A. **Program**
B. Chatting
C. Application
D. Software

Q.49: The function of central processing unit is_____?
A. **Accepts, stores and retrieves data**
B. Display
C. To feed data only
D. To use the internet

Q.50: Which is active only when the computer is ON_____?
A. **RAM**
B. Hard disk
C. Floppy drive
D. ROM

Q.51: An operating system is_____?
A. **Window 2000**
B. Compiler
C. Computer
D. High level language

Q.52: A type of CAL is____?
A. Discrete
B. Digital
C. **Dialogue**
D. Disk

Q.53: The greatest contribution of present day technolicy and its use in education is_____?
A. Teaching Machines
B. Television
C. Atom Bomb
D. **Computer**

Q.54: The performing of arithmetic operations on data order to convert into useful information is_____?
A. **Processing**
B. Storing
C. Controlling
D. Outputting

Q.55: For what "e" stands for in e-mail?
A. Early
B. **Electronic**
C. Electricity
D. Electronically

Q.56: The system software is_____?
A. SPSS
B. MS Word
C. **Windows 98**
D. MS Excel

Q.57: In computer on every programme there is a bar whis called_____?
A. Menu bar
B. **Title bar**
C. Task bar
D. Tool bar

Q.58: Super computer is used in_____?
A. Schools
B. Banks
C. **Military**
D. Industries

Q.59: The most common type of system software is_____?
A. Pascal
B. Application software
C. **Operating system**
D. Word-processing

Q.60: Input device is_____?
A. **Digital Camera**
B. Printer
C. Speaker
D. CPU

Q.61: The decimal equivalent of binary (110) 2 is_____?
A. **6**
B. 4
C. 10
D. 8

Q.62: One byte is group of_____?
A. **8 Bit**
B. 2 Bit
C. 4 Bit
D. 6 Bit

Q.63: The first generation of computer is_____?
A. Abacus
B. Analytical Engine
C. IBM mark - 1
D. **UNIVAC-1**

Q.64: Conversation of raw data into useful information is_____?
A. Data processing
B. Data verification
C. Data organization
D. **Data base**

Q.65: A person who writes instructions for a computer is_____?
A. Computer engineer
B. Computer expert
C. Computer instructor
D. **Computer programmer**

Q.66: Personal computer consists of_____?
A. Software
B. Hardware
C. Data, programme, storage access
D. **All of the above**

Q.67: The word E-mail stands for____?
A. Extraordinary mail
B. Erroneous mail
C. Exceptional mail
D. **Electronic mail**

Q.68: Computer give results after_____?
A. Priming
B. **Processing**
C. Programming
D. Printing

Q.69: Collection of characters, numbers and symbols is____?
A. Keyboard
B. **Data**
C. Ram
D. Monitor

Q.70: What does e-mail stands for_____?
A. Elective mail
B. Electricity mail
C. **Electronic mail**
D. Early mail

Q.71: For what the abbreviation 'LANs' stands for?
A. Launching Area Networks
B. Large Areas Networks
C. Layout Area Networks
D. **Local Area Network**

Q.72: Computer managed Learning is_____?
A. Categorizing information
B. **Self contained instructional range and experience for students**
C. Information handling
D. None of the above

Q.73: The internet and World Wide Web allow the stud Interact with resource in learning_____?
A. Can improve retention rate
B. **Dialogue atmosphere**
C. Can replace existing services
D. All of the above

Q.74: Teachers are expected to use computer____?
A. **To create their own teaching material**
B. For software development
C. Product fanctionality
D. Games and entertainment

Q.75: Using computers in classroom require organization of computer as_____?
A. **One computer for each student**
B. One computer for the whole class
C. One computer for small group
D. All of the above

Q.76: One of the tasks is not performed by an operating system_____?
A. Software development
B. **Job accounting**
C. Program loading
D. Operator Communication

Q.77: Which provides a path for transferring information between two or more devices_____?
A. Memory
B. Register
C. **Bus**
D. All of the above

Q.78: Opaque projector is called_____?
A. Slid projector
B. **Epi-Dia scope**
C. Sound Projector
D. Micro projector

Q.79: A digital scanner is used to
A. **Copy an image from paper to your computer**
B. Detect software problems
C. Store files
D. Provide the computer with information on software

Q.80: CAL stands for what?
A. Computer at Learning
B. Call and Learn
C. **Computer assisted Learning**
D. Computer and Learning

Q.81: The process of transferring data electronically from place to another is_____?
A. Data sequencing
B. **Data communication**
C. Data processing
D. Data sender

Q.82: The three stages/steps in order in the use instructional technology are_____?
A. Planning, assessment and evaluation
B. **Planning, presentations, evaluation**
C. Planning, demonstration, presentation
D. Presentation, evaluation, assesment

Q.83: PC stands for what?
A. Program Counter
B. Popular Computer
C. **Personal Computer**
D. Processor Computer

Q.84: Copying data from internet to computer is called_____?
A. **Down-loading**
B. Uploading
C. Pasting
D. Transferring

Q.85: The use of floppy disks is_____?
A. **These are used for storing and transferring**
B. These are used as hard disks
C. These are used to store data that connot be
D. Store data which is not changed

Q.86: A collection of raw facts and figures is called____?
A. Input
B. **Data**
C. Processing
D. Information

Q.87: An input device is____?
A. Printer
B. Speaker
C. Monitor
D. **Keyboard**

Q.88: Printers and monitors are common forms of____?
A. Processing unit
B. Input units
C. **Output units**
D. Storage unit

Q.89: The CPU is an example of_____?
A. Soft copy
B. Software
C. **Hardware**
D. Both a & c

Q.90: Data which we provide to the computer is____?
A. Words
B. Letters and digits
C. Words
D. **a, b & c**

Q.91: Storage capacity of Floppy disk is_____?
A. 1.64 Mb
B. 650 Mb
C. **1.44 Mb**
D. .54 Mb

Q.92: Data processing is_____?
A. **A series of actions that convert inputs into output**
B. Collection of facts-unorganized but able to be organized into useful information
C. Information
D. Collection of raw data to make decisions

Q.93: The complete name of processor is_____?
A. Control unit
B. Arithmetic logic unit
C. **Central processing unit**
D. I.Q unit

Q.94: When a computer performs arithmetic operation logical operations, it is_____?
A. Storing
B. **Controlling**
C. Processing
D. Outputting

Q.95: Information Technology is a term which means_____?
A. Internet
B. Computer
C. Telecommunication
D. **Telecommunication & Computer**

Q.96: Basic operations performed by all the computer system are_____?
A. 7
B. 4
C. 5
D. **6**

Q.97: Rom chip has software embedded in_____?
A. Control
B. **Motherboard**
C. Processor
D. Bus

Q.98: The father of the modern digital computer is_____?
A. **Charles Babbage**
B. Dr. Johar Atanasoff
C. Clifford Berry
D. Howard A. Aiken

Q.99: Random access memory is also known as_____?
A. Secondary
B. Non volatile
C. **Volatile**
D. Permanent

Q.100: Computer programs that control and coordinate the physical parts of the computer are_____?
A. Disk operating system software
B. **System software**
C. Application software
D. Windows software

Q.101: Super computer is used for_____?
A. Personal use
B. Networking
C. **Scientific laboratories**
D. Banking

Q.102: Internet is a_____?
A. Number of smaller network
B. **Local area network**
C. Large area network
D. Network within country

Q.103: Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) programs are oriented to the activities oF_____?
A. Syllabus
B. Student
C. **Teacher**
D. Content

Q.104: A binary number 1100011 has the decimal value equal TO_____?
A. 128
B. 4
C. 16
D. **99**

Q.105: The basic memory unit of computer is_____?
A. Megabyte
B. Kilobyte
C. Byte
D. **Bit**

Q.106: Which of the following shortcut is not acom command?
A. **Alt + F4 is to seek help**
B. Ctrl + N is to open a new window
C. Shift + F10 is to display a shortcut menu
D. F5 is to refresh the page that is displayed

Q.107: The computer unit that manages and coordinates operations of all the components is_____?
A. Arithmetic logic
B. Central processing unit
C. **Control unit**
D. Computer system

Q.108: On the formatting Toolbar a feature "Preview written. Its property is_____?
A. **Specifies the overall look of the character set**
B. Effect of the Font is displayed before applying
C. Text appears to be pressed into the page
D. Text appears to be raised off the page

Q.109: The computer devices that transforms the input data the binary language are_____?
A. Interfaces
B. Processors
C. **Translator devices**
D. Output devices

Q.110: Keyboard shortcut Ctrl + V is for_____?
A. **Pasting from the clipboard**
B. Selecting from the clipboard
C. Copying to the clipboard
D. Cutting to the clipboard

Q.111: A bar on the screen that contains the name applications program and close button on it is called_____?
A. Menu bar
B. Tool bar
C. **Title bar**
D. Scroll bar

Q.112: What device creates an electronic version of a hard copy?
A. **Image Scanner**
B. Image Printer
C. Video RAM
D. Vision entry device

Q.113: The flickering point on the screen indicating the place of an action/command is_____?
A. Highlighter
B. Mouse pointer
C. **Cursor**
D. Work area

Q.114: The process of dividing the memory space of hard disk into different parts and assigning different names to these parts is_____?
A. **Partitioning**
B. Grouping
C. Fragmentation
D. Defrag

Q.115: Central processing unit_____?
A. Gets user's request into system
B. Displays the results
C. **Carries out user's request**
D. tores the instructions to computer system

Q.116: It is not the function of Power Point to_____?
A. Design presentation
B. Create banners to be placed on a web site page
C. Make slides
D. **Explore the information on network**

Q.117: Z Consecutive pressing and releasing of mouse is called _____?
A. **Double click**
B. Click
C. Cursor
D. Mouse pointer

Q.118: Microsoft Internet Explorer is___?
A. Internet Browser
B. Internet Service Provider
C. **A type of network**
D. LAN Server

Q.119: The knowledge of Computer science is related to_____?
A. Design and development of physical parts of the computer
B. **Programming**
C. Hardware
D. Computer language teaching

Q.120: Feature used to send a picture by e-mail is_____?
A. **E-mail attachment**
B. E-mail Forward
C. E-mail browse
D. E-mail Send

Q.121: The computer hardware is_____?
A. Keyboard & printer
B. CPU
C. Mouse & Monitor
D. **a, b & c**

Q.122: Component not essential to run a computer is_____?
A. Micro processor
B. Hard disk
C. RAM
D. **CD drive**

Q.123: The use of ROM is_____?
A. It is used for overwriting the information
B. **It is used to store data or instructions which computer needs all the time**
C. It is used to change the information
D. All of the above

Q.124: Close, maximize, minimize buttons on a window are on_____?
A. **Title bar**
B. Scroll bar
C. Menu bar
D. Tool bar

Q.125: A computer gives output through_____?
A. Monitor
B. Printer
C. Keyboard
D. **a & b**

Q.126: Which is not Internet application?
A. **Word processor**
B. E-mail
C. News group
D. Chat messengers

Q.127: Information which we provide to the computer is_____?
A. Output
B. Process
C. **Instruction**
D. Results

Q.128: Personal computers are also called_____?
A. Microcomputers
B. **Mini computers**
C. Main frame computers
D. Super computers

Q.129: A long haul network is_____?
A. WWW
B. **WAN**
C. LAN
D. VLSL

Q.130: The hardware necessary for LAN is_____?
A. Video accelerator card
B. Modem
C. **Network interface card**
D. Multiplex

Q.131: CAI is abbreviation of_____?
A. **Computer Assisted Instruction**
B. Computer Associated Instruction
C. Class Assisted Instruction
D. Computer Assisted Information

Q.132: The most suitable software used to make lecture IS___?
A. MS Access
B. MS Excel
C. MS Word
D. **MS Power Point**

Q.133: The computer that operates on data, which is in form of continuous variable physical quantities is_____?
A. Compiler
B. **Analogue**
C. Buffer
D. Assembler

Q.134: A www site name is also called_____?
A. URL
B. **HTTP**
C. SMTP
D. HTML

Q.135: Technology_____?
A. Guarantees effcctive learning
B. Causes learning
C. **Facilitates development of skills**
D. Increase I.Q.

Q.136: What makes up an entire computer system_____?
A. Monitor & Mouse
B. Hardware
C. Software
D. **Hardware & Software**

Q.137: Peripheral devices that are used to get informal result from a computer are called_____?
A. Keyboard
B. Floppy disk
C. Input device
D. **Output device**

Q.138: Computer software can further be divided into application software and_____?
A. **System software**
B. Programming software
C. Military software
D. Office software

Q.139: The combination of text, sound and video to display the information in the meaningful way is_____?
A. Slide Projector
B. Over head projector
C. Opaque Projector
D. **Multimedia**

Q.140: A mouse & joystick are both examples of_____?
A. **Pointing devices**
B. Multimedia devices
C. Pen input devices
D. All of above

Q.141: Which one is used for presentation?
A. Slide Projector
B. OHP
C. Computer Monitor
D. **All of the above**

Q.142: In a computer the raw facts are_____?
A. **Data**
B. Attributes
C. Programs
D. Commands

Q.143: A computer which links several PCs together is_____?
A. Mini computer
B. **Mainframe**
C. Client
D. None of above

Q.144: Formatting a document means____?
A. **Improving the appearance of the document**
B. Correcting spelling and Grammar
C. Copying the document to CD
D. All of the above

Q.145: Microsoft Excel is for_____?
A. Text Processing
B. Data Base Management
C. **Spread Sheet Analysis**
D. None of above

Q.146: Machine Language is Binary type programmin language that computer can____?
A. Not directly run
B. Directly run
C. Not run all
D. **Can run after translating it into assembly languz**

Q.147: In a confined space the most useful to use is____?
A. Trackball
B. **Mouse**
C. Keyboard
D. All of the above

Q.148: Which of the following is accessed when you switch your computer?
A. **ROM chip**
B. RAM chip
C. HDD
D. FDD

Q.149: Most likely used to design products, structure, ch engineering drawings and maps is_____?
A. **Computer aided design software**
B. Communication software
C. Desk top publishing software
D. Electronic mail software

Q.150: A Kilo Byte is equal to approximately_____?
A. **1024 bytes**
B. 1000 bytes
C. 10 million bytes
D. 1 million bytes

Q.151: What hardware category does magnetic tape fall into____?
A. Output
B. Input
C. **Storage**
D. Communication

Q.152: Which of the following enables digital data to be transmitted over the phone lines?
A. Mouse
B. Keyboard
C. Mike
D. **Modem**

Q.153: Every information is stored in computer in the form of_____?
A. Ones
B. Zeros
C. **Zeros & One**
D. Ones & Twos

Q.154: The coloured area'on screen is_____?
A. Bar
B. **Desktop**
C. Laptop
D. Monitor

Q.155: CPU means_____?
A. Central printer unit
B. **Central processing unit**
C. Computer processing unit
D. Calculator process unit

Q.156: Power of computer is measured in_____?
A. Mega byte
B. **Mega/Gega hertz**
C. Gega byte
D. None of above

Q.157: Efficiency of computer depends upon_____?
A. Key board
B. Monitor
C. **Processor**
D. Mouse

Q.158: Secondary storage devices is_____?
A. CD
B. Floppy disk
C. Hard disk
D. **All above**

Q.159: Different from others is_____?
A. **Monitor**
B. Mouse
C. Scanner
D. Key board

Q.160: Which one is not the example of digital computers?
A. Digital watches
B. Digital thermometer
C. **Analog clock**
D. Main frame computer

Q.161: The function of output device is_____?
A. **To receive the data**
B. To enter the data
C. To process the data
D. All above

Q.162: The function of input device is_____?
A. To receive the data
B. **To enter the data**
C. To process the data
D. All above

Q.163: The type of computer by structure (type) is
A. Digital Computer
B. Analog Computer
C. Hybrid Computer
D. **All above**

Q.164: The type of computer by size is____?
A. Macro computer
B. Micro computer
C. Mini computer
D. **All above**

Q.165: Central processing unit (CPU) consists of_____?
A. Arithmetic/logic unit
B. Control unit
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.166: Machine language consists of____?
A. 1 & 2
B. 00
C. **0 & 1**
D. 1 & 1

Q.167: View, edits and file are present on____?
A. **Menu bar**
B. Title bar
C. Formatting tool bar
D. Standard tool bar

Q.168: Which is the part of Computer?
A. Input device
B. System unit
C. Out put device
D. **All above**

Q.169: Computer that represents physical quantities in figures is____?
A. Hybrid Computer
B. Analog Computer
C. **Digital Computer**
D. None of above

Q.170: Which is not out put device?
A. **Keyboard**
B. Monitors
C. Printers
D. Plotters

Q.171: Output device is_____?
A. **Printer**
B. Mouse
C. Camera
D. Scanner

Q.172: Which is not the input unit?
A. Keyboard
B. Scanner
C. Mouse
D. **Monitor**

Q.173: Input device is_____?
A. Plotter
B. **Scanner**
C. Monitor
D. Printer

Q.174: Computer that measures data in a continuous process is called____?
A. Hybrid Computer
B. **Analog Computer**
C. Digital Computer
D. None of above

Q.175: In how many groups are computers classified by size?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. **4**

Q.176: Micro computer is also called as____?
A. Note book Computer
B. Personal Computer
C. Laptop Computer
D. **All above**

Q.177: Abacus is also called as_____?
A. Computer
B. Difference Engine
C. **Counting frame**
D. Calculator

Q.178: The father of the modern computer is_____?
A. Blaise Pascal
B. John Napier
C. **Charles Babbage**
D. Herman Hollerith

Q.179: The name of first Arithmetic Machine is_____?
A. **Abacus**
B. Napier bones
C. Difference Engine
D. Calculator

Q.180: Among data storage devices the least reliable is_____?
A. **Floppy Disk**
B. ROM
C. RAM
D. Hard Disk

Q.181: Computer gives results after_____?
A. Programming
B. **Processing**
C. Downloading
D. Printing

Q.182: Physical parts of computer are_____?
A. **Hardware**
B. Software
C. Programme
D. Device

Introduction to Computer in Education (Answer Key)

1. **A**	2. **C**	3. **B**	4. **C**	5. **A**	6. **A**	7. **A**	8. **C**	9. **D**	10. **C**
11. **B**	12. **C**	13. **C**	14. **B**	15. **D**	16. **C**	17. **A**	18. **C**	19. **C**	20. **B**
21. **D**	22. **D**	23. **B**	24. **C**	25. **C**	26. **D**	27. **C**	28. **B**	29. **B**	30. **B**
31. **A**	32. **B**	33. **B**	34. **D**	35. **B**	36. **D**	37. **D**	38. **B**	39. **B**	40. **C**
41. **D**	42. **C**	43. **D**	44. **B**	45. **B**	46. **B**	47. **C**	48. **A**	49. **A**	50. **A**
51. **A**	52. **C**	53. **D**	54. **A**	55. **B**	56. **C**	57. **B**	58. **C**	59. **C**	60. **A**
61. **A**	62. **A**	63. **D**	64. **D**	65. **D**	66. **D**	67. **D**	68. **B**	69. **B**	70. **C**
71. **D**	72. **B**	73. **B**	74. **A**	75. **A**	76. **B**	77. **C**	78. **B**	79. **A**	80. **C**
81. **B**	82. **B**	83. **C**	84. **A**	85. **A**	86. **B**	87. **D**	88. **C**	89. **C**	90. **D**
91. **C**	92. **A**	93. **C**	94. **B**	95. **D**	96. **D**	97. **B**	98. **A**	99. **C**	100. **B**
101. **C**	102. **B**	103. **C**	104. **D**	105. **D**	106. **A**	107. **C**	108. **A**	109. **C**	110. **A**
111. **C**	112. **A**	113. **C**	114. **A**	115. **C**	116. **D**	117. **A**	118. **C**	119. **B**	120. **A**
121. **D**	122. **D**	123. **B**	124. **A**	125. **D**	126. **A**	127. **C**	128. **B**	129. **B**	130. **C**
131. **A**	132. **D**	133. **B**	134. **B**	135. **C**	136. **D**	137. **D**	138. **A**	139. **D**	140. **A**
141. **D**	142. **A**	143. **B**	144. **A**	145. **C**	146. **D**	147. **B**	148. **A**	149. **A**	150. **A**
151. **C**	152. **D**	153. **C**	154. **B**	155. **B**	156. **B**	157. **C**	158. **D**	159. **A**	160. **C**
161. **A**	162. **B**	163. **D**	164. **D**	165. **C**	166. **C**	167. **A**	168. **D**	169. **C**	170. **A**
171. **A**	172. **D**	173. **B**	174. **B**	175. **D**	176. **D**	177. **C**	178. **C**	179. **A**	180. **A**
181. **B**	182. **A**								