

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. After months of deliberation, James decides to play football instead of joining the cross country team. According to the cognitive dissonance theory, when will James become more confident in his choice?
 - A) after acting on it
 - B) before acting on it
 - C) in accordance with the cognitive dissonance theory, James will always second guess his choice
 - D) All of these answers are correct.

2. Research has shown that a physically attractive child's misbehavior is more likely to be attributed to _____, and an unattractive child's misbehavior to _____.
 - A) parental neglect; environmental circumstances
 - B) environmental circumstances; the child's personality
 - C) the child's personality; environmental circumstances
 - D) environmental circumstances; parental neglect

3. Josie loves to go tanning. However, she learns that overexposure to ultraviolet rays is the leading cause of cancer. The feeling of discrepancy between her preexisting favorable attitude toward tanning and the new knowledge she has obtained is known as:
 - A) attitude consistency theory.
 - B) cognitive dissonance.
 - C) social norms.
 - D) implicit stereotypes.

4. Festinger and Carlsmith asked subjects to tell another student (a prospective subject) that a boring task that they had just performed was actually very interesting. Some subjects were paid \$1 to do this while others were paid \$20. Subjects who were paid _____ had more cognitive dissonance and later recalled the task as more _____.
 - A) \$20; enjoyable
 - B) \$20; boring
 - C) \$1; enjoyable
 - D) \$1; boring

5. The looking-glass self is based on:
 - A) our objective behavioral characteristics.
 - B) our personality.
 - C) inferences based on other peoples' reactions to us.
 - D) recognizing ourselves in the reflection of a mirror.

6. In cross-cultural experiments studying identity formation, it has been found that individualistic cultures emphasize _____ identity, and collectivist cultures emphasize _____ identity.
- A) indirect; actual
 - B) social; personal
 - C) actual; indirect
 - D) personal; social
7. _____ refers to our self-concept based on other peoples' reactions to us.
- A) Pygmalion self
 - B) Looking-glass self
 - C) Self comparison
 - D) Self awareness
8. _____ has drawn a rough distinction between individualist and collectivist cultures.
- A) Mark Leary
 - B) Charles Cooley
 - C) Harold Kelley
 - D) Harry Triandis
9. Billy often feels depressed because he compares himself to the older, stronger football players in his high school. Billy is engaging in a practice known as _____, with the football players being the _____.
- A) reference group; social comparison
 - B) social comparison; reference group
 - C) self-esteem index; social stereotype
 - D) social stereotype; self-esteem index
10. Researchers using the rouge test to investigate self-awareness have found that:
- A) all primates pass this test of self-recognition.
 - B) some nonprimates, such as dogs and cats, pass the test if they have had extensive experience with mirrors.
 - C) children under 18 months of age will touch the mirror or try to look behind it to find the red-nosed child that they do not realize is them.
 - D) All of these statements are correct.

11. When we freely and with little incentive do something contrary to an attitude, we may alter the attitude to better fit the action. This phenomenon is known as the:
 - A) cognitive dissonance theory.
 - B) insufficient-justification effect.
 - C) elaboration likelihood model.
 - D) self-serving attributional bias.

12. During the 1950s, Festinger and Carlsmith gave college students a boring task and then “hired” them to tell another student the task was exciting. Some were offered \$1, while others were offered \$20; which group enjoyed the recruitment task more?
 - A) both groups found the task equally enjoyable
 - B) those who were offered \$20
 - C) those who were offered \$1
 - D) both groups found the task just as boring

13. Consistent with the elaboration-likelihood model of persuasion, research suggests that people are more likely to process a message logically and systematically if the message has:
 - A) high personal relevance.
 - B) low personal relevance.
 - C) strong arguments in its favor.
 - D) weak arguments in its favor.

14. If you are _____, you will likely also be perceived as more _____ by others.
 - A) intelligent; physically attractive
 - B) physically attractive; intelligent
 - C) baby-faced; simple-minded
 - D) baby-faced; intelligent

15. Cross-cultural research indicates that baby-faced adults are perceived:
 - A) no differently from mature-faced adults, despite popular belief to the contrary.
 - B) as more naïve, honest, helpless, and kind than mature-faced adults.
 - C) as more selfish and manipulative than mature-faced adults.
 - D) as younger and more reckless than mature-faced adults.

16. Which of the following is TRUE of the insufficient-justification effect?
- A) In order for it to occur, there must be no obvious high incentive for performing the counter-attitudinal behavior.
 - B) In order for it to occur, the individual must have the sense that he or she is not freely choosing the counter-attitudinal behavior.
 - C) In order to maximize it, the individual must believe his or her counter-attitudinal behavior had no effect.
 - D) In order to maximize it, the individual must perform the behavior in complete privacy.
17. One morning while eating breakfast at Pinocchio's, you notice that the waitress is irritable and short-tempered. Unaware that she is forced to cover another employee after working a double shift, you come to the conclusion that she behaves in such a way due to her personality. This is known as the:
- A) fundamental attribution error.
 - B) worker-customer discrepancy.
 - C) judgmental attribution error.
 - D) personality-across situations hypothesis.
18. High achievement by some members of a group tends to raise the self-esteem of other members of that group when the other members focus on:
- A) the person rather than the situation.
 - B) the situation rather than the person.
 - C) their social identity.
 - D) their personal identity.
19. Suppose that you direct a lot of your attention toward a particular social group and that group becomes an important basis of comparison for your attitudes, characteristics, abilities, and values. The group would now be considered a _____ group for you.
- A) stereotype
 - B) comparative
 - C) social identity
 - D) reference
20. Individualistic cultures emphasize:
- A) the interdependence of people with others.
 - B) the independence of each person.
 - C) attributing one's success to one's family or other social groups.
 - D) interdependence, families, and other social groups.

21. The process of measuring ourselves to others in order to identify our unique characteristics and evaluate our abilities is called:
- A) social referencing.
 - B) self-awareness.
 - C) social comparison.
 - D) self-fulfilling prophecies.
22. In accordance with Pygmalion in the classroom effect, Rosenthal and Jacobson found that:
- A) the elementary school teachers studied treated all their students equally, regardless of academic ability.
 - B) students responded better to traditional teaching methods as opposed to newer techniques.
 - C) the selected students showed significantly greater gains in IQ and academic performance than did their classmates.
 - D) All of these answers are correct..
23. Benjamin Franklin once caused a political foe to look more positively on him simply by getting the man to lend him a valuable book without any apparent reason for doing so. This illustrates what is today called:
- A) the insufficient-justification effect.
 - B) the looking-glass self.
 - C) the actor-observer discrepancy.
 - D) None of these answers is correct.
24. _____ are sets of mental associations that automatically and unconsciously influence people's judgments and actions toward others.
- A) Implicit stereotypes
 - B) Explicit stereotypes
 - C) Personal identities
 - D) Social identities
25. According to the experiments studying forming impressions on the Internet, people who met each other on the Internet liked each other _____ than people who initially met face-to-face.
- A) more
 - B) less
 - C) the same
 - D) significantly less

26. When Miriella scores high grades on tests, she attributes them to her ability and hard work. However, when she performs poorly on tests, she attributes the low scores to bad luck, unfairness, or other factors beyond her control. This tendency for people to attribute their successes to their own inner qualities and their failures to the situation is known as:
- A) the self-serving attributional bias.
 - B) self-esteem.
 - C) social comparisons.
 - D) the self-concept.
27. In studies of children's understanding, 3-year-olds usually fail at:
- A) false-belief tests and therefore also fail to understand pretense.
 - B) false-belief tests but have no difficulty understanding pretense.
 - C) understanding pretense and therefore also fail at false-belief tests.
 - D) understanding pretense but do very well on tests of false belief.
28. In a study on expectations, children in condition A were told that they “are” neat and tidy, children in condition B were told that they “should be” neat and tidy, and children in condition C were given no special treatment. The results showed that condition:
- A) A was most effective in changing behavior.
 - B) B was most effective in changing behavior.
 - C) A, B, and C were all about equally effective in changing behavior.
 - D) A was most effective in changing the behavior of more intelligent children, and condition B was most effective with less intelligent children.
29. A stereotype is a kind of:
- A) schema for a group.
 - B) reference group.
 - C) attribution based on bias.
 - D) person bias.
30. People often stay away from situations in which they might discover facts or ideas inconsistent with their current views. This could best be explained as an effort to avoid:
- A) cognitive dissonance.
 - B) self-effacement.
 - C) value conflict.
 - D) multiple selves.

31. People tend to attribute their successes to their own qualities and their failures to the situation. This effect is known as the:
- A) better-than-average phenomenon.
 - B) actor-observer discrepancy.
 - C) fundamental attribution error.
 - D) self-serving attributional bias.
32. Which of the following has been found to have particular value in furthering a child's understanding of false beliefs?
- A) age-mixed play.
 - B) sports activities.
 - C) role-playing games.
 - D) daydreaming.
33. _____ came up with the looking-glass self.
- A) Pygmalion
 - B) Fritz Heider
 - C) Harold Kelly
 - D) Charles Cooley
34. _____ deal(s) with our impressions and how we understand one another, while _____ deal(s) with the evaluative beliefs that we have about our social world and the entities within it.
- A) Attitudes; person perception
 - B) Person perception; attitudes
 - C) Attitudes; social psychology
 - D) None of these answers
35. High achievement by some members of a group can temporarily affect the self-esteem of other members of that group. Which type of focus on the part of the other members will tend to decrease their self-esteem?
- A) focusing on the person rather than the situation
 - B) focusing on the situation rather than the person
 - C) focusing on their social identity rather than their personal identity
 - D) focusing on their personal identity rather than their social identity

36. In a study linking person bias to social roles, subjects rated people randomly assigned to management roles in a corporate office scenario _____ as compared with people randomly assigned to clerical roles.
- A) higher on negative traits such as selfishness, aggressiveness, and dishonesty
 - B) higher on positive traits such as intelligence, assertiveness, and supportiveness
 - C) more likely to fall prey to a person bias
 - D) no different
37. According to the text, children have a greater chance of passing false-belief tests if:
- A) they engage in pretend role play with others and have older siblings who draw them into role-play and teach them how to do it.
 - B) they engage in lots of pretend role play with other children.
 - C) they lack older siblings because greater responsibility is put upon them to acquire the knowledge necessary for differentiating between make-believe play and reality.
 - D) they have older siblings who draw them into role play and teach them how to do it.
38. Many experiments have shown that the amount of either verbal or visual information a person can hold in working memory at any given time reaches adult levels at about age:
- A) 7.
 - B) 10.
 - C) 15.
 - D) 18.
39. Joan Miller asked middle-class children and adults in the United States and in India to think of an action by someone they knew and then to explain why the person had acted in that way. She discovered that:
- A) American subjects made significantly more attributions to personality than did Indian subjects, but the difference was greater for adults than for children.
 - B) compared with Indian children and adults, American children made significantly more attributions to personality, and American adults made significantly more attributions to the situation.
 - C) Indian and American adults made nearly equal attributions to personality, while Indian children made significantly more attributions to the situation than did American children.
 - D) both Indian children and adults made significantly more attributions to personality than did American children and adults.

40. Ronald Humphrey set up a simulated corporate office and randomly assigned subjects either to the role of manager or to that of clerk. “Managers” were given interesting tasks and responsibilities while “clerks” were given routine, boring tasks. At the end of the experiment, subjects were asked to rate all of their “coworker's” personalities. Which of the following outcomes was the study's actual result?
- A) Clerks were rated higher than managers in leadership, intelligence, assertiveness, supportiveness, and likelihood of success.
 - B) Managers were rated higher than clerks in leadership, intelligence, assertiveness, supportiveness, and likelihood of success.
 - C) Clerks and managers received equally high ratings in leadership, intelligence, assertiveness, supportiveness, and likelihood of success.
 - D) Managers rated other managers as superior in leadership, intelligence, assertiveness, supportiveness, and likelihood of success, whereas clerks rated other clerks as superior on these same characteristics.
41. The correlation between explicit attitudes and behavior increases when people:
- A) are consciously reminded of their attitude toward an issue shortly before they act.
 - B) have held an attitude for a long time as opposed to recently acquiring it.
 - C) have kept their attitude private as opposed to sharing it with others.
 - D) are in a group with others who hold very different attitudes.
42. By the age of 2–3 years—once they are capable of giving verbal explanations—children can explain others' behavior in terms of all of the following mental constructs EXCEPT the person's:
- A) perceptions.
 - B) desires.
 - C) mistaken beliefs.
 - D) emotions.
43. According to the text, there are three general questions we consider when making an attribution. Which of these is NOT one of those questions?
- A) Does this person regularly behave this way in this situation?
 - B) Do many other people regularly behave this way in this situation?
 - C) Does this person have an excuse for behaving this way in this situation?
 - D) Does this person behave this way in many other situations?

44. A claim made about the cause of a person's behavior is a(n):
- A) attitude.
 - B) person schema.
 - C) attribution.
 - D) consensus.
45. In an experiment, teachers are given report cards and photographs of children whom they did not know and were asked to rate each child's intelligence and achievement. Congruent with the attractiveness bias, the teachers rated physically attractive children as _____ and _____ successful than unattractive children with identical report cards.
- A) dull; more
 - B) dull; less
 - C) brighter; less
 - D) brighter; more
46. Sociometer theory was developed by:
- A) Mark Leary.
 - B) Charles Cooley.
 - C) Fritz Heider.
 - D) Harold Kelley.
47. The sociometer theory serves:
- A) to examine personal biases during uncomfortable social situations.
 - B) as a meter to inform a person, at any given time, of the degree to which he/she is likely to be accepted or rejected by others.
 - C) to contradict the social comparison theory.
 - D) explain why collectivist cultures predominate Western Europe, North America, and Australia.
48. To interpret new information about a person we haven't met, we may consult the organized set of knowledge we already have about their particular social group. This organized set of knowledge is called a(n):
- A) attribution.
 - B) schema.
 - C) social identity.
 - D) stereotype.

49. Researchers have found that get-acquainted meetings over the Internet:
- A) are more revealing of what each person considers his/her true self.
 - B) reduce social anxiety.
 - C) are more intimate.
 - D) All of these statements are correct.
50. Zane is told by his teacher that he is good at math and subsequently showed improvement in math scores compared to his classmates who were told nothing about their math ability. The beliefs and expectations that others have of him that affected his self-concept and behavior is called:
- A) bias.
 - B) self-esteem.
 - C) social comparison.
 - D) a self-fulfilling prophecy.
51. _____ said that human beings are naïve psychologists.
- A) Fritz Heider
 - B) B. F. Skinner
 - C) Harold Kelly
 - D) Konrad Lorenz
52. Henri Tajfel has argued that the tendency to exaggerate the merits of one's own group at the expense of other groups represents:
- A) greater familiarity with one's own group.
 - B) a drive to build one's self-esteem.
 - C) encouragement of the members of a social group.
 - D) the application of the fundamental attribution error to a group.
53. The subfield of psychology that deals with how people view one another and are influenced by one another is known as:
- A) social psychology.
 - B) comparative psychology.
 - C) personality psychology.
 - D) global psychology.

54. People can be consciously aware of _____ stereotypes, while _____ stereotypes can guide our judgments without our conscious awareness.
- A) personal; social
 - B) implicit; explicit
 - C) explicit; implicit
 - D) social; personal
55. Tests of self-awareness in humans and nonhuman animals indicate that by _____, human infants can recognize their mirror image as a reflection of themselves _____.
- A) age 18 months; as can chimpanzees.
 - B) age 18 months; as can all other primates and a few other mammalian species.
 - C) age 9 months; and they are the only primates to do so at any age.
 - D) age 9 months; and no comparable test has yet been developed to assess this ability in other primates.
56. In making judgments about the cause of someone else's behavior, people from Eastern cultures are _____ likely than people from Western cultures to show evidence of the _____.
- A) less; situation bias
 - B) less; person bias
 - C) more; fundamental attribution error
 - D) more; self-serving attributional bias
57. _____ psychology deals with how we view and are influenced by one another.
- A) Impression
 - B) Attitude
 - C) Perceptual
 - D) Social
58. Felicity is angered by traffic jams. In judging her, people tend to ignore the traffic jam as a cause and to attribute Felicity's anger too heavily on her personality. Heider (1958) also noted this phenomenon, claiming that people tend to give too much weight to _____ and not enough to _____.
- A) the environmental situation; personality
 - B) personality; the environmental situation
 - C) biases; personality
 - D) personality; biases

59. Researchers have demonstrated that the Pygmalion effect occurs in the classroom, which means that students' performance is influenced by:
- A) the performance of other students.
 - B) their gender.
 - C) their teacher's expectations of them.
 - D) their socioeconomic class.
60. The awareness of disagreement or lack of harmony among the elements of one's mind creates a feeling of disturbance that Leon Festinger called:
- A) schematic inconsistency.
 - B) cognitive dissonance.
 - C) fundamental attribution error.
 - D) insufficient justification.
61. Self descriptions that pertain to a person as a separate individual are referred to as _____ and those that pertain to the social categories or groups a person belongs to are referred to as _____.
- A) social identity; personal identity
 - B) personal identity; social identity
 - C) self-realization; group realization
 - D) group realization; self-realization
62. _____ attitudes are formed through direct experience or repeated associations and influence behavior automatically, whereas _____ attitudes must be brought to mind somehow before they can affect behavior.
- A) Precise; indirect
 - B) Explicit; implicit
 - C) Implicit; explicit
 - D) Indirect; precise
63. Psychologists describe the self-serving bias as:
- A) a theory aimed at explaining why people judge on the basis of attractiveness instead of character.
 - B) the manner in which we present ourselves to others to make a favorable impression.
 - C) the tendency of people to attribute their successes to their own inner qualities and their failures to the situation.
 - D) an evolutionary response to enhancing our goals at the cost of others.

64. Fifth-grade teachers were given report cards and photographs of children they did not know and were asked to rate each child's intelligence and achievement. The teachers tended to rate physically attractive children as:
- A) brighter and more successful than unattractive children with identical report cards.
 - B) less intelligent and less successful than unattractive children with identical report cards.
 - C) equally intelligent and successful as unattractive children.
 - D) more successful and unattractive children as more intelligent, even though their report cards were identical.
65. Overall, humans are ____ baby-faced relative to other primates.
- A) more
 - B) less
 - C) equally
 - D) This is not comparable since other species are not baby-faced.
66. Sally is commonly regarded as more intelligent, competent, and sociable than her older, less attractive sister. The text describes this as:
- A) attractive-impression error.
 - B) physical appearance schema.
 - C) fundamental attribution error.
 - D) attractiveness bias.
67. Fritz Heider, a pioneer in social psychology, suggested that people naturally tend to explain the behavior of others by attributing their specific actions to:
- A) chance factors.
 - B) the situation they are in.
 - C) cultural stereotypes.
 - D) the personality characteristics of the individual.
68. The person bias refers to the tendency of people to:
- A) underestimate the potential influence of situational causes on a person's behavior and to attribute behavior primarily to personality.
 - B) underestimate the potential influence of personality traits on a person's behavior and to attribute behavior primarily to external situational causes.
 - C) base their understanding of a person's behavior on their own personal need to achieve a sense of cognitive and emotional stability in an otherwise unpredictable social world.
 - D) base their understanding of a person's behavior on their own personal sense of how they would behave in a similar situation.

69. Fritz Heider said we are all “naïve psychologists.” What did he mean by that phrase?
- A) We are easily misled about the intentions and personality traits of other people.
 - B) We have a natural drive to understand the personality and attitudes of other people.
 - C) We make informal “diagnoses” of others and then formulate informal “treatment plans” that suit our own goals and purposes.
 - D) We try to understand another person by formulating a hypothesis about the person's behavior, formally testing our hypothesis, and accepting or rejecting our hypothesis.
70. Get-acquainted meetings over the Internet are more intimate and revealing because:
- A) lack of visual and auditory contact reduces social anxiety.
 - B) there is no knowledge of the physical features of the other person.
 - C) such meetings free people to reveal more about themselves.
 - D) All of these statements are correct.
71. Any belief or opinion that has an evaluative component is called a(n):
- A) attribution.
 - B) attitude.
 - C) schema.
 - D) value.
72. Social psychologists seek to help people understand and overcome the psychological tendencies that contribute to prejudice and unfair treatment of other people. According to the text, an understanding of these _____ can promote _____.
- A) biases; social justice
 - B) attributions; freedom
 - C) attributions; social justice
 - D) social justices; freedom
73. Mark Leary's theory of self-esteem is referred to as _____ theory because it proposes that self-esteem acts as a person's gauge, at any given time, of the degree to which she/he is likely to be accepted or rejected by others.
- A) self-fulfilling prophecy
 - B) self-enhancement
 - C) actor-observer discrepancy
 - D) sociometer

74. In a typical test of false-belief understanding, a child sees a doll, Maxi, put a candy bar in a blue cupboard. Then Maxi leaves the room and his mother comes in and moves the candy bar to a red cupboard. When Maxi returns to get his candy bar, the child is asked, "In which cupboard will Maxi look first?" What typically happens?
- A) Most 3- and 4-year-olds will answer "in the blue cupboard."
 - B) Most 3- and 4-year-olds will answer "in the red cupboard."
 - C) Most 3-year-olds will answer "in the red cupboard," but most 4-year-olds will answer "in the blue cupboard."
 - D) Most 3-year-olds will answer "in the blue cupboard," but most 4-year-olds will answer "in the red cupboard."
75. In making judgments about the cause of someone else's behavior, people from _____ cultures often tend to give too much weight to the _____.
- A) East Asian; individual's personality
 - B) East Asian; reason for making such a judgment
 - C) Western; individual's personality
 - D) Western; situation
76. Social psychologists believe that implicit attitudes influence us at the _____ level rather than _____.
- A) conscious; emotionally
 - B) logical; automatically
 - C) emotional; through conscious thought
 - D) social; through individual experience
77. Zebrowitz and her colleagues showed college students schematic drawings of men's and women's faces in which facial maturity was varied by altering the size of the eyes and the length of the jaw. When typical differences in facial maturity between men's and women's faces were present in the drawings, students judged the woman as _____ than the man; when the drawings of the man's and woman's faces were equivalent in facial maturity, students judged the _____.
- A) less dominant and warmer; man still as more dominant but now warmer than the woman
 - B) more dominant and colder; man still as more dominant but now warmer than the woman
 - C) less dominant and warmer; man and woman as equal in dominance and warmth
 - D) more dominant and colder; man and woman as equal in dominance and warmth

78. Which of the following routes to attitude construction involves the greatest amount of conscious thought?
- A) decision rules (also called heuristics)
 - B) logical analysis of the message content
 - C) simple association
 - D) classical conditioning
79. A self-enhancing bias is demonstrated when people tend to compare themselves favorably with others and attribute their success to their personal qualities and their failure to situational causes. Research has shown that this bias is:
- A) typical in Western cultures but not in Eastern ones.
 - B) typical in Eastern cultures but not in Western ones.
 - C) universal.
 - D) common in children but not in adults.
80. Person perception refers to:
- A) evaluative beliefs that people have about their social world and the entities within it.
 - B) the organized set of information and beliefs we have about a person or entity.
 - C) the general tendency to be influenced by first impressions of a person.
 - D) processes by which people understand each other and themselves.
81. Fritz Heider pointed out that human beings are _____ psychologists.
- A) attitude
 - B) social
 - C) naïve
 - D) impression
82. Why do social psychologists consider it useful to study biases in person perception?
- A) Biases provide clues about the mental processes that contribute to accurate as well as inaccurate perceptions and judgments.
 - B) An understanding of bias can ultimately promote social justice.
 - C) Biases occur only in some people, so the particular biases someone has can reveal a great deal about that individual's personality.
 - D) They provide clues about the mental processes that contribute to accurate and inaccurate perceptions and judgments, and understanding bias can ultimately promote social justice.

83. A classic study in the United States comparing college students' expressed attitudes toward cheating on an exam with their behavior when actually given the opportunity to cheat suggested that behavior:
- A) correlates strongly with expressed attitudes.
 - B) cannot be predicted from expressed attitudes.
 - C) correlates strongly with expressed attitudes except when values are the focus of study.
 - D) correlates moderately with expressed attitudes in people with a stable self-concept.
84. An organized set of knowledge or beliefs that we carry in our heads about any group of people is referred to as:
- A) within culture perceptions.
 - B) cognitive dissonance.
 - C) social identity.
 - D) a stereotype.
85. According to Triandis, _____ cultures tend to emphasize personal freedom and self-determination, whereas _____ cultures tend to emphasize a sense of belonging and interdependence of people with others.
- A) male-focused; female-focused
 - B) female-focused; male-focused
 - C) individualist; collectivist
 - D) collectivist; individualist
86. According to Charles Cooley, _____ refers to the major aspect of our self-concept that is based on other people's reactions to us.
- A) the Pygmalion effect
 - B) person schema
 - C) the looking-glass self
 - D) self-esteem

Answer Key - Soc Cog Review

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

- 53. A
- 54. C
- 55. A
- 56. B
- 57. D
- 58. B
- 59. C
- 60. B
- 61. B
- 62. C
- 63. C
- 64. A
- 65. A
- 66. D
- 67. D
- 68. A
- 69. B
- 70. D
- 71. B
- 72. A
- 73. D
- 74. C
- 75. C
- 76. C
- 77. C
- 78. B
- 79. A
- 80. D
- 81. C
- 82. D
- 83. B
- 84. D
- 85. C
- 86. C