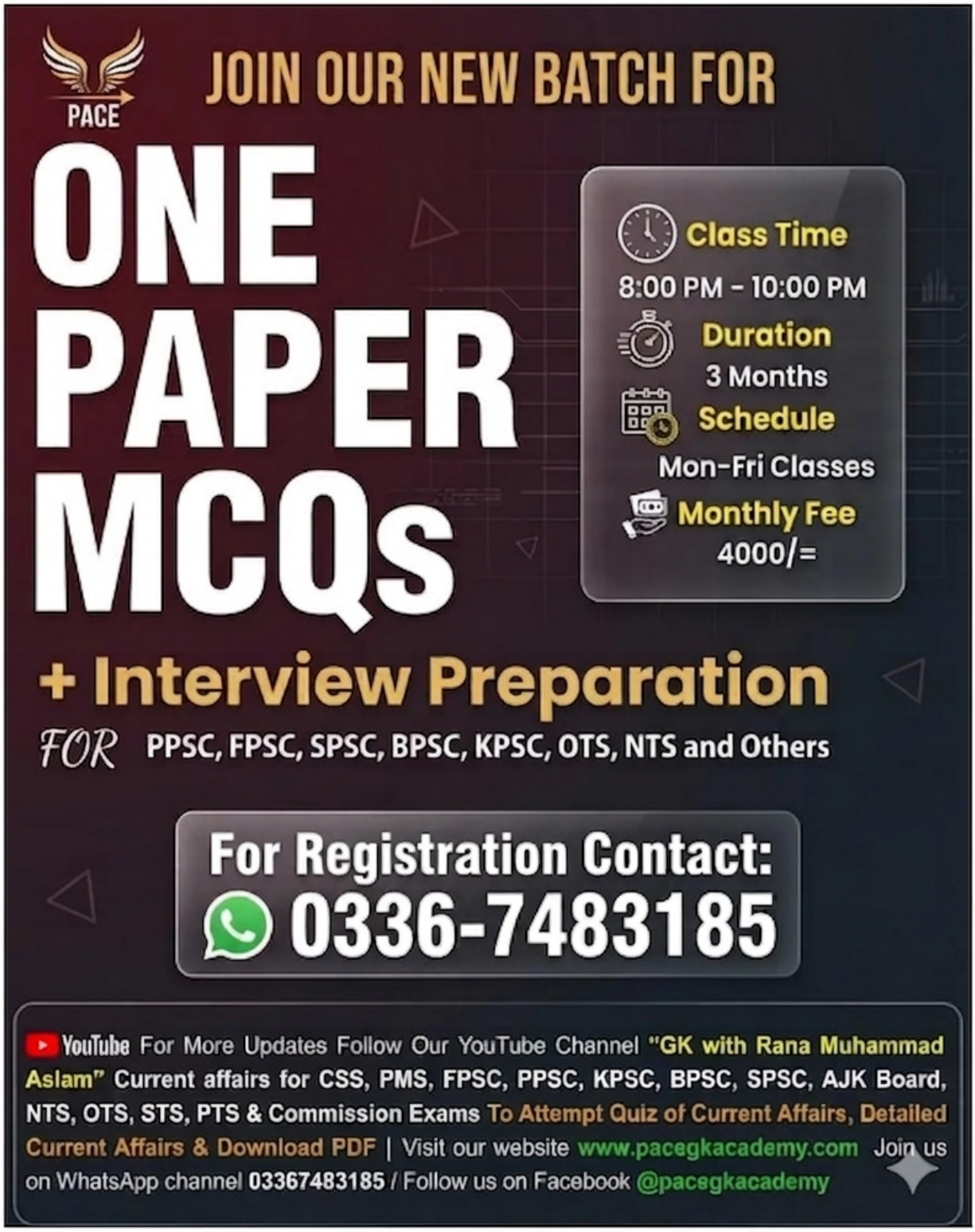
Counseling Guidance Assessment and Evaluation


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Counseling Guidance Assessment and Evaluation

Q.1: The most important element in the conduct of an interview is the?
A. Preparation of a case summary
B. **Establishment of good rapport**
C. Choice of pleasant surroundings
D. erivation of an hypothesis

Q.2: "Rapport" is synonymous with?
A. Insight as to the goal
B. **Good working relations**
C. Positive dislike of something
D. Lack of a formal introduction

Q.3: In counseling, the term "hypothesis" means?
A. Recommendation for treatment
B. **Theory which is to be tested**
C. Conclusion drawn after treatment is given
D. Plan of action worked out by the client

Q.4: A façade problem is one which?
A. Represents the counselor's tentative conclusion
B. **The counselee substitutes for the real problem**
C. Involves the client in a high degree of emotionalism
D. Is difficult because always associated with a psychosis

Q.5: The heart of guidance is?
A. Testing
B. **Counseling**
C. The homeroom program
D. Occupational study

Q.6: Achievement tests should be used primarily?
A. As a substitute for teachers marks
B. To find out the source of a pupil's weakness
C. To provide the teacher with a basis for marks
D. **To help the pupil evaluate his learning**

Q.7: Which of the following purports to measure musical aptitude?
A. The McAdory test
B. The O'Connor test
C. The Minnesota test
D. **The Seashore test**

Q.8: The best single predictor of the average of grades in college thus far found is the?
A. Average of intelligence tests
B. **Average of high school grades**
C. Estimates of principles
D. Scores on reading tests

Q.9: In a large high school the range in I.Q. is most likely to be?
A. From 60 to 130
B. From 75 to 125
C. From 90 to 110
D. **From 70 to 140**

Q.10: The guidance worker views the 1.Q. as?
A. The best unit upon which to base homogeneous grouping
B. A figure which changes little, if at all, throughout the pupil's lifetime
C. Something correlating very highly with success in all school subjects
D. **But one of several important elements in the total picture of the child**

Q.11: An aptitude test_____?
A. Tests directly what a person will do in the future
B. Shows what a person can best succeed in
C. Reveals the amount of interest as well as aptitude
D. **None of the above is a correct answer**

Q.12: Concerning a person's interests, it can be said truthfully that?
A. They are inborn rather than developed
B. They are influenced by past experiences
C. They have "jelled" by the age of sixteen
D. **They are reliable indications of aptitudes**

Q.13: The Strong Vocational Interest Blanks?
A. Are meant to test directly one's interest in a given vocation
B. **Are designed for use with pupils from age 10 to adults**
C. Assume that the interests of both sees are the same for a given occupation
D. Compare one's interests with those of persons engaged in various occupations

Q.14: Concerning the appraisal of personality, it can truthfully be said that?
A. Most instruments use the global approach
B. The global approach employs greater objectivity
C. **Different appraisal instruments reflect different ideas of personality**
D. The chief difficulty lies in devising instruments of high reliability

Q.15: Which of the following remarks would be least suitable for recording under the heading of "teacher's comments? "Johnny shows evidence of?
A. **Being a nice boy with high intelligence**
B. A readiness to share things with his mates
C. Possessing a very short attention span
D. Reluctance to accept personal responsibility

Q.16: Concerning cumulative records, the guidance worker should remember that?
A. The files should be kept in a central location
B. Some of the data have to be duplicated
C. A uniform recording system should be used
D. **All the above answers**

Q.17: In making a case summary, it is best to start with?
A. The pupil's birth date and place
B. **The present status of the person**
C. The circumstance of the referral
D. The symptoms shown by the child

Q.18: An isolate is one?
A. Whose vocational ambition is greater than ability
B. Whose plans are not in keeping with his ability
C. Whose behavior borders on actual delinquency
D. **Who has not been chosen by peers in a sociogram**

Q.19: In interpreting appraisal data, the counselor need have little or no concern about the?
A. Group from which the norms were derived
B. Reaction of the counselee to the situation
C. Conditions governing the taking of the test
D. **Question of what proportion of an aptitude is innate**

Q.20: In interpreting test scores, the counselor should remember that?
A. Percentile ranks below 50 are "low", above 50, "high"
B. Interest test scores above the median are significant
C. An I.Q. must be thought of as a point, not a range
D. **Norms should be chosen which fit the person tested**

Q.21: In which of the following is not an activity common to both follow-up studies and community occupational surveys?
A. **Securing and outside sponsor**
B. Orienting the participants
C. Making a trial run
D. Devising the questions to be answered

Q.22: In making a follow-up study, the guidance worker should?
A. In making a follow-up study, the guidance worker should
B. Use exit interviews and orientation programs in préparation
C. Place the emphasis upon graduates rather than drop-outs
D. **Answer a and b only**

Q.23: In providing for follow-up activities, a good guidance administrator takes the attitude that?
A. Without the follow-up, all guidance services are incomplete
B. Follow-up activities are needed while the pupil is in school
C. The double postal card makes the best follow-up device
D. **Answer a and b only**

Q.24: In conducting a community survey, it is desirable to?
A. Organize a steering committee with representation from community groups
B. Consult the chamber of commerce and labor unions as sources of information
C. Make the objectives as general as possible, altering them as they survey proceeds
D. **Answers a and b only**

Q.25: A well-organized community survey can be expected to produce information concerning?
A. Number and kinds of occupations pursued in the community
B. Training needed and specific skills required for various occupations
C. Training facilities and opportunities for cultural pursuits
D. **All the above answers**

Q.26: The autobiography has the advantage over the questionnaire in terms of?
A. Validity
B. Objectivity
C. Accuracy
D. **Reaction of the pupil to his environment**

Q.27: Which of the following guidan belong with the group?
A. Questionnaires
B. Autobiographies
C. **Occupational studies**
D. Study habits observations

Q.28: In planning for the collection of pupil data, it is advisable to?
A. Orient teachers and pupils to the purpose of data
B. Centralize responsibility for assembling the data
C. Have the same person gather all types of data
D. **Answer a and b**

Q.29: In appraising a pupil, attention should be paid to?
A. Subjective data
B. Objective data
C. In-school experiences
D. **All the above answers**

Q.30: "Labor force" refers to?
A. Only the total number employed
B. Only the number seeking employment
C. Only the number of "gainful workers"
D. **Total number employed and seeking employment**

Q.31: In making occupational field trips, the pupils should?
A. Be accompanied by the teacher at all times
B. Be prepared to ask questions of their guide
C. Discuss their visits upon returning to school
D. **All the above answers**

Q.32: In planning and carrying out a career conference, the most important need is to?
A. See that every pupil gets to talk to at least one visiting consultant
B. **Let the speaker know the general procedure and what is expected of him**
C. Schedule all conferences on the same day or else during the same week
D. Prevent pupils from entering the room after the conference has started

Q.33: Experience has shown that the most feasible plan for utilizing occupational orientation programs broadcast by radio is?
A. **The recording of the program for inter-communication playback**
B. The direct hook-up of the program with all classroom radios
C. The assignment of pupils to listen to and report on the program
D. The bringing of pupils to listen to a direct hook-up

Q.34: In using the homeroom for occupational orientation, the group guidance worker should?
A. Use only standard classroom methodology
B. Keep himself wholly out of the activities
C. **Work for great variety in the programs**
D. Avoid using sound film and film-strips

Q.35: Which industry is the least sensitive to depressions?
A. **Electric power and light industry**
B. Automobiles and transportation equipment
C. Furniture manufacture
D. Iron, steel, and cement

Q.36: In making use of employment information it is well to remember that?
A. The more general the information the more useful it is
B. One should select one source of information and stick to it
C. Descriptions in terms of absolute adjectives are best
D. **Recent primary sources are better than secondary ones**

Q.37: The study of occupational information should be?
A. Postponed until the pupil is ready to choose a vocation
B. **Introduced in connection with a program of self-appraisal**
C. Handled only by the school occupations counselor
D. Made a regular 10th and 12th grade subject

Q.38: A course in occupations or careers should be aimed at?
A. Obtaining from every student a realistic self-appraisal
B. Securing from every smident a choice of his life's work
C. Developing the ability to made intelligence choices of jobs
D. **Answer a and c**

Q.39: Which of the following has Which of the following has?
A. **None of the above is a correct answer**
B. The general shop in a junior high school
C. A class in biology in a senior high school
D. An art class taught in the tenth grade

Q.40: The dissemination of occupational information seldom handled through the work of the?
A. School librarian
B. Occupations class
C. Teacher-counselor
D. **Home visitor**

Q.41: Generally speaking, the most detailed and most satisfactory coverage of an occupation for use by pupils is?
A. The occupational brief
B. The occupational abstract
C. **The occupational monograph**
D. The textbook on occupations

Q.42: In handling placement services, one should remember that?
A. The placement officer should not attempt to do counseling
B. Placement should include training as well as job placement
C. Follow-up job placements is a function of placementFollow-up job placements is a function of placement
D. **Answer b and c only**

Q.43: In the administration of placement, the primary concern should be with?
A. **Counseling help given the pupil**
B. Helping the employer get good workers
C. Forting round pegs into round holes
D. Placing the pupil on a job

Q.44: The most important question to be answered in selecting an institution of higher learning is?
A. Is the institution properly accredited?
B. Is the tuition of the institution reasonable?
C. **Does the institution suite the needs and qualifications of the applicant?**
D. Can the student meet the institution's entrance requirements and standards?

Q.45: Which of the following information would have no value in choosing a college?
A. Its tuition and other expenses
B. The size of its faculty and student body
C. Its accreditation and general standards
D. **None of the above is a correct answer**

Q.46: A pupil definitely should be encouraged to go to college if?
A. He has financial backing to see him through
B. He has met high school graduation requirements
C. He has made good grades in all subjects
D. **All of the above are true and he wishes to go**

Q.47: In helping students to make educational plans, it is unwise to have them?
A. In helping students to make educational plans, it is unwise to have them
B. **Slect all their subjects from one field**
C. Take typing with college preparatory subjectsTake typing with college preparatory subjects
D. Plan their programs more than a year ahead

Q.48: The theory behind personal-social group guidance is that improvement in the adolescent's adjustment is affected mainly by the?
A. Moral instruction imparted by a good teacher
B. Strict enforcement of the school regulations
C. **Influence of the opinions of one's peers**
D. Pressure of home and family instruction

Q.49: According to the theory behind play therapy, real value is derived mainly from the_____?
A. Choice of play activities by the guidance worker
B. Favorable environment of fresh air and sunshine
C. **Effect of the physical activity upon emotions**
D. Strict controls placed on the child's actions

Q.50: Which of the following techniques is not usually employed in the sociodrama?
A. Discussion by the audience after the drama
B. **Adequate rehearsals so players learn their lines**
C. Switching roles and players in the drama
D. Choice of subject by the group from a list contributed by them

Q.51: In the case conference method of group discussion it is necessary that_____?
A. The discussion be 'steered' to be right conclusion
B. There be only one correct solution to he problem
C. **All members of the group be encouraged to participate**
D. The discussion leader's opinions of the case be revealed

Q.52: The case conference is a technique in group guidance used for?
A. **Developing group standards**
B. Collecting personnel data
C. Making follow-up studies
D. Studying ease histories

Q.53: Personal-social guidance is best handled in special classed by?
A. The teacher assigning definite topics for each pupil to discuss
B. **Providing good reading material such as life adjustment series**
C. The teacher withdrawing from all of the group discussions
D. The teacher withdrawing from all of the group discussions

Q.54: The chief danger in inaugurating orientation courses as a part of the group guidance program lies in the fact that such courses easily may?
A. Fail to serve any useful purpose in the school
B. **Come to be taught like a regular school subject**
C. Provide uniformity in neither content nor method
D. Arouse criticism by the public as a fad or frill

Q.55: The topics to be discussed in homéroom should_____?
A. Be handled only by student leaders
B. Be handled only by student leaders
C. Grow out of the experiences of homeroom teachers
D. **Represent the felt needs of the homerooms students**

Q.56: In cooperating with the guidance staff the teacher should_____?
A. end all the counseling cases to the counselor
B. Obtain and keep information on all his students
C. Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the eakness in demonstration
D. **All of the above**

Q.57: In counseling with a pupil, the teacher should_____?
A. Plan to do most of the talking
B. Show the wrong-doer he is very displeased with him
C. Refrain from giving him information
D. **Establish rapport with the pupil**

Q.58: As a means of gathering information about a student, the autobiography_____?
A. Functions best, the more it is structured
B. Should be used sparingly if at all
C. Should be used instead of the questionnaire
D. **None of the above is a correct answer**

Q.59: The special guidance activity most likely to be expected of the English teacher is____?
A. **Collecting autobiographies**
B. Giving intelligence tests
C. Keeping cumulative records
D. Handling pupil placement

Q.60: In helping the pupil plan his program, the teacher should
A. Select for the pupil his electives and curriculum
B. **Explain the values of all subjects and curricula**
C. Urge the pupil to take only those subjects which interest him
D. Discourage planning courses more than a year in advance

Q.61: The trends in guidance administration are in the direction of_____?
A. Giving all guidance into the hands of specialists
B. **Preventive and developmental rather than merely remedial guidance**
C. Vocational rather than educational or personal social guidance
D. Giving individual rather than group guidance

Q.62: Three of the following are trends noticeable recently in guidance. Which one is not?
A. Increasing responsibility for guidance being placed upon the classroom teacher
B. Greater faith being placed in the individua's capacity for self-guidance
C. **Less stringent requirements set for the certification of guidance counselors**
D. Increasing emphasis given preventive and developmental aspects of guidance

Q.63: Recent trends in counseling include_____?
A. **The professionalization of the training of school counselors**
B. he removal of counseling duties from part-time guidance workers
C. The decreasing of the amount of permissiveness in the interview
D. The giving to the counselor more responsibility for decisions of pupil

Q.64: The trend in group guidance seems to be a decided de emphasis of_____?
A. Occupational information
B. Educational information
C. Self-appraisal
D. **None of above**

Q.65: Which of the following is not a problem faced by guidance administrators?
A. Securing participation by all staff members
B. Bridging gap between theory and practice
C. valuation the effectiveness of the program
D. **None of the above is a correct answer**

Q.66: The publication of the major guidance organization today is_____?
A. Vocational Guidance Quarterly
B. Occupations
C. **Personnel and Guidance Journal**
D. Journal of Counseling Psychology

Q.67: The A.P.G.A is an abbreviation of the_____?
A. Association for Personnel and Guidance Accreditation
B. American Professional Guidance Association
C. **American Personal and Guidance Association**
D. Association of Personnel and Guidance Authorities

Q.68: Which of the following is not a well-known author of at least one book on occupational information?
A. **Stevens**
B. Shartle
C. Hoppock
D. Forrester

Q.69: The man usually credited with starting the guidance movement was_____?
A. **Frank Parsons**
B. Arthur Jones
C. Richard Allen
D. Shirley Hamrin

Q.70: Judging from the research studies reported by Jones, the minimum professional training for a counselor should be____?
A. Two year's work beyond the master's
B. **A bachelor's degree or equivalent**
C. A master's degree or equivalent
D. A doctor's degree or equivalent

Q.71: Which of the following competencies would be the least needed for group guidance work?
A. **Skill in the use of projective techniques**
B. Skill in using results of community surveys
C. Understanding of vocational opportunities
D. Understanding of values in school subjects

Q.72: According to research, which of the following is not a duty generally expected of school counselors?
A. Take charge of placement activities
B. **Set up the school's curriculum**
C. Administer the testing program
D. Co-ordinate the guidance program

Q.73: Of the guidance movement today; it can be truthfully said that_____?
A. he issue of guidance as instruction has been resolved
B. The public has a better understanding of guidance than do teachers
C. There is much confusion on the use of terminology in guidance
D. **Authorities differ widely as to the chief aim of guidance**

Q.74: The chief value for guidance to be fond in extra-curricular activities is in the fact that such activities_____?
A. Reduce the disciplinary problems within the
B. Improve the mental and physical health of the child
C. Reveal the vocation which the child should choose
D. **Indicate the interests and personality traits of the child**

Q.75: The personnel services in a university include what services not usually found on any lower school level?
A. **Housing and admissions**
B. Individual analysis
C. Group guidance
D. Student activities

Q.76: Guidance activities as carried on in the elementary school are concerned mainly with_____?
A. **Record keeping and pupil adjustment**
B. Exploratory experiences
C. A study of occupations
D. Selection of a vocation

Q.77: In pre-school education the focus of guidance is upon_____?
A. Group guidance
B. Exploration
C. **Adjustment**
D. Individual analysis

Q.78: The guidance activities likely to received he most emphasis on all school levels are_____?
A. Counseling and exploration
B. Follow-up and placement
C. Research and orientation
D. **Appraisal and orientation**

Q.79: When a short adolescent visibly worries about his growth, the teacher should_____?
A. Ignore the situation entirely
B. **Explain to him how the growth process may vary**
C. Suggest to him that he see a doctor
D. Explain to him how best to live with his handicap

Q.80: The guidance approach to solving problems emphasizes that problems are_____?
A. Recognizable
B. Unhealthy
C. **Natural**
D. Avoidable

Q.81: Generally speaking, problems encountered by students can be characterized as_____?
A. Universal as viewed by the pupil faced with the problems
B. Caused by a single factor
C. **Ego-centered and variable**
D. Variable as to intensity but not as to type or kind

Q.82: Research shows that most pupils drop out of school because of____?
A. Low intelligence
B. The need for financial help
C. **Dissatisfaction with school**
D. Frequent illness

Q.83: Most drop-outs from public schools occur because the schools do not_____?
A. have enough variety in the curriculum
B. **Hold the students interest**
C. Offer enough extra-curricular activities
D. Offer financial aid

Q.84: Which of the following events or situations produces the least serious need for guidance?
A. **Challenges to numerical grading**
B. Enrichment of school offerings
C. Raising of compulsory school age limits
D. Increased specialization in industry

Q.85: Which of the following conditions in our present social structure has had no significant effect upon the need for guidance?
A. The development of social strata or classes
B. The nature of our leisure time activities
C. The practice of both parents working
D. **None of the above is a correct answer**

Q.86: Four of the following are outgrowths of industrial changes in U.S. Which one is not?
A. **The training time needed for most jobs has been lengthened**
B. The apprentice system no longer provides easy access to jobs
C. Matching people with jobs and job openings is more difficult
D. Youth must now choose from thousands of different occupations

Q.87: Research studies report that too large a proportion of student's say they are choosing for their careers_____?
A. **Professional and managerial jobs**
B. Clerical and sales jobs
C. Public and domestic service
D. Skilled and semi-skilled jobs

Q.88: The history of guidance shows that guidance has been greatly stimulated by_____?
A. Social workers case study method
B. The findings of psychology
C. The development of testing
D. **All of the above**

Q.89: The real danger lurking in pseudo-scientific guidance' methods such as astrology lies mainly in the_____?
A. Vast sums of money spent on them annually
B. Extravagant claims which their-champions make
C. Absence of any factual basis in their claims
D. **Reliance placed upon them for personal aid**

Q.90: Guidance got its start a movement emphasizing_____?
A. Mind reading
B. Character development
C. **Vocational adjustment**
D. College preparation

Q.91: The assumption most acceptable to the guidance worker is that_____?
A. No individual is born with a capacity to be successful in many fields
B. An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in one field only
C. **An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in several occupations**
D. An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in one occupation only

Q.92: The problem child is generally one who has_____?
A. A poor heredity
B. **An unsolved problem**
C. A younger brother or sister
D. A poor home environment

Q.93: It is the purpose of guidance to_____?
A. Free the child of all serious conflicts
B. **Prevent conflicts from overwhelming the child**
C. See that the pupil conforms to the school regulations
D. Act as mediator in the conflicts between school and pupil

Q.94: The pupil's behavior is a concern of the guidance worker principally in terms of how it_____?
A. **Affects the child's educational development**
B. Affects the child's scholastic achievement
C. Affects the discipline of the classroom
D. Compares with the average of the class

Q.95: For the guidance worker, the concept that behavior is caused carried the implication that____?
A. **One should avoid treating symptoms only**
B. The key to good behavior is in swift punishment
C. One should investigate all behavioral symptoms
D. One should use a remedy that fits the symptoms

Q.96: By emotional immaturity is meant a_____?
A. **Lack of control or inhibition of the emotions appropriate to one's age group**
B. Low degree of sensitivity coupled with a high level of intellectual growth
C. Extreme composure and equanimity in the face of all kinds of situations
D. Lack of patience or sympathy toward problems involving other people

Q.97: Guidance workers need to know that_____?
A. **Junior high girls are apt to be concerned about the indifference of boys in their class**
B. Boys mature a year or two before girls on the average
C. When the adolescent reaches the size of a man, his attitudes become mannish
D. The passage from one stage of development to another is clear cut and definite

Q.98: The idea of guidance is consistent with a philosophy which_____?
A. Makes extra-curricular the most important activities
B. Accepts the formal discipline theory
C. **Builds upon individual differences**
D. Uses group averages as the standards for all

Q.99: The guidance point of view sees failure always as a need for_____?
A. Proper pupil motivation
B. A change in curriculum
C. **A change in the attack**
D. Increased pupil effort

Q.100: The guidance worker should view the curriculum of th school as_____?
A. The most important school matter
B. Á necessary evil
C. And end in itself
D. **A means to an end**

Q.101: Guidance looks upon the real goals of education in terms of_____?
A. **Concepts, skills, habits, and attitudes**
B. The mastery of subject matter
C. The passing of examinations
D. Grades, credits, honors, and diplomas

Q.102: The democratic philosophy of education, as viewed by guidance workers, differs from the totalitarian basically in respect to_____?
A. Concern for the needs and welfare of the group
B. The use of rewards and punishments as educative incentives
C. **The search for, and development of, individual differences**
D. Demand for proper behavior by all pupils

Q.103: Which of these statements is false?
A. All guidance is personnel work
B. All personnel work is education
C. All counseling is guidance
D. **All education is guidance**

Q.104: Counseling is to guidance as_____?z
A. Education is to learning
B. Instruction is to personnel work
C. Instruction is to administration
D. **Personnel work is to education**

Q.105: Guidance and personnel services are aimed to help_____?
A. Adolescence
B. The problem child only
C. The beginning teacher
D. **All pupils**

Q.106: The chief objective of guidance is to bring about in pupils_____?
A. **Increased responsibility for self direction**
B. The development of their major weak points
C. The attainment of mastery of subject matter
D. An achievement that is within their capacity

Q.107: Which of the following purposes of group guidance is most questionable?
A. Individual adjustment and therapy
B. Supplementing the counseling service
C. Occupational information and orientation
D. **Eliminating the need for counseling**

Q.108: Orientation is that phase of guidance which best may be termed_____?
A. Group diagnosis
B. **Group guidance**
C. Pupil appraisal
D. Pupil placement,

Q.109: In defining the different forms that guidance might take, which of the following appear in almost all the lists of guidance experts?
A. Social and Recreational Guidance
B. Vocational and Recreational Guidance
C. Educational and Social Guidanc
D. **Vocational and Educational Guidance**

Q.110: The focal point in guidance is_____?
A. Vocational selection
B. Curriculum improvement
C. Problem-solving
D. **Pupil development**

Q.111: In the analogy between guidance and the work of a physician, what element is false in terms of guidance theory?
A. Concern for fundamental causes
B. Establishment of good relations
C. **Diagnosis and prescription**
D. Remedial treatment

Q.112: Guidance is a process of_____?
A. Doing something for the child
B. Giving advice to the child
C. **Aiding the child's total growth**
D. Telling the child what to do

Counseling Guidance Assessment and Evaluation (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **B**	3. **B**	4. **B**	5. **B**	6. **D**	7. **D**	8. **B**	9. **D**	10. **D**
11. **D**	12. **D**	13. **B**	14. **C**	15. **A**	16. **D**	17. **B**	18. **D**	19. **D**	20. **D**
21. **A**	22. **D**	23. **D**	24. **D**	25. **D**	26. **D**	27. **C**	28. **D**	29. **D**	30. **D**
31. **D**	32. **B**	33. **A**	34. **C**	35. **A**	36. **D**	37. **B**	38. **D**	39. **A**	40. **D**
41. **C**	42. **D**	43. **A**	44. **C**	45. **D**	46. **D**	47. **B**	48. **C**	49. **C**	50. **B**
51. **C**	52. **A**	53. **B**	54. **B**	55. **D**	56. **D**	57. **D**	58. **D**	59. **A**	60. **B**
61. **B**	62. **C**	63. **A**	64. **D**	65. **D**	66. **C**	67. **C**	68. **A**	69. **A**	70. **B**
71. **A**	72. **B**	73. **D**	74. **D**	75. **A**	76. **A**	77. **C**	78. **D**	79. **B**	80. **C**
81. **C**	82. **C**	83. **B**	84. **A**	85. **D**	86. **A**	87. **A**	88. **D**	89. **D**	90. **C**
91. **C**	92. **B**	93. **B**	94. **A**	95. **A**	96. **A**	97. **A**	98. **C**	99. **C**	100. **D**
101. **A**	102. **C**	103. **D**	104. **D**	105. **D**	106. **A**	107. **D**	108. **B**	109. **D**	110. **D**
111. **C**	112. **C**								