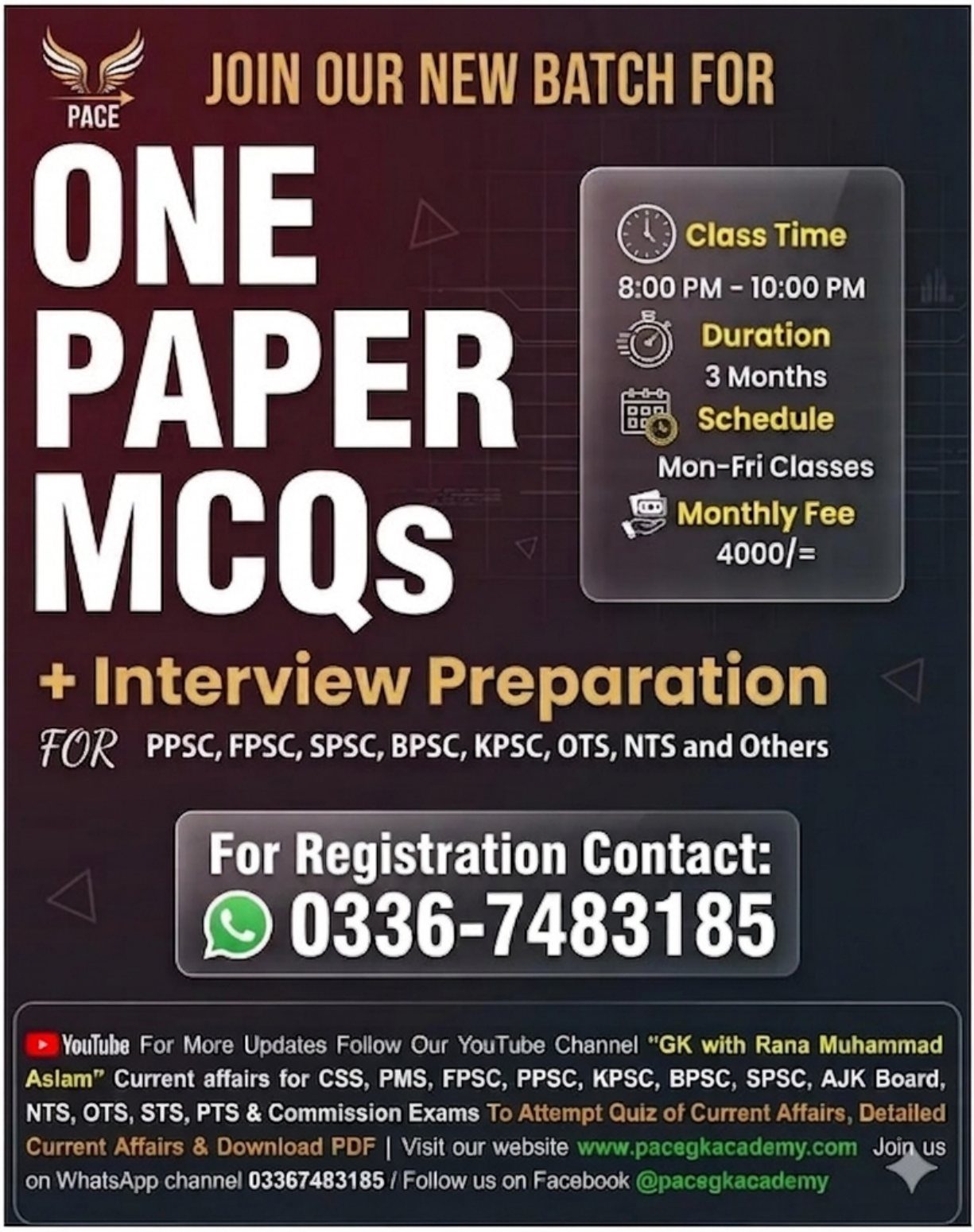
General Methods of Teaching



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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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**

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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**

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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**								