



**PSYC2081**

**Practice Examination**

**2020**

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

GIVEN NAMES: \_\_\_\_\_

zID: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Psychophysics studies how:

- A) Living species possess a drive for perfection
- B) Humans are unique because we possess a conscious mind
- C) Species were created through the process of evolution
- D) Light and sound correlate with experienced sensations

2. In Olson & Fazio's Evaluative Conditioning laboratory demonstration, Pokemon was used as pairings with positive stimuli and negative stimuli. Which of these conclusions did they find?

- A) The CS- was rated more significantly more pleasant than the CS+
- B) There was no evidence that participants were aware of CS-US pairings
- C) The evaluative conditioning effect was likely to be a consequence of experimenter demand
- D) The participants remembered and were aware of what they had learnt during the experiment

3. As an infant, Ted actively showed hostility towards his parents. As an adult, he worries his partner doesn't really love him or won't want to stay with him. What kind of infant-parent attachment theory is this?

- A) Ambivalent
- B) Resistant
- C) Anxious
- D) All of the above

4. Which of these regarding associative learning is not true?

- A) Encoding statistical regularities in the environment
- B) Allowing organisms to build up representations of environments
- C) Learning the association between social relationships
- D) Gaining rewards while avoiding punishments

5. What is NOT true about the role of the Prelimbic Cortex (PL) in goal-directed actions?

- A) It is necessary for the acquisition of goal-directed actions
- B) Rats without a PL are not sensitive to changes in actions-outcome contingencies
- C) It is necessary for retrieval/expression of goal-directed learning
- D) PL lesioned rats did not show devaluation effects and showed equivalent levels of responding to both devalued and non-devalued levers

6. Gambling rewards unpredictably. Which schedule of reinforcement is it an example of?:

- A) Fixed ratio
- B) Variable interval
- C) Fixed interval
- D) Variable ratio

7. People who are obese respond more to external cues of hunger and people of average weight respond more to internal cues of hunger. This is known as:

- A) Energy homeostasis
- B) Complex interplay of psychological and biological processes
- C) Adaptive thermogenesis
- D) Schachter's Internality/Externality theory

8. Choose the most correct statement in relation to instrumental behaviours:

- A) Goal-directed actions are driven by stimulus-outcome (S-O) associations
- B) Habits are driven by action-outcome (A-O) associations
- C) Contingency degradation is the manipulation of the contingency between the action and outcome

- D) Outcome devaluation is the manipulation of the sensitivity of outcomes
9. Which of these is not an attractive stimulus that signals events?
- A pigeon eating a signal for food
  - A pigeon drinking a signal for fluid
  - A pigeon looking at a signal for entertainment
  - A pigeon courting the signal for a sexual partner
10. In flavour-nutrient learning, rats were fitted with a fistula into their stomachs. Rats that consumed intragastric infusions of glucose (orange flavoured water) experienced \_\_\_\_\_ responses whereas the rats that consumed physiological saline (lemon flavoured water) experienced \_\_\_\_\_ responses.
- Inhibitory; excitatory
  - Excitatory, inhibitory
  - Liking, disliking
  - Disliking, liking
11. In Insel and Young's (2001) experiment on montane and prairie voles, what did they discover?
- Montane voles preferred to spend time with a stranger
  - Prairie voles preferred to spend time with their partner
  - Montane voles preferred to spend time with their partner
  - Prairie voles preferred to spend time with themselves
12. What is the main difference between healthy participants and psychotic participants found in Morris, Griffiths, Le Pelley & Weikert (2013) experiments on aberrant salience and seeds?
- Psychotic participants learn how to modulate and filter out stimuli that are not important or useful
  - Healthy participants learn how to modulate and filter out stimuli that are not important or useful
  - Psychotic patients are more able to learn how to ignore irrelevant cues
  - Healthy patients do not understand aberrant salience
13. Extinction occurred for rats that learned the association between a foot shock and tone. However, when researchers tested these extinguished responses, they noticed that rats presented with the foot shock only froze. This is known as:
- Renewal
  - Spontaneous recovery
  - Reinstatement
  - Acquisition
14. Which of the following is not a reason that limits dopamine from binding with a D1 receptor?
- Dopamine can bind with a D2 receptor on the terminal button
  - The dopamine transporter takes time to remove dopamine from the synaptic cleft
  - The monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzyme degrades dopamine
  - A pump that removes dopamine from the synapse, limiting the amount of dopamine in the reuptake pump
15. Which of the features of the physiological scientific tradition is correct?
- Observational
  - The scientists included Pavlov, Watson and Romanes
  - Reflex and S-R theory
  - Evolutionary theory
16. What is the difference between the Posterior Dorsomedial Striatum (pDMS) and Basolateral Amygdala (BLA) in goal-directed behaviour? One or more may be correct.

- A) The pDMS is necessary for acquisition and performance of goal-directed behaviours
- B) Rats who were given pDMS lesions experienced a contingency degradation effect during training and the test while rats given sham lesions and aDMS lesions did not show the contingency degradation effect
- C) The BLA encodes outcome values which is necessary for acquisition of goal-directed behaviours
- D) Rats who were infused with BLA with the NMDA $\alpha$  antagonist (ifenprodil) had impaired expression of goal-directed behaviours while rats infused with vehicle showed outcome devaluation

17. In Robert, Robbins & Everitt's (1988) experiment, participants completed a discrimination learning task in which they were presented with a pair of stimuli, composed of a 2D blue shape with white lines superimposed on top. When the predictive stimuli that indicate the correct response, belong to the same dimensions in both training and transfer phases, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_. Learning is \_\_\_\_\_ in this type of shift than the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Intra-dimensional shift; slower; extra-dimensional shift
- B) Extra-dimensional shift; slower; intra-dimensional shift
- C) Intra-dimensional shift; faster; extra-dimensional shift
- D) Extra-dimensional shift; faster; intra-dimensional shift

18. In the opponent process account of attachment, two people are in love. The girlfriend says she needs to leave for work and the boyfriend experiences sadness but eventually goes back to normal. Identify the A process, B process and experience component.

- A) A = separation distress, B = contact, C = normality
- B) A = normality, B = contact, C = separation distress
- C) A = contact, B = separation distress, C = normality
- D) A = contact, B = normality, C = separation distress

19. \_\_\_\_\_ reduces levels of cellular metabolism which reduces the build up of reactive oxygen species inside a cell.

- A) High BMI
- B) Caloric restriction
- C) Dieting
- D) Low BMI

20. Which of these statements is accurate in explaining what the preservation of specific PIT shows?

- A) Extinction expression is linked to the context it occurred
- B) Original conditioning memory associations are inhibited by new learning
- C) Extinction is new learning
- D) All of the above

21. A dog that was initially trained with sound-food pairings is presented with a new novel stimulus, light. The bell is rung but the dog has started to salivate less in amount and frequency. What is this an example of?

- A) Disinhibition
- B) External inhibition
- C) Spontaneous recovery
- D) Natural selection

22. What did Dickonson, Shanks & Evenden (1984) + Lopez & Shanks (1995) NOT discover in relation to their fire probability and explosion tank experiment?

- A) Judgements vary as a function of contingency
- B) People are not sensitive to differences in contingency
- C) Learning is gradual even though  $\Delta P$  is constant
- D) Cues compete with one another

23. Which of these does not correctly describe the theories of addiction?

- A) Pleasure = Reward is a fundamental part of human nature and occurs as a consequence of various brain region activation
- B) Incentive sensitisation = Repeated administration of addictive drugs habituates the mesolimbic dopamine system
- C) Opponent process = initial usage of drugs is recreational but it eventually becomes alleviation for withdrawal effects
- D) Electrical stimulation of medial forebrain bundle causes feelings of addiction

24. You are trying to calculate the association between going dancing and getting high grades. To calculate contingency you \_\_\_\_ the two probabilities. You receive a low contingency score which means a \_\_\_\_\_ association between going dancing and getting high grades.

- A) Minus, higher
- B) Minus, lower
- C) Plus, higher
- D) Plus, lower

25. Which of the following is not consistent with the Mackintosh's Predictiveness Principle (1975)?

- A) We respond faster to events appearing in the same location as predictive cues
- B) We learn faster about predictive cues
- C) We are better at detecting predictive cues when they are presented for a long amount of time
- D) We look longer at predictive cues

26. In relation to the unifying principles of attachment of behaviour, what do studies of infant, maternal and romantic attachment tell us about attachment motivation? Select two answers.

- A) Behaviour; approach, learn, invest
- B) Biology; oxytocin and dopamine are important for attachment behaviours
- C) Behaviour; approach, learn, ignore
- D) Biology; oxytocin and vasopressin are important for attachment behaviours

27. Which of the following typical stimuli for each taste receptor is incorrect?

- A) Saltiness- sodium chloride
- B) Bitterness- alkaloid
- C) Sourness- oxygen ions in acid solutions
- D) Sweetness- sugar

28. Why are there conditioned responses?

- A) Reproductive fitness
- B) Social entertainment
- C) Developmental superiority
- D) Optical advancements

29. What did Hutcheson's et al (2001) experiment on drug withdrawal studies find?

- A) Drug withdrawal actually decreases willingness to take drugs
- B) Animals that have gone through the withdrawal state and heroin injection will not want to seek heroin
- C) Withdrawal from opiates functions as a motivational state that enhances drug value which enables withdrawal to trigger drug taking in animals that had experience with the drug alleviating withdrawal
- D) We do not have learn about the reliance of a reward to our current motivational state in order to seek that reward

30. In Mitchell, Lovibond, Minard & Lavis's (2006) experiment, participants were asked which specific illness each food was paired

with and how strongly they thought the food caused the illness on a scale of 0-10. This experiment did not show:

- A) Blocking in ratings of causality
- B) Evidence for the propositional approach
- C) Blocking in memory of outcomes
- D) The blocked cue being seen as having a weaker cause of the outcome than the control cue

31. \_\_\_\_\_ conditioned stimuli do not have a definitive onset and offset. When there is a negative association formed between a CS and US, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.

- A) Discrete; excitatory
- B) Contextual; excitatory
- C) Discrete; inhibitory
- D) Contextual; inhibitory

32. Which of the following is not included in Lamarckian Inheritance?

- A) Environmental changes can produce new habits
- B) Physical changes are heritable
- C) Species were immutable
- D) New habits produce physical changes

33. In Anderson, Laurent and Yantis's (2011) experiment, according to the orientation of the line inside the shape, participants had to select a red or green target circle in the training and the odd shape at test. The outcome of this experiment was:

- A) Responses were faster when the stimuli had no distractor
- B) Towards the end of the test, reward associations were extinguished
- C) High-value distractors are more likely to capture attention
- D) All of the above

34. In Phase 1 Mr X eats Apples and experiences an allergic reaction. In Phase 2, Mr X also eats Apples and Breads and has an

allergic reaction. In another case, Mr X eats Carrots and Dates and experiences an allergic reaction. Bread and dates lead to allergy the same number of times. Select the most correct answer.

- A) Previous learning about apples blocks subsequent learning about bread
- B) Cues are learned about independently
- C) Cues do not compete with each other
- D) Cues allow for the learning of other cues and its effects

35. Identify the correct pharmacotherapy agonist-based and antagonist-based treatments for addiction:

- A) Methadone = opioid addiction / opioid receptor agonist
- B) Naltrexone = opioid addiction + alcohol abuse / opioid receptor antagonist
- C) Buprenorphine = alcohol abuse / opioid antagonist
- D) Disulfiram = mixed effects on GABA receptors

36. Which of the following is false?

- A) Temporal contiguity is sufficient for associative learning
- B) The CS provides information about the occurrence of the US
- C) Learning about the CS fails when it is accompanied by a better predictor of the US
- D) Learning ceases when the CS no longer predicts the US

37. In relation to the acquisition and retrieval/expression of habits, which of these is true?

- A) The IL/DLs are necessary for the acquisition and retrieval/expression of habits
- B) The CeA interacts with the PL in the retrieval/expression of habits
- C) Rats that had DLS infusions of muscimol prior to omission training showed decreased learning of the omission contingency and did not learn to withhold lever pressing relative to their controls

- D) Rats given ipsilateral lesions of the CeA and DLS showed sensitivity to outcome devaluation, indicating their response was not habitual whereas contralateral lesions extinguished sensitivity to outcome devaluation despite overtraining

38. Which of the following is the correct taste pathway?

- A) Tongue → nucleus of solitary tract → thalamic nucleus → gustatory cortex  
B) Tongue → gustatory cortex → nucleus of solitary tract → thalamic nucleus  
C) Tongue → thalamic nucleus → gustatory cortex → nucleus of solitary tract  
D) Tongue → gustatory cortex → thalamic nucleus → nucleus of solitary tract

39. If Remy the Rat cooks a ratatouille dish, he is rewarded on average every 20 minutes (i.e. 3 rewards per hour), whereas if he cooks an escargot dish, he is rewarded on average every 10 minutes (i.e. 6 rewards per hour). According to the matching law, how much time should Remy allocate to cooking ratatouille?

- A) 0.25 of his time  
B) 0.50 of his time  
C) 0.30 of his time  
D) 0.60 of his time

40. In Pecina and Berridge (2000)'s experiment, they allowed rats to drink sucrose, microinjected morphine into their nucleus accumbens and then again provided sucrose. In their results, they found that the rat's hedonic responses:

- A) Increased, because rats have a morphine deficiency  
B) Increased, because morphine binds to opioid receptors  
C) Decreased, because rats have a morphine deficiency  
D) Decreased, because morphine binds to opioid receptors

41. Fregley the Pigeon is allocated 50 pecks a day. He can either peck left 5 times for food or right 2 times for brain stimulation. Which of the following will be true?

- A) Fregley will prefer food because the cost is low  
B) Fregley will prefer brain stimulation because the cost is high  
C) Fregley will prefer food because the cost is high  
D) Fregley will prefer brain stimulation because the cost is low

42. In De Houwer, Beckers & Glautier's (2002) experiment, participants were told they had 4 weapons represented by 4 colour indicators. On each trial one or two of these indicators would light up and participants were told the strength (maximum or submaximum) of the weapons fired at the tank. The outcome of this experiment showed:

- A) At the maximum level, blocking is predicted to be weak  
B) Evidence for the Rescorla-Wagner model  
C) That blocking is stronger when outcomes were at the maximum level  
D) Equal blocking in both maximum and submaximum groups

43. Heroin increases activity in the \_\_\_\_\_ and cocaine increases the release of dopamine in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Ventral tegmental area; nucleus accumbens  
B) Nucleus accumbens; ventral tegmental area  
C) Ventral tegmental area; arcuate nucleus  
D) Arcuate nucleus; ventral tegmental area

44. How many of the following statements about Darwin's Theory are true?

- I- Individuals are all the same in their likelihood of surviving  
II- more individuals are born than can survive to maturity

III- variation among plants over generations is due to artificial selection

IV- changes in species across generations will eventually create new species

V- Natural selection explained the human body but not the human mind

- A) 4 true statements
- B) 2 true statements
- C) 3 true statements
- D) 5 true statements

45. How does psychology act as a treatment for addiction?

- A) Cue exposure in cognitive-behavioural therapy
- B) Equipping individuals with tools and new strategies to ensure drug abstinence
- C) There have been many studies which showed long-lasting and successful effects
- D) A & B

46. Which of the following is false regarding the implications of learned attentional biases to reward-related stimuli in addiction?

- A) The type of reward does not matter
- B) Attentional biases to reward-related stimuli can be automatic
- C) Relearning to allocate attention in an adaptive manner does not work
- D) Voluntary effort is not enough to reduce maladaptive attentional biases

47. Which of the following statements about the Dual Process Theory of Hippocampus is not correct?

- A) Processing independent sets of features involves the cortical areas
- B) By default, processing each individual features dominates

- C) Processing all independent features bound together involves the hippocampus
- D) All of the above

48. Which of the following is not a mechanism of the lateral hypothalamus?

- A) Alterations in learning and attention via interactions with dopamine
- B) Stop centre for feeding
- C) Changes in motor movements for chewing and swallowing
- D) Alterations in digestion via projections to spinal cord

49. Which of the following assumptions about the Behaviorist approach is correct?

- A) Environmental approaches could not explain language
- B) The mind was a blank slate
- C) Used inner variables such as cognitions and motivations to explain psychology
- D) All of the above

50. Infusing muscimol into which area of the brain would inactivate specific PIT?

- A) Basolateral amygdala
- B) Nucleus accumbens core
- C) Nucleus accumbens shell
- D) Both B and C

51. Single unit recordings of the infralimbic cortex show:

- A) Infralimbic neurons fire more during test of the extinguished CS, therefore showing IL neurons are involved in retrieval and expression of conditioned fear
- B) Infralimbic neurons fire less during test of the extinguished CS, therefore showing IL neurons are involved in retrieval and expression of conditioned fear



- C) Infralimbic neurons fire more during conditioning of CS and US, therefore showing IL neurons are involved in acquisition of extinction learning
- D) Infralimbic neurons fire less during conditioning of CS and US, therefore showing IL neurons are involved in acquisition of extinction learning
52. Which of these is not true of evaluative conditioning?
- A) A change in liking of a stimuli that is due to pairing of that stimulus with a liked (positive) or disliked (negative event)
- B) A weak source of beliefs and preferences
- C) Pleasantness or unpleasantness of events rub off on other things
- D) An example could be the 2000 US Presidential Campaign where RATS was used as a negative association to Al Gore
53. Waelti, Dickinson & Schultz (2001) observed dopamine neuron activity in monkeys. Which of these conclusions are false?
- A) Dopamine does not play a key role in learning about reward
- B) Anticipating reward increases dopamine activity in the brain
- C) Neuron activity decreased following no delivery of juice despite original training that A resulted in juice delivery
- D) Neuron activity spiked following unexpected delivery of juice despite original training during B resulting in no juice delivery
54. Which is incorrect about contingency management as a treatment for drug addiction?
- A) It is a type of behavioural therapy that rewards individuals for not taking drugs
- B) Typically uses vouchers to exchange for goods
- C) Drug users use these vouchers to buy more drugs
- D) This treatment method is successful in changing behaviour but is controversial
55. Darwin argued that:
- A) Humans and higher animals qualitatively differ in mental faculties
- B) Sexual selection can explain certain mental faculties
- C) Emotions in humans are wholly formed from social learning
- D) All of the above
56. Which of the following is correct?
- A) When blood glucose levels rise, we feel hungry
- B) When ghrelin levels decrease, we feel hungry
- C) Both a and b
- D) Neither
57. Which of the following statements about the basolateral amygdala (BLA) is correct?
- A) Contains the lateral amygdala which is to do with context fear conditioning
- B) The BLA is where the CS-US association is formed
- C) Contains the basal amygdala which is to do with discrete fear conditioning
- D) All of the above
58. When the associative strength is \_\_\_\_, the outcome is no longer surprising and there is \_\_\_\_ in the strength of the association.
- A) Zero, change
- B) One, change
- C) Zero, no change
- D) One, no change
59. Activation of \_\_\_\_\_ in the nucleus accumbens \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_:
- A) Delta opioid receptors (DOR); shell; specific PIT
- B) Delta opioid receptors (DOR); shell; general PIT
- C) Mu opioid receptors (MOR); shell; specific PIT

- D) Mu opioid receptors (MOR); shell; general PIT
60. Which is true of aberrant salience and schizophrenia?
- Serotonin neurons mediate attribution of “motivational salience”
  - Psychotic schizophrenia patients have excess dopamine levels
  - Psychotic schizophrenia patients have reduced dopamine levels
  - Dopamine agonists reduce psychotic symptoms in healthy adults
61. Which of these is not an example of fear conditioning responses?
- Sympathetic nervous system arousal
  - Rest and digest
  - Fight or flight
  - Decreased pain sensitivity
62. In the pup retrieval test, dams (mother rats) and virgins (female rats without children) were tested on their maternal behaviour. What did the experiment find and how can you increase maternal behaviour in mice?
- Dams did not retrieve the isolated pup, by decreasing oxytocin
  - Dams retrieved the isolated pup, by increasing oxytocin
  - Virgins retrieved the isolated pup, by increasing oxytocin
  - Virgins did not retrieve the isolated pup, by decreasing oxytocin
63. BLA is required for \_\_\_\_\_. NMDAr receptor activation is required for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Both acquisition and retrieval/expression of conditioned fear; both acquisition and retrieval/expression of conditioned fear
  - Only for acquisition; both acquisition and retrieval/expression of conditioned fear
  - Both acquisition and retrieval/expression of conditioned fear; only for acquisition
  - Only for acquisition; only for acquisition
64. What is the biggest issue when trying to test evaluative conditioning?
- Demand characteristics
  - Experimenter bias
  - Selection bias
  - Random selection
65. Reductions in palatability after ingestion, after a consequence of eating, is called:
- Sensory specific satiety
  - Gastric distension
  - The Weingarten Effect
  - Glucostatic hypothesis
66. Following exposure therapy, if trauma-related cues are encountered outside the context where the cue exposure occurred, this is known as:
- Spontaneous recovery
  - Reinstatement
  - Inhibition
  - Renewal
67. The \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the acquisition and consolidation of conditioned fear.
- Prelimbic Cortex
  - Basolateral Amygdala
  - Infralimbic Cortex
  - Amygdala

68. George Romanes's work was problematic because \_\_\_\_\_ while Lloyd Morgan \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) A = confused testable and non-testable inferences from behaviour to mental events, B = used systematic study
- B) A = confused testable and non-testable inferences from behaviour to mental events, B = his data was based on mostly one-off observations
- C) A = there were no detectable differences between cross-species, B = noticed "psychic secretions"
- D) A = he studied infants, B = studied dogs

69. In Kozorovitski et al (2006)'s experiment on brain mechanisms on male marmoset monkey brains, what was found?

- A) Fatherhood decreases vasopressin receptor expression
- B) Fatherhood increases vasopressin receptor expression
- C) Male marmoset monkeys carried their infants 95% of the time during their first month
- D) As the infants grow older, the amount of vasopressin receptor expression increases

70. Which of the following about learning is not false?

- A) Smaller values of alpha and beta lead to faster rates of learning
- B) Learning is slow at first and then speeds up
- C) Learning follows a positively accelerated pattern
- D) During extinction, there is a negative prediction error

71. What did Rasche et al (2001)'s schizophrenia and latent inhibition experiment on random letters and squares discover about aberrant salience?

- A) The pre-exposed group to squares learnt faster than the non-preexposed group

- B) The schizophrenic patients actually had an advantage compared to the control group
- C) The schizophrenic patients did not learn to ignore inconsequential stimuli
- D) Both B and C

72. In flavour illness learning, when rats learn that a sweet taste signals pain, they \_\_\_\_\_ but when the sweet taste signals nausea they \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Suppress ingestion everywhere; show disgust responses
- B) Suppress ingestion specific to where the taste-pain experience occurred; show disgust responses
- C) Suppress ingestion everywhere; show liking responses where the taste-pain experience did not occur
- D) Suppress ingestion specific to where the taste-pain experience occurred; show liking responses where the taste-pain experience did not occur

73. In Harlow's (1958) wire and cloth monkey, what conclusion did they NOT find?

- A) There is no evidence that nursing is the critical variable in infant monkey attachment to a mother
- B) Contact comfort is a far more important variable than nursing in determining infant attachment measured by time spent or responses to a fearful stimulus
- C) It did not lead to the development of attachment theory
- D) Monkeys preferred the cloth mother in any circumstance and only went to the wire mother for food

74. Less leptin in circulation results in arcuate nucleus cells producing \_\_\_\_\_ neuropeptide Y (NPY) which results in \_\_\_\_\_ metabolism.

- A) Less; increased

- B) More; increased
- C) More; decreased
- D) Less; decreased

75. Which of these correctly describes the criteria for mind (*Mental Evolution in Animals*) (1884)?

- A) The organism must have a nervous system
- B) Its behaviour must be sensitive to past experience
- C) It must show evidence for learning and memory
- D) All of the above

76. Which region coordinates the expression of fear?

- A) Ventrolateral PAG
- B) Hippocampus
- C) Visual thalamus
- D) Central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA)

77. Drug users desire drugs not only because they produce hedonically pleasant effects but also because they learn, through\_\_\_\_\_, that it alleviates aversive effects.

- A) Lack of control
- B) Learned helplessness
- C) Sign tracking
- D) Incentive learning

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- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) C
- 10)C
- 11)B
- 12)B
- 13)C
- 14)B
- 15)C
- 16)A & D
- 17)C
- 18)C
- 19)B
- 20)D
- 21)B
- 22)B
- 23)B
- 24)B
- 25)C

- 26)A & D
- 27)C
- 28)A
- 29)C
- 30)B
- 31)D
- 32)C
- 33)D
- 34)A
- 35)B
- 36)A
- 37)A
- 38)A
- 39)C
- 40)B
- 41)C
- 42)A
- 43)A
- 44)C
- 45)D
- 46)C
- 47)B
- 48)B
- 49)B
- 50)C
- 51)A
- 52)B
- 53)A

- 54)C
- 55)B
- 56)D
- 57)B
- 58)C
- 59)A
- 60)B
- 61)B
- 62)B
- 63)C
- 64)A
- 65)A
- 66)D
- 67)B
- 68)A
- 69)B
- 70)D
- 71)D
- 72)B
- 73)C
- 74)C
- 75)D
- 76)D
- 77)D