ETHIOPIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTEFICATE EXAMINATIONS (ESSLCE)
ENTRANCE TRICKS FIRST ROUND BIOLOGY MODEL EXAMINATION
MIYAZYA 2017 (APRIL 2025)

ENTRANCE TRICKS FIRST ROUND UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE (UEE) MODEL EXAMINATION BIOLOGY MIYAZYA 2017/ APRIL 2025

BOOKLET CODE: 06 **SUBJECT CODE: 06**

Time Allowed: 02:00 HOURS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS BIOLOGY EXAMINATION. THE CODE FOR THIS EXAMINATION IS **06** AND THE CODE FOR THIS PARTICULAR BOOKLET IS **06**.

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 **QUESTIONS** .EACH SECTION CONTAINS **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS** CONSISTING IF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER. YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 02:00 **HOURS**.BEFORE TIME IS CALLED; YOU MUST SUBMIT YOUR RESPONSES.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE NEXT SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT FORGET SUBMIT YOUR ANSWERS BEFORE THE GIVEN TIME IS FINISHED

ETHIOPIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTEFICATE EXAMINATIONS (ESSLCE)
ENTRANCE TRICKS FIRST ROUND BIOLOGY MODEL EXAMINATION
MIYAZYA 2017 (APRIL 2025)

BOOKLET CODE: 06 **SUBJECT CODE: 06**
Number of Items: 100 **Time Allowed: 02:00 hours**

DIRECTIONS:

Each of the following questions is followed by four possible alternatives. Read each question and carefully blacken the letter of your best choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

You may refer to the information given below when you work on some of the questions.

Constants you may need:

1. Which of the following statements are NOT true about nitrogen-fixing bacteria? They
   A. converts nitrogen gas into ammonium ions
   B. are found in nodules on the roots of legumes
   C. break down nitrate ions into ammonium ions
   D. plays a vital role in the nitrogen cycle in nature
2. The only acellular micro-organism is:
   A. Fungi
   B. Bacteria
   C. Viruses
   D. Protozoa
3. Which of the following are the most significant factors in determining biome type?
   A. Soil type and soil depth
   B. Temperature and rainfall
   C. Temperature and climates
   D. Climates and grazing animals
4. Biodiversity is:
   A. an area with specific biotic and abiotic conditions
   B. a measures taken by people to restore an ecosystem

C. replacement of one ecosystem by another ecosystem

D. a measure of the overall variability of life on the Earth

5. The presence of several different biomes within the Ethiopia results in:

   A. the high species richness of plants and mammals

   B. the low species richness of plants and mammals

   C. the high species richness of plants but low mammals

   D. the high species richness of mammals but low plant

6. The genetic code is NOT a:

   A. triplet code C. degenerate code

   B. universal code D. overlapping code

7. Chromosomes are made from two chemicals:

   A. DNA and a set of globular proteins

   B. RNA and a set of globular proteins

   C. DNA and a set of fibrous proteins

   D. RNA and a set of fibrous proteins

8. A woman with unknown blood type and a man also with unknown blood type could potentially have four children with all blood groups in different years. What are the possible blood groups of the parents?

   A. A and B blood group C. B and O blood group

   B. A and O blood group D. AB and O blood group

9. Cytosine makes up 42% of the nucleotides in a sample of DNA from an organism. Approximately what percentage of the nucleotides in this sample will be thymine?

   A. 58% B. 42% C. 16% D. 8%

10. A person who has type O blood has:

    A. A antigens on the cell surface C. no surface antigens on the cells

    B. B antigens on the cell surface D. both A and B antigens on the cell surface

11. The four daughter cells produced in meiosis will have a:

    A. n number of chromosomes and will differ genetically from each other

    B. 2n number of chromosomes and will differ genetically from each other

C. 2n number of chromosomes and will be genetically identical to each other

D. n number of chromosomes and will be genetically identical to each other

12. What characterizes a prokaryotic cell?

A. the presence of mitochondria

B. the presence of chloroplasts

C. the membrane bound nucleus

D. the unicellular level of organization

13. A larger brain NOT allows humans to:

A. create life on the planet Earth

B. plan in advance to avoid attack

C. develop and use tools and weapons

D. run faster in a more upright posture

14. When single-stranded DNA from a human is mixed with single-stranded DNA from a chimpanzee, we find that about 98% of the DNA is homologous. This can be taken as evidence that:

A. humans evolved from chimpanzees

B. chimpanzees evolved from humans

C. humans and chimpanzees are closely related

D. humans and chimpanzees originated in similar environments

15. Which of following is NOT the observations on which Darwin based his theory of evolution?

A. The offspring show a great deal of genetic variation

B. Characteristics are inheritable from parent to offspring

C. The inheritance the acquired traits from parent to offspring

D. Competition of offspring for resources (survival of the fittest)

16. Which of the following determines the sex of a child?

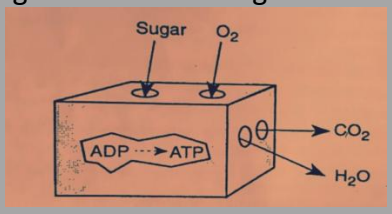
A. The length of the mother's pregnancy period

B. The presence of a Y chromosome in a sperm

C. The presence of a X chromosome in an ovum

D. The length of time between ovulation and copulation

17. A cross between two individuals results in a ratio of 9: 3: 1 for four possible phenotypes of progeny. This is an example of a:
    A. Trihybrid cross
    B. Trihybrid cross
    C. Test or back cross
    D. Monohybrid cross
18. A pregnant woman has an equal chance of her baby being blood group A or blood group AB. Which one of the following shows the possible genotypes of the woman and the father of her child?
    A. IA*IA* and IB*IB*
    B. IAIB*IAIB* and IBIO*IBIO*
    C. IAIO*IAIO* and IBIO*IBIO*
    D. IAIB*IAIB* and IAIO*IAIO*
19. Functions of transferases enzymes:
    A. Change of the molecular form of the substrate molecules
    B. Joining of two molecules by the formation of new bonds
    C. Transfer of a specific group from one substrate to another
    D. Removal of nonhydrolytic group from a substrate molecules
20. Some enzymes have been named based on the source from which they were first identified. An example of this is:
    A. Pepsin
    B. Papayin
    C. Nuclease
    D. Amylase
21. In which organelle would the given events most likely occur?



    A. Lysosome B. Ribosome C. Mitochondrion D. Chloroplast

22. In cellular respiration process, the carriers for the electron transport system are located:

A. within stroma of chloroplast

B. on the critae of mitochondria

C. within matrix of mitochondria

D. within the cytoplasm of a cell

23. Which of the following pathways will use coenzyme A during aerobic cellular respiration?

A. Glycolysis

B. Link reaction

C. Kreb cycle

D. Calvin cycle

24. How many times does the Krebs cycle turn per glucose molecule break down?

A. Five times

B. Four times

C. Two time

D. Three times

25.Which one of the following metabolic pathways is common in aerobic and anaerobic respiration?

A. the glycolysis

B. the chemiosmosis

C. the citric acid cycle

D. oxidative phosphorylation

26.The light reactions occur in the _____ while the Calvin cycle occurs in the _____

A. cytosol of cytoplasm . . . stroma

B. thylakoid membranes . . . stroma

C. stroma . . . thylakoid membranes

D. cytoplasm . . . thylakoid membrane

27.Which of the following processes produces the most ATP per molecule of glucose oxidized?

A. Aerobic respiration

B. Anaerobic respiration

C. Alcoholic fermentation

D. Lactic acid fermentation

28.What are the products of the light reactions that are subsequently used by the independent reaction of photosynthesis?

A. Carbon dioxide and RuBP

B. Oxygen and carbon dioxide

C. ATP and NADPH

D. Electrons and photons

29.The immediate products of C3 and C4 photosynthesis in the light-independent reactions of the Calvin cycle are, respectfully:

A. Ribulose bisphosphate and malic acid

B. Carbon dioxide and glucose molecule

C. Phosphoglycerate and oxaloacetate

D. Glyceraldehydes phosphate and phospho-enolenol-pyruvate

30.In which of the following type of dominance, both extremes have a selective advantage compared with the mean and the two distinct types begin to emerge showing the extreme values of the original population?

A. Disruptive selection

B. Stabilising selection

C. Artificial selection

D. Directional selection

31) The structure of a protein that describes the overall shape formed by several polypeptide chains which compose the protein?

A. Primary structure

B. Tertiary structure

C. Secondary structure

D. Quaternary structure

32.Which of the following organisms have the greatest problem with photorespiration?

A. C2 plants B. C3 plants C. C4 plants D. CAM plants

33.Which of the following is NOT archaebacteria?

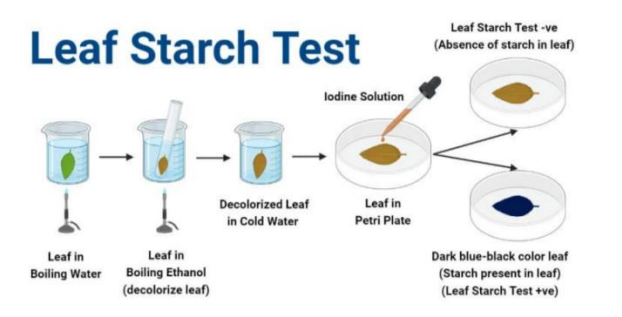
A. Sulphobacteria B. Methanobacteria C. Halophilic bacteria D. Cyanobacteria

34.Which of the following is abiotic factors that influence how quickly a population of the same species or of a different species increases in size or decreases in size?

A. Predation B. Pathogens C. Temperature D. Competition

35.A grade 10 Entrance Tricks digital school Section A students try to see demonstration about "To investigate the presence of starch in green leaf", by using the following procedure.

1. Collect fresh plant leaf
2. Put the leaf in a boiling water for one minute
3. Remove the leaf using forceps from boiling water
4. Put the leaf in a test tube that contains alcohol and boil again in the boiling water for five minutes.
5. Watch as the alcohol boils and the chlorophyll is removed from the leaf
6. Using forceps remove the leaf from the boiling tube and rinse the leaf in cold water.
7. Put the leaf in a petri dish and add iodine solution on it.



Why is the leaf boiled in alcohol using a water bath instead of direct heating?

A. To speed up chlorophyll extraction
B. To prevent alcohol from igniting due to flammability
C. To avoid denaturing starch molecules
D. To enhance iodine's reactivity with starch

36,From the question number 35, If a student skips step 2 (boiling the leaf in water first), what is the most likely experimental outcome?

A. Chlorophyll will not be removed, masking the iodine test result
B. Enzymes in the leaf will continue metabolizing starch, leading to a false negative
C. The leaf cells will rupture; releasing starch prematurely
D. Iodine will fail to penetrate the leaf's waxy cuticle

37. From the question number 35, what observation confirms the presence of starch in the leaf?

A. The leaf turns yellow-brown upon iodine application
B. The leaf develops a blue-black coloration

C. The chlorophyll dissolves, revealing white patches
D. The iodine solution forms a purple precipitate

38.The conversion of one molecule of glucose to two molecules of pyruvate results in the net formation of:

A. two molecules of ATP

B. four molecules of ATP

C. thirty-six molecules of ATP

D. thirty-eight molecules of ATP

39.Unknown enzyme was added into two test tubes. The first tube contained starch, the second one – sucrose. After 10 minutes incubation the solution in the first tube gives the positive result, in the second one – negative. What enzyme was added?

A. Lipase

B. Sucrase

C. Amylase

D. Lactase

40.Competitive inhibitors stop an enzyme from working by:

A. changing the shape of the enzyme molecule

B. binding with the substrate to form complex product

C. combining with the end product of the biological reaction

D. blocking the active site of the enzyme in a reversible manner

41.A researcher made an interesting observation about a protein made by the rough ER and eventually used to build a cell's plasma membrane. The protein in the membrane was actually slightly different from the protein made in the ER. The protein was probably changed in the:

A. Rough ER

B. Smooth ER

C. Mitochondrion

D. Golgi apparatus

42.You are studying the transport of a certain type of molecule into cells. You find that transport slows down when the cells are poisoned with a chemical that inhibits energy production. Under normal circumstances, the molecule you are studying is probably

transported into the cell by....

A. simple diffusion

B. facilitated diffusion

C. active transport

D. passive transport

43.The stage of meiosis when pairs of homologous chromosomes separate from each other and migrate to opposite poles of a cell is called....

A. Prophase I

B. Metaphase I

C. Anaphase I

D. Telophase I

44.Which of the following is a feature found in BOTH prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

A. Multiple linear chromosomes in each cell

B. Ribosomes accomplish protein synthesis

C. Extensive array of membrane bound nucleus

D. Mitotic partition chromosomes into four cells

45.Which of the following is NOT a principle of the cell theory?

A. Cells are the basic units of life

B. All living things are made of cells

C. Very few cells are able to reproduce

D. All cells comes from pre-existing cells

46. Bacteriophages:

A. a plant-infecting viruses

B. a fungus-infecting viruses

C. an animal-infecting viruses

D. a bacteria-infecting viruses

47.A secondary succession differs from a primary succession to the same climax in that it:

A. requires pioneer species to start

B. takes a greater period of time

C. starts from uncolonised ground

D. has an existing seed bank to draw on

48.Which of the following is the most likely explanation for a high rate of crossing-over between two genes?

A. The two genes code for the same protein

B. The two genes are on different chromosomes

C. The two genes are both located near the centromere

D. The two genes are far apart on the same chromosome

49.Which of the following is the group of organisms responsible for production of the first oxygen on the Earth?

A. Archaebacteria

B. Ordinary bacteria

C. Eukaryotes

D. Cyanobacteria

50.Which of the following is NOT the use of enzymes in industry?

A. allow less energy spent on heating the reactants molecules

B. allow the substrate molecules to have complementary shape

C. allow the reactions to take place at much lower temperatures

D. allow less accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

51.Which type of energy transformation occurs in photosynthesis?

A. heat energy to electrical energy

B. light energy to chemical energy

C. mechanical energy to electrical energy

D. chemical energy to mechanical energy

52.Which two plant cell structures are responsible for storing energy from sunlight and later releasing it for cells to use?

A. Chloroplast and vacuole

B. Mitochondria and chloroplast

C. Protoplasm and cytoplasm

D. Chloroplast and mitochondria

53.Among the following diseases which one is an infectious disease?
A. Corona
B. Diabetes
C. Scurvy
D. Arthritis
54. Immunity acquired by vaccination of weakened or killed microbe is:
A. natural active
B. natural passive
C. artificial active
D. artificial passive
55. Sometimes viruses can be classified into living organisms, because they can:
A. excrete. C. feed.
B. respire. D. reproduce**.**
56. Among the following infectious human diseases, identify the one that is caused by a virus?
A. Malaria C. Hepatitis B
B. Cholera D. Candidiasis
57. A type of microscope that allows a researcher to view the structure of cells in great detail is:
A. optical microscope.
B. simple microscope.
C. transmission electron microscope
D. scanning electron microscope.
58. Which one of the following factors does **NOT** affect enzyme activity?
A. Enzyme concentration
B. Temperature
C. Substrate concentration
D. PH
59. Why Louis pasture use swan-necked flask instead of straight necked one in his experiment to disprove the theory of spontaneous generation?
A. To allow free passage of air to the broth inside the flask
B. To keep the broth in the flask not to kill microorganisms
C. To prevent the escape of any microorganism from the flask
D. To trap particles from the air that might enter the flask before reaching the Broth
60. Which one of the following is correct about apoenzymes and coenzymes?
A. Apoenzymes bind with coenzymes to give catalytic enzyme
B. Coenzymes bind with a cofactor to form active enzyme
C. Both apoenzymes and coenzymes combine to form non-active enzyme
D. Coenzyme binds with active enzyme to give catalytic enzyme

Question number 61 is based on the following reaction
Reactant A + reactant B + enzyme →intermediate →product AB +enzyme
61. At which point are the chemical bond weakened?

A. Product AB
B. Reactant B
C. Reactant A
D. Intermediate
62. In which of the following mixtures the enzyme catalase acts faster in H2O2?
A. H2O +HCl + fresh potato cube
B. H2O2 + NaHO + fresh potato cube
C. H2O2 + fresh potato cube
D. H2O2 + NaCl + fresh potato cube
63. Suppose 25% of the molecule of enzyme is inhibited by a non-competitive inhibitor. Which one of the following will happen if most the substrate increases by 50%?
A. The reaction would be double
B. More enzyme molecules would get inhibited
C. The rate of the reaction would decrease by 50%
D. The rate of the reaction would remain the same
64. The organelle which is responsible to determine the final destination of molecules in a cell is:
A. ribosome
B. endoplasmic reticulum
C. golgi apparatus
D. lysosome
65. Which factor does **NOT** influence the rate of facilitated diffusion?
A. Surface area of the membrane
B. Concentration gradient
C. Thickness of the membrane
D. Temperature
66. Which of the following paired organelles are membranes bounded?
A. Ribosome and peroxisomes
B. Mitochondrion and ribosome
C. Chloroplast and ribosome
D. Chloroplast and mitochondrion
67. What type of molecules **CANNOT** pass across the cell membrane by simple diffusion?
A. Charged molecules
B. Non-polar molecules
C. Lipid soluble molecules
D. Molecules of very small size
68. Which of the following hominids has larger brain size?
A. *Homo sapiens*
B. *Homo erectus*
C. *Homo neanderthalensis*
D. *Homo hablis*
69. Three cells A, B and C with their concentration 5M, 10M and 2M respectively were placed in three solutions with 2M each. Then which one is **FALSE** about cells?
A. Cell “C” burst if it is animal cell
B. The environment is hypotonic to cell “A”

C. Cell "B" becomes turgid if it is plant cell
D. Cell "A" gains water by osmosis
70. An enzyme which initiates the separation of the polynucleotide strands during DNA replication is:
A. RNA polymerase.
B. Ligase.
C. DNA helicase.
D. DNA polymerase.
71. Which of the following cell types can be rich in lysosome?
A. Red blood cells
B. Nerve cells
C. Phagocytic cells
D. Muscle cells
72. Which of the following terms best describes the concepts of variety of organisms present in a given area?
A. Biome
B. Biodiversity
C. Population
D. Niche
73. One of the following is **NOT** true about substrate level phosphorylation?
A. ATP synthase does not involve
B. Produces a relatively small amount of ATP
C. Takes place only in cytoplasm
D. The process is catalyzed by an enzyme
74. Which one of the following molecules regenerates at the end of kreb's cycle?
A. Acetyl coA
B. Oxaloacetate
C. Citrate
D. Pyruvate
75. Among the following demographic factors, which one that affect the world human population?
A. Immigration
B. Emigration
C. Migration
D. Mortality
76. The reaction of Calvin cycle require all of the following **EXCEPT:**
A. NAD oxidized.
B. ATP.
C. NADP reduced**.**
D. carbon dioxide.
77. The following organic molecule which is neither produced nor used up by glycolysis process is:
A. ATP
B. NADH

C. NAD+
D. FAD
78. How many molecules of ATP will be generated as a result of the oxidation of one mole of NADH2 in actively respiring mitochondria?
A. 0
B. 2
C. 3
D. 6
79. What is the importance of chemiosmosis in photosynthesis and cellular respiration?
A. Splitting of water molecule
B. Operating the proton pump
C. Combining hydrogen and carbon
D. Synthesizing ATP
80. How it is possible for different species co-exist in an ecosystem?
A. Each species has a specific biome
B. Each species occupies a different niche within the ecosystem.
C. All the species occupies the same niche within the ecosystem.
D. Each species has a specific biosphere.
81. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about cyclic photophosphorylation?
A. Only photosystem I is used
C. Oxygen does not produced
B. Reduced NADP is not formed
D. It occurs when there is excess sugar
82. Where does the light dependent reaction of photosynthesis occur in the chloroplast?
A. In the thylakoids membrane
B. In all parts of the chloroplast
C. In the fluid of the stroma
D. In the stroma opening
83. Which of the following is true about gram positive bacteria?
A. They stained pink by gram's stain
B. They have thick peptidoglycan cell wall
C. They produce endotoxins
D. They are producer
84. Suppose in a monohybrid cross 120 F2 plants were produced, what is the number of the plants that are expected to have the dominant and recessive phenotype?
A. 90 dominant and 30 recessive
B. 100 dominant and 20 recessive
C. 60 dominant and 60 recessive
D. 120 dominant and 120 recessive
Questions 85- 87 are based on the following Groups of organisms
1. Arthropods 2. Angiosperms 3. Birds 4. Gymnosperms 5. Algae
6. Amphibians 7. Fish 8. Molluscs 9. Ferns 10. Mossess
85. Which of the above groups belong to the plant kingdom?
A. 1, 2,3,4,5

B. 2, 4, 8,9,10
C. 2, 4, 5,9,10
D. 4, 5, 6,9,10
86. The biological field that studies about the groups listed under numbers 1,3,6,7 and 8 is:
A. Botany
B. Anthropology
C. Zoology
D. Invertebrate Zoology
87. The best place for classifying the house fly would be in:
A. Group 1
B. Group 6
C. Group 7
D. Group 8
88.If a substance is injected into the right ventricle of a live which part of the body the substance reach last?
A. Lungs
B. Left auricle
C. Left ventricle
D. Pulmonary artery
89. The tricuspid valve prevents the back flow of blood from the :
A. left ventricle to left auricle.
B. right auricle to vena cava.
C. right auricle to right ventricle.
D. right ventricle to right auricle.
90. If one breathes over cobalt chloride paper, for some time, the colour of the paper will turn from blue to pink, This indicates that:
A. exhaled air contains carbon dioxide.
B. exhaled air contains water vapour.
C. exhaled air contains heat.
D. exhaled air contains oxygen.
91. What percentage the amount of carbon-14 originally present in a fossil woud be left after its second half –life?
A. 25%
B. 50%
C. 75%
D. 12.5%
92. Which of the following is the correct order in which vibrations caused by sound waves pass from the outer to the inner ear?
A. Malleus → incus →stapes →oval window
B. Malleus →stapes → incus → oval window
C. Malleus → stapes → incus→ round window
D. Incus → malleus →stapes → oval window
93.A person crossed two round shaped seeds; he obtained 5474 round shaped and 1850 wrinkled shaped. What are the most likely genotypes of the two round shaped seeds?

A. Rr and Rr
B. RR and rr
C. Rr and rr
D. RR and Rr
94. The taste buds located at the back of the tongue detects:
A. Bitter taste
B. Salty taste
C. Sour taste
D. Sweet taste
95. The eye accommodates for distant and near objects by changing the
A. Size of the pupil
B. Shape of the lens
C. Length of the eyeball
D. Distance of the retina from the lens
96. In a simple reflex arc, the path of the nerve impulse is:
A. Sensory neuron → motor neuron → association neuron
B. Motor neuron → association neuron → sensory neuron
C. Association neuron → sensory neuron → motor neuron
D. Sensory neuron → association neuron → motor neuron
97. Which of the following is not part of the central nervous system?
A. Medulla oblongata
C. Spinal cord
B. Cerebellum D. cranial nerves
98. A person under the increasing influence of alcohol loses, first his ability to think clearly; second his ability to walk straight; third his ability to breath normally. Based on this evidence, which is the correct order in which alcohol affects the central nervous system?
A. Medulla → cerebellum→ cerebrum
B. Cerebrum →cerebellum → medulla
C. Cerebellum → medulla→ cerebrum
D. Cerebellum →cerebrum → medulla
99. Which of the following is true about tropism?
A. Shoots are negatively phototropism
B. Shoots are positively geotropism
C. Roots are positively phototropism
D. Roots are positively hydrotropism
100. Dr. Tewoldeberhan Gebre Egziabher is a biologist whose researches on:
A. genetic engineering.
B. human evolution.
C. HIV/AIDS.
D. environmental protection and diversity.

ANSWER KEY

1. **C**

2. **C**
3. **B**
4. **D**
5. **A**
6. **D**
7. **C**
8. **A**
9. **D**
10. **C**
11. **A**
12. D
13. **D**
14. **C**
15. **C**
16. **B**
17. **A**
18. **D**
19. **C**
20. **B**
21. **C**
22. **B**
23. **B**
24. **C**
25. **A**
26. **B**
27. **A**
28. **C**
29. **C**
30. **A**
31. **D**

32. **B**
33. **D**
34. **C**
35. **B**
36. **B**
37. **B**
38. **A**
39. **C**
40. **D**
41. **D**
42. **C**
43. **C**
44. **B**
45. **C**
46. **D**
47. **D**
48. **D**
49. **D**
50. **B**
51. **B**
52. **B**
53. **A**
54. **C**
55. **D**
56. **C**
57. **C**
58. **BONUS**
59. **D**
60. **A**
61. **D**

62. **C**
63. **D**
64. **C**
65. **C**
66. **D**
67. **A**
68. **A**
69. **A**
70. **C**
71. **C**
72. **B**
73. **C**
74. **B**
75. **D**
76. **A**
77. **D**
78. **C**
79. **D**
80. **B**
81. **B**
82. **A**
83. **B**
84. **A**
85. **C**
86. **C**
87. **A**
88. **C**
89. **D**
90. **B**
91. **A**

92. **A**
93. **A**
94. **A**
95. **B**
96. **D**
97. **D**
98. **B**
99. **D**
100. **D**