

NBCE
Mock Board Questions
Associated Clinical Practices

1. A diagnosis of autism requires symptoms in three areas. Which of the following is one symptom group seen in autistic children and required for diagnosis?
 - A. motor and coordination problems
 - B. intellectual impairment
 - C. seizure activity
 - D. impairment in communication

2. Which of the following is true regarding Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder?
 - A. symptoms gradually decrease until adulthood, when there is a complete resolution
 - B. the condition occurs in 3-5% of the population
 - C. the patient usually only has problems related to school performance
 - D. patients must have hyperactive-impulsive symptoms for diagnosis

3. What vitamin deficiency can cause psychosis and mimic the symptoms of schizophrenia?
 - A. A
 - B. B 12
 - C. C
 - D. D

4. Your 31-year-old patient reports having felt down since teen-aged years. She feels like she has a “cloud over her head” and never experiences much pleasure. She functions well at work and does not stay in bed. She has no sleep or appetite disturbance. What does this sound like?
 - A. bipolar disorder
 - B. dysthymia
 - C. agoraphobia
 - D. conversion disorder

5. A pattern of unstable but intense interpersonal relationships, impulsivity, inappropriately intense anger, identity disturbance, emotional instability, self-injurious behavior (like cutting) and problems with being alone suggest a diagnosis of which disorder?
 - A. antisocial personality disorder
 - B. narcissistic personality disorder
 - C. schizoid personality disorder
 - D. borderline personality disorder

6. Patients with hypochondriasis believe which of the following?
 - A. they are misshapen or malformed (face, nose)
 - B. they are overweight when in fact they are underweight
 - C. they have a serious disease
 - D. they need a doctor’s attention to be worthwhile

7. A patient tells you that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is bugging her phones. You believe this is false based on the patient's life and circumstances. What is this symptom called?
 - A. aphasia
 - B. illusion
 - C. hallucination
 - D. delusion

8. Which of the following describes a person with Antisocial Personality Disorder?
 - A. believes that he/she has a problem and frequently seeks counseling
 - B. feels anxious and nervous around others because of the fear of criticism
 - C. has no desire to be around other people—is happy alone
 - D. lacks a conscience—takes advantage of others without remorse

9. Which of the following causes Dissociative Amnesia (memory loss)?
 - A. a head injury
 - B. psychological trauma
 - C. lack of awareness
 - D. poor memory skills

10. Which of the following describes Somatization disorder?
 - A. the misinterpretation of physical signs or sensations
 - B. the voluntary, deliberate fabrication of symptoms
 - C. the loss or alteration in physical function produced by emotional conflict
 - D. the expression of emotions through physical symptoms

11. In spite of excellent chiropractic care, an elderly patient dies suddenly of a myocardial infarction. The D.C. is very upset when the grieving family becomes personally abusive to him. The D.C. may take these comments less personally if he recognized that his is the focus of the family's mourning anger, which is being what?
 - A. suppressed
 - B. sublimated
 - C. displaced
 - D. denied

12. Your patient has been depressed and you are worried about possible suicidal intent. Which of the following should you do?
 - A. avoid raising the subject lest you give him the idea
 - B. set up an appointment within a week to ask his wife about suicidal signs
 - C. ask him directly if he has ever had thoughts of killing or harming himself
 - D. refer him for counseling without mentioning suicide

13. What is the risk of fracture for a woman with osteoporosis at age 55?
 - A. 50%
 - B. 40%
 - C. 60%
 - D. 30%

14. Dizziness is a common problem in the geriatric population. The causes of dizziness is divided into which five main categories
- A. otologic, central, medical, psychogenic, unlocalized
 - B. integumental receptor based, cardiac, endocrine, nutritional bio-chemical, neuro-transmitter
 - C. cerebrocerebeller, spinocerebeller, utricle/saccule, LGN, receptive field
 - D. lateral right, lateral left, horizontal, vertical
15. With healthy aging one would expect the heart rate response to fever, hypovolemia, and postural stress to change in what way?
- A. not be effected by age
 - B. increase
 - C. decrease
 - D. be lower in males but females are not affected by age
16. It is normal to see atrial premature contractions increase with age and they are frequent in up to 95% of older healthy volunteers. When will you see this?
- A. at rest during exercise in the presence of undetectable cardiac disease
 - B. at rest and during exercise in the absence of detectable cardiac disease
 - C. at rest and during exercise in the presence of detectable cardiac disease
 - D. 75 years of age or older
17. Which of the following describes the experience of pain?
- A. it is a personal experience
 - B. it is a precise neurophysiological phenomenon
 - C. it is predictable, manageable and age related
 - D. it is memory based and can only be managed, not cured
18. Which of the following is called the limit to cellular replicative capacity?
- A. Telomeres limitation theory
 - B. Mecalsons law
 - C. Toberswons half life rule
 - D. Hayflick's limit or phenomenon
19. Between 1900 and 1990, the total U.S. population increased threefold, while the population of persons ≥ 65 years increased by how much?
- A. ten fold
 - B. twenty fold
 - C. thirty fold
 - D. forty fold
20. Centenarians are increasing relatively fast and they are expected to increase from 57,000 persons in 1996 to how many in 2040?
- A. 1,000,520
 - B. 447,000
 - C. 255,000
 - D. 133,000

21. Renal blood flow progressively decreases from how many mL/minute at age 30 to 40 years to how many mL/minute at age 80?
- A. 1200 mL/minute - 600 mL/minute
 - B. 2200 mL/minute - 1500 mL/minute
 - C. 900 mL/minute - 300 mL/minute
 - D. 1000 mL/minute - 450 mL/minute
22. The greater longevity of females versus males appears to be due to which of the following?
- A. personal life style choices made in the decades following age 50
 - B. cultural aptitudes about roles of men and women in society
 - C. a fundamental biological basis
 - D. improvements in diet and nutrition
23. Lean body mass (LBM) reduces at a rate of what % per decade between ages of 30 to 80?
- A. 3%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 6%
 - D. 20%
24. In older adults adipose tissue distributed in the lower part of the body (hips, buttocks, and thighs) is considered to be?
- A. normal for both sexes
 - B. malignant
 - C. normal only in females
 - D. benign
25. Facet osteoarthritis in the aging population is largely dependent on which of the following?
- A. postural changes inherent in the aging process
 - B. changes in height of the intervertebral disc
 - C. over three decades of being in a state of dehydration
 - D. leaky gut syndrome
26. The water compartment in youth compared with old age is?
- A. about 80% in youth and decreases to about 40% in old age.
 - B. about 60% in youth and decreases to about 40% in old age.
 - C. about 80% in youth and decreases to about 60% in old age.
 - D. about 90% in youth and decreases to about 60% in old age.
27. The most common cause of dementia in the elderly is?
- A. lack of social interaction
 - B. otologic
 - C. poor nutritional habits over a period of years
 - D. life style habits in the first four decades of life

28. What is the most common sign of pregnancy?
- A. linea nigra
 - B. chloasma
 - C. Chadwick's sign
 - D. amenorrhea
29. The vaginal wall becoming cyanotic and congested is called what?
- A. linea nigra
 - B. Hegar's sign
 - C. Chadwick's sign
 - D. chloasma
30. Fetal heart rate is normally?
- A. twice as fast as Mom's heart rate
 - B. 60-80 bpm
 - C. 20-40 bpm
 - D. 100 bpm
31. Which of the following refers to delivery before 22 weeks' gestation?
- A. miscarriage
 - B. abortion
 - C. premature
 - D. funic souffle'
32. 5 Living children, 0 Abortions, 2 Premature deliveries, 4 Term deliveries. What is the correct order for the series of numbers indicating past pregnancies?
- A. 5-0-2-4
 - B. 5-0-4-2
 - C. 4-2-0-5
 - D. 4-0-2-5
33. What does EDC state for?
- A. Estrogen Discharge
 - B. Effacement Dilation Curettage
 - C. Effects of Dilation & Contractions
 - D. Estimated Date of Confinement
34. What is the approximate fundal height measurement at 16 weeks?
- A. superior boarder of pubic bone
 - B. level with the umbilicus
 - C. halfway between superior boarder of pubic bone and the umbilicus
 - D. 6 cm. superior to the umbilicus
35. What term describes three or more consecutive natural abortions (not induced)?
- A. incompetent cervix
 - B. habitual aborter
 - C. miscarriages
 - D. premature

36. What percentage of ectopic pregnancies occurs in the Fallopian tubes?
- A. 17%
 - B. 27%
 - C. 57%
 - D. 97%
37. Chiropractic focus on which of the following along with full spine evaluation for the patient with hyperemesis gravidarum?
- A. posterior sacrum
 - B. anterior thoracics
 - C. anterior pubic bone
 - D. posterior occiput
38. Which of the following is not an approved use for ultrasound?
- A. determining position of the placenta
 - B. determining fetal sex
 - C. detecting fetal masses
 - D. determining gestational age
39. Which of the following is not a risk associated with amniocentesis?
- A. infection
 - B. bleeding into the uterus
 - C. fluid leaking into abdomen
 - D. low birth weight
40. When is routine screening for gestational diabetes done?
- A. 6-8 weeks
 - B. 18-20 weeks
 - C. 24-28 weeks
 - D. 30-32 weeks
41. Orthopedic and neurological conditions are common in pregnancy. Which one is the first neurological condition of pregnancy?
- A. intercostal neuralgia
 - B. sciatic neuralgia
 - C. meralgic paresthetica
 - D. carpal tunnel syndrome
42. When performing the Webster In-Utero Constraint Technique for a breech baby what is the correct contact point?
- A. contact the round ligament on the ipsilateral side of the sacral contact
 - B. contact the round ligament on the contralateral side of the sacral contact
 - C. do not contact the round ligament
 - D. contact the ipsilateral broad ligament

43. “Upside down” is the AKA for which presenting part in the fetopelvic relationship?
- A. Frank breech
 - B. Brow
 - C. Vertex (Parietal Bone)
 - D. Vertex (Occiput Posterior)
44. Which does not apply to Caput succedaneum?
- A. soft, does not pit
 - B. crosses over a suture
 - C. movable on the skull
 - D. diffuse swelling
45. Significant lateral flexion and traction of the cervical spine is specifically seen in which situation?
- A. partial Extension attitude and brow presenting part
 - B. military attitude and Parietal Bone Presenting Part
 - C. flexion attitude and Occiput Posterior Presenting Part
 - D. lateral flexion attitude and Mentum Presenting Part
46. Nuchal Arm is the most common Vertex (compound) present part. What is the AKA?
- A. “sunnyside up”
 - B. “setting the sun” sign
 - C. “upside down”
 - D. “the baby fellout” syndrome
47. What is the attitude for a Frank Presentation?
- A. flexed hips and extended knees
 - B. flexed hips and flexed knees
 - C. extended hips and extended knees
 - D. arm along side the head
48. At five minutes a baby should have a minimum apgar score of?
- A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
49. At one minute the baby had no response to pinprick to the heel, body was pink but extremities were blue, heart rate of 120 bpm, active motion and irregular breathing. What is the apgar score?
- A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9

50. According to Developmental Milestones: The child will start to identify body parts by what age?
- A. 6-8 months
 - B. 9-11 months
 - C. 12-14 months
 - D. 18 months
51. According to Developmental Milestones: Roll over completely from front to back and back to front occurs at what age?
- A. 4-5 months
 - B. 6-8 months
 - C. 9-11 months
 - D. 12-14 months
52. According to Developmental Milestones: Sitting up alone with no support is the developmental milestone seen at what age?
- A. 4-5 months
 - B. 6-8 months
 - C. 9-11 months
 - D. 12-14 months
53. The child will get adequate nutrition from breast milk alone up to what age?
- A. 6 months
 - B. 7 months
 - C. 8 months
 - D. 9 months
54. At what °F, rectal is it considered to be fever for a child?
- A. 99.8°F
 - B. 100.4°F
 - C. 102°F
 - D. 99.2°F
55. The Patellar DTR is present at what age?
- A. presents at birth
 - B. presents by one month
 - C. presents by six months
 - D. presents by twelve months
56. The Biceps DTR is present at what age?
- A. present at birth
 - B. present by one month
 - C. present by six months
 - D. present by twelve months

57. Long-term successful doctor/patient relationships are built on what two components?
- A. Success; Results
 - B. Love; Money
 - C. Trust; Response to care (Results)
 - D. Results; Belief in chiropractic
58. What new patient form, completed by the patient, on their first visit is considered a preliminary step in forming a diagnosis as well as identifying problems that can contribute to an undesirable treatment circumstance?
- A. New Patient Registration form
 - B. Insurance Information and Verification form
 - C. Patient Case History form
 - D. Exam form
59. When opening a new practice, the financial plan should not include which of the following?
- A. start up costs
 - B. capital
 - C. marketing experience
 - D. working capital
60. What is it called when you charge a cash patient a fee based on income, and charge the insurance company a set fee?
- A. legal and called an income scale
 - B. illegal and called a sliding scale
 - C. legal and called a sliding scale
 - D. legal and up to the discretion of the doctor
61. In chiropractic ethics, what is your primary objective?
- A. to provide the best profit margin for the doctor
 - B. to provide for the safety of the public
 - C. to provide the greatest good for the patient
 - D. to provide for the growth of the chiropractic profession
62. When are Doctor-Patient communications not considered to be privileged and confidential?
- A. Doctors may disclose confidential information when requested by the patient.
 - B. A communication by a patient to an employee in a doctor's office is not confidential.
 - C. Communications from patients who have died are no longer confidential.
 - D. Communications made to a doctor about the person's health in a casual, social setting are not confidential.

63. Which of the following is not one of the boundaries that a doctor should follow to minimize the risk of complaints about sexual misconduct?
- A. use only appropriate, professional language
 - B. date patients only after they have voluntarily consented
 - C. dress in an appropriate, professional manner
 - D. usually treat patients in the office during normal office hours
64. Which of the following acts does not require a license to practice chiropractic?
- A. holding yourself out as a doctor
 - B. performing a chiropractic adjustment
 - C. performing an examination under the supervision of a licensed doctor
 - D. making a diagnosis
65. A freckle is an example of a _____.
- A. patch
 - B. macule
 - C. nodule
 - D. scale
66. A café au lait spot is an example of a _____.
- A. patch
 - B. macule
 - C. nodule
 - D. papule
67. A temporary elevation of the skin due to edema describes a _____.
- A. patch
 - B. wheal
 - C. nodule
 - D. plaque
68. A decubitus pressure sore or 'bed sore' is an example of a skin _____.
- A. fissure
 - B. erosion
 - C. ulcer
 - D. induration
69. The technical term for a bruise is _____.
- A. ecchymosis
 - B. impetigo
 - C. excoriation
 - D. keloid
70. Color is an important consideration when evaluating skin lesions. Which of the following lesions is most likely to be black in color?
- A. psoriasis
 - B. melanoma
 - C. rosacea
 - D. pityriasis

71. Your patient has silver colored, well circumscribed lesions near the elbows that manifest Auspitz sign. What is the most likely condition?
- A. seborrheic dermatitis
 - B. malignant melanoma
 - C. psoriasis
 - D. eczema
72. Herpes genitalis is caused by which virus?
- A. HSV1
 - B. HPV
 - C. HSV2
 - D. HIV
73. What does the term atopic refer to?
- A. inherited or genetically caused
 - B. located on the palms or soles of the feet
 - C. resolves without treatment
 - D. caused by an allergy
74. What skin condition causes dandruff?
- A. seborrheic dermatitis
 - B. eczema
 - C. lichen planus
 - D. pityriasis rosea
75. Which infection may manifest as shingles in later life?
- A. scarlet fever
 - B. varicella
 - C. rubella
 - D. rubeola
76. An infection of the pulp of the finger pad is referred to as _____.
- A. paronychia
 - B. felon
 - C. onychomycosis
 - D. koilonychia
77. Which of the above is the venereal disease that has been implicated in the etiology of cervical carcinoma?
- A. Syphilis
 - B. Gonorrhea
 - C. Human papilloma virus
 - D. Chancroid

78. Which of the above is the venereal disease that is characterized by an initial painless ulcerated lesion at the site of infection?
- A. Syphilis
 - B. Gonorrhea
 - C. Human papilloma virus
 - D. Non-gonococcal urethritis
79. Conjunctivitis, of the newborn, which is acquired by an infant by passage through an infected birth canal, is called _____.
- A. Candidiasis
 - B. Bacterial conjunctivitis
 - C. Ophthalmia neonatorum
 - D. Trachoma
80. A clinical microbiologist detects “clue cells” from a vaginal swab of a patient. These cells are diagnostic of an infection associated with which organism?
- A. *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
 - B. *Trichomonas vaginalis*
 - C. *Gardnerella vaginalis*
 - D. *Staphylococcus aureus*
81. Which of the above produces lesions at the site of exposure composed of vesicles of clear fluid which are filled with the infectious agent?
- A. Chancroid
 - B. Gonorrhea
 - C. Herpes simplex II
 - D. Syphilis
82. Gram (-) cocci, produces meningitis, gonorrhea, and nasopharyngeal infections.
- A. *Clostridium* sp.
 - B. *Neisseria* sp.
 - C. *Vibrio* sp.
 - D. *Bordetella* sp.
83. Which of the following is described as a sexually transmitted flagellate which produces a copious white discharge with intense itching?
- A. *Gardnerella vaginalis*
 - B. Herpes simplex II
 - C. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - D. *Trichomonas vaginalis*
84. Which symptom is least likely to occur as a result of tertiary syphilis?
- A. Gummas
 - B. Emotional instability
 - C. White patches on mucous membranes
 - D. Blindness

85. Chancroid is a bacterial sexually transmitted disease characterized by single or multiple soft, tender genital ulcers, with associated enlarged painful inguinal lymph nodes. The etiological cause for this condition is:
- A. Treponema pallidum
 - B. Haemophilus ducreyi
 - C. Chlamydia trachomatis
 - D. Candida albicans
86. An infectious agent whose primary target cell within the immune system is the CD-4 helper T-lymphocytes. Eventually results in the impairment of the host's immune system to effectively fight infections or cancer.
- A. HPV
 - B. HBV
 - C. HIV
 - D. HLA
87. The age group which is at the greatest risk of becoming poisoned is?
- A. adults over 30 years
 - B. children under 5 years
 - C. children 5-14 years
 - D. adolescents 14-18 years
88. The vulnerability of a patient to exposure is called _____?
- A. toxicity
 - B. hazard
 - C. risk
 - D. affinity
89. Charcoal is "activated" by?
- A. mixing it with secret patented ingredients
 - B. micropulverizing it
 - C. coating the particles with special absorbents
 - D. mixing it with water, as it comes in a dehydrated form
90. Which of the following refers to the likelihood of exposure to a toxic substance.
- A. risk
 - B. hazard
 - C. morbidity
 - D. mortality
91. The most serious and potentially lethal complication of petroleum distillate ingestion is?
- A. hepatic necrosis
 - B. GIT obstruction
 - C. aspiration pneumonitis
 - D. renal failure

92. This toxin causes death by producing a state of tissue hypoxia in the absence of systemic hypoxemia.
- A. carbon monoxide poisoning
 - B. arsenic poisoning
 - C. phenol poisoning
 - D. cyanide poisoning
93. Which type of are substances will induce vomiting?
- A. caustics
 - B. cathartics
 - C. emetics
 - D. carminatives
94. Death in patients who have ingested ethylene glycol (antifreeze) is due to?
- A. liver failure
 - B. renal failure
 - C. CNS depression
 - D. pulmonary edema
95. OSHA was born out of concern for which of the following?
- A. the protection of people in the work place
 - B. the protection of people from environmental poisons
 - C. the study of chemicals in the food, water, soil and the atmosphere
 - D. the medico-legal aspects of the toxic effects of poisons
96. A 27 year old male patient is presented with the following clinical parameters: Infertility and slight anemia. He has a history of violent behavior and he is now suffering from depression and says he feels weak and confused all the time. Which of the following toxicities could explain these signs and symptoms?
- A. iron
 - B. lead
 - C. mercury
 - D. arsenic
97. What is your primary concern as a first responder?
- A. patient care
 - B. personal safety
 - C. patient safety
 - D. traffic control
98. Which of the following patients would be most likely to have difficulty maintaining an open airway?
- A. normal-delivery infant
 - B. adult under the influence of alcohol
 - C. elderly adult with flu-like symptoms
 - D. 12-year-old child with upper extremity trauma

99. What is the main purpose of the focused history and physical exam?
- A. discover and care for the patient's specific injuries or medical problems.
 - B. discover and care for life-threatening problems.
 - C. discover and care for allergies
 - D. discover and care for spinal injuries
100. For a patient of cardiac arrest to have the best chance of survival, the first shock from an AED should be delivered within how many minutes?
- A. 2
 - B. 5
 - C. 8
 - D. 10
101. When doing two-rescuer CPR on an infant, what is the preferred method and location for compressions?
- A. heel of one hand on the lower half of the sternum.
 - B. two-thumbs encircling-hands technique on finger width below the nipple line.
 - C. two fingers in the middle of the sternum
 - D. two thumbs encircling-hands technique in the middle of the sternum
102. When a patient is apparently having a seizure, what should you do as a first responder?
- A. force a bite stick between the patient's teeth
 - B. hold the patient still
 - C. loosen restrictive clothing and protect the patient's head
 - D. try to prevent the patient from vomiting
103. If you are not sure whether a conscious patient is suffering from hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia what should you do for the patient?
- A. withhold sugar
 - B. induce vomiting
 - C. administer insulin
 - D. give oral glucose in some form
104. When evaluating internal bleeding, each badly bruised area the size of the patient's fist indicates what percentage of total blood volume loss for that area?
- A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 20%
 - D. 50%
105. An adult patient has partial-thickness burns to his chest, abdomen, and entire right arm. What percentage of his body has been burned?
- A. 10%
 - B. 18%
 - C. 27%
 - D. 30%

106. When caring for patients with injuries to the musculoskeletal system, first priority is given to possible injury to the spine. Which area is your second priority?
- A. pelvis
 - B. ribs
 - C. femur
 - D. skull
107. How may you easily secure the hand in its position of function when splinting?
- A. placing a roll of gauze in the patient's hand
 - B. securing it with a cling and swathe
 - C. using a rigid splint
 - D. laying it across a pillow on the patient's lap
108. For a patient who is wearing a helmet, when should you leave the helmet in place?
- A. the patient's head move inside the helmet.
 - B. the patient can be placed in a neutral in-line position on a spine board.
 - C. the patient is in cardiac arrest
 - D. the patient's airway is obstructed and you cannot gain access
109. When opening the airway of an infant patient, the head and neck must be aligned and placed in what position?
- A. hyperextended
 - B. neutral
 - C. hyperflexed
 - D. position of comfort
110. When performing triage during the initial check for respirations, you find your patient has an open airway and is breathing. She has a respiratory rate of approximately 26. What is your next step?
- A. apply oxygen
 - B. tag her "immediate" (red)
 - C. move to the next patient
 - D. assess perfusion

NBCE
MOCK BOARD
QUESTIONS
ASSOCIATED
CLINICAL PRACTICE
Answer Key

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