

NBCE
MOCK BOARD QUESTIONS
Microbiology - Public Health

1. Which of the following are changes in the CSF that are characteristic of acute viral meningitis?
 - A. Increased protein
 - B. Normal glucose levels
 - C. Presence of neutrophils
 - D. All of the above are characteristic

2. Which of the following is a cause of acute bacterial meningitis that can be found in foods such as hot dogs or coleslaw?
 - A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - B. *Neisseria meningitidis*
 - C. *Listeria monocytogenes*
 - D. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

3. Which of the following is a cause of a sporadic form of viral encephalitis?
 - A. Herpes simplex virus type II
 - B. Measles virus
 - C. Varicella Zoster
 - D. All of the above cause a sporadic form of viral encephalitis

4. Which of the following is the organism that causes Hansen's disease?
 - A. Poliovirus
 - B. *Mycobacterium leprae*
 - C. *Clostridium botulinum*
 - D. *Trypanosoma brucei*

5. Which of the following is the most common manifestation of infection with the poliovirus?
 - A. Abortive poliomyelitis
 - B. Non-paralytic poliomyelitis
 - C. Paralytic poliomyelitis
 - D. Bulbar poliomyelitis

6. Which part of the antibody molecule determines what antigen the antibody will react to?
 - A. Variable portion of the light chain
 - B. Constant portion of the light chain
 - C. Variable portion of the heavy chain
 - D. A and C together determine the antigen specificity of the antibody

7. Which of the following is the antibody interaction with an antigen that takes a small soluble antigen that makes it insoluble and causes it to fall out of solution?
 - A. Precipitation
 - B. Agglutination
 - C. Opsonization
 - D. Neutralization

8. Which of the following is the class of antibody that can cross the placenta from mother to child to provide protection for the newborn baby?
 - A. IgA
 - B. IgD
 - C. IgE
 - D. IgG

9. Which of the following is the type of T lymphocyte that recognizes antigen presented to it in combination with a MHC class I molecule?
 - A. CD8 cell
 - B. CD4 cell
 - C. CD3 cell
 - D. NK cell

10. The type II Hypersensitivity reaction that produces its effect due to causing an inhibition of cell function is which of the following?
 - A. Transfusion reaction
 - B. Grave's disease of the thyroid
 - C. Immune Complex Nephritis
 - D. Myasthenia gravis

11. Which of the following are causes of a secondary immunodeficiency?
 - A. Malnutrition
 - B. Lymphoid malignancies
 - C. HIV/AIDS
 - D. All of the above are causes

12. Which of the following is the word that means a cluster of cases that occurs during a brief time interval affecting a specific population?
 - A. Attack rate
 - B. Incidence
 - C. Endemic
 - D. Outbreak

13. Which of the following is an example of a change in human behavior that has produced an increase in the distribution of infectious diseases?
 - A. Increase of children in daycare
 - B. Use of contact lenses
 - C. Building of the Aswan dam
 - D. Expansion of populations into areas they have not been in before

14. Which of the following is the reservoir for smallpox?
- A. Human reservoir
 - B. Animal reservoir
 - C. Environmental reservoir
 - D. A and C are both reservoirs for smallpox
15. For which category about immunizations in Healthy People 2010 is there a desire for the immunization coverage to be almost doubled – 46% to 90%?
- A. Influenza virus vaccine
 - B. Pneumococcal vaccine
 - C. DPT, polio, MMR, Hib, HepB vaccines
 - D. Chickenpox vaccine
16. Which safety consideration listed below must be followed to insure patient health?
- A. Using a separate needle and syringe
 - B. Considering the patient's history
 - C. Considering the contraindications
 - D. All of these are safety consideration that insures patient health.
17. Which vaccine has recently been linked to causing Type I diabetes in children?
- A. *Haemophilus influenzae* b – Hib
 - B. Chicken pox
 - C. Arthralgia
 - D. Hepatitis B
18. Which of the following is the newest (most recently recognized) cause of death due to HIV/AIDS?
- A. Wasting
 - B. Neurological disease
 - C. Tumors
 - D. Immunosuppression
19. Which of the following is false about the HIV virus?
- A. HIV-2 is found in most parts of the world.
 - B. HIV-1 came from chimpanzees.
 - C. HIV-1 and HIV-2 are antigenically distinct viruses.
 - D. HIV-1 is transmitted more easily, and disease progresses faster.
20. Which structure of the HIV virus changes its shape frequently thus making it difficult to make a vaccine?
- A. Matrix protein
 - B. Surface glycoprotein
 - C. Capsid protein
 - D. Transmembrane protein

21. Which continent has the most HIV/AIDS cases at present?
- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. North America
 - D. Europe
22. Which area of the US has the most cases of HIV/AIDS calculated on a per 100,000 basis?
- A. Wyoming
 - B. New Jersey
 - C. Washington, DC
 - D. North Dakota
23. Which of the following is true about HIV's environmental and chemical inactivation?
- A. HIV is susceptible to heat less than 45 °C.
 - B. HIV is hard to inactivate in dried pus and blood.
 - C. HIV is not susceptible to high level disinfectants.
 - D. HIV persists for a few hours in plasma from a patient.
24. Which sign/symptom would indicate that someone who was exposed to HIV should investigate the problem as being more than just the "flu"?
- A. Headache
 - B. Seizures
 - C. Sore throat
 - D. Fever
25. Which cell is the most likely candidate for carrying HIV across the blood brain barrier directly into the brain?
- A. CD4+ Th2 helper cells
 - B. CD4+ Th1 inflammatory cells
 - C. Intestinal epithelium
 - D. Antigen presenting cells
26. What time period is known as the Bacteriological Period of Public Health?
- A. 500-1500 AD
 - B. 1500-1700AD
 - C. 1875-1900 AD
 - D. 0- 2000 AD
27. In 1850s, when a severe cholera epidemic threatened London, John Snow deduced that Cholera
- A. was not caused by consuming contaminated water
 - B. incidence was increased by removing water pump handle
 - C. was caused by a small entity in the water
 - D. None of the above

28. Major functions of the World Health Organization are
- A. Give worldwide guidance in the field of health
 - B. Set global standards for health
 - C. Develop and transfer health technology information and standards
 - D. All of the above
29. _____ is the blueprint for improving the health of Americans and identifies major health indicators and objectives, based on best evidence.
- A. The CDC
 - B. AARP
 - C. Healthy People 2010
 - D. USPSTF
30. Healthy People 2010 is a comprehensive, nationwide health promotion and disease prevention agenda which has two goals.
- A. Change population's social and behavioral environment
 - B. Increase quality and years of healthy life
 - C. Eliminate health disparities
 - D. B and C
31. Interferons, complement, lysozyme, and lactoferrin are all examples of
- A. Specific antimicrobial factors.
 - B. Immune enzymes.
 - C. Nonspecific antimicrobial factors.
 - D. Cytokines.
32. The complement pathway that requires the combination of antibodies with antigen to be activated is the
- A. Alternate pathway.
 - B. Classical pathway.
 - C. Properdin pathway.
 - D. Inflammatory pathway.
33. C3a and C5a are involved in
- A. Interferon production.
 - B. Inflammation and enhancement of phagocytosis.
 - C. Properdin activation.
 - D. None of the above
34. The four cardinal signs of inflammation are:
- A. Flare, wheals, fever, cough
 - B. Redness, heat, swelling, pain
 - C. Rash, pus, heat, rubor
 - D. Heat, pain, vesicles, fever

35. Fever
- A. Enhances the inflammatory response by the body
 - B. Releases chemo-attractants of leukocytes
 - C. Increases phagocytic killing by leukocytes
 - D. All of the above
36. Which of the following is a disease caused by a protozoan?
- A. SBE
 - B. Septicemia
 - C. Dengue Fever
 - D. Malaria
37. Which serotype of Dengue Fever can cause severe and fatal disease?
- A. DEN-1
 - B. DEN-2
 - C. DEN-3
 - D. All of the above
38. The Anopheles mosquito is the vector for:
- A. Malaria
 - B. Yellow Fever
 - C. Dengue Fever
 - D. B and C
39. What percentage of previously infected people are carriers for infectious mono?
- A. 10%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 40%
40. Which of the following is the common name for the disease caused by *Yersinia pestis*?
- A. Undulant Fever
 - B. Rabbit Fever
 - C. Yellow Fever
 - D. Black Death
41. Treatment for SBE usually includes which antibiotics used together for a period of a month or more.
- A. tetracycline and rifampin
 - B. penicillin and gentamicin
 - C. tetracycline and amoxicillin
 - D. rifampin and cephaloxin

42. Which of the following describes biomass?
- A. The weight of all the organisms present in the environment.
 - B. Native organisms to the environment.
 - C. Temporary inhabitants to the environment.
 - D. The evenness of distribution of the number of species present in the environment.
43. Which of the following techniques of doing microbial studies allows you to detect only certain organisms?
- A. Genomics
 - B. Confocal scanning laser microscopy
 - C. Fluorescent microscopy
 - D. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
44. Which of the following would be representative of an oligotrophic body of water?
- A. Swamps
 - B. Large, shallow lakes
 - C. Flowing stream and rivers
 - D. The oceans
45. Which of the following is the limiting factor affecting the presence of microorganisms in aquatic environments?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Sunlight penetration
 - D. pH
46. Which of the following is representative of the most common genera of the prokaryotes found in soil?
- A. *Arthrobacter* and *Streptomyces*
 - B. *Clostridium* and *Streptomyces*
 - C. *Caulobacter* and *Arthrobacter*
 - D. *Streptomyces* and *Caulobacter*
47. Which step of the nitrogen cycle reduces nitrogen gas to form ammonium?
- A. Ammonification
 - B. Nitrogen fixation
 - C. Nitrification
 - D. Denitrification
48. Which pollutant listed below reduces the oxygen solubility of water?
- A. Organic matter
 - B. Synthetic organic chemicals
 - C. Heated water
 - D. Inorganic minerals

49. The most commonly added material to aquatic environments is:
- A. heated water
 - B. treated sewage
 - C. inorganic chemicals
 - D. plant nutrients
50. Which of the following are pollution indicator organisms?
- A. *Pseudomonas*
 - B. *E. coli*
 - C. *Lactobacillus*
 - D. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
51. Which type of small-scale treatment is one of the newer more efficient technologies available today?
- A. Lagooning
 - B. Artificial wetlands
 - C. Trickling filters
 - D. Septic tanks
52. Which stage of municipal wastewater treatment is a process of chemical precipitation of phosphates and biological removal of nitrates?
- A. primary treatment
 - B. secondary treatment
 - C. tertiary treatment
 - D. chlorination
53. Staphylococci bacteria can cause spoilage in which of the following foods:
- A. Milk and chicken
 - B. Cherries and chicken
 - C. Chicken and lemons
 - D. Lemons and cherries
54. Which of the following is broken down into acids and gas or alcohol?
- A. Proteins
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Fats
 - D. None of the above
55. Hot and cold foods should not be held at room temperature for more than:
- A. 3 hours
 - B. 2 hours
 - C. 1 hour
 - D. 30 minutes

56. Which round worm is spread from child to child due to the deposition of the eggs in the perianal region, which leads to scratching and passage?
- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
 - C. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 - D. *Necator americanus*
57. Hemolytic uremic syndrome is a complication of _____ infection frequently observed in young children.
- A. Enteroinvasive *E. coli*
 - B. Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*
 - C. Enteropathogenic *E. coli*
 - D. Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*
58. Which of the following organisms persists in asymptomatic carriers in the gall bladder?
- A. *Shigella dysenteriae*
 - B. *Vibrio cholerae*
 - C. *Clostridium tetani*
 - D. *Salmonella typhi*
59. The organism that grows anaerobically in dead or damaged tissue and produces dense colonies that are the color and size of sulfur particles is
- A. *Escherichia coli*
 - B. *Pasteurella multocida*
 - C. *Actinomyces israelii*
 - D. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
60. Which organism contains some strains that cause acute necrotizing fasciitis?
- A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - B. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
 - C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - D. *Bacteroides fragilis*
61. The sudden, violent uncontrollable cough of pertussis is described as part of which stage of whooping cough?
- A. Catarrhal
 - B. Convalescent
 - C. Infective
 - D. Paroxysmal

62. A parent calls you and reports that their child has a mild sore throat, slight fever, and fatigue. When you see the child later that day, the child exhibits marked edema of the neck, and you can see a grayish white “pseudomembrane” covering the tonsils, and throat. The child is now having difficulty breathing and is showing some signs of paralysis. What disease is this child likely to have?
- A. Rheumatic fever
 - B. Diphtheria
 - C. Strep. throat
 - D. Scarlet fever
63. Which of the following is also referred to as the Eaton agent, producing Atypical Pneumonia?
- A. Legionella pneumophila
 - B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - C. Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
64. The most common cause of community acquired bacterial pneumonia is:
- A. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - C. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - D. Klebsiella pneumoniae
65. What would be the best treatment of diphtheria?
- A. Antibiotic
 - B. Anti-toxin
 - C. Toxoid
 - D. Protective isolation
66. Primary tuberculosis with perihilar lymph node involvement results a specific type of necrosis known as:
- A. Gummatous necrosis
 - B. Fibrinous necrosis
 - C. Caseous necrosis
 - D. Liquefactive necrosis
67. During the synthesis of mRNA the pairing of nitrogen bases between DNA and RNA is said to be complementary. This means that:
- A. Cytosine always base pairs with thymine
 - B. Adenine always base pairs with thymine
 - C. Guanine always base pairs with adenine
 - D. Uracil base pairs with adenine
68. The cell division of most bacteria is called _____.
- A. budding
 - B. schizogony
 - C. binary fission
 - D. mitosis

69. A microbe that has an optimal growth temperature of 37 celsius is classified as:
- A. psychrophile
 - B. thermophile
 - C. mesophile
 - D. feverphile
70. What bacterial structure is responsible for attaching an organism to a surface like tooth enamel?
- A. cell wall
 - B. flagella
 - C. plasma membrane
 - D. glycocalyx (capsule)
71. What makes a bacterial endospore so resistant to chemicals, heat, drying, freezing and radiation?
- A. the lipid containing exosporium
 - B. the layers of plasma membrane in the spore wall and cortex
 - C. the very active metabolic activity that prevents destruction of the endospore
 - D. dipicolinic acid replacing water as the endospore develops so the spore is dehydrated
72. Which of the following extracellular structures is responsible for attachment and transfer of genetic material in prokaryotes?
- A. Flagella
 - B. Cilia
 - C. Pili
 - D. Pseudopodia
73. Which of the following would not be considered a component of a Gram(+) microbe?
- A. Peptidoglycan
 - B. Lipopolysaccharide
 - C. Teichoic acid
 - D. Ergosterols
74. Organisms which can tolerate increased levels of sodium chloride in their environment are said to be:
- A. acidophile
 - B. halophiles
 - C. basophil
 - D. capnophiles
75. The site of protein synthesis in prokaryotic cells:
- A. mitochondria
 - B. rough ER
 - C. golgi apparatus
 - D. ribosomes

76. The order of reagents in the Gram stain are as follows:
- A. crystal violet, iodine, alcohol, safranin
 - B. safranin, alcohol, methylene blue, iodine
 - C. methylene blue, alcohol, safranin
 - D. malachite green, alcohol, safranin
77. What does DNA endonuclease do during repair of DNA?
- A. makes copies of mRNA from DNA
 - B. initiates removal of damaged sections of DNA
 - C. joins together mRNA
 - D. joins together DNA segments
78. The most common etiological agent for Epiglottitis is:
- A. Haemophilus influenzae strain B
 - B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - C. Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - D. Streptococcus pyogenes
79. Strep throat is most commonly associated with which of the following?
- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - B. Streptococcus faecalis
 - C. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - D. None of the above
80. Which of the following microbes is occasionally frequently isolated from the vaginal flora, and has a significant association (40% of cases) with bacterial meningitis in newborns?
- A. Streptococcus faecalis
 - B. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - C. Staphylococcus aureus
 - D. Streptococcus agalactiae
81. The most common cause of upper respiratory infections is:
- A. Bacterial infections
 - B. Viral infections
 - C. Protozoal infections
 - D. Fungal infections
82. Another term for bacillary dysentery is:
- A. Salmonellosis
 - B. Shigellosis
 - C. Vibriosis
 - D. Asiatic cholera

83. Helicobacter species are most often associated with:
- A. Sinus infections
 - B. Bladder & kidney infections
 - C. Peptic ulcers
 - D. Intestinal diarrhea
84. Which microorganism is responsible for approximately 80% of all urinary tract infections?
- A. Candida albicans
 - B. Escherichia coli
 - C. Streptococcus faecalis
 - D. Trichomonas vaginalis
85. Which of the following is the causative agent of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever?
- A. Rickettsia rickettsii
 - B. Yersinia pestis
 - C. Eastern equine virus
 - D. St. Louis encephalitis virus
86. A clinical microbiologist detects “clue cells” from a vaginal swab of a patient. These cells are diagnostic of an infection associated with:
- A. Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - B. Trichomonas vaginalis
 - C. Gardnerella vaginalis
 - D. Staphylococcus aureus
87. The mechanism by which a bacterial gene is transferred from one bacterium to another by a bacteriophage is termed:
- A. Transduction
 - B. Ellipsis
 - C. Transformation
 - D. Conjugation
88. The **R** plasmid of the donor cell carries the genetic information for the synthesis of the:
- A. Attachment pili
 - B. Diploid character
 - C. Sex pilus
 - D. Antibiotic resistance
89. During proteins synthesis an anticodon codes for a specific amino acid to be incorporated into the polypeptide chain. Which form of RNA is the anticodon located on?
- A. Messenger-RNA
 - B. Transfer-RNA
 - C. Ribosomal-RNA
 - D. Anticodon-RNA

90. The specific sequence of nucleotides in the DNA to which the RNA polymerase binds is the:
- A. coding region
 - B. operator region
 - C. sigma region
 - D. promoter region
91. The formation of a covalent bond between adjacent thymine molecules on DNA which results in the formation of a thymine dimer is caused by:
- A. Mustard gas
 - B. Nitrous oxide
 - C. UV light
 - D. Transposons
92. RNA tumor viruses associated with diseases such as specific leukemias, lymphomas, and AIDS replicate their genomes into DNA by means of which primary enzymatic activity?
- A. RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase
 - B. RNA-dependent DNA-polymerase
 - C. DNA-dependent RNA-polymerase
 - D. DNA-dependent DNA-polymerase
93. An organism with flagella at each pole is referred to as being:
- A. peritrichous
 - B. monotrichous
 - C. amphitrichous
 - D. peritrichous
94. Which of the following most accurately represents growth of a psychrophile?
- A. Bacteria growing on fruit in a refrigerator
 - B. Mold growing on the bottom of your hot tub/jacuzzi
 - C. Bacteria growing in the throat of a child
 - D. Bacteria growing in a vat of pickles
95. Which of the following nucleotide bases is NOT considered a pyrimidine?
- A. Cytosine
 - B. Uracil
 - C. Thymine
 - D. Adenine
96. The best example of a genus that is composed almost entirely of obligate anaerobes is:
- A. Bacillus
 - B. Clostridium
 - C. Pseudomonas
 - D. Escherichia

97. Toxic substances that do not diffuse out of the bacterial cell, but are instead a component of the outer membrane of select bacteria, and is released only after bacterial cell death:
- A. Endotoxins
 - B. Agglutinins
 - C. Exotoxins
 - D. Precipitins
98. Human papilloma virus is the cause of ____.
- A. mumps
 - B. herpetic whitlow
 - C. measles
 - D. warts
99. The poliomyelitis virus most frequently invades the ___?___ of the CNS.
- A. motor and premotor cerebral cortical cells
 - B. neurons in the anterior horn cells
 - C. cells of the diencephalon
 - D. motor cells of the reticular formation of the medulla and pons
100. Viruses isolated from insects such as mosquitoes are known as:
- A. mantle viruses
 - B. poxviruses
 - C. arboviruses
 - D. myxoviruses
101. An important diagnostic sign of measles is
- A. Koplik's spots
 - B. giant cells
 - C. fever
 - D. swollen lymph nodes
102. In which of the following infections does the human act as a reservoir for the organism?
- A. Gambiense form of African sleeping sickness
 - B. Rhodiense form of African sleeping sickness
 - C. Chagas disease
 - D. Only A and C have humans as a reservoir for the organism
103. Which statement about nutrition and wasting in people with HIV/AIDS is true?
- A. HIV infection directly changes nutritional status almost immediately.
 - B. Wasting begins during the late asymptomatic phase of HIV pathogenesis.
 - C. HIV induced changes can be reversed completely in a short period of time.
 - D. Anti-HIV compounds have no effect on nutrition and wasting.

104. In affluent areas of the U.S., which age group is more commonly infected with infectious mononucleosis?
- A. 25-30 years of age
 - B. 15-24 years of age
 - C. 7-10 years of age
 - D. less than 6 years of age
105. Which antimicrobial substance is found in cranberries?
- A. Lysozyme
 - B. Allicin
 - C. Benzoic acid
 - D. Propionic acid
106. Which of the following organisms are used to make yogurt?
- A. *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
 - B. *Pseudomonas* and *Achromobacter* species
 - C. *Enterobacter* and *Penicillium roqueforti*
 - D. *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Lactobacillus brevis*
107. Which of the following is the human disease that is associated with "Mad Cow" disease?
- A. Sporadic form of Creutzfeld-Jakob disease
 - B. Gerstman-Straussler-Scheinker disease
 - C. Wasting disease
 - D. Variant form of Creutzfeld-Jakob disease
108. Which of the following is the organism that can be a problem for infants who are given honey?
- A. *Clostridium tetani*
 - B. *Clostridium botulinum*
 - C. *Listeria monocytogenes*
 - D. Poliomyelitis
109. A vaccine (if developed) that would reduce the pathology of malaria would have to be effective against which stage of the lifecycle of *Plasmodium*.
- A. Merozoites
 - B. Sporozoites
 - C. Hypnozoites
 - D. Gametocytes
110. Which of the following is the protozoal infection of the Central Nervous System that can be contracted by swimming in shallow, soil contaminated water?
- A. Trypanosomiasis
 - B. Poliomyelitis
 - C. Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis
 - D. Cryptococcal meningitis

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

- 34. B
- 35. D
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. A
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. B
- 42. A
- 43. D
- 44. D
- 45. A
- 46. A
- 47. B
- 48. C
- 49. B
- 50. B
- 51. B
- 52. C
- 53. A
- 54. B
- 55. B
- 56. B
- 57. D
- 58. D
- 59. C
- 60. B
- 61. D
- 62. B
- 63. D
- 64. B
- 65. B
- 66. C
- 67. B
- 68. C
- 69. C
- 70. D
- 71. D
- 72. C

- 73. B
- 74. B
- 75. D
- 76. A
- 77. B
- 78. A
- 79. C
- 80. C
- 81. B
- 82. B
- 83. C
- 84. B
- 85. A
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. D
- 89. B
- 90. D
- 91. C
- 92. B
- 93. C
- 94. A
- 95. D
- 96. B
- 97. A
- 98. D
- 99. B
- 100. C
- 101. A
- 102. D
- 103. A
- 104. B
- 105. C
- 106. A
- 107. D
- 108. B
- 109. A
- 110. C