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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) A Cartesian dualist believes that the mind is dependent on the body.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

2) Cartesian dualists believe that you don't need a body in order to think.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

3) Descartes was an idealist, because he believed that all reality is mental.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

4) According to Descartes, it's impossible to conceive of existing without a body.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

5) According to Descartes, minds cannot be divided.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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6) Descartes argues that mental states cannot possibly be physical states.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

7) Biblical scholars are unanimously agreed that we have an immortal soul.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

8) The problem of other minds is the problem of knowing what other people are thinking.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

9) According to the causal closure of the physical, every physical event has a purely physical cause.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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10) The problem of other minds is concerned with how we can tell whether other people have minds.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

11) Materialism is the doctrine that only material objects are valuable.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

12) Parallelism is the doctrine that the mind and the body run in parallel but do not interact.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

13) Solipsism is the view that you are the universe.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

14) According to solipsism, you are the only person in the universe.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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15) The identity theory is the doctrine that mental states are brain states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

16) The identity theory is a form of mind-body dualism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

17) According to logical behaviorism, talk about mental states is really talk about actual and possible behavior.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

18) According to logical behaviorism, others can know your mind as well as you.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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19) Empiricism is the view that the only source of knowledge about the world is sense experience.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

20) Qualitative content is what you get out of spending quality time with someone.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

21) Qualitative content is the felt quality of subjective experience.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

22) Epipenomenalism is the view that epinephrine injections are phenomenal.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

23) According to epiphenomenalism, mental states have no effect on physical states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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24) Logical empiricism is the view that the only source of knowledge about the world is logic.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

25) Idealism maintains that all that exists are minds and their contents.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

26) According to Gilbert Ryle, it is a category mistake to think that minds exist in the same sense that bodies exist.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

27) According to the identity theory, thoughts are states or events in the brain.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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28) According to the identity theory, it is possible to take pictures of thoughts.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

29) According to functionalism, something does not have to be alive in order to think.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

30) According to eliminative materialism, all talk of mental states can ultimately be replaced by talk about physical states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

31) Unlike behaviorists and identity theorists, eliminative materialists claim that mental states cannot be reduced to physical states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

32) The identity theory is a materialist theory.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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33) Ryle calls dualism the "dogma of the Ghost in the Machine."
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

34) The view that what we call "Mind" and "Body" are simply two aspects of one kind of substance is called the Double Aspect theory.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

35) The behaviorist and identity theorist both accept the premise that human being is an entirely physical organism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

36) According to functionalism, computers cannot think because they do not have a functioning brain.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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37) Multiple realizability implies that you don't need to have a brain to have a mind.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

38) Functionalists differ from logical behaviorists in that they admit that mental states can serve as both the input and output of functional states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

39) Functionalism is the doctrine that mental states are functional states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

40) Functionalists claim that it is possible for computers to have minds (mental states) because mental states are defined in terms of their inputs and outputs.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

41) The Turing test is designed to show that no matter how sophisticated computers become, they will never be able to think.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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42) Intentionality is the property of mental states that makes them of or about something.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

43) Logical behaviorism maintains that all human behavior is logical.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

44) Logical behaviorism and the identity theory are both reductive theories of the mind.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

45) Eliminative materialists believe that all extraneous matter should be eliminated.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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46) The term "category mistake" is associated with the view of John Locke.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

47) A philosophical zombie is a philosopher who has returned from the dead.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

48) The hard problem of consciousness is the problem of determining which brain states produce which mental states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

49) The hard problem of consciousness is the problem of explaining why we have sensations and emotions.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

50) According to property dualism, there's only one basic type of substance in the world but it can have two different types of properties.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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51) To say that mental states are multiply realizable is to say that different people can realize that they're in the same mental state.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

52) Integrated Information theory is a form of property dualism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

53) Searle's Chinese Room argument is a challenge to behaviorism and functionalism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

54) The "Inverted Spectrum" argument is a challenge to the identity theory and Cartesian dualism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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55) According to panpsychism, everyone has psychic ability.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

56) Descartes' Mechanical Moron thought experiment is intended to show that machines can do everything that humans can do.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

57) Leibniz's Mental Mill thought experiment is intended to show that minds are purely mechanical.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

58) Ryle's University Seeker thought experiment is intended to show that minds, like universities, are organized collections of physical things.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

59) The Perfect Pretender thought experiment is intended to show that mental states do not exist.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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60) Putnam's Super-Spartans thought experiment shows that pain is an illusion.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

61) Lewis's Pained Martian thought experiment is intended to show that non-humans can have minds.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

62) Nagel's Bat thought experiment is intended to show that the identity theory is TRUE.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

63) Putnam is an identity theorist.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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64) Searle's Brain Replacement thought experiment is intended to show that both the identity theory and logical behaviorism are FALSE.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

65) The Your Mother, the Zombie thought experiment is intended to show that behaviorism is a plausible theory.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

66) Block's Chinese Nation thought experiment is intended to show that no theory of mind is adequate.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

67) Lewis's Pained Madman thought experiment is intended to show that it's not possible to be in a mental state without being in a particular behavioral state.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

68) Putnam's Inverted Spectrum thought experiment is intended to show that functionalism is an inadequate theory of mind.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

69) The Imitation Game thought experiment is intended to show that the Turing Test would be too difficult for humans to pass.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

70) Through the Chinese Room thought experiment, Searle argues that computers respond only to the form of symbols, not to their meaning.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

71) Block's Conversational Jukebox thought experiment is intended to show that one can pass the Turing test without being intelligent.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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72) Rorty's Demons thought experiment is intended to show that the mind is a myth.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

73) Jackson's Color-Challenged Scientist thought experiment is intended to show that mental states are nothing but physical states.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

74) Chalmer's Zombies thought experiment is intended to show that philosophical zombies cannot exist.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

75) Jacquette's Intentionality Test thought experiment is intended to show that intentionality is explainable in purely physical terms.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

76) Panpsychism is a form of non-reductive materialism.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

77) According to Descartes, machines will never be able to
- A) act like we do.
- B) talk like we do.
- C) walk like we do.
- D) look like we do.

78) Which of the following do Cartesian dualists reject?
- A) that minds and bodies exist
- B) that minds and bodies can exist independently of each other
- C) that minds exist in time
- D) that minds exist in space

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79) According to Descartes, knowledge is
- A) power.
- B) unattainable.
- C) certain.
- D) fleeting.

80) Descartes uses the method of doubt to cast doubt on
- A) the existence of the external world.
- B) the existence of God.
- C) the existence of dreams.
- D) the existence of demons.

81) For Descartes, cogito ergo sum is
- A) a proof for the existence of God.
- B) an indubitable truth.
- C) an obvious FALSEhood.
- D) a way to make money.

82) Descartes cannot conceive of
- A) existing without a body.
- B) existing without a mind.
- C) existing without a brain.
- D) existing without a heart.

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83) According to Descartes, the mind affects the body through
- A) the central nervous system.
- B) the heart.
- C) the liver.
- D) the pineal gland.

84) One of the problems with Cartesian dualism is that
- A) it cannot explain perception.
- B) it cannot explain emotions.
- C) it cannot explain reason.
- D) it cannot explain mind/body interaction.

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85) For Descartes, mental substance (mind) is entirely different from physical substance (body) because
A) mental substance is imaginary while physical substance is real.
B) mental substance is a projection of the brain.
C) physical substance is a projection of the mind.
D) physical substance is divisible while mental substance is indivisible.

86) The view that the mind interacts with the body is a problem for substance dualists like Descartes because it raises questions like
A) how can the mind survive the death of the body?
B) how can the existence of the mind be known?
C) how can the existence of bodies be known?
D) how can something with no physical properties affect something physical?

87) The theory that claims that the body affects the mind, but the mind does not affect the body is known as
A) occasionalism.
B) interactionism.
C) epiphenomenalism.
D) dualism.

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88) According to empiricism, our only source of knowledge about the world is
A) reason.
B) sense experience.
C) God.
D) the Bible.

89) According to logical positivism, a sentence is meaningful only if
A) it is logical.
B) it is not negative.
C) it is verifiable.
D) it is believable.

90) "Parallelism" is a kind of explanation designed to apply to which theory?
A) materialism
B) idealism
C) dualism
D) neutralism

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91) The claim that every physical event has a purely physical cause is known as
A) the identity theory.
B) epiphenomenalism.
C) the causal closure of the physical.
D) the identity of indiscernables.

92) According to logical behaviorists,
A) it is easier for other people to know our mental states than us.
B) it is easier for other people to know our brain states than us.
C) we have no mental states.
D) we have no brain states.

93) Logical behaviorism avoids the problem of other minds because
A) it claims that minds don't exist.
B) it claims that mental states are brain states.
C) it claims that mental states are observable.
D) it claims that mental states are logically analyzable.

94) According to Gilbert Ryle, it is a category mistake to think that minds are things because minds are
A) immaterial spirits.
B) brains.
C) microscopically small bodies.
D) patterns of behavior.

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95) Logical behaviorism claims that mental states are
A) behavioral dispositions.
B) behavioral propositions.
C) behavioral acquisitions.
D) behavioral subdivisions.

96) According to the identity theory, minds are
A) souls.
B) thoughts.
C) brains.
D) programs.

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97) If two things do not have the same properties, they are not
- A) different.
- B) identical.
- C) ideal.
- D) real.

98) Putnam believes that computers can
- A) think like we do.
- B) act like we do.
- C) feel like we do.
- D) all of these.
- E) None of these.

99) Which of the following is not consistent with the identity theory
- A) mental states are physical states.
- B) minds are material objects.
- C) to have a mind is to have a certain composition.
- D) to have a mind is to behave in a certain way.

100) According to the identity theory, to have a mind is to
- A) be alive.
- B) have a functioning brain.
- C) behave in a certain way.
- D) be able to identify yourself.

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101) According to Thomas Nagel, mental states cannot be reduced to brain states because
- A) we can know everything there is to know about the brain without knowing what it is like to be in a mental state.
- B) We can know everything there is to know about the mind without knowing what it is like to have a brain.
- C) We can know everything there is to know about bats without knowing how bats fly.
- D) We can know everything there is to know about bats without knowing how bats see.

102) According to strong AI, minds are to brains as
- A) blood is to the heart.
- B) bile is to the liver.
- C) modems are to the Internet.
- D) software is to hardware.

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103) Functionalists believe that in order to determine whether a computer has a mind, we must determine
- A) whether it behaves like it has a mind.
- B) whether it has a brain.
- C) whether it has a soul.
- D) whether it's inputs and outputs are similar to ours.

104) Searle claims that "syntax does not equal semantics." What he means is that
- A) it's possible to construct syntactically correct sentences without knowing what they mean.
- B) it's possible to construct syntactically correct sentences without knowing what they refer to.
- C) it's possible to construct syntactically correct sentences without understanding them.
- D) All of these.
- E) None of these.

105) Searle thinks that there must be more to having a mind than just running a program because
- A) computers can run many programs at the same time.
- B) humans can't run many programs at the same time.
- C) something can run a program without knowing what its symbols mean.
- D) something can run a program even though it's not alive.

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106) A philosophical zombie does not have
- A) sensations.
- B) emotions.
- C) consiousness.
- D) All of these.
- E) None of these.

107) The hard problem of consciousness is the problem of determining
- A) which brain states cause which mental states.
- B) which brain states produce what type of behavior.
- C) why brain states produce mental states.
- D) why brain states produce behavior.

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108) The inverted spectrum problem tries to show that being in a functional state
A) is not sufficient for being in a mental state.
B) is not necessary for being in a mental state.
C) is not a relevant condition for being in a mental state.
D) is not a significant condition for being in a mental state.

109) The Turing test was intended to indicate whether
A) computers can speak.
B) computers can think.
C) computers can feel.
D) computers can act.

110) Searle's Chinese Room thought experiment is designed to indicate whether passing the Turing test
A) requires intelligence.
B) requires understanding.
C) requires a knowledge of semantics.
D) All of these.
E) None of these.

111) The intentional content of a mental state is
A) what it is trying to accomplish.
B) what it contains.
C) what it is about.
D) what it is made of.

112) Eliminative materialists maintain that
A) there are no material objects.
B) there are no abstract objects.
C) there are no physical states.
D) there are no mental states.

113) For which theory of mind is an inverted spectrum a problem?
A) cartesian dualism
B) identity theory
C) eliminative materialism
D) functionalism

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114) Folk psychology is the view that
A) most folks need psychological help.
B) most psychological problems are caused by other folks.
C) actions can be explained in terms of beliefs and desires.
D) actions can be explained in terms of reward and punishment.

115) If physicalism were TRUE, which of the following would not be TRUE?
A) only physical objects would exist
B) only physical facts would be TRUE
C) no physical objects would exist
D) no physical facts would be FALSE

116) According to eliminative materialism, zombies (creatures with no feelings) could
A) take over the world.
B) do everything we can do.
C) form a rock group.
D) All of these.
E) None of these.

117) Who said, "[T]here is a great difference between mind and body, inasmuch as body is by nature always divisible, and the mind is entirely indivisible?"
A) Rene Descartes
B) John Locke
C) Hilary Putnam
D) Gilbert Ryle

118) The "Chinese room" thought experiment is supposed to discredit which theory?
A) intentionality
B) strong AI
C) weak AI
D) eliminative materialism

119) The doctrine that "there's nothing in the intellect that wasn't first in the senses" was accepted by
A) the rationalists.
B) Socrates.
C) the empiricists.
D) Descartes.

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120) Who wrote, "I am, I exist, is necessarily TRUE each time that I pronounce it, or that I mentally conceive it?"
A) Rene Descartes
B) David Hume
C) Gottfried Leibniz
D) Baruch Spinoza

121) Materialism has trouble accounting for
A) the interaction of mind and body.
B) the existence of physical objects.
C) the existence of consciousness.
D) the existence of motion.

122) In the second meditation, Descartes concludes that he is a thing that thinks because
A) he is a rationalist.
B) he is an empiricist.
C) he can doubt that he has a body.
D) he cannot doubt that he has a mind.

123) According to logical behaviorism, all talk about mental states is really talk about
A) brain states.
B) the unconscious.
C) behavioral dispositions.
D) behavioral propositions.

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124) In the philosophy of mind, "qualia" refers to
A) high-quality thinking.
B) qualities possessed by brains.
C) qualities possessed by computers.
D) what it feels like to be in a mental state.

125) Panpsychism may be TRUE because
A) everything is one.
B) God is everywhere.
C) the mental is not reducible to the physical.
D) the physical is not reducible to the mental.

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126) Descartes' Mechanical Moron thought experiment is intended to show that
A) human beings are not mere machines.
B) human beings are just bodies.
C) some machines are more intelligent than human beings.
D) human beings are mere machines.

127) Leibniz's Mental Mill thought experiment is intended to show that
A) it's possible to provide a mechanical account of the mind.
B) thinking machines are impossible.
C) an understanding of nerve cells will yield an understanding of the mind.
D) it's impossible to provide a mechanical account of the mind.

128) Ryle's University Seeker thought experiment is intended to show that
A) minds exist in the same way that bodies do.
B) minds are not simply complex patterns of behavior.
C) minds, like universities, are simply complex patterns of behavior.
D) the "ghost in the machine" is an accurate description of the mind-body relationship.

129) The Perfect Pretender thought experiment is intended to show that
A) mental states do not exist.
B) having the right behavioral dispositions is not sufficient for being in a mental state.
C) to have behavioral dispositions is to have a mind.
D) having the right behavioral dispositions is sufficient for being in a mental state.

130) Putnam's Super-Spartans thought experiment is intended to show that
A) no one can be in pain without behaving as if in pain.
B) being in pain requires behaving in a certain way.
C) being in pain doesn't require behaving in a certain way.
D) being in pain and acting as if in pain are the same thing.

131) Nagel's Bat thought experiment is intended to show that
A) mental states cannot be identical to physical states.
B) it's possible to know everything about the mind by knowing everything about the brain.
C) mental states are identical to brain states.
D) mental states are behavioral states.

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132) Lewis's Pained Martian thought experiment is intended to show that
A) to have a mind is to have a brain.
B) having a brain is necessary for having a mind.
C) minds do not exist.
D) having a brain is not necessary for having a mind.

133) Putnam's Conscious Computer thought experiment is intended to show that
A) identifying a mental state with its physical or chemical realization is absurd.
B) facts about mental states suggest that mental states are sophisticated illusions.
C) identifying a mental state with its physical or chemical realization is a reasonable supposition.
D) identifying a mental state with its physical or chemical realization is not at all absurd.

134) Searle's Brain Replacement thought experiment is intended to show that
A) both the identity theory and logical behaviorism are mistaken.
B) the identity theory is unfounded, but logical behaviorism is TRUE.
C) both the identity theory and logical behaviorism are TRUE.
D) neurons function like artificial devices.

135) The Your Mother, the Zombie thought experiment is intended to show that
A) behaviorism is a viable theory.
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B) dualism, identity theory, and functionalism are questionable theories.
C) dualism, identity theory, and functionalism are plausible theories.
D) functionalism is as good a theory as behaviorism.

136) Lewis's Pained Madman thought experiment is intended to show that
A) it's possible to be in a mental state without being in any particular functional state.
B) functionalism is TRUE.
C) it's not possible to be in a mental state without being in a particular functional state.
D) identity theory is a better theory than functionalism.

137) Block's Chinese Nation thought experiment is intended to show that
A) functionalism can account for the mind's qualitative content.
B) a billion Chinese can constitute a mind.
C) functionalism is plausible.
D) functionalism is implausible.

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138) Putnam's Inverted Spectrum thought experiment is intended to show that
A) only a particular kind of functional state can produce qualitative content.
B) mental states are functional states.
C) having a certain functional organization is not a sufficient condition for being in a certain mental state.
D) having a certain functional organization is a sufficient condition for being in a certain mental state.

139) The Imitation Game thought experiment is intended to show that
A) Turing thinks all computers are intelligent.
B) passing the Turing Test proves that you are human.
C) Turing thinks that anything that can use language like we do must be intelligent.
D) Turing thinks being able to use language has nothing to do intelligence.

140) Searle's Chinese Room thought experiment is intended to show that
A) semantics generates syntax.
B) syntax generates semantics.
C) one can pass the Turing Test without being intelligent.
D) computers can understand a language solely by running a program.

141) Block's Conversational Jukebox thought experiment is intended to show that
A) there's more to being intelligent than simply producing the right output relative to a given input.
B) Searle's Chinese Room thought experiment proves nothing.
C) the conversational Jukebox can have mental states.
D) no one has mental states.

142) Rorty's Demons thought experiment is intended to show that
A) mental states are more real than physical states.
B) to talk about mental states is to talk about physical states.
C) someday the advance of scientific knowledge may show that there are no mental states.
D) mental states affect behavior.

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143) Jackson's Color-Challenged Scientist thought experiment is intended to show that
A) if you know the physical facts about the world, you have complete knowledge of the world.
B) a complete knowledge of all the physical facts about the world would not give you a complete knowledge of the world.
C) reductive materialism is TRUE.
D) there are no nonphysical things or properties.

144) Chalmer's Philosophical Zombies thought experiment is intended to show that
A) mental properties can be explained in terms of physical properties.
B) mental properties cannot be explained in terms of physical properties.
C) substance dualism is the best explanation of conscious experience.
D) philosophical zombies are inconceivable.

145) Jacquette's Intentionality Test thought experiment is intended to show that
A) the intentional content of mental states is reducible to physical or functional properties.
B) intentionality is not a primitive property.
C) what our thoughts are about is determined by features of them other than their intentionality.
D) what our thoughts are about is *not* determined by any feature of them other than their intentionality.

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SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

146) Descartes presents a number of arguments that purport to prove that the mind is a non-physical substance. (a) Present one of these arguments, identifying and numbering the premises and conclusion. (c) Evaluate the argument. Are the premises true? Why or why not?

147) Can the mind be identified with an immaterial substance such as the soul? Why or why not?

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148) Does being in a mental state require having a certain behavioral disposition? Why or why not? What thought experiments support your view?

149) Does being in a mental state require having a brain? Why or why not? What thought experiments support your view?

150) Does being in a mental state require being in a certain functional state? Why or why not? What thought experiments support your view?

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151) According to eliminative materialists, there are no mental states. (a) Why do they believe this? (b) Is this view plausible? Why or why not? What thought experiments support your view?

152) Is the verifiability theory an adequate theory of meaning? Why or why not?

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153) According to logical behaviorism, is it possible for our minds to survive the death of our bodies? Why or why not?

154) According to the identity theory, is it possible for our minds to survive the death of our bodies? Why or why not?

155) Is it possible to give a complete description of the world in purely physical terms? Why or why not?

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156) Could a zombie (a creature with no consciousness and thus no feelings) do everything we can do? Why or why not?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) FALSE
2) TRUE
3) FALSE
4) FALSE
5) TRUE
6) TRUE
7) FALSE
8) FALSE
9) TRUE
10) TRUE
11) FALSE
12) TRUE
13) FALSE
14) TRUE
15) TRUE
16) FALSE
17) TRUE
18) TRUE
19) TRUE
20) FALSE
21) TRUE
22) FALSE
23) TRUE
24) FALSE
25) TRUE
26) TRUE
27) TRUE
28) TRUE
29) TRUE
30) TRUE
31) TRUE
32) TRUE
33) TRUE
34) TRUE
35) TRUE
36) FALSE
37) TRUE

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38) TRUE
39) TRUE
40) TRUE
41) FALSE
42) TRUE
43) FALSE
44) TRUE
45) FALSE
46) FALSE
47) FALSE
48) FALSE
49) TRUE
50) TRUE
51) FALSE
52) TRUE
53) TRUE
54) FALSE
55) FALSE
56) FALSE
57) FALSE
58) TRUE
59) FALSE
60) FALSE
61) TRUE
62) FALSE
63) FALSE
64) TRUE
65) TRUE
66) FALSE
67) FALSE
68) TRUE
69) FALSE
70) TRUE
71) TRUE
72) TRUE
73) FALSE
74) FALSE
75) FALSE
76) TRUE
77) B

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78) D
79) C
80) A
81) B
82) B
83) D
84) D
85) D
86) D
87) C
88) B
89) C
90) C
91) C
92) A
93) C
94) D
95) A
96) C
97) B
98) D
99) D
100) B
101) A
102) D
103) D
104) D
105) C
106) D
107) C
108) A
109) B
110) D
111) C
112) D
113) D
114) C
115) C
116) D
117) A

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118) B
119) C
120) A
121) C
122) D
123) C
124) D
125) C
126) A
127) D
128) C
129) B
130) C
131) A
132) D
133) A
134) A
135) A
136) A
137) D
138) C
139) C
140) C
141) A
142) C
143) B
144) B
145) D
146) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

147) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

148) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

149) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

150) Short Answer

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Answers will vary.

151) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

152) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

153) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

154) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

155) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

156) Short Answer
Answers will vary.

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