Small Engines CDE Test Bank B

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Which of the following would **not** be found in the crankcase?
a. oil
b. breather
c. camshaft
d. connecting rod

____ 2. Which of the following would **not** be found in the crankcase?
a. oil slinger
b. connecting rod cap
c. emulsion tube
d. tappets

____ 3. Which of the followng would **not** be found in the crankcase?
a. welch plug
b. crankpin journal
c. mechanical governor lever
d. flyweights

____ 4. The camshaft opens and closes the:
a. intake valve
b. exhaust valve
c. reed valve
d. both a and b

____ 5. _____ are off-center enlargements on the camshaft that converts rotary motion to reciprocating motion.
a. flyweights
b. lifters
c. lobes
d. gears

____ 6. The camshaft has _____ lobes.
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

____ 7. On most small engines the lobes of the camshaft are located directly under the _____.
a. piston
b. crankshaft
c. valves
d. tappets

____ 8. On some engine designs, the camshaft can be located in the cylinder head above the _____.
a. valves
b. tappets
c. carburetor
d. governor

____ 9. Camshafts are made of:
a. steel
b. cast iron
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 10. The surface of the camshaft is _____ to improve wear-ability.
a. hardened
b. painted
c. enlarged
d. treated

____ 11. To make hand cranking easier, some small engines have an automatic _____ mechanism on the camshaft.
a. governor control
b. oil slinger
c. compression release
d. power release

____ 12. The automatic compression release mechanism on the camshaft lifts the _____ valve slightly during cranking and releases part of the compression pressure.
a. intake
b. exhaust
c. reed valve
d. both a and b

____ 13. Which of the following **is** a part of some automatic compression release mechanisms that are installed on some small engines?
a. a bolt and a nut
b. a washer
c. two # 10 fine threaded screws
d. flyweights

____ 14. Which of the following **is** a part of some automatic compression release mechanisms that are installed on some small engines?
a. a tab
b. a spring
c. linkage
d. both a and b

____ 15. Automatic compression release mechanisms are only engaged until the engine reaches approximately _____ rpm's.
a. 100
b. 600
c. 1,000
d. 2,500

____ 16. The camshaft is driven by a _____ on the crankshaft.
a. lobe
b. gear
c. spring
d. flywheel

____ 17. The camshaft gear and crankshaft gear has _____ that must be aligned in order for the valves to open and close at the right time.
a. lobes
b. a keyway
c. teeth
d. timing marks

____ 18. The camshaft gear is _____ as large as the crankshaft gear.
a. 4 times
b. 3 times
c. 2.5 times
d. 2 times

____ 19. How many revolutions does a camshaft make to one revolution of the crankshaft?
a. 1/2
b. 1
c. 1 1/2
d. 2

____ 20. How many revolutions does a crankshaft make to each power stroke of the engine?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

____ 21. Counterweights are designed into the crankshaft to provide:
a. more power
b. increased engine speed
c. engine balancing
d. better ignition

____ 22. The tapered end of the crankshaft has a _____.
a. hollow inside
b. needle point
c. keyway
d. magnet

____ 23. The crankshaft has three _____.
a. moving parts
b. threaded parts
c. heads
d. journals

____ 24. The three crankshaft journals are called:
a. flywheel, crankpin and pto
b. tapered, round and cylindrical
c. magneto, crankpin and pto
d. magneto, crankpin and stem

____ 25. The flywheel is attached to the _____ journal of the crankshaft.
a. pto
b. flywheel
c. magneto
d. crankpin

____ 26. The blade of a push mower is attached to the _____ journal of the crankshaft.
a. pto
b. stem
c. tapered
d. crankpin

____ 27. The connecting rod is attached to the _____ journal of the crankshaft.
a. tapered
b. flywheel
c. magneto
d. crankpin

____ 28. Crankshaft journals are measured with a:
a. voltmeter
b. feeler gauge
c. micrometer
d. telescoping gauge

____ 29. Which of the following statements **is** true concerning crankshaft journals?
a. All three crankshaft journals must be measured and checked with the specifications in the repair manual to see if they are worn.
b. There are not any specifications for any of the journals.
c. There is only a specification for the crankpin journal.
d. Crankshaft journals can wear out but a visual check is all that is recommended.

____ 30. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
a. The connecting rod has a small end and a big end.
b. The small end of the connecting rod attaches to the crankshaft.
c. The connecting rod screws have fine threads.
d. The samll end of the connecting rod attaches to the piston pin.

____ 31. The movement along the axis of a crankshaft on a small engine is called:
a. end play
b. radial force
c. throw
d. stroke

____ 32. The device used to measure the end play of a crankshaft is a:
a. micrometer
b. voltmeter
c. dial indicator
d. stator

____ 33. How do you get more end play on a crankshaft?
a. use a thinner oil pan gasket
b. use a thicker oil pan gasket
c. torque the oil pan bolts
d. buy a different crankshaft

____ 34. The bearings that support the crankshaft are called:
a. crankshaft main bearings
b. crankshaft thrust bearings
c. crankpin bearings
d. crankshaft side bearings

____ 35. _____ is the space between the inner bearing surface and the crankpin journal of the crankshaft.
a. Bearing clearance
b. Crankshaft clearance
c. Crankpin clearance
d. Journal clearance

____ 36. A _____ is used to measure the clearance between the inner bearing surface and the crankpin journal of the crankshaft.
a. caliper
b. crankpin gauge
c. plastigage
d. micrometer

____ 37. A crankcase _____ prevents leakage of oil from the area where the crankshaft and crankcase come together.
a. gasket
b. washer
c. lubricant
d. seal

____ 38. Seals can be made of:
a. neoprene
b. leather
c. graphite
d. any of the above

____ 39. A typical crankcase seal has a _____ outer shell with a _____ center.
a. steel, neoprene
b. neoprene, steel
c. steel, plastic
d. plastic, steel

____ 40. A typical crankcase seal has a small _____ that keeps the sealing lip in constant contact with the shaft that it seals.
a. round plunger
b. coil spring
c. rubber shaft
d. rubber seal

____ 41. Which of the followng statements **is** true concerning a crankcase seal?
a. The sealing lip must face toward the fluid that is being sealed in.
b. The sealing lip must face the crankcase.
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 42. When removing the crankcase cover from the crankshaft, it is recommended to put _____ over the keyway to keep the sharp keyway edges from cutting the oil seal.
a. plastic
b. a rag
c. WD-40
d. tape

____ 43. Before installing a new crankcase seal, it is recommended to apply _____ to the outside of the shell of the seal.
a. WD-40
b. a liquid sealant
c. oil
d. grinding compound

____ 44. The purpose of the flywheel key is to:
a. provide a hotter spark.
b. hold the flywheel in an exact position.
c. give the engine a better rotation.
d. make the engine spin faster.

____ 45. The flywheel key is made of:
a. steel
b. aluminum
c. brass
d. iron

____ 46. Why is the flywheel key made of aluminum?
a. to cut down on cost
b. aluminum is more durable than steel
c. because aluminum is not as conductive as steel
d. so it will shear if the blade hits something hard

____ 47. The flywheel key should be inspected to see if it is:
a. discolored
b. swollen
c. magnetic
d. partly sheared

____ 48. If the flywheel key is partly sheared then the engine will be:
a. out of balance
b. low on compression
c. out of time
d. still in good shape

____ 49. During the non-power strokes, the inertia of the flywheel keeps the:
a. crankshaft spinning
b. engine operation smooth
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 50. Magnets cast into the flywheel produce:
a. electrical current for the battery
b. electrical current for the ignition system
c. electrical current for the lights
d. electrical current for the computer

____ 51. Which of the following is the purpose of the fins on a flywheel?
a. helps keep the engine cool
b. helps to balance the flywheel rotation
c. makes the engine look better
d. provides a more efficient ignition system

____ 52. The flywheel is fastened to the _____.
a. engine block
b. connecting rod
c. camshaft
d. crankshaft

____ 53. Which of the following **can** be used to remove a flywheel?
a. a knock-off tool
b. a flywheel puller
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 54. When the flywheel is removed it should be:
a. cleaned right away
b. inspected
c. replaced
d. nothing should be done

____ 55. When a flywheel is inspected, it should be inspected for:
a. cracks
b. discoloration
c. spark
d. all of the above

____ 56. When a flywheel is inspected, it should be inspected for:
a. compression
b. magnetism
c. elasticity
d. all of the above

____ 57. When a flywheel is inspected, it should be inspected for:
a. mounting hole damage
b. keyway damage
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 58. Which of the following **is** a recommended way to check the strength of the flywheel magnet?
a. Place a socket on the magnet and shake the flywheel to see if the socket remains on the magnet.
b. Remove the flywheel key and spin the flywheel freely on the crankshaft to see if it spins fast enough.
c. Hit it with a hammer and listen to the sound of it.
d. There is no way to check the strength of the flywheel magnet.

____ 59. _____ is the heart of the magneto system.
a. The spark plug
b. Magnetism
c. The breaker points
d. The coil

____ 60. The only moving parts in a solid state ignition system is the:
a. breaker points arm
b. spark plug electrode
c. permanent magnets
d. connecting rod

____ 61. A measure of how much force is devoted toward twisting or turning is called:
a. binding
b. resistance
c. torque
d. radial force

____ 62. The formula for torque is:
a. Force - Lever-Arm Length
b. Force / Lever-Arm Length
c. Force X Lever-Arm Length
d. Force + Lever-Arm Length

____ 63. An engine specification of 144 inch pounds would be converted to:
a. 12 foot lbs.
b. 24 foot lbs.
c. 36 foot lbs.
d. 1,728 foot lbs.

____ 64. Which of the following statements **is** true?
a. Cylinder head bolts do not have to be torqued.
b. It is recommended that you use a new head gasket when reinstalling the cylinder head.
c. When tightening the cylinder head bolts, start in the upper left corner and proceed clockwise.
d. Gasket cement or sealer can be used as a head gasket.

____ 65. Which of the following **cannot** be replaced without replacing the bigger part that it is attached to?
a. valve seat inserts
b. valve face
c. oil seals
d. piston rings

____ 66. Which of the following **cannot** be replaced without replacing the bigger part that it is attached to?
a. welch plug
b. gaskets
c. primer bulb
d. valve head

____ 67. Where is the greatest amount of wear in a cylinder?
a. top of the cylinder
b. middle of the cylinder
c. bottom of the cylinder
d. cylinders wear evenly from top to bottom

____ 68. Where is the least amount of wear in a cylinder?
a. top of the cylinder
b. middle of the cylinder
c. bottom of the cylinder
d. cylinders wear evenly from top to bottom

____ 69. Cylinders wear more at the top because of:
a. the dust and grit brought in with the air-fuel charge
b. the wearing action of burning gases
c. the lack of lubrication in the upper part of the cylinder
d. all of the above

____ 70. When checking for cylinder taper, the measurements should be obtained:
a. at the very top and at the very bottom
b. at the very top and in the middle
c. just below the ring ridge and just below the ring travel
d. it doesn't matter

____ 71. Although it can vary because of engine design and from manufacturer to manufacturer, as a rule of thumb, if the taper in a cylinder becomes greater than _____ ring tension on the cylinder walls is lost.
a. .001”
b. .005”
c. .010”
d. .020”

____ 72. Which of the following can be a result of the taper of a cylinder becoming so great that ring tension is lost?
a. burning large amounts of oil
b. loss of engine balance
c. warped valves
d. governor malfunction

____ 73. Which of the following can be a result of the taper of a cylinder becoming so great that ring tension is lost?
a. cracked cylinder head
b. piston slap
c. burned valve
d. blown head gasket

____ 74. Which of the following can be a result of the taper of a cylinder becoming so great that ring tension is lost?
a. sheared flywheel key
b. flooded engine
c. ring wear and damge
d. stopped up carburetor

____ 75. Once the taper of a cylinder becomes too great, it can be corrected by:
a. buying a new piston
b. boring the cylinder oversize
c. honing the cylinder
d. it cannot be corrected

____ 76. Reconditioning a cylinder would involve which of the following?
a. inspection and measurement
b. honing
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 77. Reconditioning a cylinder would involve which of the following?
a. inspection and measurement
b. reboring
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 78. If light scratches are to be removed from a cylinder, a _____ should be used.
a. ridge reamer
b. hone
c. boring machine
d. sander

____ 79. Cylinder hones are used with a:
a. portable electric drill
b. drill press
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 80. The finish on a reconditioned cylinder should have a:
a. 45 degree crosshatch appearance
b. slick finish
c. very rough finish
d. finish showing lines going up and down

____ 81. After reconditioning a cylinder, it should be washed in:
a. a commercial parts cleaning solvent and then with soap and hot water
b. a commercial parts cleaning solvent only
c. soap and hot water only
d. soap and cold water

____ 82. A cylinder must be measured for:
a. wear
b. out-of-roundness
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 83. Which of the following can be used to measure the cylinder diameter?
a. wire gauge
b. cylinder tester
c. feeler gauge
d. telescoping gauge and outside micrometer

____ 84. Which of the following can be used to measure the cylinder diameter?
a. outside micrometer
b. inside micrometer
c. cylinder meter
d. round gauge

____ 85. How many measurements should be taken in a cylinder when checking for normal wear?
a. 2
b. 4
c. 6
d. 8

____ 86. Worn cylinders will have a narrow, unworn portion at the very top called a:
a. ridge
b. cap
c. land
d. taper

____ 87. What causes cylinders to have a narrow, unworn portion at the very top?
a. the top of the cylinder being made out of a different type of metal
b. the top piston ring not reaching all the way to the top
c. less heat at the top
d. the top of the cylinder having the capability to expand and contract

____ 88. What is the correct name of the tool that is used to remove the narrow, unworn portion at the top of the cylinder?
a. cylinder hone
b. lapping tool
c. cylinder cutting tool
d. ridge reamer

____ 89. On Briggs & Stratton engines it is recommended that cylinders be resized when the bore is more than _____ oversize.
a. .001”
b. .003”
c. .006”
d. .009”

____ 90. On Briggs & Stratton engines it is recommended that aluminum cylinders be resized when the bore is more than _____ out of round.
a. .003”
b. .006”
c. .009”
d. .010”

____ 91. According to the Briggs & Stratton repair manual, if the cylinder has to be resized, always resize it to exactly _____, _____, or _____ over the standard bore size so that the stock oversize piston and rings will fit correctly.
a. .001”, .002”, .003”
b. .002”, .003”, .004”
c. .010”, .020”, .030”
d. .020”, .030”, .040”

____ 92. Which of the following is responsible for keeping all engine parts in alignment?
a. connecting rod
b. flywheel
c. cylinder block
d. crankshaft

____ 93. Which part of the cylinder block helps to cool the engine?
a. flywheel
b. metal fins
c. oil
d. cylinder head

____ 94. Which of the following **is** part of the cylinder block?
a. valve face
b. cylinder
c. cylinder head
d. gas tank

____ 95. Cylinder blocks can be made of:
a. aluminum
b. cast iron
c. both a and b
d. neither a nor b

____ 96. Aluminum cylinder blocks have a/an _____ sleeve inside the cylinder.
a. tapered
b. aluminum
c. cast iron
d. steel

____ 97. An advantage of aluminum cylinder blocks over cast iron is:
a. they have a better air to fuel ratio
b. they have a better compression ratio
c. they are heavier
d. they are lighter weight

____ 98. An advantage of aluminum cylinder blocks over cast iron is:
a. less maintenance
b. they stay cleaner
c. they have the ability to dissipate heat rapidly
d. they will hold up longer

____ 99. An advantage of aluminum cylinder blocks over cast iron is:
a. they cost less
b. they hold up longer in cold weather
c. they use less oil
d. they can be left outside

____ 100. The flywheel shroud is used for:
a. safety
b. noise control
c. engine speed control
d. air speed control

____ 101. The flywheel shroud is used for:
a. controlling the governor
b. balancing the engine
c. cooling the engine
d. controlling the throttle

____ 102. Air cooled engines should be kept clean to avoid:
a. excessive oil consumption
b. overheating
c. engine aeration
d. all of the above

____ 103. Water is _____ times more effective than air for cooling the engine.
a. two
b. four
c. five
d. six

____ 104. The efficiency and life of an engine depends on:
a. carburetor adjustment
b. spark plug gap
c. valve timing
d. cooling

____ 105. Cylinders of water-cooled engines are surrounded by:
a. a water tank
b. a water jacket
c. water housing
d. water pipes

____ 106. Water _____ are used to circulate the water through the water jackets on water-cooled engines.
a. tanks
b. pipes
c. pumps
d. lines

____ 107. The average temperature inside the combustion chamber of an air-cooled engine is about:
a. 10,000 degrees F
b. 8,500 degrees F
c. 4,600 degrees F
d. 3,600 degrees F

____ 108. Heat that reaches the cooling fins is carried away by:
a. conduction
b. radiation
c. convection
d. hydra-vection

____ 109. About _____ of the heat from the engine is carried away by the cooling system.
a. 1/3
b. 1/2
c. 2/3
d. 3/4

____ 110. If the exhaust is partially restricted, engine temperature will:
a. decrease
b. increase
c. not change
d. none of the above

____ 111. The flywheel on an air-cooled engine has fins which blows air around the engine _____ and cooling fins.
a. cylinder wall
b. crankcase
c. housing
d. shroud

____ 112. Cooling fins are necessary on:
a. water cooled engines
b. air cooled engines
c. jet cooled engines
d. hydro cooled engines

____ 113. Which of the following tools would be used to install piston rings?
a. piston ring compressor
b. piston ring tightner
c. piston ring expander
d. piston ring wrench

____ 114. Which of the following tools would be used to install the piston and rings into the cylinder?
a. piston ring compressor
b. cylinder installer
c. piston socket
d. squeeze compressor

____ 115. Which of the following tools would be used to rub the valve face together with the valve seat using a grinding compound for the purpose of seating the valves?
a. drill
b. valve refacer
c. valve seater
d. lapping stick

____ 116. Fuel is atomized for the purpose of:
a. slow burning
b. rapid burning
c. slow expansion
d. all of the above

____ 117. Which type fuel should be used in small gasoline engines?
a. regular
b. leaded
c. kerosene
d. diesel

____ 118. Fuel used in small gasoline engines should not be less than _____ octane.
a. 93
b. 91
c. 87
d. 77

____ 119. The purpose of vent holes in the gas tank cap is to:
a. allow for better compression in the cylinder
b. allow fuel to stay fresher longer
c. allow air to enter for easier gas flow
d. they have no purpose at all

____ 120. Gasoline should be purchased in small quantities that can be used up in _____ days.
a. 10
b. 30
c. 60
d. 90

____ 121. _____ gasolines are recommended for use in hot climates.
a. Cheap
b. Regular grade
c. Low octane
d. Premium

____ 122. Gasoline that has been stored for prolonged periods of time _____.
a. become stabile
b. become stale
c. become explosive
d. can still be used

____ 123. If gasoline is to be stored for prolonged periods of time, a _____ can be added to keep it fresh.
a. fuel additive
b. fresh gallon
c. fuel stabilizer
d. fuel liquifer

____ 124. Which two types of engines represent two-cylce engines?
a. Cross Scavenged and Loop Scavenged
b. Cross Looped and Reed Scavenged
c. Cross Scavenged and Rotary Loop
d. Cross Scavenged and Loop Reed Scavenged

____ 125. Cross Scavenged two-cycle engines use a _____.
a. stem valve
b. poppet valve
c. reed valve
d. they do not have valves

____ 126. Loop Scavenged two-cycle engines use _____.
a. reed valves
b. ports
c. poppet valves
d. rotary valves

____ 127. Which two strokes occur at the same time in a two-cylce engine?
a. intake and compression
b. intake and power
c. intake and exhaust
d. compression and power

____ 128. What opens the reed valve in a two-cycle engine?
a. a switch
b. a vacuum that is created by the upward movement of the piston
c. a tappet
d. the pressure of the fuel and oil mix

____ 129. What closes the reed valve in a two-cycle engine?
a. a switch
b. a vacuum created by the piston
c. a tappet
d. the springiness of the metal and the downward force of the piston

____ 130. The _____ prevents the reed valve on a two cycle engine from opening too far and becoming permanently bent.
a. reed bracket
b. reed case
c. reed stop
d. reed brace

____ 131. What part of a two-cycle engine allows the fuel and oil mix to travel from the crankcase to the combustion chamber?
a. intake port
b. exhaust port
c. transfer port
d. reed valve

____ 132. Which of the following will **not** be found in a two-cycle engine?
a. camshaft
b. crankshaft
c. carburetor
d. flywheel

____ 133. Which of the following will **not** be found in a two-cycle engine?
a. spark plug
b. tappets
c. muffler
d. coil

____ 134. Which of the following will **not** be found in a two-cycle engine?
a. cylinder block
b. cylinder
c. reed valves
d. poppet valves

____ 135. If too much oil is mixed with the fuel for a two-cycle engine:
a. incomplete combustion may occur
b. rapid buildup of carbon will occur
c. fouling of the spark plug will occur
d. all of the above

____ 136. Which **is** true of two-cycle engines over four-cycle engines?
a. they run hotter
b. they are heavier
c. they require more maintenance
d. they run quiter

____ 137. Which **is** true of two-cycle engines over four-cycle engines?
a. they can be used on automobiles
b. they can be used at extreme angles
c. they provide a lot of horspower
d. they require more maintenance

____ 138. One difference between a two-cycle engine and a four-cycle engine is that the:
a. two-cycle engines have an oil filler plug.
b. four-cycle engines have an oil filler plug.
c. two-cycle engines have the muffler mounted nearly at the engine's cylinder head
d. four-cycle engines mix gas and oil together in the gas tank.

____ 139. On a loop scavenged two-cycle engine, exhaust back pressure keeps the:
a. exhaust gases from exiting through the exhaust
b. exhaust gases from exiting through the intake
c. fuel mixture from exiting through the exhaust
d. fuel mixture from entering through the exhaust

____ 140. What type piston does loop scavenged two-cycle engines have?
a. flat or slightly domed
b. wedge shaped
c. v-shaped
d. raised baffle

____ 141. The cross scavenged two-cycle engine requires a piston with a:
a. flat top
b. wedge shape
c. dome shape
d. raised baffle

____ 142. The purpose of the baffle on the piston of a two-cycle engine is to:
a. direct the flow of fuel-oil mixture evenly to the cylinder walls
b. direct the flow of fuel-oil mixture upward in the cylinder
c. create a turbulent flow of gases
d. slow down the fuel-oil mixture entering the combustion chamber

____ 143. In a two-cycle engine the oil is placed in the:
a. crankcase
b. oil sump
c. fuel
d. none of the above

____ 144. Fuel consumption is _____ in a two-cylce engine than a four-cycle engine.
a. more
b. less
c. same
d. no way to tell

____ 145. It takes _____ revolution(s) of the crankshaft to complete one cycle in a two-cycle engine.
a. one
b. two
c. three
d. four

____ 146. A two-cycle engine accelerates _____ than a four-cylce engine.
a. slower
b. faster
c. they accelerate at the same speed
d. there is no way to tell

____ 147. Special additives for two-cycle oils are used to:
a. prevent clogged exhaust ports
b. prevent unburned deposits
c. prevent spark plug fouling
d. all of the above

____ 148. 40:1 is an example of a(an) _____ ratio for a two-cycle engine.
a. compression
b. fuel to air
c. fuel to oil
d. oil to fuel

____ 149. If 2 gallons of fuel are going to be mixed for a two-cycle engine requiring a 50:1 ratio, the amount of two-cycle engine oil that should be mixed is:
a. 2 oz
b. 5 oz
c. 100 oz
d. 5 gallons

____ 150. If 1 gallon of fuel is going to be mixed for a two-cycle engine requiring a 40:1 ratio, the amount of two-cycle engine oil that should be mixed is:
a. 40 oz
b. 20 oz
c. 6.4 oz
d. 3.2 oz

Small Engines CDE Test Bank B
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
2.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
3.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
4.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
5.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
6.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
7.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
8.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
9.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
10.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
11.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
12.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
13.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
14.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
15.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
16.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
17.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
18.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
19.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
20.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
21.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
22.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
23.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
24.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
25.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
26.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
27.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
28.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
29.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
30.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
31.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
32.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
33.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
34.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
35.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
36.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
37.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
38.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
39.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
40.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
41.	ANS: C	PTS: 1

42. ANS: D PTS: 1
43. ANS: B PTS: 1
44. ANS: B PTS: 1
45. ANS: B PTS: 1
46. ANS: D PTS: 1
47. ANS: D PTS: 1
48. ANS: C PTS: 1
49. ANS: C PTS: 1
50. ANS: B PTS: 1
51. ANS: A PTS: 1
52. ANS: D PTS: 1
53. ANS: C PTS: 1
54. ANS: B PTS: 1
55. ANS: A PTS: 1
56. ANS: B PTS: 1
57. ANS: C PTS: 1
58. ANS: A PTS: 1
59. ANS: B PTS: 1
60. ANS: C PTS: 1
61. ANS: C PTS: 1
62. ANS: C PTS: 1
63. ANS: A PTS: 1
64. ANS: B PTS: 1
65. ANS: B PTS: 1
66. ANS: D PTS: 1
67. ANS: A PTS: 1
68. ANS: C PTS: 1
69. ANS: D PTS: 1
70. ANS: C PTS: 1
71. ANS: C PTS: 1
72. ANS: A PTS: 1
73. ANS: B PTS: 1
74. ANS: C PTS: 1
75. ANS: B PTS: 1
76. ANS: C PTS: 1
77. ANS: C PTS: 1
78. ANS: B PTS: 1
79. ANS: C PTS: 1
80. ANS: A PTS: 1
81. ANS: A PTS: 1
82. ANS: C PTS: 1
83. ANS: D PTS: 1
84. ANS: B PTS: 1
85. ANS: C PTS: 1
86. ANS: A PTS: 1
87. ANS: B PTS: 1
88. ANS: D PTS: 1

89. ANS: B PTS: 1
90. ANS: A PTS: 1
91. ANS: C PTS: 1
92. ANS: C PTS: 1
93. ANS: B PTS: 1
94. ANS: B PTS: 1
95. ANS: C PTS: 1
96. ANS: D PTS: 1
97. ANS: D PTS: 1
98. ANS: C PTS: 1
99. ANS: A PTS: 1
100. ANS: A PTS: 1
101. ANS: C PTS: 1
102. ANS: B PTS: 1
103. ANS: B PTS: 1
104. ANS: D PTS: 1
105. ANS: B PTS: 1
106. ANS: C PTS: 1
107. ANS: D PTS: 1
108. ANS: C PTS: 1
109. ANS: A PTS: 1
110. ANS: B PTS: 1
111. ANS: A PTS: 1
112. ANS: B PTS: 1
113. ANS: C PTS: 1
114. ANS: A PTS: 1
115. ANS: D PTS: 1
116. ANS: B PTS: 1
117. ANS: A PTS: 1
118. ANS: D PTS: 1
119. ANS: C PTS: 1
120. ANS: B PTS: 1
121. ANS: D PTS: 1
122. ANS: B PTS: 1
123. ANS: C PTS: 1
124. ANS: A PTS: 1
125. ANS: C PTS: 1
126. ANS: B PTS: 1
127. ANS: A PTS: 1
128. ANS: B PTS: 1
129. ANS: D PTS: 1
130. ANS: C PTS: 1
131. ANS: C PTS: 1
132. ANS: A PTS: 1
133. ANS: B PTS: 1
134. ANS: D PTS: 1

135. ANS: D PTS: 1
136. ANS: A PTS: 1
137. ANS: B PTS: 1
138. ANS: B PTS: 1
139. ANS: C PTS: 1
140. ANS: A PTS: 1
141. ANS: D PTS: 1
142. ANS: B PTS: 1
143. ANS: C PTS: 1
144. ANS: A PTS: 1
145. ANS: A PTS: 1
146. ANS: B PTS: 1
147. ANS: D PTS: 1
148. ANS: C PTS: 1
149. ANS: B PTS: 1
150. ANS: D PTS: 1