



Sample Test Questions

History





SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS

The sample test questions in this document are designed to give you an introduction to the nature of the questions included in the Washington Educator Skills Tests—Endorsements (WEST-E). They represent the various types of questions you may expect to see on an actual test in this test field; however, they are *not* designed to provide diagnostic information to help you identify specific areas of individual strength or weakness or to predict your performance on the test as a whole.

Work through the sample questions carefully before referring to the answer key that follows. The answer key provides the correct response for each question and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked. When you are finished with the sample questions, you may wish to review the test objectives and descriptive statements provided in the test framework for this test field.

In addition to reading and answering the sample questions, you should also utilize the following preparation materials available on the WEST Web site:

-  Read **WEST-E Test-Taking Strategies** to understand how test questions are designed to measure specific test objectives and to learn important test-taking strategies for the day of the test.
-  Review the **Test Summary and Framework** for your test field to familiarize yourself with the structure and content of the test. This document contains general testing information as well as the percentage of the total test score derived from each content domain described in the test framework.

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SAMPLE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Read the excerpt below, from the writings of a seventeenth-century English colonist; then answer the question that follows.**

"Thus stands the cause between God and us. We are entered into covenant with Him for this work, we have taken out a commission . . . [and] if the Lord shall please to hear us, and bring us in peace to the place we desire, then hath He ratified this covenant and sealed our commission."

The excerpt above best reflects an important characteristic of which of the following colonies?

- A. Georgia
- B. Massachusetts Bay
- C. Virginia
- D. New York

2. **Read the passage below from the writings of James Madison; then answer the question that follows.**

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious sect may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy; but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it must secure the national councils against any danger from that source. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than a particular member of it. . . . In the extent and proper structure of the Union, therefore, we behold a republican remedy for the diseases most incident to republican government.

The excerpt above best illustrates how James Madison influenced the development of the United States through his assumption of which of the following roles?

- A. founder of a national political party
- B. proponent of the separation of church and state
- C. architect of a federal system of government
- D. advocate for free-market capitalism



3. Which of the following issues addressed at the Constitutional Convention caused the greatest division between delegates from the most populous and least populous states?
- A. the allotment of senators and representatives to each state
 - B. the establishment of an independent executive branch
 - C. the division of power between the federal and state governments
 - D. the inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution
4. Which of the following best describes the Native Americans of North America prior to the arrival of Europeans?
- A. strikingly similar in customs, traditions, and religious beliefs
 - B. organized into nomadic bands that followed the seasonal migrations of fish and large game
 - C. divided into tribes that were closely linked through political and economic confederations
 - D. enormously varied in physical appearance, language, and culture



5. The Trail of Tears (1838) was a direct consequence of which of the following U.S. government policies?
- A. assimilating Native Americans into Anglo-American culture
 - B. confiscating Native American lands east of the Mississippi River
 - C. restricting Native American population movement
 - D. impeding Native American access to vital economic resources
6. Conscription and food shortages during the Civil War placed the greatest strain on traditional relations between which of the following segments of Southern society?
- A. small farmers and large planters
 - B. urban residents and rural settlers
 - C. mill owners and factory workers
 - D. slave owners and slaves
7. The effort to impeach Andrew Johnson in 1868 centered on which of the following questions?
- A. Does an unelected president have the same powers as an elected president?
 - B. Does the president have the authority to order military actions without congressional consent?
 - C. Does the president have the right to disregard the expressed will of Congress?
 - D. Does the president have the power to influence the deliberations of the Supreme Court?



Use the excerpt below from the writings of Horace Mann to answer the two questions that follow.

Now, surely nothing but universal education can counterwork this tendency to the domination of capital and servility of labor. If one class possesses all the wealth and the education, while the residue of society is ignorant and poor, it matters not by what name the relation between them may be called: the latter, in fact and in truth, will be the servile dependants and subjects of the former. But, if education be equably diffused, it will draw property after it by the strongest of all attractions, for such a thing never did happen, and never can happen, as that an intelligent and practical body of men should be permanently poor. Property and labor in different classes are essentially antagonistic; but property and labor in the same class are essentially fraternal.

8. According to Mann's observations in the excerpt above, the movement for universal education was necessary to create a society in which:
 - A. all people placed the public good above individual interests.
 - B. wealth was distributed equally among all social groups.
 - C. capitalism was no longer the basis of the U.S. economy.
 - D. all people had similar opportunities for economic advancement.
9. Which of the following questions best frames the main issue addressed in the excerpt above?
 - A. How can employers be induced to improve working conditions?
 - B. What is the most effective means of promoting economic development?
 - C. How can working people be made more productive?
 - D. What is the most effective means of preventing class conflict?



10. Which of the following excerpts from Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points can best be used to show why critics argued that Wilson's post-World War I foreign policy aims threatened U.S. sovereignty?
- A. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."
 - B. "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international actions for the enforcement of international covenants."
 - C. "Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety."
 - D. "A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."
11. Dust Bowl conditions in the southern plains most influenced which of the following developments in the United States during the Great Depression?
- A. the formation of radical political parties
 - B. the large-scale migration of people to the Pacific Coast
 - C. the decline in prices for agricultural goods
 - D. the creation of the Public Works Administration



12. **Read the passage below, written in the early twentieth century; then answer the question that follows.**

Is it possible, and probable, that nine millions of men can make effective progress in economic lines if they are deprived of political rights, made a servile caste, and allowed only the most meagre chance for developing their exceptional men? If history and reason give any distinct answer to these questions, it is an emphatic No. . . .

The passage above most likely refers to the challenges faced by which of the following groups in U.S. society during the early twentieth century?

- A. Eastern European immigrants
- B. Southern sharecroppers
- C. African Americans
- D. industrial workers

13. Early twentieth-century journalists known as "muckrakers" most influenced U.S. public opinion at the turn of the twentieth century by writing articles that:

- A. exposed social problems associated with industrialization.
- B. called for greater U.S. involvement in international affairs.
- C. denounced racial and ethnic discrimination.
- D. described the latest developments in popular culture.



14. **Read the excerpt below from a 1950 speech by Senator Margaret Chase Smith attacking McCarthyism; then answer the question that follows.**

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism. . . . The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as "Communists" or "Fascists" by their opponents.

Which of the following provisions of the U.S. Constitution most reflects Smith's concerns?

- A. "No state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."
- B. "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."
- C. "No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."
- D. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

15. Which of the following best describes the primary U.S. objective in both the Korean and Vietnam wars?

- A. to create stable democratic governments in Asia
- B. to protect U.S. economic interests in Asia
- C. to contain the expansion of communism in Asia
- D. to establish a political balance of power in Asia

16. In the decade after World War II, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) made significant contributions to the civil rights movement by implementing which of the following strategies?

- A. celebrating the unique cultural heritage of African Americans
- B. challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in federal courts
- C. staging nonviolent demonstrations against racial segregation
- D. garnering international support for the civil rights movement



17. In which of the following ways did the traditional societies established by Native Americans of the Northwest Coast cultural area differ most from the traditional societies of Native Americans of the Plateau cultural area?

- A. The social structure of Native Americans of the Northwest Coast was highly stratified.
- B. The subsistence activities of Native Americans of the Northwest Coast varied from season to season.
- C. The primary social unit of Native Americans of the Northwest Coast was the extended family.
- D. The economy of Native Americans of the Northwest Coast was based on hunting and gathering.

18. Which of the following best describes an important consequence of the creation and use of the Oregon Trail?

- A. It established a basis for U.S. domination of the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest.
- B. The forts that grew up along the Trail established U.S. military control of the Great Plains.
- C. It enabled the United States to prevent Mexican expansion into territory north of California.
- D. The settlers who traveled the Trail to Oregon solidified U.S. claims to the Pacific Northwest.

19. **Read the passage below about Washington state during the 1980s and 1990s; then answer the question that follows.**

Most areas of Washington State witnessed a steady rise in real estate values during the 1980s. At the same time, growing pressure on state and local services led to major increases in the cost of government. By 1990, the state's \$6 billion annual budget was twice what it had been a decade earlier, and taxation had become one of the most hotly contested issues in Washington politics.

Which of the following best describes a major underlying cause of the developments described in the passage above?

- A. the aging of the state's population
- B. educational reform
- C. the expansion of the high-tech industry
- D. population growth



20. The peoples who established the first civilizations in the Fertile Crescent and the Nile River valley both benefited most from which of the following geographic advantages?
- A. valuable mineral resources that were used to fabricate tools, weapons, and trade goods
 - B. numerous species of game animals that provided an abundant and stable source of food
 - C. extensive forests that furnished timber for the construction of homes and fortifications
 - D. rich soil that was renewed each year by the silt deposited by river flood waters
21. Which of the following best describes the main accomplishment of the emperors who ruled China during the Qin (221–206 BCE) and Han (206 BCE–220 CE) dynasties?
- A. extending Chinese rule throughout all of Southeast Asia
 - B. establishing an effective bureaucratic structure capable of maintaining a unified empire
 - C. developing an ethical code for commercial transactions
 - D. creating an agriculture system capable of feeding a growing population
22. The emergence of Hinduism as the dominant religion of ancient India was a direct result of which of the following historical developments?
- A. the diffusion of Chinese culture to India
 - B. the Aryan migration to India
 - C. the expansion of trade between Africa and India
 - D. the Greek invasion of India
23. Which of the following best describes a major reason for the collapse of the Roman Republic in the first century BCE?
- A. A succession of Roman military defeats undermined popular support for the Republic's government.
 - B. The leaders of the Republic refused to grant full citizenship to non-Roman subjects.
 - C. Personal conflicts among the Roman nobility destabilized the political institutions of the Republic.
 - D. Economic mismanagement provoked dissension among Roman farmers and workers.



24. Which of the following best describes Mohammed's role in the establishment of Islamic civilization?
- A. He constructed numerous mosques throughout the Arabian Peninsula that provided the physical infrastructure for Islamic worship and expansion.
 - B. He conveyed a series of divine revelations to his followers that became the basis of the Islamic belief system.
 - C. He organized military campaigns to drive representatives of competing faiths out of the Arabian Peninsula during the formative stages of Islamic development.
 - D. He developed a system that combined missionary techniques developed earlier by Christians and Jews.
25. Which of the following best describes a major difference between the Inca and Aztec empires?
- A. The Aztec required commoners to labor for the state.
 - B. The Inca developed an extensive trade network in the area they ruled.
 - C. The Aztec excelled as engineers and builders.
 - D. The Inca exercised direct rule over the peoples they conquered.
26. Which of the following best describes a major difference between Japanese feudalism and feudal society in north-western Europe during the Middle Ages?
- A. In medieval Japan, a centralized royal court appointed civil governors to provincial districts.
 - B. Mounted warriors constituted medieval Japan's military forces.
 - C. In medieval Japan, merchant guilds established prices and regulated trade in most areas.
 - D. Peasant-farmers worked the estates of Japanese feudal lords.
27. Which of the following best explains why the Renaissance began in late medieval Italy?
- A. Italian cardinals and bishops dominated the leadership of the Catholic Church.
 - B. Italian city-states functioned as economic and cultural gateways between East and West.
 - C. Italian principalities maintained a balance of power between the pope and the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - D. Italian city-states established democratic institutions that supported intellectual inquiry.



28. Use the excerpt below from an early seventeenth-century work to answer the question that follows.

There are and can be only two ways of searching into and discovering truth. The one flies from the senses and particulars to the most general axioms, and from these principles, the truth of which it takes for settled and immoveable, proceeds to judgment and to the discovery of middle axioms. And this way is now in fashion. The other derives axioms from the senses and particulars, rising by a gradual and unbroken ascent, so that it arrives at the most general axioms last of all. This is the true way, but as yet untried.

The excerpt can best be used to show how the Scientific Revolution of the early modern era helped establish the foundations of modern science by promoting the belief that:

- A. scientific knowledge should be organized and classified.
- B. there is a logical order in nature.
- C. scientific knowledge should be derived from direct observation.
- D. all physical systems are hierarchical.

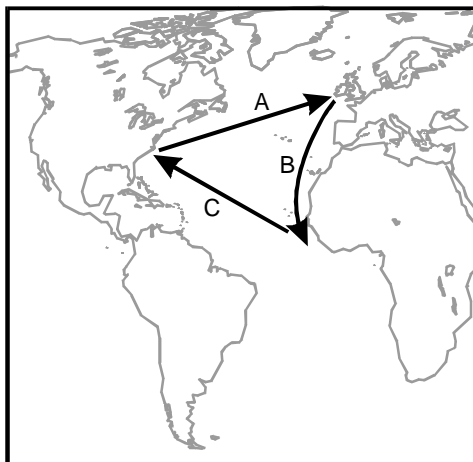
29. Which of the following best describes a major consequence of the Columbian Exchange of the 1500s and 1600s?

- A. European diets became more varied and animal husbandry became a major economic activity in the Americas.
- B. Europeans made major advances in the treatment of disease, while American craft production expanded rapidly to satisfy European demand.
- C. Europeans began importing a Native American labor force and Native Americans began using European manufacturing processes.
- D. European land transportation improved, while ships built for coastal navigation became a new means of transportation in the Americas.

30. Which of the following colonial activities most directly influenced the expansion of a money economy in Europe during the era of global encounter and expansion?

- A. French sugar cultivation in the Caribbean
- B. British textile operations in South Asia
- C. Spanish mining activities in the Americas
- D. Portuguese trade with China's Ming Empire

31. Use the map below, which shows a major triangular trade route of the eighteenth century, to answer the question that follows.



Which of the following best lists a major commodity carried on ships in each of the three stages of the triangular trade route shown on the map above?

- A. A: tobacco
B: manufactured goods
C: enslaved Africans
- B. A: fish
B: beef
C: whale oil
- C. A: timber
B: wheat
C: spices
- D. A: sugar
B: iron
C: precious metals

32. Enlightenment ideas about the relationship between the individual and the state are best illustrated by which of the following excerpts from the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789)?

- A. "Every citizen, when summoned or seized by virtue of law, ought to obey instantly; he renders himself culpable by resistance."
- B. "Law is the expression of the general will."
- C. "A society in which a guarantee of rights is not assured, nor the separation of powers determined, has no constitution at all."
- D. "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be found only upon common utility."

33. Which of the following technological innovations of the Industrial Revolution had the greatest effect on women's work both inside and outside the home?

- A. the mechanization of spinning and weaving
- B. the invention of the telegraph
- C. the development of the electric generator
- D. the invention of the steam engine



34. Which of the following was the most important factor spurring Japanese modernization at the end of the nineteenth century?
- A. the conversion of influential Japanese leaders to Christianity
 - B. peasant demands for greater economic power in Japan
 - C. the return of Japanese migrants from North and South America
 - D. government concerns about European interventions in Japan
35. China's emergence as a major economic power in the late twentieth century was largely a consequence of the:
- A. expansion of the Chinese system of higher education.
 - B. introduction of market incentives in Chinese industry and agriculture.
 - C. opening of Chinese markets to foreign imports.
 - D. acceptance of China into the World Trade Organization.
36. Which of the following best describes a major cause of the Russian Revolution?
- A. the rise of nationalist movements within the Russian Empire
 - B. the assassination of the Russian royal family
 - C. the defeat of the Russian military forces during World War I
 - D. the dissolution of the Russian parliament
37. A combination of which of the following factors played the most important role in the abolition of South Africa's apartheid system?
- A. international boycotts and the resistance of black South Africans
 - B. the end of the Cold War and western sanctions against South Africa
 - C. economic development and demographic change in South Africa
 - D. the liberation of Namibia and the emigration of white South Africans



38. Many world history textbooks divide the time period between 9000 BCE and 1815 CE into three broad eras:

- the Ancient Era (9000 BCE–450 CE)
- the Middle Ages (450–1400 CE)
- the Early Modern Period (1400–1815 CE).

These chronological divisions are most closely related to:

- A. significant social and political developments in Western Europe.
- B. the emergence of influential world religious and philosophical traditions.
- C. notable milestones in the formation of the global economy.
- D. major Eurasian demographic changes and population movements.

39. Which of the following best matches a reference resource with a type of information that would most likely be found in that resource?

- A. **historical atlas:** demographic statistics for past civilizations
- B. **library catalog:** abstracts summarizing the contents of each of the library's holdings
- C. **periodical index:** lists of articles in academic journals arranged by subject
- D. **almanac:** guidelines for writing bibliographic citations



Read the passage below about the stock market crash of 1929; then answer the two questions that follow.

Where does capital go when firms have more plant and equipment than they need and productive investments have largely disappeared? Do investors put their funds under the mattress and wait it out? Some may, but this is not the usual response. More often than not, money begins moving into speculative channels. That was what happened during the 1920s. By the decade's end, nearly all of this money was going to one place, the stock market. This set the stage for the most incredible event in the history of U.S. capitalism—the great bull market of 1928–1929. Between early 1928 and September of the following year, the Dow Jones index went from 191 to 381. According to newspapers of the time, everybody appeared to be getting rich. There was a story of one investor who entered the market with a million dollars and in eight months parlayed it into a fortune of thirty million. It all seemed too good to be true, and as things turned out, it was.

The first drop in the stock market occurred in early September 1929. Then the market rallied before falling again. There was still no panic at this point. Most people felt that these developments represented no more than a temporary adjustment and were reassured when Yale economist Irving Fisher announced that "[s]tock prices have reached what looks like a permanently high plateau." Unfortunately, Fisher was wrong—about as wrong as a person could be. Prices continued to slip through October, and as they did, investor uneasiness mounted. On the 29th, "Black Tuesday," the bottom fell out, and the stock exchange had to close two and half hours early because brokers could not keep up with the volume of sell orders. A group of major banking houses pooled their resources in an effort to halt the plunge, but it was to no avail. By mid-November, the average price of stocks was half what it had been in early September. The Great Depression had begun.



40. According to information presented in the passage, there was a cause-and-effect relationship between:
- A. the shortage of productive investments and the collapse of the U.S. economy.
 - B. speculative investment and the stock market crash of 1929.
 - C. the actions of U.S. bankers and the onset of the Great Depression.
 - D. Irving Fisher's announcement and the stock market crash of 1929.
41. Which of the following statements from the passage expresses an opinion rather than a fact?
- A. This set the stage for the most incredible event in the history of U.S. capitalism—the great bull market of 1928–1929.
 - B. Between early 1928 and September of the following year, the Dow Jones index went from 191 to 381.
 - C. On the 29th, "Black Tuesday," the bottom fell out, and the stock exchange had to close two and half hours early because brokers could not keep up with the volume of sell orders.
 - D. A group of major banking houses pooled their resources in an effort to halt the plunge, but it was to no avail.



42. Which of the following accurately lists four major events of world history in the sequence in which they occurred?
- A. 1. the fall of the Roman Empire
2. the founding of the Han Dynasty
3. the First Crusades
4. the Muslim conquest of Spain
 - B. 1. the founding of the Han Dynasty
2. the fall of the Roman Empire
3. the First Crusades
4. the Muslim conquest of Spain
 - C. 1. the fall of the Roman Empire
2. the founding of the Han Dynasty
3. the Muslim conquest of Spain
4. the First Crusades
 - D. 1. the founding of the Han Dynasty
2. the fall of the Roman Empire
3. the Muslim conquest of Spain
4. the First Crusades
43. When a historian who is examining Isaac Newton's role in the development of calculus enters the phrase *Isaac Newton Calculus* in an Internet search engine, it displays thousands of Web sites that are not related to the research topic. The historian can best create a smaller list of Web sites that are more closely related to the research topic by entering which of the following phrases?
- A. Isaac AND Newton AND Calculus
 - B. Isaac/Newton/Calculus
 - C. Isaac OR Newton OR Calculus
 - D. "Isaac" "Newton" "Calculus"
44. Which of the following cites a primary source?
- A. Tooker, Elizabeth. "The League of the Iroquois: Its History, Politics, and Ritual." In Bruce Trigger, ed., *Handbook of Native American Indians*, Volume 15: Northeast, 418–41. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978.
 - B. Snow, Dean R., Charles T. Gehring, and William Starna, eds. *Mohawk Country: Early Narratives About a Native People*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1996.
 - C. Starna, William. "Aboriginal Land Title and Traditional Iroquois Land Use: An Anthropological Perspective." In Starna and Christopher Vecsey, eds. *Iroquois Land Claims*, 31–48. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1988.
 - D. Richter, Daniel K., and James H. Merrill, eds. *Beyond the Covenant Chain: Iroquois and Their Neighbors in Indian North America, 1600–1800*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1987.



45. A historian conducting a study of colonial Philadelphia would most likely examine probate records for which of the following purposes?
- A. to determine the size of the average Philadelphia household
 - B. to assess the personal wealth of Philadelphia residents
 - C. to analyze the ethnic and religious composition of Philadelphia
 - D. to evaluate the rate of literacy among Philadelphia residents
46. In 1995, a U.S. historian researching the Battle of Stalingrad conducted interviews with seventy-five Russian World War II veterans. When evaluating the reliability of information obtained from the interviews, it is most important that the historian be aware of which of the following?
- A. Veterans often are reluctant to discuss their combat experiences.
 - B. Misunderstandings occur when people from different cultures converse with each other.
 - C. An individual's memories of an event often change over time.
 - D. Soldiers have a limited perspective on the battles in which they participated.
47. A line graph would be the most appropriate graphic format for displaying which of the following kinds of information?
- A. the number of automobiles produced in Korea and Japan in 1990
 - B. sources of major global migrations between 1450 and 1600
 - C. the ethnic composition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1910
 - D. fluctuations in world sugar production between 1650 and 1800



Read the excerpt below from a 1933 speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt; then answer the two questions that follow.

Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily this is because rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and have abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths.

- | | |
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| <p>48. Which of the following assumptions most influenced Roosevelt's perspective in the excerpt above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The economic system of the United States is based on the principle of freedom of exchange.B. Individual advancement has costs as well as benefits.C. The economic interests of powerful individuals can undermine the public good.D. The main function of government is to identify and punish wrongdoers. | <p>49. Which of the following is the most accurate evaluation of Roosevelt's statements in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The speaker makes assertions about the situation he is describing, but does not support his opinions with evidence.B. Despite an argumentative tone, the speaker's statements are based on clear evidence.C. Despite the one-sidedness of his argument, the speaker's statements are for the most part soundly reasoned.D. The speaker's statements are a mix of established fact and carefully considered opinion. |
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50. Franklin Roosevelt most likely wrote the speech above for which of the following audiences?
- A. federal officials who executed Roosevelt's New Deal policies
 - B. economic scholars who studied the causes of the Great Depression
 - C. business leaders who opposed Roosevelt's New Deal policies
 - D. U.S. citizens who suffered from the effects of the Great Depression



ANSWER KEY

Question Number	Correct Response	Test Objective
1	B	0001
2	C	0001
3	A	0001
4	D	0001
5	B	0002
6	A	0002
7	C	0002
8	D	0002
9	D	0014
10	D	0003
11	B	0003
12	C	0003
13	A	0003
14	B	0004
15	C	0004
16	B	0004
17	A	0005
18	D	0005
19	D	0005
20	D	0006
21	B	0006
22	B	0006
23	C	0006
24	B	0007
25	D	0007

Question Number	Correct Response	Test Objective
26	A	0007
27	B	0007
28	C	0008
29	A	0008
30	C	0008
31	A	0008
32	C	0009
33	A	0009
34	D	0009
35	B	0010
36	C	0010
37	A	0010
38	A	0011
39	C	0011
40	B	0011
41	A	0013
42	D	0011
43	A	0012
44	B	0012
45	B	0012
46	C	0013
47	D	0014
48	C	0013
49	A	0013
50	D	0014