1. Which of the following behaviors is the result of sexual selection?

- A. A warrior ant imitates another ant colony's chemical signal so it can go undetected.
- B. An albatross mates with the same partner each breeding season.
- C. A male emperor penguin incubates his female partner's egg while she is at sea.
- D. A male deer flaunts his antlers in front of a potential mate.

2. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

3. All species have a certain amount of genetic diversity within their populations. How is genetic diversity important to the concept of natural selection?

- A. Genetic diversity decreases the generation time of species, which contributes to rapid natural selection.
- B. Without genetic diversity, natural selection cannot occur.
- C. Genetic diversity controls the speed at which natural selection is able to occur.
- D. The more genetic diversity a species has, the less likely it is that natural selection will occur.

4. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

5. The first organisms evolved on Earth around 4 billion years ago. The fossil record indicates that the first organisms were which of the following?

- A. prokaryotes
- B. eukaryotes
- C. mitochondria
10. Over time, color variation in a population of butterflies declined. The number of color variations within the population was twelve in 1985. In 2005, the number of color variations reduced to three.

What type of selection is responsible for reducing variation?

- A. directional selection
- B. stabilizing selection
- C. artificial selection
- D. disruptive selection

11. Severe flooding in an area caused a population of minnows to become split into two separate ponds. Prior to the separation, the male minnows all had a moderate number of spots.

Following the separation, the first pond was filled with larger fish that fed on minnows, so male minnows with fewer spots were better able to avoid detection by predators. The minnows in the second pond, however, had very few predators, and female minnows in this pond preferred to mate with males that had the most spots.

After many generations, the two minnow populations evolved into different species and could no longer interbreed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Species</th>
<th>Average # of Spots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Species</td>
<td>four to six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Species 1</td>
<td>zero to two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Species 2</td>
<td>eight to ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which of the following best describes why the two minnow populations evolved into separate species?

- Natural selection acted upon the traits of the minnows in the first pond only, causing these fish to evolve into a new species with new adaptations. **A.**
- Natural selection acted upon the traits of the minnows in the second pond only, causing these fish to evolve into a new species with new adaptations. **B.**
- The same selective pressures were acting upon both populations, leading to a decrease in genetic variation and the formation of two new species. **C.**
- Different selective pressures were acting upon the two populations, leading to an increase in genetic variation and the formation of two new species. **D.**

12. Which of the following best explains how genetic recombination influences evolution?

- The genetic variation introduced during recombination provides new allelic combinations for natural selection to act upon. **A.**
- New alleles that were not previously present within a population can only be introduced through the process of recombination. **B.**
- Genetic recombination occurs only in small breeding populations and always results in the loss of favorable alleles from the population. **C.**
- The process of genetic recombination results in only those traits that provide a reproductive advantage being passed down to future generations. **D.**

13. Allele frequency refers to the fraction of individuals with a particular version of a given gene. What effect does genetic drift have on the allele frequency of a population?

- It increases the frequency of alleles that improve a species' survival in a particular environment. **A.**
- It greatly reduces the total population, which increases the effects of natural selection on allele frequency. **B.**
- It causes random changes in allele frequency, leading to an increase or decrease in certain traits. **C.**
- It causes the allele frequency to resemble that of a small number of individuals that became separated from the rest of the population. **D.**

14. A population of lizards lives on Island A. On nearby Island B, another population of the same species is present. The lizards on Island A have evolved to have a large frill around their necks. The lizards on Island B, on the other hand, have evolved to have a much smaller neck frill.
Both islands are colonized by humans and some of the lizards on Island A are transferred to Island B. The lizards from Island A interbreed with the lizards on Island B. The gene coding for the large neck frill is passed on to the offspring resulting from these breedings, introducing new genetic variation into the population.

The transfer of genetic information that occurs between the two lizard populations above is known as

- A. genetic recombination.
- B. gene flow.
- C. genetic drift.
- D. natural selection.

15. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

16. Over the years, bacteria have become less sensitive to antibiotics used for medicinal and sanitation purposes. This lack of sensitivity is termed antibiotic resistance. How is antibiotic resistance an adaptation?

   - A. Antibiotic resistance has caused antibiotics to become more specialized, thus adapting the antibiotics to particular bacteria species.
   - B. The trait giving bacteria antibiotic resistance has reproductively isolated groups of bacteria.
   - C. The trait giving bacteria antibiotic resistance has become common, giving bacteria with the trait a selective advantage.
   - D. Antibiotic resistance makes it more difficult for bacteria to infect hosts, thus is a selective advantage for the host.

17. Organisms with traits that are well-suited to an environment tend to survive and reproduce at a greater rate than organisms that are less suited to an environment. This phenomenon is known as _______.

   - A. the circle of life
   - B. independent assortment
   - C. natural selection
   - D. sexual reproduction

18. Which of the following statements best describes the modern model of speciation and evolution?

   - A. New species appear only during distinct periods of geologic time. The Earth fluctuates between
periods of mass speciation and periods of mass extinction. During periods of extinctions no new species evolve.

Organisms are constantly acquiring new traits that aid in the survival of the species. These changes are still occurring and increasing the variation within a species. However, the emergence of new species due to speciation is no longer occurring.

Organisms, which successfully compete to survive and reproduce, pass their genetic information to future generations. Speciation occurs when organisms acquire genetic changes which prevent successful reproduction with other members of the species.

Organisms acquire traits that aid them in competition for resources during their lifetimes. These acquired traits are passed on to future generations. Gradually, when enough changes occur due to the accumulation of acquired traits, a new species emerges.

**19.**

Some species that appear to be very different from other species can actually have similar anatomy. For example, scientists believe that whales evolved from land mammals. One reason for this is the presence of several functionless hind-limb bones still found internally in a number of whale species.

What is the term for a reduced, often functionless anatomical structure that serves as evidence of an organism's evolutionary past?

- **A.** absorbed structure
- **B.** homologous structure
- **C.** trace structure
- **D.** vestigial structure

**20.** The image below represents a map of four islands.
Each island is home to a distinct species of lizard. Assuming that all four lizard species share a common ancestor, which of the following is most likely to be true?

- **A.** The lizard species on Island A is morphologically identical to the lizard species on Island D.
- **B.** The lizard species on Island A is more closely related to the lizard species on Island C than to the lizard species on Island B.
- **C.** The lizard species on Island A is more closely related to the lizard species on Island D than to the lizard species on Island B.
- **D.** The lizard species on Island A is more closely related to the lizard species on Island B than to the lizard species on Island D.

21. Charles Darwin observed the resemblance between organisms on the Galápagos Islands and those on the nearest coast. He hypothesized that the island organisms had evolved from the coastal organisms. What mechanism did Darwin propose caused evolution?

- **A.** natural selection
- **B.** punctuated equilibrium
- **C.** gradualism
- **D.** genetic drift

22. Examine the evolutionary diagram below. What does the diagram imply about the peafowl and the chicken?

- **A.** They share a recent common ancestor.
- **B.** They descended from early mammals.
- **C.** They are unrelated.
- **D.** They did not evolve from older forms of life.

23. Which of the following is the most likely side effect of the overusage of pesticides?

- **A.** The insect population will become extinct.
- **B.** Insects will taste bad to consumers, so they won't be eaten.
- **C.** Plants will eventually develop natural resistance to pests.
- **D.** Pesticide-resistant pests will survive, reproduce and flourish.
24. Gregor Mendel's experiments with peas led him to conclude several important things about inheritance. Which of the following of Mendel's conclusions is a necessary foundation for Darwin's theory of natural selection?

- A. Some genes are dominant and some are recessive.
- B. There are alternate versions of a gene.
- C. A gamete must be fertilized in order to produce an offspring.
- D. When gametes unite during fertilization, each gamete contributes alleles.

25. Natural selection operates on populations over many generations. Which of the following allows natural selection to occur?

- A. the unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce
- B. the desire and the advantage of a population to remain constant
- C. the old age of the individuals which causes them to die
- D. the ability for populations to change quickly from one trait to the next

26. An individual hydra is swept by an ocean current to an area of the ocean where no other hydras reside. The hydra asexually reproduces, as does its offspring, until there is a population of genetically identical hydra. Is it possible for this population to undergo natural selection?

- A. Yes, all populations are capable of undergoing natural selection.
- B. Yes, the population will undergo changes in order to become better adapted to the new environment.
- C. No, natural selection does not occur in organisms that reproduce asexually.
- D. No, there is no genetic variation upon which natural selection can operate.

27. Speciation is the process by which new species

- A. die out.
- B. interbreed with another species.
- C. are formed.
- D. are discovered.
28. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

29. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

30. An industrial accident five years ago spilled thousands of gallons of toxic chemicals into a freshwater lake inhabited by several species of fish. After the spill, a biologist began studying three of these species of fish over a five-year period.

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species A</td>
<td>Lost 80% of its population; the remaining population migrated upriver to another lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species B</td>
<td>Lost 95% of its population; the remaining population survived and eventually became larger than the pre-spill population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species C</td>
<td>Showed no change in population size over the five-year period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which fish species most likely underwent a genetic adaptation as a result of the chemical spill?

- A. Species A and B only
- B. Species C only
- C. Species A, B, and C
- D. Species B only

31. In which population is genetic equilibrium most likely to occur?

- A. A large population with random mating and no mutations
- B. A large population with individuals that frequently migrate
- C. A small population with random mating and no mutations
- D. A small population with individuals that frequently migrate

32. The graphs above show the difference between an initial population of colored lizards and the same population after 100 generations.

Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the difference?
A. Some change in the environment selected for green lizards, but against red and blue ones.

B. Some change in the environment selected for red and blue lizards, but against green ones.

C. Some change in the environment selected for red lizards, but against green and blue ones.

D. Some change in the environment selected for blue lizards, but against red and green ones.

33. An earthquake creates a chasm that separates a population of squirrels. The two populations of squirrels evolve into two separate species. What is the name of the process by which isolated populations of the same species become new species?

A. reproductive isolation
B. speciation
C. genetic variation
D. natural selection

34. Which of the following is best defined as the transfer of genetic information from one population to another?

A. gene flow
B. genetic drift
C. natural selection
D. genetic recombination

35. A population of mammals originally lived in a certain area surrounded by land. Then, some of the organisms were taken to an island. These two populations remained separated for hundreds of years. Which of the following is most likely true of the organisms within the populations?

A. The organisms on the island are completely different than those on the mainland.
B. The organisms on the island are no longer a mammalian species like those on the mainland.
C. The organisms on the island are exactly the same as those on the mainland.
D. The organisms on the island are slightly different than those on the mainland.

36. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.
37. Evolution is the fundamental concept underlying all of biology and is supported by multiple forms of scientific evidence. Which of the following supports evolution?

A. comparative embryology
B. biogeography
C. comparative anatomy
D. all of these

38. All organisms that sexually reproduce exhibit behavior that prompts reproductive activities with the opposite sex. Why would this form of behavior most likely be naturally selected?

A. Natural selection cannot occur without reproduction.
B. Organisms will not reproduce without the appropriate behaviors being exhibited by the opposite sex.
C. Organisms that have behaviors that encourage reproduction would be more likely to reproduce.
D. Organisms that have behaviors that encourage reproduction also have behaviors that encourage survival.

39. The front leg of an iguana and the wing of a bird look different, but both limbs likely evolved from the same limb of a shared ancestor. Structures such as these are said to be _______.

A. heterogeneous
B. homologous
C. differentiated
D. vestigial

40. Speciation is the process by which new species are formed. Which of the following circumstances is most likely to lead to speciation?

A. A population reproduces beyond the carrying capacity of the ecosystem in which the population lives.
B. A population becomes separated by environmental factors into two groups that do not reproduce with one another.
C. A population is unable to compete with other species and becomes extinct.
D. A population begins to develop sexual dimorphism between the males and females of the species.

41. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

42. Allele frequency refers to the fraction of individuals with a particular version of a given gene.

What effect does natural selection have on the allele frequency of a population?

A. It causes random changes and the allele frequency of certain traits may increase or decrease.

B. It greatly reduces the total population, which increases the effects of genetic drift on allele frequency.

C. It increases the frequency of alleles that improve a species' survival in a particular environment.

D. It causes the allele frequency to resemble that of a small number of individuals that became separated from the rest of the population.

43. Extinction occurs when a species dies out completely. Which of the following is a major factor leading to extinction?

A. a lack of environmental change

B. a lack of genetic diversity

C. an increase in natural selection

D. an increase of genetic diversity

44. The image below is a cladogram. It shows the evolution of traits in the Phylum Chordata.
What concept does this cladogram demonstrate?

A. The process of evolution will eventually stop, and all species will remain unchanged after that point.

B. The process of evolution builds upon traits already present and increases variation over time.

C. The process of evolution reduces the number of traits, and variation decreases over time.

D. The process of evolution replaces traits already present, and variation remains relatively stable.

45. Allele frequency refers to the fraction of individuals with a particular version of a given gene.

What effect does the founder effect have on the allele frequency of a population?

A. It causes random changes in allele frequency, leading to an increase or decrease in certain traits.

B. It causes the allele frequency to resemble that of a small number of individuals that became separated from the rest of the population.

C. It greatly reduces the total population, which increases the effects of genetic drift on allele frequency.

D. It increases the frequency of alleles that improve a species' survival in a particular environment.

46. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

47. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.
48. Allele frequency refers to the fraction of individuals with a particular version of a given gene.

What effect does a population bottleneck have on the allele frequency of a population?

- It causes the allele frequency to resemble that of a small number of individuals that became separated from the rest of the population.  
  - A. separated from the rest of the population.  

- It greatly reduces the total population, which increases the effects of genetic drift on allele frequency.  
  - B. frequency.  

- It increases the frequency of alleles that improve a species' survival in a particular environment.  
  - C.  

- It causes allele frequency to change randomly and greatly increases the genetic diversity of the population.  
  - D. population.  

49. A small population of a specific bird species lives on an island in the Pacific Ocean. All of the birds of this species have a crest of feathers on their heads. The color of the crest can be orange, yellow, or white. An individual's crest color does not effect its chance of survival or its reproductive success.

A hurricane hits the island and all of the birds with orange crests are killed, as well as many of the individuals with yellow and white crests. This causes the gene for orange crests to be lost from the population.  

The loss of the gene coding for an orange crest in the bird population described above is an example of _______.  

- A. gene flow  
- B. genetic drift  
- C. genetic recombination  
- D. natural selection  

50. Natural selection causes gradual changes in _______.  

- A. an environment  
- B. acquired traits  
- C. a population  
- D. an individual
51. Natural selection allows a species to change in response to its environment. What is the process by which a species becomes better suited to its environment called?

- A. gradualism
- B. genetic drift
- C. adaptation
- D. speciation

52. In some cases, members of a population can become reproductively isolated from the rest of the population without being geographically isolated. In other words, speciation can still occur when members of a population are able to intermingle in the same area.

What type of selection is most likely responsible for splitting a population into separate species within the same habitat?

- A. stabilizing selection
- B. directional selection
- C. artificial selection
- D. disruptive selection

53. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

54. Examine the evolutionary diagram below. What does the diagram imply about the peafowl and field mouse?

- A. They did not evolve from older forms of life.
- B. They share a recent common ancestor.
- C. They share a remote common ancestor.
D. They are unrelated.

55. Several bacterial colonies are placed on a petri dish that contains agar with antibiotics. After 24 hours, ninety percent of the original bacterial colonies die, but the remaining ten percent survive and later reproduce. Which of the following theories is demonstrated by this experiment?

○ A. Mendelian genetics
○ B. parasitism
○ C. natural selection
○ D. spontaneous generation

56. After collecting data on tail lengths in a population of ground squirrels, a scientist compared her results with data from fifty years earlier. The following graph shows a comparison of both data sets.

What type of selection could explain the differences in tail length over the past 50 years?

○ A. random selection
○ B. directional selection
○ C. disruptive selection
○ D. stabilizing selection

57. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

58. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.
59. Anatomical structures, including homologous, analogous, and vestigial structures, can be used as evidence for biological evolution. What are vestigial structures?

- A. structures that are similar as a result of common ancestry
- B. structures with little or no function to the organism
- C. structures that perform a different function than is expected
- D. structures with different evolutionary origins but similar functions

60. Photosynthetic autotrophs are organisms that use light energy and carbon dioxide to make sugar and oxygen. Aerobic heterotrophs, on the other hand, are organisms that use oxygen and organic carbon for energy, and release carbon dioxide as a waste product. Earth's early atmosphere contained very little free oxygen.

Based on the information above, which of the following is most likely true?

- A. Photosynthetic autotrophs require high levels of oxygen for survival.
- B. Aerobic heterotrophs evolved before photosynthetic autotrophs.
- C. Aerobic heterotrophs do not require access to oxygen for survival.
- D. Photosynthetic autotrophs evolved before aerobic heterotrophs.

61. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

62. Many thousands of years ago, more than one species of cheetah roamed the Earth. About 10,000 years ago, however, climate changes led to the extinction of all but one species - *Acinonyx jubatus*. This rapid extinction led to extensive inbreeding within this species' population.

*Acinonyx jubatus* is still alive today, but its population is rapidly decreasing. One factor that is linked to the cheetah's population decline is its lack of genetic diversity, which was caused by the extensive inbreeding 10,000 years ago. In fact, on average, two individual cheetahs will share over 99% of their genetic material.

The lack of genetic variation among individuals of the species *Acinonyx jubatus* is most likely linked to its sharp decline in population because this causes the species

- A. to be more resistant to viruses and other types of disease.
- B. to have more survivors than other species.
- C. to be unable to adjust to sudden environmental changes.
- D. to have more reproductive success than other species.
63. Rabbits use camouflage as a way to hide from predators. A population of rabbits ranging in color from brown to white lives in a forest ecosystem where much of the soil and vegetation is brown. However, a recent climate change has resulted in most of the forest floor being covered in snow.

Which of the following will most likely occur?

- A. The white rabbits will begin to hunt the brown rabbits.
- B. The brown rabbits will gain an advantage over white rabbits.
- C. The brown rabbits will begin to hunt the white rabbits.
- D. The white rabbits will gain an advantage over brown rabbits.

64. John Baptiste Lamarck believed that anatomical features could increase or decrease in size over the course of a lifetime due to excessive use or disuse, and these changes could be passed on to an organism's offspring. Is Lamarck's hypothesis accurate?

- A. Lamarck's ideas on heredity have been proven to be true through the study of genetics.
- B. It is impossible for offspring to inherit certain anatomical features from their parents whether the features were used excessively or not.
- C. Anatomical structures are never able to change in size according to use, and therefore cannot be passed along to the following generations.
- D. It is true that certain anatomical structures change in size according to use, but these changes cannot be passed on to the organism's offspring.

65. The amino acid sequence of a certain blood protein was compared among four organisms. The percentage match shared by two organisms can be found at the intersection of each row and column in the table below.

| Comparison: Percentage Match of Blood Protein Among Four Organisms |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Organism       | A   | B     | C     | D   |
| A              | 76% | 65%   | 60%   |     |
| B              | 76% | 85%   | 51%   |     |
| C              | 65% | 85%   | 77%   |     |
| D              | 60% | 51%   | 77%   |     |

Based on the information in the table, which two organisms have the most recent common ancestor?

- A. B and D
- B. A and B
- C. D and C
- D. C and B
66. Speciation occurs during the evolutionary development, or phylogeny, of a species. In which of the following situations can speciation occur?

A. when a population becomes interbred  
B. when two populations are reproductively isolated  
C. when two populations merge to become one population  
D. when a population becomes extinct

67. Technology Enhanced Questions are not available in Word format.

68. Prior to the work of Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace, what was the universal belief about the origin of all species?

A. All species of organisms appeared on Earth at the same time and have remained relatively unchanged.  
B. All plant species descended from algae, and all animal species evolved from protozoans.  
C. All species of organisms on Earth are descended from the same, single-celled organism.  
D. Some organisms appeared on Earth at the same time, and others have evolved since then.

69. Genetic equilibrium occurs when

A. the number of new alleles equals the number of extinct alleles.  
B. populations are very small.  
C. there is a high frequency of non-random mating.  
D. there is no change in the allele frequencies within a species.

70. Even though the ostrich is a flightless bird, ostriches still possess wings that stretch approximately two meters across when fully extended.
Scientists speculate that when dinosaurs became extinct, some of the birds that lived during that time became land dwellers since they were able to consume the food that the dinosaurs once ate. Over time, these species grew larger and heavier. Eventually, the ostrich species became too big to fly.

The wings found on ostriches are known as
- A. symmetrical structures.
- B. vestigial structures.
- C. analogous structures.
- D. homologous structures.

71. Genetic drift can best be defined as
- A. a change in the allelic frequency within a population due to random chance.
- B. the transfer of alleles from one breeding population to another.
- C. the adaptation of a population due to environmental changes.
- D. a change in the allelic frequency within a population due to differential reproductive success.

**Answers**

1. D
2. --
3. B
4. --
5. A
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10. B
11. D
12. A
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