Imperialism Practice Test

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

1. What did Liliuokalani propose after she became Queen of the Hawaiian Islands?
   a. the annexation of Hawaii to the United States
   b. a set of reforms to help the Hawaiian planters
   c. a new constitution to return power to the monarchy
   d. a treaty to allow duty-free shipping to the United States

2. Which of the following factors contributed to the Boxer Rebellion?
   a. poor treatment of foreigners by Chinese leaders
   b. the breaking of the alliance between Russia and China
   c. Chinese nationalists’ anger at foreign involvement in the country
   d. American socialism and its effects on China

3. The growth of imperialism from the late 1870s to 1914 was sparked by the desire of
   a. businesspeople for their country to become isolationist
   b. political leaders to improve the conditions of poorer countries
   c. nations to become culturally varied by attracting new immigrants
   d. nations to find sources of raw materials to help industrial growth

4. Japan’s foreign policy up to the mid-1800s could best be characterized as
   a. isolationist
   b. imperialistic
   c. diplomatic
   d. barbaric

5. Why was the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867 called "Seward's Folly"?
   a. Americans didn't want to own a territory so far from the mainland and so close to Russia.
   b. Americans thought Alaska was nothing but a frozen wasteland and had no resources to offer.
   c. The United States had already annexed Samoa, and didn't need another Pacific territory.
   d. Americans thought the two-cents per acre price tag for Alaska was too expensive.

6. Which territory was annexed by the United States because of the economic value of its sugarcane plantations?
   a. Alaska
   b. the Midway Islands
   c. Hawaii
   d. Samoa

7. The United States sought to open Japan’s trade markets in the mid-1800s because the United States
   a. saw a chance to sell telegraph and railroad equipment to the Japanese.
   b. wanted to establish military bases in Japan.
   c. wanted to be ahead of the Europeans in securing trade agreements with Japan.
   d. believed that trade with Japan would lead to trade with China.

8. To say that foreign countries seized spheres of influence in China means that they
a. were allowed to trade with China.
b. gained control of resources of in specific areas of China.
c. openly supported Chinese political parties.
d. had secret agreements with the Chinese government.

9. The Bayonet Constitution
   a. granted more power to the planter-controlled parliament.
   b. allowed Hawaiian sugar to be shipped duty-free to the United States.
   c. granted more power to the Hawaiian king.
   d. allowed American missionaries to convert Hawaiians to Christianity.

10. The Open Door Policy stated that
    a. Germany could trade freely with Great Britain.
    b. all nations should have equal access to trade with China.
    c. France could trade freely with Russia.
    d. all nations should have equal access to trade with Japan.

11. Where in China did the Boxer Rebellion begin?
    a. Tianjin
    b. Hiroshima
    c. Beijing
    d. Shanghai

12. Imperialism is a
    a. system where there is no private property.
    b. government run by the people.
    c. system of empire building by founding colonies or conquering other nations.
    d. method of ruling similar to communism.

13. The United States helped the Hawaiian sugar industry to prosper in the 1870s by
    a. leaving Hawaiian shipyards to the locals.
    b. imposing a high taxation on Hawaiian imports.
    c. allowing duty-free sugar shipments to the United States.
    d. sending American entrepreneurs to manage the plantations.

14. How was the conflict between Cuba and Spain that erupted in 1897 covered by the American press?
    a. It was concealed so as not to hurt the readers’ sensibilities.
    b. It was exaggerated by competing newspapers to get more readers.
    c. It was ignored in favor of news about the expansion of the United States.
    d. It was revealed through pictures taken by the first photoreporters in war journalism.

15. The Teller Amendment stated that the United States
    a. would go to war with Spain to protect newly independent Cuba.
    b. had no interest in annexing or assuming control of newly independent Cuba.
    c. would provide $50 million to prepare for war with Spain over newly independent Cuba.
    d. assumed control over newly independent Cuba and would annex it.

16. As part of the Cuban constitution, the Platt Amendment
    a. limited Cuba’s right to make treaties and increased the ability of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs.
    b. forced U.S. troops to withdraw from Cuba and required the United States to sell
any land it had bought by 1934.
c. sold San Juan Hill to the United States for a $20 million payment.
d. modeled the Cuban legislature after the U.S. Congress.

17. Which of the following was a challenge U.S. soldiers faced in the Spanish-American War?
   a. high numbers of casualties in battle
   b. malfunctioning rifles
   c. deaths from yellow fever and other diseases
   d. lack of uniforms to wear in battle

18. The Anti-Imperialist League stood against the
   a. Spanish colonial empire.
   b. territorial expansion of the United States.
   c. independence movements in the Latin America.
   d. independence of Puerto Rico from the United States.

19. Emilio Aguinaldo was a
   a. Filipino rebel leader who took control of the Philippine capital, Manila, with the help of U.S. reinforcements.
   b. general in charge of Spain’s Pacific fleet, which was defeated by Commodore George Dewey’s ships in Manila Bay.
   c. Spanish Ambassador to the United States who proposed a truce as the United States began its attack on the Spanish Caribbean fleet.
   d. Filipino journalist who wrote detailed newspaper accounts of the Rough Riders’ heroism during the Spanish-American War.

20. The peace treaty between the United States and Spain after the Spanish-American War placed which territory under U.S. control, along with the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba?
   a. Haiti
   b. Guam
   c. Burma
   d. Ghana

21. The explosion of the USS Maine
   a. proved to Americans that President McKinley was a weak leader.
   b. rallied Americans against Spain, though Spain may not have been responsible.
   c. caused American prejudice against Spanish speaking immigrants.
   d. formed a bond between Americans and Cubans that still exists today.

22. Theodore Roosevelt was a
   a. senator from New York.
   b. strong leader with an aggressive foreign policy.
   c. hero of the Civil War.
   d. heroic soldier, and the only president ever to die in battle.

23. In 1898 the battleship USS Maine exploded and sank because of
   a. a bomb fired by Spanish troops.
   b. reasons that remain a mystery.
   c. rough winds and harsh rain.
   d. a fire started by its own men.

24. The Rough Riders were
   a. volunteer soldiers that included Native Americans and cowboys.
b. drafted soldiers that included college athletes and ranchers.
c. volunteer soldiers led by Emilio Aguinaldo.
d. drafted soldiers led by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

25. The Anti-Imperialist League was a group that
   a. fought in both World Wars.
   b. opposed the creation of an American colonial empire.
   c. died in battle while fighting for America.
   d. signed a petition in favor of a law that would ban all treaties.

26. Study the graph below and answer the question that follows.

![Graph: Puerto Ricans in the Mainland United States](image)

About how many Puerto Ricans moved to the mainland United States between 1980 and 2000?
   a. 0.5 million 
   b. 1 million 
   c. 1.5 million 
   d. 3 million 

27. The Roosevelt Corollary was a/an
   a. American statement granting European lenders the right to use force to get debtor nations in the Western Hemisphere to repay loans.
   b. extension of the Monroe Doctrine that warned U.S.-influenced nations that the United States would get involved if they did not repay their loans.
   c. statement in which the United States refused to be the “police officer” of the Western Hemisphere.
   d. amendment to the Monroe Doctrine that warned American-controlled nations against using force.

28. What U.S. president was famous for his usage of dollar diplomacy?
   a. William Howard Taft 
   b. Theodore Roosevelt
39. President Woodrow Wilson sent General John J. Pershing to Mexico in 1916 to
a. seize the rebel city of Veracruz.
b. protect a German ship carrying weapons.
c. lead the attack against dictator Porfirio Díaz.
d. catch the rebel leader Francisco “Pancho” Villa.

30. More than 120,000 Mexicans immigrated to the United States from 1905 to 1915 to
a. escape the violence of the Mexican Revolution.
b. avoid political persecution.
c. seek employment.
d. avoid jail sentences.

31. Which of the following was a cause of the Mexican Revolution?
a. mass immigration to the United States
b. poverty and landlessness
c. the harsh rule of a dictator
d. the dominance of American business

32. How was dollar diplomacy different than the Roosevelt Corollary?
a. The first threw tax-payer money at problems; the second stuck to budgets.
b. The first wanted trade with Europe; the second limited trade to the Western Hemisphere.
c. The first used business to solve problems; the second used force.
d. The first wanted to protect American industry; the second promoted competition.

33. Why did President Roosevelt issue the Roosevelt Corollary?
a. European nations were considering using force to collect debts from American nations.
b. European nations had gone against the Monroe Doctrine.
c. He did not want to get involved in European disputes.
d. He did not agree with the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

34. The United States gained construction rights for the Panama Canal by
a. attacking Panama with U.S. warships.
b. annexing Panama to the United States.
c. signing an agreement with the Colombian Senate.
d. encouraging a local uprising against the Colombian government.

35. One obstacle to the construction of the Panama Canal was the
a. spread of malaria and yellow fever.
b. frequent attacks by Panaman insurgents.
c. lack of food and water for the workers.
d. opposition of France, a major competitor.

36. Until the early 1900s European nations exerted control over Latin American countries by
a. keeping Latin America deeply in debt.
b. establishing army bases all over the territory.
c. exporting primary resources to Latin America.
d. placing European politicians in power.

37. What was Roosevelt's first step in gaining control of Panama for the construction of a canal?
a. He purchased Panama for 10 million dollars.
b. He had U.S. troops help Panama fight for its independence.
c. He attacked Panama with warships and seized the land.
d. He signed a treaty with Panama declaring the United States an official ally.

38. Which of the following regions probably benefited most from the construction of the Panama Canal?
   a. the Caribbean Islands
   b. the East coast of the United States
   c. the southern tip of South America
   d. the West coast of Mexico

39. Francisco "Pancho" Villa was a
   b. rebel leader who had killed 17 Americans in New Mexico.
   c. Mexican general who died in the Mexican Revolution.
   d. rebel leader who fled to Cuba.

40. Which U.S. president pledged not to become involved in European affairs?
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. George Washington
   c. Theodore Roosevelt
   d. Andrew Jackson

Completion
Complete each statement.

41. ___________________________ spread from the late 1870s to 1914 because countries wanted to find sources of raw materials to help industrial growth. (Mercantilism/Imperialism)

42. U.S. presidents dating back to George Washington favored a policy of ____________________, or avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries. (isolationism/laissez-faire)

43. The term ______________________ journalism identifies the practice of exaggerating news stories in order to sell more papers. (tabloid/yellow)

44. __________________________ proposed a new constitution that would return power to the Hawaiian monarchy, causing a revolt. (Queen Liliuokalani/High Chiefess Kaahumanu)

45. The Hawaiian king was forced to sign the __________________________, which increased the power of the planter-controlled legislature. (Bayonet Constitution/Platt Amendment)

46. After this U.S. battleship exploded in Havana Harbor, “Remember the __________!” became a rallying cry for angry Americans. (Maine/Alamo)

47. __________________________ arrived in Japan in 1853, and a year later convinced the Japanese to open trade with the United States. (Commodore Matthew Perry/Millard Fillmore)

48. Areas where foreign nations control trade and natural resources are called __________________________. (sites of imperialism/spheres of influence)

49. President William Howard Taft used economic rather than military tactics to influence other governments, a policy called ___________________. (dollar diplomacy/the power of the purse)
50. President Roosevelt helped revolutionaries in Panama overthrow Columbian rule because Columbia’s leaders would not allow the United States to lease ____________________ for a U.S. canal. (the Isthmus of Panama/Cristobal)

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

___ 51. The Teller Amendment, which was in effect until 1934, required Cuba to sell or lease land to the United States.

___ 52. Howard Taft promoted a policy called dollar diplomacy that urged Latin American countries to adopt U.S. currency.

___ 53. The cause of the explosion of the USS Maine has never been determined.

___ 54. The Open Door Policy stated that all nations should have equal access to trade in China.

___ 55. The Boxers, known in Chinese as the Fists of Righteous Harmony, were defeated by the intervention of the Chinese army.

___ 56. More American soldiers died from diseases than they were killed in battle during the Spanish-American War.

___ 57. The United States managed to rid the Panama Canal route of malaria before construction began.

___ 58. The Anti-Imperialist League claimed that newly acquired territories such as Cuba, Guam, and Puerto Rico should be granted the right of self-government.

___ 59. The United States negotiated with Colombia in order to build the Panama Canal because the isthmus of Panama was part of that country.

___ 60. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine stated that if Caribbean and South American countries did not pay their debts to European countries the United States would get involved.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. Teller Amendment
b. Liliuokalani
c. Platt Amendment
d. William C. Gorgas
e. Theodore Roosevelt
f. John J. Pershing
g. Joseph Pulitzer
h. William Randolph Hearst
i. William H. Seward
j. William Howard Taft
k. William McKinley
l. Emilio Aguinaldo
61. warned that in cases of wrongdoing by Latin American countries, the United States might exercise international police power
62. introduced dollar diplomacy, the practice of influencing governments through economic intervention
63. stated that the United States had no interest in taking control of Cuba
64. military general ordered by President Wilson to capture Francisco “Pancho” Villa in Mexico
65. publisher whose newspaper printed a letter from a Spanish official that called President McKinley a weak leader
66. limited Cuba’s right to make treaties and allowed the United States to get involved in Cuban affairs
67. published sensational stories that led to American support for Cuba
68. arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867
69. Filipino rebel leader who took control of the Philippine capital, Manila, with the help of U.S. reinforcements
70. organized an effort to rid the Panama Canal route of mosquitoes
Multiple Choice

1. **ANS:** C  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 1  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.2  
   **NAT:** 22.1.2  
   **STA:** 1.4.b

2. **ANS:** C  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 2  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
   **NAT:** 22.1.3  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

3. **ANS:** D  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 2  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.1  
   **NAT:** 22.1.1  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

4. **ANS:** A  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 1  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
   **NAT:** 22.1.3  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

5. **ANS:** B  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 1  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.1  
   **NAT:** 22.1.1  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

6. **ANS:** C  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 1  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.2  
   **NAT:** 22.1.2  
   **STA:** 1.4.b

7. **ANS:** C  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 2  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
   **NAT:** 22.1.3  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

8. **ANS:** B  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 2  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
   **NAT:** 22.1.3  
   **STA:** 1.2.c

9. **ANS:** A  
   **PTS:** 1  
   **DIF:** 2  
   **OBJ:** 22.1.2  
   **NAT:** 22.1.2  
   **STA:** 1.4.b

10. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
    **NAT:** 22.1.3  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

11. **ANS:** C  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.1.3  
    **NAT:** 22.1.3  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

12. **ANS:** C  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.1.1  
    **NAT:** 22.1.1  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

13. **ANS:** C  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.1.2  
    **NAT:** 22.1.2  
    **STA:** 1.4.b

14. **ANS:** A  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.1  
    **NAT:** 22.2.1  
    **STA:** 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

15. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.1  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

16. **ANS:** A  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.1  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

17. **ANS:** C  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.1  
    **NAT:** 22.2.1  
    **STA:** 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

18. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.2  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

19. **ANS:** A  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.2  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

20. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 1  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.2  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.c

21. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 3  
    **OBJ:** 22.2.1  
    **NAT:** 22.2.1  
    **STA:** 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

22. **ANS:** B  
    **PTS:** 1  
    **DIF:** 2  
    **OBJ:** 22.3.2  
    **NAT:** 22.2.2  
    **STA:** 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c
| NAT: 22.3.2 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 23. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.2.1 |
| NAT: 22.2.1 | STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c | 24. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.2.2 |
| NAT: 22.2.2 | STA: 1.2.c | 25. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.2.2 | STA: 1.2.c | 26. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.2.2 | STA: 1.2.c | 27. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.2 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 28. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.3 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.2.d| 1.3.b | 29. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.3 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.2.d| 1.3.b | 30. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.3 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 31. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.3 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 32. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 3 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 33. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.2 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 34. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.1 |
| NAT: 22.3.1 | STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c | 35. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.1 |
| NAT: 22.3.1 | STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c | 36. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.2 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.3.b | 37. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.1 | STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c | 38. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.1 |
| NAT: 22.3.1 | STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c | 39. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.3.2 |
| NAT: 22.3.3 | STA: 1.2.c| 1.2.d| 1.3.b | 40. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | OBJ: 22.1.1 |

### COMPLETION

41. ANS: Imperialism

| PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.1.1 | NAT: 22.1.1 |
| STA: 1.2.c |

42. ANS: isolationism

| PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | OBJ: 22.1.1 | NAT: 22.1.1 |
| STA: 1.2.c |
43. ANS: yellow journalism
   PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 22.2.1  NAT: 22.2.1
   STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

44. ANS: Queen Liliuokalani
   PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.1.2  NAT: 22.1.2
   STA: 1.4.b

45. ANS: Bayonet Constitution
   PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 22.1.2  NAT: 22.1.2
   STA: 1.4.b

46. ANS: Maine
   PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.2.1  NAT: 22.2.1
   STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

47. ANS: Commodore Matthew Perry
   PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 22.1.3  NAT: 22.1.3
   STA: 1.2.c

48. ANS: spheres of influence
   PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.1.3  NAT: 22.1.3
   STA: 1.2.c

49. ANS: dollar diplomacy
   PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.3.3  NAT: 22.3.3
   STA: 1.2.c| 1.2.d| 1.3.b

50. ANS: the Isthmus of Panama
   PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.3.2  NAT: 22.3.1
   STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c

**TRUE/FALSE**

51. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.2.1
   NAT: 22.2.2  STA: 1.2.c

52. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 22.3.2
   NAT: 22.3.3  STA: 1.2.c| 1.2.d| 1.3.b

53. ANS: T  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.2.1
   NAT: 22.2.1  STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

54. ANS: T  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.1.3
   NAT: 22.1.3  STA: 1.2.c

55. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.1.3
   NAT: 22.1.3  STA: 1.2.c

56. ANS: T  PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 22.2.1
   NAT: 22.2.1  STA: 1.2.b| 1.2.c| 2.2.c

57. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 22.3.1
NAT: 22.3.1  STA: 1.2.b|1.2.c
58. ANS: T   PTS: 1   DIF: 1   OBJ: 22.2.2
NAT: 22.2.2  STA: 1.2.c
59. ANS: T   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.3.1
NAT: 22.3.1  STA: 1.2.b|1.2.c
60. ANS: T   PTS: 1   DIF: 1   OBJ: 22.3.2
NAT: 22.3.2  STA: 1.2.c|1.3.b

MATCHING

61. ANS: E   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.3.2
NAT: 22.3.2  STA: 1.2.c|1.3.b
62. ANS: J   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.3.3
NAT: 22.3.3  STA: 1.2.c|1.2.d|1.3.b
63. ANS: A   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.2.1
NAT: 22.2.2  STA: 1.2.c
64. ANS: F   PTS: 1   DIF: 1   OBJ: 22.3.3
NAT: 22.3.3  STA: 1.2.c|1.2.d|1.3.b
65. ANS: H   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.2.1
NAT: 22.2.1  STA: 1.2.b|1.2.c|2.2.c
66. ANS: C   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.2.1
NAT: 22.2.2  STA: 1.2.c
67. ANS: G   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.2.1
NAT: 22.2.1  STA: 1.2.b|1.2.c|2.2.c
68. ANS: I   PTS: 1   DIF: 1   OBJ: 22.1.1
NAT: 22.1.1  STA: 1.2.c
69. ANS: L   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.2.2
NAT: 22.2.2  STA: 1.2.c
70. ANS: D   PTS: 1   DIF: 2   OBJ: 22.3.1
NAT: 22.3.1  STA: 1.2.b|1.2.c