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100 Islamic Quiz Questions

Fiqh & Aqeedah Quiz — with Answers

In-depth questions on Fiqh, Aqeedah and Islamic History.
Detailed questions on worship rulings, belief fundamentals,
and common misconceptions — written for adult learners.

AQEEDAH

FIQH

ISLAMIC HISTORY

100 Multiple Choice Questions • Answer Key Included • A4 Format

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AQEEDAH

Islamic Belief & Creed

Questions 1–35

1. Tawheed is divided by the scholars into how many main categories?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

2. Which type of Tawheed affirms that Allah alone is the Creator, Sustainer, and Controller of the universe?

- A. Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah
- B. Tawheed al-Rububiyyah
- C. Tawheed al-Asma was-Sifat
- D. Tawheed al-Ibadah

3. Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah is also known as?

- A. Tawheed al-Ibadah
- B. Tawheed al-Hakimiyyah
- C. Tawheed al-Mulk
- D. Tawheed al-Khalq

4. Affirming Allah's names and attributes as mentioned in the Qur'an and Sunnah, without distortion or resemblance to creation, falls under?

- A. Tawheed al-Rububiyyah
- B. Tawheed al-Asma was-Sifat
- C. Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah
- D. Tawheed al-Hakimiyyah

5. Which of the following is considered the gravest sin in Islam?

- A. Lying
- B. Shirk (associating partners with Allah)
- C. Stealing
- D. Missing a prayer

6. Directing an act of worship such as prayer, sacrifice, or vows to other than Allah is an example of?

- A. Shirk al-Asghar
- B. Nifaq al-Amali
- C. Shirk al-Akbar
- D. Kufr al-Asghar

7. Showing off during acts of worship (Riya) is generally classified as?

- A. Shirk al-Akbar
- B. Shirk al-Asghar
- C. Kufr al-Akbar
- D. Bid'ah Mukaffirah

8. How many pillars of Iman (faith) are there according to mainstream Islamic belief?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Four

9. Which of these is NOT one of the six pillars of Iman?

- A. Belief in Allah
- B. Belief in the Last Day
- C. Belief in the Ka'bah
- D. Belief in Qadar

10. Belief that everything, good and bad, occurs only by Allah's knowledge, will, and decree is called?

- A. Tawakkul
- B. Qadar
- C. Ikhlas
- D. Ihsan

11. A common misconception about Qadar (divine decree) is that it negates:

- A. Allah's mercy
- B. Human free will and responsibility
- C. The existence of angels
- D. The Day of Judgment

12. The correct Islamic position affirms that a servant's actions are:

- A. Entirely predetermined with no real choice
- B. Freely chosen yet encompassed by Allah's prior knowledge and decree
- C. Random and outside Allah's knowledge
- D. Controlled solely by fate without any accountability

13. Which angel is responsible for delivering revelation to the Prophets?

- A. Mika'il
- B. Israfil
- C. Jibril
- D. Malik

14. Which angel is tasked with blowing the Trumpet on the Day of Resurrection?

- A. Jibril
- B. Israfil
- C. Munkar
- D. Ridwan

15. According to Islamic belief, the angels are created from?

- A. Clay
- B. Fire
- C. Light
- D. Water

16. Belief in the previously revealed scriptures such as the Torah, Psalms, and Gospel is required, along with belief that:

- A. They remain unaltered in their current form
- B. The Qur'an confirms and supersedes them
- C. They are no longer relevant to discuss
- D. They were never revealed by Allah

17. Regarding belief in the Prophets, a Muslim must believe in:

- A. Only the 25 named in the Qur'an
- B. Exactly 124,000 by name
- C. All Prophets sent by Allah, whether named or not
- D. Only five Prophets

18. Which Prophet is referred to in the Qur'an as 'Khalilullah' (the close friend of Allah)?

- A. Musa
- B. Ibrahim
- C. Isa
- D. Nuh

19. Which Prophet is known as 'Kalimullah' (the one to whom Allah spoke directly)?

- A. Ibrahim
- B. Musa
- C. Dawud
- D. Sulayman

20. The belief in the Day of Judgment includes belief in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Resurrection
- B. Reckoning
- C. Reincarnation into another life on earth
- D. Paradise and Hellfire

21. What is the term for the bridge that all people will cross over Hellfire on the Day of Judgment?

- A. As-Sirat
- B. Al-Mizan
- C. Al-Hawd
- D. Al-A'raf

22. Al-Mizan in Islamic eschatology refers to?

- A. The bridge over Hell
- B. The scale that weighs deeds
- C. The pond of the Prophet
- D. The barrier between Heaven and Hell

23. A common misconception is that intercession (Shafa'ah) on the Day of Judgment is granted:

- A. Only with Allah's permission and to whom He wills
- B. Automatically to every believer regardless of deeds
- C. Only through wealth given in charity
- D. By angels without Allah's permission

24. The concept of 'Al-Wala wal-Bara' refers to?

- A. Loving and allying for the sake of Allah, and disassociating from what opposes Him
- B. The pillars of Salah
- C. The stages of the afterlife
- D. The rules of inheritance

25. Which early sect is historically known for extremism in declaring other Muslims disbelievers (takfir) over major sins?

- A. Ash'ariyyah
- B. Khawarij
- C. Maturidiyyah
- D. Mu'tazilah

26. The Mu'tazilah were historically known for over-emphasizing:

- A. Textual literalism
- B. Reason ('Aql) over revealed text in matters of belief
- C. Sufi asceticism
- D. Jurisprudential rulings

27. The term 'Bid'ah' in Islamic terminology refers to?

- A. A recommended act of worship
- B. An innovation introduced into the religion without precedent from the Qur'an, Sunnah, or early generations
- C. A form of charity
- D. A type of supplication

28. A common misconception holds that all new worldly matters, such as technology, are religiously prohibited as bid'ah. The correct understanding is:

- A. All new things are forbidden
- B. Bid'ah applies to matters of worship, not permissible worldly inventions
- C. Bid'ah only concerns clothing
- D. Bid'ah is encouraged in all matters

29. What does 'Tawakkul' mean in Islamic belief?

- A. Complete reliance on Allah while taking the necessary means
- B. Abandoning all effort and means
- C. Trusting only in one's own ability
- D. Fear of the unseen

30. Which of the following best describes 'Ihsan,' the third and highest level of religion mentioned in the Hadith of Jibril?

- A. Testifying the Shahadah
- B. Worshipping Allah as though you see Him, knowing He sees you
- C. Performing Hajj
- D. Giving Zakat

31. The Hadith of Jibril outlines three levels of the religion. What are they?

- A. Islam, Iman, Ihsan
- B. Salah, Sawm, Zakat
- C. Tawheed, Shirk, Kufr
- D. Qadar, Qada, Hikmah

32. A common misconception is that calling upon deceased pious people directly for unseen help (Istighathah bi'l-amwat) is permissible. The mainstream Aqeedah position is:

- A. It is encouraged as a means of nearness to Allah
- B. It falls under impermissible practices, since calling upon for unseen matters is due to Allah alone
- C. It is obligatory for all Muslims
- D. It is only allowed for Prophets

33. The belief that Allah is above His Throne, distinct from His creation, without asking 'how,' is summarized by the early scholars' famous phrase:

- A. 'Its meaning is known, and its modality is unknown'
- B. 'It must be reinterpreted metaphorically'
- C. 'It should be denied entirely'
- D. 'It refers only to power, not a real attribute'

34. What is 'Nifaq' (hypocrisy) in Islamic Aqeedah primarily categorized into?

- A. Nifaq I'tiqadi (belief-based) and Nifaq Amali (action-based)
- B. Nifaq Asghar and Nifaq Kabir only in actions
- C. Only one type concerning prayer
- D. Nifaq related only to wealth

35. Belief-based hypocrisy (Nifaq I'tiqadi) is considered:

- A. A minor sin
- B. Equivalent to disbelief (Kufr), taking one outside the fold of Islam
- C. Permissible in times of difficulty
- D. The same as laziness in worship

FIQH

Islamic Jurisprudence & Worship Rulings

Questions 36–70

36. What is the ruling on wiping over socks (Khuffayn) during Wudu for a resident (non-traveler)?

- A. Not permissible at all
- B. Permissible for up to 24 hours
- C. Permissible for up to 3 days
- D. Permissible indefinitely

37. For a traveler, wiping over leather socks/Khuffayn during Wudu is permissible for how long?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 3 days and nights
- D. 7 days

38. Which of the following breaks the Wudu?

- A. Touching one's spouse without desire
- B. Passing wind
- C. Eating a normal meal
- D. Light drowsiness while firmly seated

39. A common misconception is that touching the Qur'an without Wudu is absolutely forbidden in every scenario. The majority position is:

- A. It is permissible in all cases
- B. Purity (Wudu) is generally required to directly touch the Mus-haf, though scholars differ on some details
- C. It is only relevant for scholars
- D. It is only prohibited for women

40. What invalidates the Salah if done intentionally?

- A. Moving a finger slightly
- B. Speaking words unrelated to the prayer
- C. Blinking
- D. Feeling momentarily distracted

41. What is the ruling if a person forgets an essential pillar (Rukn) of the prayer, such as a Sajdah?

- A. The prayer is unaffected
- B. He must repeat the missed pillar and what follows it, then perform Sujud as-Sahw
- C. The prayer becomes invalid with no remedy
- D. He must repeat the entire day's prayers

- 42. Sujud as-Sahw (the prostration of forgetfulness) is prescribed for which of the following?**
- A. Excessive khushu (concentration)
 - B. Errors such as forgetting a Wajib part of prayer or doubting the number of rak'ahs
 - C. Missing the Friday prayer
 - D. Talking during Salah intentionally
- 43. What is the minimum Nisab (threshold) for Zakat on gold according to most scholars?**
- A. 20 grams
 - B. Approximately 85 grams
 - C. 200 grams
 - D. 595 grams
- 44. The Nisab for silver, upon which Zakat becomes obligatory, is approximately?**
- A. 200 grams
 - B. Approximately 595 grams
 - C. 85 grams
 - D. 40 grams
- 45. Zakat is obligatory on qualifying wealth that has been held for how long (Hawl)?**
- A. One month
 - B. One lunar year
 - C. Six months
 - D. There is no time condition
- 46. A common misconception is that Zakat funds may be freely used to build mosques or general infrastructure. Correct fiqh states Zakat must be distributed:**
- A. To any charitable cause without restriction
 - B. Only to the eight categories mentioned in Surah At-Tawbah
 - C. Only to one's relatives
 - D. Only to scholars
- 47. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight categories eligible to receive Zakat?**
- A. The poor (Fuqara)
 - B. Those in debt (Gharimin)
 - C. One's own financially independent parents
 - D. Those employed to collect Zakat (Amilin)
- 48. What breaks the fast (Sawm) if done intentionally?**
- A. Forgetfully eating
 - B. Deliberately eating or drinking
 - C. Swallowing one's own saliva
 - D. Applying eye drops (per some scholarly views)
- 49. If a person eats or drinks forgetfully while fasting, the ruling is:**
- A. The fast is invalidated and must be repeated
 - B. The fast remains valid and he simply continues fasting
 - C. He must offer Kaffarah (expiation)
 - D. He must repeat the entire month

50. What is the 'Kaffarah' (expiation) required for intentionally breaking the fast without a valid excuse, such as through deliberate eating or intimacy?

- A. Feeding one poor person only
- B. Freeing a slave, or fasting sixty consecutive days, or feeding sixty poor people, in that sequence
- C. Simply making up one day later
- D. No expiation is required

51. Which of the following invalidates the fast?

- A. Vomiting unintentionally
- B. Intentionally inducing vomiting
- C. Brushing teeth with water without swallowing
- D. Tasting food without swallowing

52. What is the ruling on a menstruating woman regarding fasting during Ramadan?

- A. She must fast anyway
- B. She is not permitted to fast and must make up the missed days later
- C. She fasts but skips prayer
- D. She is exempt permanently

53. Tarawih prayers during Ramadan are considered:

- A. Obligatory (Fard)
- B. An emphasized Sunnah (Sunnah Mu'akkadah)
- C. Forbidden
- D. Only for men

54. Which of the following is a condition for Hajj to become obligatory upon a Muslim?

- A. Being financially and physically able (Istita'ah)
- B. Being over 60 years old
- C. Having performed Umrah twice before
- D. Living in Makkah

55. What is 'Ihram' in the context of Hajj and Umrah?

- A. A specific supplication recited only once
- B. The sacred ritual state entered with specific intention and dress, within which certain acts become prohibited
- C. The final sermon of Hajj
- D. A type of sacrificial animal

56. Tawaf al-Ifadah is performed:

- A. Before entering the state of Ihram
- B. As one of the essential pillars of Hajj, performed after standing at Arafah
- C. Only by non-Muslims
- D. Only during Umrah, never during Hajj

57. Standing at Arafah (Wuquf) on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah is considered:

- A. A recommended act only
- B. The most essential pillar of Hajj, without which Hajj is invalid
- C. Optional for the elderly
- D. Performed only by the Imam on behalf of pilgrims

58. A common misconception is that the Black Stone (Hajar al-Aswad) holds intrinsic power to benefit or harm. As reportedly stated by Umar ibn al-Khattab, the correct understanding is:

- A. It has power to benefit or harm on its own, which is why it is honored
- B. It is only a stone, honored solely because the Prophet ﷺ kissed it, following his example
- C. It is worshipped for blessings
- D. It is forbidden to touch it under any circumstance

59. Which of the following is required for a Muslim marriage contract (Nikah) to be validly formed, per the majority opinion?

- A. A dowry (Mahr) of a specific minimum amount fixed by law
- B. Witnesses and clear mutual offer and acceptance (consent)
- C. The couple having known each other for a set period beforehand
- D. A large public ceremony

60. What is 'Mahr' in an Islamic marriage?

- A. A gift given by the bride to the groom
- B. An obligatory payment or gift given by the groom to the bride, which becomes her exclusive property
- C. A tax paid to the state
- D. A voluntary charitable donation

61. A common misconception is that the Mahr belongs to the bride's father or family. The correct ruling is:

- A. It belongs exclusively to the bride herself
- B. It must be shared equally among her family
- C. It is optional and may be waived by her father
- D. It goes toward the mosque's funds

62. Talaq (divorce) pronounced three times in a single sitting is, according to the classical majority view, counted as:

- A. One revocable divorce
- B. Three divorces, though some contemporary scholars count it as one
- C. No divorce at all
- D. An annulment rather than a divorce

63. What is 'Iddah' in Islamic Fiqh?

- A. A waiting period observed by a woman after divorce or her husband's death before remarriage
- B. A type of voluntary prayer
- C. An expiatory fast
- D. A charity obligation upon divorce

64. Riba (usury/interest) in Islamic transactions is:

- A. Permissible if agreed upon by both parties
- B. Explicitly and strictly prohibited
- C. Only prohibited between Muslims
- D. Permissible in modern banking without restriction

65. Which of these is generally considered a valid Shari'ah-compliant alternative to interest-based financing?

- A. Riba al-Fadl
- B. Mudarabah (a profit-and-loss sharing partnership)
- C. Riba al-Nasi'ah
- D. Gharar-based speculation

66. 'Gharar' in Islamic transactions refers to:

- A. Charitable giving
- B. Excessive uncertainty or ambiguity that can invalidate a contract
- C. A form of Zakat
- D. A type of inheritance share

67. A common misconception is that all modern financial and insurance contracts are automatically permissible in Islam. Scholars generally require such contracts to avoid:

- A. Charity and kindness
- B. Riba, Gharar, and Maysir (gambling)
- C. Written documentation
- D. Government regulation

68. In Islamic inheritance law, a son's share compared to a daughter's share from the same parent is, as a default Qur'anic ruling (Surah An-Nisa):

- A. Equal in every case
- B. Generally twice that of the daughter
- C. The daughter always receives more
- D. Sons receive nothing if daughters exist

69. What is the ruling on combining two prayers (Jam'), such as Dhuhr and Asr, while traveling?

- A. Not permissible under any circumstance
- B. Permissible according to the majority of scholars, as a concession for travelers
- C. Only permissible for the sick
- D. Only permissible during Hajj

70. A common misconception is that shortening prayers (Qasr) while traveling requires the traveler to intend a very long journey. The general ruling is:

- A. Qasr applies once the Shari'ah-defined distance and travel conditions are met, regardless of the trip's specific purpose (so long as travel is permissible)
- B. Qasr is only for Hajj travel
- C. Qasr applies to Fajr and Maghrib as well
- D. Qasr is obligatory even for residents

ISLAMIC HISTORY

Seerah, Caliphates & Civilization

Questions 71–100

71. In which year (approximately) did the Hijrah (migration) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Makkah to Madinah take place?

- A. 610 CE
- B. 622 CE
- C. 632 CE
- D. 570 CE

72. The Islamic (Hijri) calendar begins from which event?

- A. The birth of the Prophet ﷺ
- B. The first revelation
- C. The Hijrah to Madinah
- D. The conquest of Makkah

73. What was the name of the first mosque built by the Prophet ﷺ, on the outskirts of Madinah?

- A. Masjid al-Nabawi
- B. Masjid Quba
- C. Masjid al-Aqsa
- D. Masjid al-Haram

74. Who was the first Caliph after the death of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

- A. Umar ibn al-Khattab
- B. Uthman ibn Affan
- C. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- D. Ali ibn Abi Talib

75. The four Rightly-Guided Caliphs (Al-Khulafa ar-Rashidun) are, in chronological order:

- A. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali
- B. Umar, Abu Bakr, Ali, Uthman
- C. Ali, Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman
- D. Uthman, Ali, Abu Bakr, Umar

76. Which Caliph is known for compiling the Qur'an into a single standardized text (Mus-haf) distributed to the major cities?

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C. Uthman ibn Affan
- D. Ali ibn Abi Talib

77. The initial collection of the scattered Qur'anic revelations into one manuscript after the Prophet's death was undertaken during the Caliphate of?

- A. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- B. Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C. Uthman ibn Affan
- D. Ali ibn Abi Talib

78. The Battle of Badr took place in which year of the Hijrah calendar?

- A. 1 AH
- B. 2 AH
- C. 3 AH
- D. 5 AH

79. In the Battle of Uhud, the Muslims initially gained the advantage but faced a setback largely due to:

- A. A lack of weapons
- B. A group of archers leaving their assigned position on the hill
- C. Betrayal by the Ansar
- D. Extreme weather conditions

80. The Battle of the Trench (Al-Khandaq) is named after the defensive strategy of digging a trench, a tactic suggested by?

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. Salman al-Farisi
- C. Khalid ibn al-Walid
- D. Bilal ibn Rabah

81. The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed between the Muslims and which party?

- A. Banu Qurayzah
- B. The Quraysh of Makkah
- C. Banu Nadir
- D. Banu Ghatafan

82. The conquest (peaceful reopening) of Makkah by the Muslims occurred in which year of the Hijrah?

- A. 6 AH
- B. 8 AH
- C. 9 AH
- D. 10 AH

83. Who was the general known as 'Sayf Allah' ('the Sword of Allah'), renowned for his military leadership?

- A. Khalid ibn al-Walid
- B. Amr ibn al-As
- C. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- D. Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah

84. Which Caliph is associated with major territorial expansion, including the conquest of Jerusalem and Persia, and establishing key administrative institutions?

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C. Uthman ibn Affan
- D. Ali ibn Abi Talib

85. The event known as 'Al-Fitnah al-Kubra' (the Great Trial) refers to civil strife that began during the Caliphate of?

- A. Abu Bakr
- B. Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C. Uthman ibn Affan
- D. Mu'awiyah

86. The Battle of the Camel was fought between the forces of Ali ibn Abi Talib and a coalition that notably included?

- A. Mu'awiyah alone
- B. Aisha, Talha, and Zubayr
- C. The Byzantines
- D. The Persians

87. The Battle of Siffin was fought between the forces of Ali ibn Abi Talib and?

- A. Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufyan
- B. Amr ibn al-As acting alone
- C. The Kharijites
- D. The Umayyads of Andalusia

88. The Khawarij, who later assassinated Ali ibn Abi Talib, originally emerged from a dispute over?

- A. The ruling on inheritance
- B. The acceptance of arbitration after the Battle of Siffin
- C. The collection of the Qur'an
- D. The direction of the Qiblah

89. Which dynasty succeeded the Rightly-Guided Caliphate and moved the capital to Damascus?

- A. Abbasid
- B. Umayyad
- C. Fatimid
- D. Ottoman

90. Who founded the Umayyad dynasty as its first Caliph?

- A. Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah
- B. Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufyan
- C. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan
- D. Marwan ibn al-Hakam

91. The tragic event of Karbala, in which Husayn ibn Ali was killed, occurred during the rule of which Umayyad Caliph?

- A. Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufyan
- B. Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah
- C. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan
- D. Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik

92. Which dynasty overthrew the Umayyads and established its capital in Baghdad?

- A. Fatimid
- B. Abbasid
- C. Ayyubid
- D. Seljuk

93. The Islamic Golden Age, marked by great advances in science, medicine, and philosophy, largely flourished under the patronage of the?

- A. Umayyads exclusively
- B. Abbasids
- C. Ottomans exclusively
- D. Mamluks exclusively

94. Bayt al-Hikmah (the House of Wisdom), a major center of learning and translation, was established in which city?

- A. Damascus
- B. Baghdad
- C. Cairo
- D. Cordoba

95. Which Muslim commander led the conquest of Andalusia (Spain), crossing in 711 CE?

- A. Musa ibn Nusayr alone
- B. Tariq ibn Ziyad
- C. Uqba ibn Nafi
- D. Abu Ayyub al-Ansari

96. Salahuddin al-Ayyubi (Saladin) is most famous in Islamic history for?

- A. Founding the Abbasid dynasty
- B. Recapturing Jerusalem from the Crusaders in 1187 CE
- C. Compiling the Qur'an
- D. Building the Dome of the Rock

97. The Ottoman Caliphate formally came to an end in which year?

- A. 1918
- B. 1924
- C. 1945
- D. 1900

98. Imam Bukhari, compiler of Sahih al-Bukhari, is known primarily for his contribution to which field?

- A. Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh)
- B. Hadith compilation and authentication
- C. Qur'anic recitation (Qira'at)
- D. Islamic history (Tarikh)

99. The four major Sunni schools of Fiqh (Madhahib) are:

- A. Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali
- B. Ja'fari, Zaydi, Ibadi, Hanafi
- C. Ash'ari, Maturidi, Salafi, Sufi
- D. Qadiani, Ahmadi, Bahai, Druze

100. The city of Jerusalem, home to Al-Aqsa Mosque, holds special significance in Islamic history primarily because it was?

- A. The first Qiblah and the site of Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj (the Night Journey and Ascension)
- B. The birthplace of the Prophet ﷺ
- C. The location of the first Hijrah
- D. Where the Qur'an was first revealed

ANSWER KEY

Complete Solutions — 100 Questions

AQEEDAH

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. B	15. C
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. B	20. C
21. A	22. B	23. A	24. A	25. B
26. B	27. B	28. B	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. A	35. B

FIQH

36. B	37. C	38. B	39. B	40. B
41. B	42. B	43. B	44. B	45. B
46. B	47. C	48. B	49. B	50. B
51. B	52. B	53. B	54. A	55. B
56. B	57. B	58. B	59. B	60. B
61. A	62. B	63. A	64. B	65. B
66. B	67. B	68. B	69. B	70. A

ISLAMIC HISTORY

71. B	72. C	73. B	74. C	75. A
76. C	77. A	78. B	79. B	80. B
81. B	82. B	83. A	84. B	85. C
86. B	87. A	88. B	89. B	90. B
91. B	92. B	93. B	94. B	95. B
96. B	97. B	98. B	99. A	100. A