

Trial Examination 2021

VCE Psychology Units 3&4

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of booklet

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	50	50	50
B	7	7	70
			Total 120

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.

Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

Question and answer booklet of 32 pages

Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions

Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

Write your **name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided above on this page, and on the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

Place the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover of this booklet.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Students are advised that this is a trial examination only and cannot in any way guarantee the content or the format of the 2021 VCE Psychology Units 3&4 Written Examination.

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SECTION A – MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Instructions for Section A

Answer **all** questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple-choice questions.

Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.

A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.

Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Question 1

Which one of the following divisions of the nervous system is responsible for activating the sympathetic nervous system when the body is under immediate threat?

- A. parasympathetic nervous system
- B. autonomic nervous system
- C. peripheral nervous system
- D. central nervous system

Question 2

An unconscious response to sensory stimuli can be initiated by

- A. the central nervous system only.
- B. the peripheral nervous system only.
- C. the spine only.
- D. either the central or the peripheral nervous system only.

Question 3

Alzheimer's disease is a result of the formation of amyloid plaques

- A. in the myelin sheath of hippocampal neurons.
- B. in the soma of hippocampal neurons.
- C. between the axon terminals and the dendrites of hippocampal neurons.
- D. on the receptor sites of hippocampal neurons.

Use the following information to answer Questions 4–7.

Tim is a 50-year-old carpenter recently diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Tim has consented to participate in a study that will trial a medication that acts as a dopamine agonist. The medication has been successful in treating horses with Parkinson's disease.

Question 4

Medication used for treating the most commonly observed symptoms of Parkinson's disease is best targeted towards

- A. addressing the lack of neurotransmitter messages to motor areas of the brain.
- B. reducing the presence of tau protein in the brain.
- C. improving the strength of skeletal muscles.
- D. increasing the strength of interneurons in the brain.

Question 5

In terms of the lock-and-key process, the medication in the study will

- A. enable each neuron in the substantia nigra to produce more dopamine 'keys'.
- B. reduce the reuptake of dopamine 'keys' on the target receptor 'locks' in the motor areas of the brain.
- C. mimic the effects of dopamine 'keys' on the target receptor 'locks' in the motor areas of the brain.
- D. reduce the reuptake of dopamine 'keys' to the presynaptic vesicle 'locks' in the motor areas of the brain.

Question 6

Which one of the following sources of stress would Tim's diagnosis of Parkinson's disease be least likely classified as?

- A. distress
- B. a major stressor
- C. acculturative stress
- D. a life event

Question 7

Which one of the following would be an example of an avoidance coping strategy in Tim's case?

- A. Tim using context-specific effectiveness
- B. Tim making a secondary appraisal of the effect of his diagnosis on his lifestyle
- C. Tim directing his energy into a high-paying building project
- D. Tim searching for Parkinson's disease support groups

Question 8

In terms of Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, which one of the following events is least likely to require a primary appraisal?

- A. a spinal reflex
- B. a major stressor
- C. a life event
- D. acculturative stress

Question 9

Which one of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system?

- A. The parasympathetic division is constantly active, whereas the sympathetic is inactive unless the organism is under threat.
- B. The activities of the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system counterbalance each other.
- C. When the body is under threat, the sympathetic nervous system switches off the parasympathetic nervous system to maximise arousal.
- D. The function of the parasympathetic nervous system is to switch off the sympathetic nervous system after a threat has passed in order to restore the body to a homeostatic state.

Question 10

In comparison to the body's stress response, a spinal reflex is

- A. generally a slower response.
- B. a more conscious process.
- C. a more simplistic response.
- D. more difficult to observe.

Question 11

Which one of the following parts of a neuron is most likely to experience new growth as a result of the learning process?

- A. axon
- B. soma
- C. dendrites
- D. neurotransmitters

Question 12

Anterograde amnesia is a common symptom of

- A. mental health problems.
- B. Alzheimer's disease.
- C. Parkinson's disease.
- D. sleepwalking episodes.

Use the following information to answer Questions 13–15.

Amaya was a relatively new employee at a marketing company. She was keen to fit in with her workplace colleagues. Every Friday, her colleagues would encourage her to join them for drinks at a nearby bar at the end of the work day. Amaya would join them and would have a few drinks due to peer pressure. After drinking, she would feel light-headed. After doing this for a few weeks, Amaya started to feel tense about joining her colleagues for drinks, and when they asked her to join them she would make up an excuse to not go with them (for example, she would tell her colleagues that she had to visit her sick mother in hospital).

Question 13

In terms of the three-phase model of operant conditioning, Amaya's making up an excuse to avoid going out for drinks represents

- A. an antecedent.
- B. a behaviour.
- C. a consequence.
- D. a conditioned response.

Question 14

The light-headedness that Amaya experienced after drinking alcohol acted as a

- A. form of positive punishment.
- B. form of negative punishment.
- C. positive reinforcer.
- D. negative reinforcer.

Question 15

The light-headedness that Amaya experienced after drinking alcohol was in response to

- A. an antecedent.
- B. a neutral stimulus.
- C. a conditioned stimulus.
- D. an unconditioned stimulus.

Use the following information to answer Questions 16–20.

Steph, a Year 10 student, wanted to participate in an activity for her school’s upcoming Science Week event – the ‘Memory Olympiad’. The lunchtime activity involved students competing against one another. Each student would have two minutes to view a shuffled deck of playing cards and memorise as many cards as they could in the order in which they appeared in the deck. To prepare for the activity, Steph searched for ‘memory champions’ online and found two people who had been highly successful in memory competitions. Both people spoke of a memory technique they used in which they would associate each card with a familiar location or item in their house (for example, the three of diamonds would be associated with a bedside table that had three drawers and sharp edges). After spending many hours practising this technique, Steph was able to view a deck of cards and then visualise herself moving to different locations in her house in order to remember the order of the cards. Each location would help her retrieve the memory of a card. Steph noted that the two people who used this technique were successful in their respective memory competitions, so she was determined to try and win the Memory Olympiad at school using this technique.

Question 16

What method of retrieval does Steph use when she tries to remember the order of playing cards in a deck?

- A. reconstruction
- B. cued recall
- C. free recall
- D. recognition

Question 17

Which one of the following stages of observational learning was essential to Steph’s likelihood of practising the memory technique in order to win the Memory Olympiad?

- A. attention
- B. retention
- C. reproduction
- D. reinforcement

Question 18

Steph’s practice of associating playing cards with locations in her house is an example of

- A. elaborative rehearsal.
- B. maintenance rehearsal.
- C. the use of context-dependent cues.
- D. cued recall.

Question 19

Which one of the following memory stores would be most conscious and active when Steph associates playing cards with locations in her house?

- A. iconic memory
- B. short-term memory
- C. long-term memory
- D. flashbulb memory

Question 20

Steph's memory of the familiar locations in her house are stored in her

- A. hippocampus.
- B. cerebral cortex.
- C. cerebellum.
- D. amygdala.

Question 21

In terms of contemporary ethical standards, in order for the 'Little Albert' experiment to comply with the participant's withdrawal rights, which one of the following actions would need to have been undertaken?

- A. When Albert had shown the first signs of distress, the researchers would have needed to explain to him that he could withdraw from the experiment.
- B. When Albert had shown the first signs of distress, the researchers would have needed to explain to his mother that she could withdraw him from the experiment.
- C. The researchers would have needed to tell Albert prior to the experiment that he could withdraw if he experienced any distress during the experiment.
- D. The researchers would have needed to tell Albert's mother prior to the experiment that he could be withdrawn if he experienced any distress during the experiment.

Use the following information to answer Questions 22–25.

A patient who was injured during an incident at a hotel was under the influence of an illicit stimulant at the time and responded with a violent outburst towards paramedics who came to the hotel to treat him. The paramedics were left traumatised by the incident. The patient was charged with assault after being responsible for the concussion of one of the paramedics, who lost her balance and fell during the attack. Several witnesses of the assault were questioned shortly after the incident and two were required to testify in court two months later as eye-witnesses. The patient's barrister claimed that her client was in an altered state of consciousness and thus could not be held fully accountable for his actions. Following her recovery, the paramedic who sustained the concussion returned to the hotel for a social outing and experienced a vivid recall of the incident.

Question 22

According to Loftus, an eye-witness court testimony could be considered unreliable if misinformation from a leading question

- A. interfered with the eye-witness's initial rehearsal of the event.
- B. altered the manner in which the eye-witness's memory was encoded.
- C. altered the eye-witness's memory trace.
- D. created source confusion during the reconstruction of the eye-witness's testimony in short-term memory.

Question 23

The patient's barrister claimed that the patient could not recall any details of the incident due to his altered state of consciousness.

The altered state of consciousness is an indication of

- A. a loss of self-control.
- B. a cognitive distortion.
- C. a perceptual distortion.
- D. content limitations.

Question 24

The paramedic's vivid recall of the incident when she returned to the hotel is an example of

- A. a semantic memory.
- B. a conditioned emotional response.
- C. an implicit memory.
- D. a flashbulb memory.

Question 25

The paramedic's vivid and emotional recall of the incident was triggered by

- A. a context-dependent cue.
- B. a state-dependent cue.
- C. a leading question.
- D. an unconditioned stimulus.

Question 26

A patient has agreed to spend a night in a sleep lab.

Prior to the onset of sleep, the patient would have an electromyograph (EMG) fitted to their

- A. scalp.
- B. chin.
- C. eyes.
- D. nose.

Question 27

According to the evolutionary theory of sleep, humans have adapted to sleep at night to

- A. consolidate memories.
- B. replenish bodily cells.
- C. reduce movement and the risk of harm.
- D. dream and resolve conflicts that arise during the day.

Question 28

Studies that compared the effects of sleep deprivation for 24 hours with the effects of a 0.10 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) found the most significant variation to be in

- A. mood.
- B. cognition.
- C. concentration.
- D. performance on driver simulation tests.

Question 29

Which one of the following groups is most likely to commence sleep with rapid eye movement (REM) sleep?

- A. infants
- B. adolescents
- C. adults aged 30–40 years
- D. adults aged over 65 years

Use the following information to answer Questions 30 and 31.

A group of volunteers aged 20–29 has agreed to participate in a series of interviews that will investigate their attitudes towards sustaining good sleep hygiene and a balanced diet to maintain mental health.

Question 30

Which one of the following types of research investigations is the use of interviews to generate data classified as?

- A. experiment
- B. observational study
- C. self-report
- D. independent groups design

Question 31

Which one of the following types of data will the interviews generate?

- A. primary objective data
- B. primary subjective data
- C. secondary objective data
- D. secondary subjective data

Question 32

Which one of the following sleep phenomena is least likely to impact the onset of sleep?

- A. sleepwalking
- B. delayed sleep phase onset
- C. sleep onset insomnia
- D. jet lag

Question 33

Over a normal 24-hour period, an elderly person will tend to experience the lowest incidence of

- A. normal waking consciousness.
- B. REM sleep.
- C. non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep Stage 2.
- D. NREM Stage 4.

Use the following information to answer Questions 34–38.

Florencia is a middle-aged woman who was recently diagnosed with gout, a medical condition that causes a sharp pain in her toes, which makes walking or standing unbearable. She is currently on a six-week annual summer holiday. Given that she works as a personal trainer, she is worried about her ability to do her job when she returns to work.

Question 34

In terms of Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, to manage the news of her gout diagnosis Florencia is most likely to adopt an approach coping strategy

- A. during a resistance stage.
- B. prior to her primary appraisal.
- C. during the period of time between her primary and secondary appraisals.
- D. after her secondary appraisal.

Question 35

The news of Florencia's gout diagnosis would be classified as a source of

- A. distress.
- B. eustress.
- C. acculturative stress.
- D. insignificant stress.

Question 36

As a result of Florencia's ongoing concern about her ability to work as a personal trainer, a higher level of cortisol is maintained in her bloodstream.

The higher level of cortisol initially

- A. creates a sense of fatigue.
- B. promotes the release of additional glucose from her liver.
- C. strengthens her immune system.
- D. slows her metabolism.

Question 37

Which one of the following is a psychological protective factor that could enhance Florencia's resilience to the stressor of managing her gout diagnosis?

- A. cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) strategies
- B. information support
- C. exercise
- D. psychoeducation

Question 38

After seeing a naturopath, Florencia is prescribed a herbal supplement that will help her to manage her anxiety about her condition and reduce her physical pain.

Which one of the following is a biological factor that could reduce the effectiveness of the supplement?

- A. placebo effect
- B. experimenter effect
- C. genetics
- D. poor self-efficacy

Question 39

Replication of experimental procedures is most likely conducted to

- A. reduce the spread of the data.
- B. determine the reliability of the results.
- C. ensure that research satisfies the beneficence test.
- D. enhance the accuracy of the descriptive statistics that are generated.

Use the following information to answer Questions 40–44.

Toby, a front-line health worker in Melbourne, was working long shifts at a hospital. The environment at the hospital was very tense. Due to his long work hours, Toby was experiencing reduced amounts of sleep and often ordering take-away meals via food ordering and delivery services. He was living by himself and distanced himself from his family and friends due to a change in his temperament. Toby was passionate and confident in his ability to be effective in his role at the hospital, but he found it difficult to adapt when dealing with the deaths of some of the patients that he cared for. He often dwelled on their deaths and questioned whether the hospital could have done more to provide comfort for those patients.

Currently, Toby is going through a rough patch in terms of his mental health. However, he is reluctant to seek help as he is worried about being labelled as lacking resilience.

Question 40

Due to the effects of reduced sleep, Toby would often be clumsy in the morning after waking up.

This clumsiness would be classified as

- A. an affective symptom of sleep deprivation.
- B. a behavioural symptom of sleep deprivation.
- C. a cognitive symptom of sleep deprivation.
- D. a restorative symptom of sleep deprivation.

Question 41

Toby's reluctance to seek help during his rough patch can be best attributed to

- A. stigma.
- B. rumination.
- C. poor self-efficacy.
- D. his secondary appraisal.

Question 42

The combination of precipitating and perpetuating risk factors has contributed to Toby's

- A. high level of resilience.
- B. mental disorder.
- C. cumulative risk.
- D. high level of functioning at work.

Question 43

Which one of the following characteristics of mental health is Toby evidencing in his approach to his work?

- A. social wellbeing
- B. emotional wellbeing
- C. resilience
- D. a high level of functioning

Question 44

Which stage of the transtheoretical model of behaviour change is Toby currently experiencing?

- A. pre-contemplation
- B. contemplation
- C. preparation
- D. maintenance

Question 45

Which one of the following strategies is most likely to be recommended for a person experiencing insomnia who is undergoing sleep hygiene education as part of their CBT?

- A. taking regular naps when tired
- B. doing physical exercise just before going to bed to relieve stress
- C. avoiding exposure to bright light just before going to bed
- D. consuming a large meal just before going to bed to avoid waking up hungry during the night

Use the following information to answer Questions 46–50.

Finn, aged 4, went trick-or-treating with his parents for Halloween in his local neighbourhood. He walked by a group of teenagers who were wearing costumes, including masks. Some of the teenagers walked up to Finn and made threatening actions, including waving their arms and making loud noises, to scare him. Finn screamed and ran to one of his parents, who hugged him and picked him up.

Finn now suffers from masklophobia. When he sees someone wearing a costume mask, he thinks that they will attack him.

Question 46

Finn's masklophobia was perpetuated through

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. positive reinforcement.
- C. negative reinforcement.
- D. observational learning.

Question 47

Finn's belief that he will be attacked by someone wearing a costume mask is an example of

- A. an unconditioned response.
- B. a classically conditioned response.
- C. a memory bias.
- D. catastrophic thinking.

Question 48

Which one of the following forms of intervention would be the most effective in dealing with the source of Finn's phobia?

- A. systematic desensitisation
- B. breathing retraining
- C. benzodiazepines
- D. CBT

Question 49

Which one of the following is a social form of evidence-based intervention that could be used to treat Finn's phobia?

- A. systematic desensitisation
- B. psychoeducation
- C. exercise
- D. CBT

Question 50

If benzodiazepines were used to treat Finn's phobia, they would act as a

- A. stimulant that would increase the amplitude of Finn's brain wave activity.
- B. stimulant that would decrease the amplitude of Finn's brain wave activity.
- C. depressant that would increase the amplitude of Finn's brain wave activity.
- D. depressant that would decrease the amplitude of Finn's brain wave activity.

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (9 marks)

A road safety officer reviewed several case studies on the motor vehicle accident rate of drivers affected by alcohol consumption. The case studies provided evidence that many of the accidents were caused by a slower reaction time to changing traffic conditions. The officer commissioned a group of researchers to gather data on the effects of alcohol intake on reaction time for drivers.

Sixty fully licensed drivers (aged 22–69) volunteered to participate in the study. For the study, they consumed a set number of standard drinks of alcohol over timed intervals and had their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) monitored. They then undertook a series of driver simulation tests that measured their average reaction times to red lights when driving along a virtual highway. Reaction time was measured by determining the time period between when a traffic light changed to yellow and when a driver's foot first pressed the brake.

The results of the research are shown in the table below.

BAC level	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10
Reaction time in milliseconds (ms)	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.34	0.43	0.59

- a. Using the axes provided below, draw a graph of the results of the experiment and label the axes appropriately.

2 marks



- b.** Explain a strength and a limitation of conducting an experiment to gather evidence about the effects of alcohol on reaction time compared to accessing case studies. 4 marks

Strength _____

Limitation _____

- c.** In terms of the nervous system, explain why alcohol increased the reaction time of participants in the driver simulation tests. 3 marks

Question 2 (12 marks)

A regional town experienced major flooding as a result of heavy rain that damaged residential and commercial buildings. In the aftermath of the flood, some of the flood victims reported that they were having difficulty concentrating and could not stop thinking about the flood and their damaged property. The federal government announced that there would be a relief package made available to flood victims, which would provide funds to rebuild their houses.

A network of psychologists prepared a detailed presentation for the flood victims to assist with recovery. The presentation focused on Selye’s General Adaptation Syndrome and Lazarus and Folkman’s Transactional Model of Stress and Coping.

- a.** In terms of Selye’s General Adaptation Syndrome, outline two physiological differences between the shock and counter-shock substages that the flood victims would have experienced when faced with the effects of the flood. 4 marks

Difference 1 _____

Difference 2 _____

- b.** Some of the flood victims evaluated the news of the government’s relief package as a challenge, while others evaluated it as benign-positive. In terms of Lazarus and Folkman’s Transactional Model of Stress and Coping and with reference to the flood victims, explain the difference between a primary appraisal of a challenge and a primary appraisal of a benign-positive. 3 marks

- c.** As a result of the flood, hundreds of families in the town were left homeless in the short term.

Identify the type of stress source that the flood would be classified as. Justify your response.

2 marks

- d.** Explain how ruminating about their response to the floods could precipitate a mental health problem for a flood victim.

3 marks

Question 3 (7 marks)

Edna was the goal shooter for her netball team for most of her childhood. When she was a young adult, she stopped playing netball and started playing basketball with her local team. Largely due to the difference in the sizes of a netball and a basketball, Edna’s netball shooting technique was ineffective for shooting a basketball. To help Edna develop her shooting technique, her coach repeatedly demonstrated how to hold a basketball, shooting mechanics and follow-through. After many hours of practice, Edna was eventually able to adjust her grip, shooting mechanics and follow-through. As a result, she became an effective basketball shooter.

- a.** In terms of neural plasticity, explain how Edna was able to adjust her netball shooting technique to a basketball shooting technique. 4 marks

- b.** With reference to observational learning, explain the role of attention and retention in the development of Edna’s ability to form a procedural memory of how to shoot a basketball. 3 marks

Attention _____

Retention _____

Question 4 (9 marks)

A university research team was commissioned to research the impacts of jet lag and insomnia on the mental health of workers who frequently travel between Perth and Melbourne. During daylight savings, the time difference between Perth and Melbourne is three hours; at all other times of the year, the time difference is two hours.

A small sample of workers who travel from Perth to Melbourne at least once a month and stay in Melbourne for at least a three-day period each time volunteered to participate in the study.

- a.** Explain how jet lag can contribute to insomnia. 2 marks

- b.** How could workers use bright light therapy when they are in Melbourne to manage the effects of jet lag? 2 marks

- c.** Some of the workers reported that they feel nervous about their upcoming flights from Perth to Melbourne because they are expecting to experience difficulty falling asleep once they are in Melbourne.

Explain whether the workers are experiencing anxiety or stress. 3 marks

- d.** Identify two affective symptoms of sleep deprivation that people with jet lag may experience. 2 marks

Affective symptom 1 _____

Affective symptom 2 _____

Question 5 (9 marks)

Two years ago, Sheila was repairing a large brick fence in her backyard when the fence collapsed on her. She was trapped under the rubble for several hours and experienced intense pain and trauma during her ordeal. As a result, she now has a phobia of large brick fences.

- a.** Explain the role of adrenaline and glutamate in the formation of Sheila’s implicit memory and explicit memory of her ordeal. 4 marks

- b.** With reference to the process of classical conditioning, explain how Shelia may demonstrate stimulus discrimination with her phobic disorder. 3 marks

- c.** Explain one biological predisposing factor that could have contributed to Sheila’s phobic disorder. 2 marks

Question 6 (14 marks)

A group of researchers were studying the effects of caffeine consumption on the cognition of security guards when the guards work a night shift from 10.00 pm to 6.30 am. Forty security guards from a building security company volunteered to participate in the study.

To determine the short-term effects of caffeine on the guards' cognition, each guard's cognition would be tested using an electroencephalograph (EEG) both immediately before and five minutes after they consumed a coffee containing 100 mg of caffeine. The guards would be tested between 2.00 am and 2.30 am, which was their standard break time during night shifts.

One of the limitations of the experiment was a lack of consistency in the level of experience that participants had working a night shift; some guards had only recently started working night shifts, while others had been working night shifts for many years.

- a.** Write a possible research hypothesis for the experiment. 3 marks

- b.** How might the EEG show different states of consciousness for a security guard in a relaxed ordinary wakefulness compared to after they consume a highly caffeinated drink? 4 marks

c. In terms of sleeping patterns, explain why a security guard who recently started working night shifts may experience a disrupted circadian rhythm rather than a single ultradian rhythm.

4 marks

d. Identify one type of data that can be obtained from the EEG readings and evaluate this type of data in terms of measuring cognition.

3 marks

Lined writing area consisting of 30 horizontal lines.

VCE Psychology Units 3&4

Written Examination

Multiple-choice Answer Sheet

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Instructions

Use a **pencil** for **all** entries. If you make a mistake, **erase** the incorrect answer – **do not** cross it out. Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

No mark will be given if more than **one** answer is completed for any question.

All answers must be completed like this example:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

Use pencil only

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D

18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D

35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D
41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D