

Name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

STUDENT NUMBER

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UNITS 3&4 PSYCHOLOGY - TRIAL 1

Written examination

2023

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	40	40	40
B	8	8	80
			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 book.
- Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Write your student number in the space provided above on this page.
- Check that your name on your answer sheet for multiple-choice questions is correct.
- 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 book.

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

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.

Use the following information to answer Questions 1 and 2.

Samara and Sandy are cooking dinner on their camping stove after a long day hiking.

Question 1

Sandy accidentally leans over the boiling water and the steam burns his hand. He drops the tongs and pulls his hand back suddenly. Which of the following is not true about Sandy's reflex response?

- A. it involves the central and peripheral nervous systems
- B. it involves the spinal cord
- C. it involves the autonomic nervous system
- D. it is an unconscious response

Question 2

Earlier in the day, Samara saw a snake ahead on the path and was alarmed. Which of the following responses were likely to have occurred when she was alarmed by the snake?

- A. bronchioles contract, the bladder relaxes, and sweating increases
- B. stomach contractions decrease, breathing rate increases, and pupils dilate
- C. gall bladder inhibits the release of bile, adrenal glands inhibit hormone release, and sweating decreases
- D. heart rate increases, salivation decreases, and bladder contracts

Question 3

Which of the following is not true about gut microbiota?

- A. microbiota includes bacteria, viruses, and fungi
- B. its composition can be affected by external factors
- C. infections can affect microbiota
- D. microbiota in the gut tends to become more diverse as we age

Question 4

Mei is home alone when she hears something in the front yard. She freezes, not moving at all for a few moments, but then realises it is just the delivery that she was expecting. Which of the following is true about Mei's freeze response?

- A. her sympathetic nervous system becomes dominant
- B. her parasympathetic nervous system becomes dominant
- C. her somatic nervous system becomes dominant
- D. her response involves high levels of mobility and arousal

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 5 – 8.

Dominic has been having a stressful time over the past six months. He has been working long hours at work and coming home to care for his family. To leave work early, he has been skipping meal breaks and often has stomach pain and discomfort. In the last month, he has been very unwell and unable to complete his work effectively; he had a cold that developed into a chest infection and then pneumonia.

Question 5

Which stage of Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome is Dominic likely to be in when he had pneumonia?

- A. alarm
- B. shock
- C. resistance
- D. exhaustion

Question 6

Which of the following does not explain why Dominic was likely to become ill in his experience of stress?

- A. Dominic has depleted his cortisol due to his ongoing stress
- B. prolonged exposure to stress has depleted his immune system functioning
- C. ongoing stress has put pressure on his organs
- D. exposure to stress over time has depleted the body's resources

Question 7

Dominic has been skipping meals and experiencing stomach pains. This may be most relevant to his experience of stress as

- A. the enteric nervous system operates entirely independently of the central nervous system.
- B. the vagus nerve connects the gastrointestinal tract to the enteric nervous system.
- C. there is a unidirectional relationship between the enteric and central nervous systems.
- D. stress can influence gut microbiota and the microbiota may influence stress.

Question 8

In Dominic's case, the sources and types of stress most evident are

- A. external stressors causing chronic stress.
- B. internal and external stressors causing acute stress.
- C. internal and external stressors causing chronic stress.
- D. internal stressors causing acute stress.

Question 9

Which of the following is false?

- A. a lack of dopamine is associated with issues with motor control
- B. dopamine plays an important role in reward pathways in the brain
- C. dopamine acts only in an excitatory manner on cells in the brain
- D. dopamine plays an important role in reinforcement learning

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 10 and 11.

Mimi is learning a new dive. Her coach asks a more experienced diver to demonstrate the dive and instructs Mimi to watch before she attempts the dive herself. Although Mimi is keen to learn from the experienced diver, she feels cold on the side of the pool and is distracted by trying to keep herself warm; she finds that she cannot remember the diving technique at all when she tries to visualise the dive.

Question 10

Being distracted in keeping herself warm is most likely to affect the stage of _____ in observational learning.

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

Question 11

Feeling disappointed, Mimi goes home and watches videos of the dive being performed until she can remember the steps clearly. Forming this mental representation demonstrates the stage of _____ in observational learning.

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

Question 12

In Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ways of knowing, knowledge may be expressed through language, stories, song, dance and art by human and more-than-human entities. This is a _____ system.

- A. unimodal
- B. multimodal
- C. individualist
- D. observational

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 13 – 16.

Antony's Year 12 Psychology class conducts a demonstration of memory as they want to see how well VCE students remember a list of words under different conditions.

All of the students in the class learn a list of 20 words on Tuesday morning and are allocated to one of three conditions:

- (1) writing down as many words as they can remember immediately;
- (2) writing down as many words as they can remember after two minutes; or
- (3) writing down as many words as they can remember after one day.

The results are as follows:

Condition	Mean number of words remembered (out of 20)	Standard deviation
(1) Immediately	15	2.1
(2) After two minutes	10	2.6
(3) After one day	7	4

Question 13

Which of the following may explain the significant decrease in the mean number of words that were remembered between conditions 1 and 2?

- A. items held in short-term memory decayed
- B. items held in long-term memory have a duration of fewer than two minutes
- C. information that entered sensory memory is no longer available
- D. the capacity of long-term memory has been exceeded

Question 14

Which of the following is the most accurate in describing the type of sample that Antony and his class used?

- A. a representative sample achieved through stratified sampling
- B. an appropriate sample size given the population
- C. a random sample due to the selection of participants
- D. a biased sample due to using the class

Question 15

What do the standard deviations suggest about the data in each condition?

- A. as the amount of time that passed increased, the variability declined
- B. as the amount of time that passed increased, the variability in the number of words that were remembered increased
- C. as the number of words that were remembered increased, so did the variability in the data
- D. as the amount of data that was gathered increased, the reproducibility increased

Question 16

Antony decides that he should review the raw data and calculate the median. The median score is useful as it

- A. indicates the most commonly occurring score.
- B. provides an indication of variability.
- C. is not as affected by extreme scores.
- D. leads to greater uncertainty.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 17 and 18.

Amisha is revising for her nervous system test and wants to remember that the sympathetic nervous system stimulates the adrenal medulla.

Question 17

An acronym that Amisha could use to help her remember this is

- A. Sandy Ants Meditate.
- B. SAM.
- C. associating the sympathetic nervous system and adrenal medulla with familiar locations around her neighbourhood.
- D. creating a song about the adrenal medulla.

Question 18

Which of the following is not true about mnemonics?

- A. they simplify information
- B. they create links between the information to be remembered and other information
- C. they may involve organising information into a cohesive whole
- D. they may use information that is already held in a person's long-term memory

Question 19

Which of the following is not true about Aboriginal peoples' use of Songlines?

- A. Songlines transmit knowledge across generations
- B. Songlines were created by individuals for personal use
- C. Songlines have a narrative structure linked to place
- D. Songlines are deeply tied to the land

Question 20

Which of the following is correct about sensory and short-term memory?

	Sensory memory	Short-term memory
A.	the duration is unlimited	the duration is 5 – 9 seconds
B.	the capacity is unlimited	the capacity is 12 – 30 items
C.	the duration is 0.2 – 4 seconds	the duration is 12 – 30 seconds
D.	the capacity is 3 – 4 items	the capacity is unlimited

Question 21

Jamilah is having trouble with her creative writing task. Her tutor suggested that she visualises the setting of her story in her mind and describe it in her writing, but Jamilah responded that, although she closes her eyes and tries, she has great difficulty in generating mental imagery. Jamilah's experience is known as

- A. Alzheimer's disease.
- B. aphantasia.
- C. damage to the amygdala.
- D. aphasia.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 22

Edwin is practising basketball shooting techniques. Which brain areas are most directly involved in the formation of the memories of basketball shooting?

- A. the hippocampus and neocortex
- B. the amygdala and frontal lobe
- C. the basal ganglia and cerebellum
- D. the neocortex and suprachiasmatic nucleus

Question 23

An important distinction between classical and operant conditioning is that

- A. in operant conditioning, the learner is passive, whereas, in classical conditioning, the learner is active.
- B. in classical conditioning, the behaviour is involuntary, whereas, in operant conditioning, the behaviour is voluntary.
- C. in classical conditioning, the behaviour is dependent on consequences, whereas, in operant conditioning, it involves an association with a novel stimulus.
- D. in classical conditioning, the response precedes the stimulus, whereas, in operant conditioning, the response follows the stimulus.

Question 24

Which of the following is correct about zeitgebers?

	Definition	Examples
A.	internal or external time cues	the suprachiasmatic nucleus and social media
B.	environmental time cues	clocks and light
C.	personal time cues	body temperature and hormones
D.	cognitive time cues	concentration and mood

Question 25

Which of the following does not accurately compare activity between NREM stage 3 and REM for an adult?

	Characteristic	NREM stage 3	REM
A.	Eye movement	low levels of movement	high levels of movement
B.	Skeletal muscle activity	low activity	high activity
C.	When it occurs	mostly earlier in a sleep episode	mostly later in a sleep episode
D.	Brain waves	low frequency	high frequency

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 26 – 28.

Zandi has a young baby named Tom; one afternoon, Zandi and Tom both fall asleep on the couch. Grandma Hannah comes over to drop off some groceries and sees them both sleeping. Zandi does not wake up when her mother arrives, even though Hannah makes a bit of noise putting things away in the kitchen.

When they wake later, Hannah tells Zandi that the baby's eyes were flickering beneath his eyelids, but Zandi was very still. Zandi complains to her mum that she rarely gets a good night's sleep, while Hannah complains to her daughter that she wakes up very early and that she wishes that she could sleep for longer.

Question 26

Which of the following shows the stages of sleep that Zandi and her baby were likely to have been in when Hannah observed them?

	Zandi	Baby Tom
A.	Stage 2 NREM	Stage 3 NREM
B.	Stage 1 NREM	Stage 2 NREM
C.	Stage 3 NREM	REM
D.	REM	Stage 1 NREM

Question 27

Which of the following is not true about the differences between Grandma Hannah's sleep and Zandi's sleep on a normal night?

- A. Zandi will have more total sleep than Hannah
- B. Zandi will experience more NREM 3 sleep than Hannah
- C. Zandi will experience a significantly greater percentage of REM sleep than Hannah
- D. when on a work trip without Tom, Zandi is likely to have less night-time waking than Hannah

Question 28

Which of the following best describes Zandi's and Tom's sleep patterns?

- A. both Zandi and Tom will sleep for several hours before experiencing REM
- B. Tom will experience around 50% REM sleep, while Zandi will experience around 20% REM sleep
- C. Zandi and Tom will both sleep for around 12 hours
- D. Zandi will sleep throughout the day and night, but Tom will sleep during the night in one long episode

Question 29

'The right to freely determine or control one's political status and pursue one's cultural, social and economic development' is described by the term

- A. self-esteem.
- B. self-determination.
- C. self-continuity.
- D. self-stigma.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 30 and 31.

Watson and Rayner classically conditioned 'Little Albert' to fear a white rat through repeated pairing with a loud noise; the boy was 11 months old at the time. There is no evidence that the conditioning was reversed at the end of the study, so his fear of white rats may have persisted.

Question 30

The concern that Little Albert left the study without his conditioning being reversed relates most directly to which of the following ethical principles?

- A. confidentiality
- B. integrity
- C. deception
- D. non-maleficence

Question 31

A debriefing procedure for Little Albert should have involved

- A. an explanation of the true nature of the study before commencing.
- B. an explanation that he was able to be withdrawn from the study at any point.
- C. the removal of Little Albert's learnt fear response and an explanation of the findings to a parent/guardian.
- D. the opportunity for a parent/guardian to provide written permission to participate.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 32 – 34.

Finn is completing the first year of his apprenticeship and has found the job to be very busy and tiring. Despite this, he has been enjoying it and mostly managing well. His friends, Maurice and Clara, are completing their first year of university.

Maurice feels very worried and has trouble sleeping during exam week, but soon recovers. Clara is struggling with her fear of thunder; the winter has been very stormy and she failed to attend university for most of the final four weeks of the semester due to not being able to leave her house when there is a chance of rain.

Question 32

Which of the following summarises each of the three friends' current experiences of mental wellbeing?

	Finn	Maurice	Clara
A.	stress	anxiety	phobia
B.	anxiety	stress	phobia
C.	phobia	stress	anxiety
D.	anxiety	phobia	stress

Question 33

For Maurice, which of the below accurately describes external factors that may affect his mental wellbeing?

- A.** study pressure, worries about failing
- B.** not sleeping, not eating well
- C.** exams, needing to work
- D.** mindfulness meditation, arguments with housemates

Question 34

Which of the following is not true in relation to the friends and their experiences of mental wellbeing?

- A.** Clara's functioning is more affected than Finn's
- B.** Finn's and Maurice's responses may be adaptive in small amounts
- C.** Clara is anticipating danger, whereas Finn and Maurice are only worrying about things as they happen
- D.** all of the friends may experience physiological changes like those found in the fight-flight-freeze response

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 35 – 37.

A university is investigating the effect of mindfulness meditation on the quality of sleep. Before beginning, the nature and risks of the study are explained and all participants complete a written participation agreement. Participants then complete a baseline sleep measurement over one night in a sleep laboratory; EEG, EOG and EMG readings are taken.

Half the participants are then taught mindfulness techniques and asked to use these before sleeping each night, while the other group are asked to not make any changes to their routine. After two weeks, all participants then return and complete another sleep measurement in the laboratory.

Question 35

The independent variable in this study is

- A. whether or not mindfulness meditation is completed before sleep.
- B. the quality of sleep as measured by the EEG, EOG and EMG tests.
- C. the relationship between mindfulness meditation and sleep.
- D. an increase in the quality of sleep due to mindfulness meditation.

Question 36

The university discovers a problem in the sleep laboratory; the EEG machine is malfunctioning and giving inaccurate readings of activity by consistently increasing the amplitude of brain waves by 10% across all participants. What type of error would this be?

- A. personal error
- B. systematic error
- C. random error
- D. stratified error

Question 37

The participants were third-year university students who were instructed to participate in the study as part of their coursework requirements. The ethical concern that this relates to is

- A. debriefing.
- B. informed consent.
- C. voluntary participation.
- D. deception.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Use the following information to answer Questions 38 and 39.

Akira has a fear of flying but needs to fly to an important family wedding next week. His doctor prescribes him benzodiazepines to help him during the flight but advises him to return for further treatment after he returns home.

Question 38

Which of the following would not explain why the doctor advised Akira to return for further treatment?

- A. the benzodiazepines are only suitable for short-term relief
- B. the benzodiazepines deal with the cause, not the symptoms
- C. benzodiazepines are addictive; therefore, long-term use is unlikely to be recommended
- D. other methods will help with the long-term management of the phobia

Question 39

Which of the following is true about benzodiazepines?

- A. they are GABA antagonists
- B. they increase the effectiveness of an inhibitory neurotransmitter
- C. they increase the activity of the sympathetic nervous system
- D. they increase the effect of GABA on the pre-synaptic neuron

Question 40

Which of the following is true regarding case studies?

- A. it is possible to manipulate and control variables
- B. the external validity of conclusions is typically high
- C. case studies allow for a detailed investigation of a particular situation or circumstance
- D. case studies typically involve large sample sizes

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (9 marks)

Betty and Jai are both preparing for their job interviews. When they catch up for coffee, Betty is nervous but excited and chats away happily about how great the new job would be and how much she would learn. Jai is feeling really nervous and fears that he will not get the job; he confesses that he has hardly slept all week.

When Jai asks why Betty is so calm about it, she tells him that she has had two jobs before and knows how to answer interview questions well. Jai feels worried as he has no work experience to talk about and has never had a job interview.

- a. With reference to Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, compare the primary appraisals that both Betty and Jai have made. 4 marks

- b. Who is likely to be more stressed? Justify your answer by describing the likely secondary appraisals of Betty and Jai. 3 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- c. Outline one suitable coping strategy that Jai could use to help him cope with the stressor of the job interview, and explain why the strategy may have high levels of context-specific effectiveness. 2 marks

Question 2 (12 marks)

Adrian studied French at university and spoke it confidently; however, during an extended stay in Chile, he learnt to speak Spanish and became much stronger in speaking Spanish than French. When Adrian now attempts to speak French, he tends to think of Spanish words instead.

- a. Describe how sprouting occurs when Adrian learns a new French word. 2 marks

- b. Identify the main excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and describe its role in Adrian's neuronal activity and his language learning. 3 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- c.** With reference to long-term potentiation and long-term depression, explain what is occurring when Adrian becomes more fluent in Spanish and less fluent in French. 4 marks

- d.** The day Adrian is due to fly home, he misplaces his passport for a short time. When this happens, he can feel his heart racing and he feels sick. With reference to the sub-divisions of the nervous system involved, explain the type of response that occurs to prompt the change in heart rate. 3 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 3 (10 marks)

Harushi’s family recently adopted a new cat, Meowbert. The cat food is stored in a cupboard in the laundry and they feed the cat each evening. After two weeks, Harushi notices that Meowbert gets very excited whenever someone in the family opens the laundry door, regardless of the time of day.

Meowbert has also caused some damage by scratching the couch; because of this, Harushi buys a scratching post and puts it next to the couch and, whenever someone sees Meowbert using the scratching post, they pat and praise him. Over the next week, they notice that Meowbert is scratching the post more and the couch less.

- a. Use the language of classical conditioning to explain how Meowbert learnt one of his behaviours. 6 marks

- b. Use the language of operant conditioning to explain how Meowbert learnt one of his behaviours. 4 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 4 (4 marks)

Christos's father, Ted, has Alzheimer's disease. Ted enjoys his visits with his grandchildren, but he doesn't remember when they visited him previously, even if it was just the day before. The children like to play, 'just imagine.' Christos has noticed that Ted gets really frustrated when they ask him to imagine what things might be like in 50 years' time.

- a. With reference to a key brain area, explain why Ted does not remember his grandchildren's previous visit, even if it was just the day before. 2 marks

- b. Explain why Ted is becoming frustrated when asked to imagine what things might be like in 50 years' time, with reference to a key brain area. 2 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 5 (13 marks)

Nora is 17 years old and has been feeling really sleepy during the day. She often has trouble staying awake at school and, despite being tired, has trouble falling asleep before midnight. Her doctor refers her for a sleep study at the sleep clinic. The sleep specialists say that she likely has Delayed Sleep Phase Syndrome (DSPS) and suggests improving her sleep hygiene and the use of bright light therapy.

- a.** Nora is surprised when the sleep specialist shows her the graphs of results and tells her that they can see when she is dreaming. Identify two measurements that would be the most valid in determining when Nora is in REM sleep and describe how they will indicate this sleep stage. 4 marks

- b.** Define Delayed Sleep Phase Syndrome (DSPS) and explain why Nora is more likely to experience this than her parents are. 3 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- c.** Describe bright light therapy (BLT) and explain how this could be used to help Nora with her DSPS. 3 marks

- d.** Identify and describe a change that Nora can make to improve her sleep hygiene and explain how this may assist with her DSPS. 3 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 6 (10 marks)

A road traffic safety organisation wants to conduct a study comparing the effects of alcohol and sleep deprivation on driving. In line with previous research, they wish to compare driving ability on a driving simulator with a BAC of 0.10 and after 24 hours of being awake.

It is proposed that all participants will attend the study site on three consecutive Wednesday afternoons to complete each of the following conditions:

- **Condition A:** Participants complete the driving simulator task unaffected by alcohol or sleep deprivation.
- **Condition B:** Participants consume alcohol until they return a BAC of 0.10 on a breathalyser test and then complete the driving simulator.
- **Condition C:** Participants have been awake for 24 hours when they arrive to complete the driving simulator.

- a. What was the conclusion of previous research that compared the effects of a BAC of 0.10 and sleep deprivation? 1 mark

- b. Identify and describe the experimental design used in this investigation. 2 marks

- c. Identify a potential source of error in this investigation and how it may be controlled for by using the experimental design identified in Question 6b. 2 marks

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- d.** How might the results of this experiment assist with assessing the reproducibility of previous findings? 1 mark

- e.** Define external validity and identify one factor that may increase the external validity of this investigation. 2 marks

- f.** Describe two potential impacts on affective functioning when participants undertake Condition C. 2 marks

Question 7 (12 marks)

- a. At the end of the year, VCE Units 3&4 Psychology students are asked to compile a list of suggestions for the Year 11s to help them to maintain their mental wellbeing during their final year of school. 6 marks

Using the biopsychosocial approach, create a list of three suggestions and describe how it can help the students to maintain their mental wellbeing; ensure that there is a protective factor from each domain.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- b.** Alongside a definition of resilience, provide an example of a way in which a Year 12 student might demonstrate resilience. 2 marks

- c.** The social and emotional wellbeing (SEWB) framework for wellbeing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples includes seven interconnected domains of connection. 4 marks

Identify and define any two of the seven domains of the SEWB model.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 8 (10 marks)

Vera has feared fish for as long as she can remember. Her fear started when she was snorkelling with her brother as a child, who threw some bait near her, causing a lot of fish to race towards her. The fish would eventually swim away, but when he detected this, her brother would throw in more bait near Vera. Whilst this was happening, Vera accidentally inhaled some water and began to struggle to breathe. She rushed to get out of the water and felt very frightened; from then onwards, she never went swimming in the ocean but, instead, sat on the sand with her mother (who was frightened of seaweed and, therefore, never went in either).

Vera also dislikes fish tanks and avoids public places and homes where there are fish tanks as she feels very uneasy whenever she can see fish. This has been particularly challenging as Vera has had to turn down two job offers as a dental nurse because there were fish tanks in the waiting room. She tells her mother that the fish look 'slimy and awful' and that they 'seem to be watching her with their sinister eyes.' Vera is too ashamed and embarrassed to tell others the real reason she cannot accept the jobs.

Using a biopsychosocial approach, explain the factors that may have contributed to the development and progression of Vera's phobia of fish. Describe how at least one evidence-based psychological intervention could be used to help Vera to overcome her phobia.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Student
name:

Use a **PENCIL** for **ALL** entries. For each question, shade the box which indicates your answer.

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

NO MARK will be given if more than **ONE** answer is completed for any question.

If you make a mistake, **ERASE** the incorrect answer – **DO NOT** cross it out.

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
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38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D