

CUET-UG Psychology Sample Paper-10

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. Which of the following theories is based on the 'Psychometric Approach' to intelligence, focusing on the structure of the mind?

- (A) Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences.
- (B) Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence.
- (C) Spearman's Two-Factor Theory.
- (D) Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development.

Q2. In the context of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory, 'Componential Intelligence' is primarily involved in:

- (A) Adapting to the environment and shaping it to fit one's needs.
- (B) Abstract reasoning, knowledge acquisition, and meta-components.
- (C) Using past experiences creatively to solve novel problems.
- (D) Understanding and managing the emotions of others.

Q3. According to Howard Gardner, an individual who is highly sensitive to the meanings and sounds of words exhibits high levels of:

- (A) Spatial Intelligence.
- (B) Interpersonal Intelligence.
- (C) Linguistic Intelligence.
- (D) Intrapersonal Intelligence.



- Q4.** Which of the following is a primary characteristic of 'Aptitude' as a psychological attribute?
- (A) An individual's current level of knowledge in a specific field.
 - (B) The potential of an individual to acquire a specific skill with training.
 - (C) The enduring personality traits that define a person's behavior.
 - (D) A preference for engaging in one activity over another.
- Q5.** A researcher argues that intelligence should be measured not by "what" a person knows (the product), but by "how" they arrive at a solution through sequential and simultaneous mental integration. This perspective aligns most closely with which of the following?
- (A) Arthur Jensen's Hierarchical Model (Level II processing).
 - (B) The Psychometric Approach focusing on the 'g' factor.
 - (C) The PASS Model under the Information-Processing Approach.
 - (D) Gardner's theory regarding Logical-Mathematical intelligence.
- Q6.** The concept of 'Emotional Intelligence' (EQ), as popularized by Goleman, emphasizes which of the following?
- (A) The ability to perform complex mathematical calculations quickly.
 - (B) The capacity to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions.
 - (C) The inherent genetic limit of a person's cognitive capabilities.
 - (D) The speed of neural transmission in the cerebral cortex.
- Q7.** According to the 'Biological Approach', personality is primarily influenced by:
- (A) Social learning and imitation.
 - (B) Heredity, brain structures, and neurochemicals.
 - (C) Unconscious conflicts from childhood.
 - (D) The drive toward self-actualization.
- Q8.** Which of the following is a component of the 'Value' dimension of self-concept?



- (A) Self-efficacy
- (B) Self-esteem
- (C) Self-regulation
- (D) Self-monitoring

Q9. In the 'Five-Factor Model', a person who is organized, dependable, and disciplined would score high on:

- (A) Extraversion
- (B) Agreeableness
- (C) Conscientiousness
- (D) Neuroticism

Q10. The 'Collective Unconscious' is a central concept in the analytical psychology of:

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Carl Jung
- (C) Alfred Adler
- (D) Erik Erikson

Q11. Which defense mechanism involves attributing one's own unacceptable urges or qualities to others?

- (A) Displacement
- (B) Projection
- (C) Rationalization
- (D) Reaction Formation

Q12. The 'Thematic Apperception Test' (TAT) is used to assess personality through:

- (A) Direct observation of behavior.
- (B) Interpretation of ambiguous pictures.



- (C) Analysis of inkblot patterns.
- (D) True/False questionnaires.

Q13. Which of the following is an example of an 'Individualistic Culture' trait regarding the self?

- (A) Emphasis on group harmony.
- (B) Self-definition based on social roles.
- (C) Priority given to personal goals over group goals.
- (D) Interdependent view of the self.

Q14. According to Freud, the 'Superego' develops during the:

- (A) Oral stage
- (B) Anal stage
- (C) Phallic stage
- (D) Genital stage

Meeting Life Challenges (6 Questions)

Q15. Stress that results from the demands of moving to a new culture is known as:

- (A) Environmental Stress
- (B) Acculturative Stress
- (C) Social Stress
- (D) Traumatic Stress

Q16. Which of the following is a physiological effect of the 'Fight-or-Flight' response?

- (A) Decreased heart rate.
- (B) Constriction of pupils.
- (C) Release of adrenaline (epinephrine).
- (D) Increased digestive activity.



- Q17.** The 'Hardiness' personality trait (the 3 Cs) consists of Commitment, Control, and:
- (A) Confidence
 - (B) Compassion
 - (C) Challenge
 - (D) Cooperation
- Q18.** A student who starts studying harder after failing a mock test is using which type of coping?
- (A) Emotion-focused coping
 - (B) Problem-focused coping
 - (C) Avoidance-oriented coping
 - (D) Denial
- Q19.** In Selye's GAS model, during which stage does the body try to adapt to the stressor by utilizing its resources?
- (A) Alarm reaction stage
 - (B) Resistance stage
 - (C) Exhaustion stage
 - (D) Appraisal stage
- Q20.** Psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) is the study of the interaction between the mind, the nervous system, and the:
- (A) Respiratory system
 - (B) Immune system
 - (C) Skeletal system
 - (D) Digestive system
- Q21.** Which of the following criteria is NOT typically used to define 'Abnormality'?



- (A) Deviance
- (B) Distress
- (C) Dysfunction
- (D) Determination

Q22. A person who feels a constant, vague sense of dread without a specific trigger may be diagnosed with:

- (A) Specific Phobia
- (B) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- (C) Social Anxiety Disorder
- (D) Agoraphobia

Q23. The repetitive, ritualistic behaviors performed to reduce anxiety in OCD are called:

- (A) Obsessions
- (B) Compulsions
- (C) Tics
- (D) Delusions

Q24. Negative symptoms of Schizophrenia include which of the following?

- (A) Hallucinations
- (B) Alogia (poverty of speech)
- (C) Disorganized thinking
- (D) Delusions of grandeur

Q25. Major Depressive Disorder is characterized by a loss of interest in all activities, also known as:

- (A) Anhedonia
- (B) Euphoria



- (C) Insomnia
- (D) Amnesia

Q26. In 'Somatic Symptom Disorder', the individual experiences:

- (A) Physical symptoms with no clear biological cause.
- (B) Multiple personalities.
- (C) Severe memory loss of personal identity.
- (D) Fear of gaining weight despite being underweight.

Q27. Which disorder involves a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity?

- (A) Conduct Disorder
- (B) Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- (C) ADHD
- (D) Separation Anxiety Disorder

Q28. A 'Dissociative Fugue' is characterized by:

- (A) Persistent fear of public places.
- (B) Sudden travel away from home and assumption of a new identity.
- (C) Flashbacks to a traumatic event.
- (D) Binging and purging behavior.

Q29. Which of the following is a symptom of 'Mania'?

- (A) Extreme sadness and hopelessness.
- (B) Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity.
- (C) Excessive sleep and low energy.
- (D) Social withdrawal.

Q30. Anorexia Nervosa is primarily driven by:



- (A) A desire to eat healthy foods.
- (B) An intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted body image.
- (C) A lack of appetite due to medical illness.
- (D) Social anxiety in large groups.

Q31. In client-centered therapy, the therapist provides a non-judgmental attitude and acceptance, a concept known as:

- (A) Transference.
- (B) Systematic Desensitization.
- (C) Unconditional Positive Regard.
- (D) Cognitive Restructuring.

Q32. Which therapeutic technique, developed by Joseph Wolpe, is specifically used to treat phobias through a hierarchy of anxiety-provoking stimuli?

- (A) Aversive Conditioning.
- (B) Systematic Desensitization.
- (C) Token Economy.
- (D) Free Association.

Q33. Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT), which focuses on correcting irrational beliefs, was formulated by:

- (A) Aaron Beck.
- (B) Albert Ellis.
- (C) Victor Frankl.
- (D) Sigmund Freud.

Q34. The primary goal of 'Existential Therapy' (Logotherapy) is to help the individual:

- (A) Uncover repressed childhood memories.
- (B) Modify maladaptive behaviors through reinforcement.



- (C) Find meaning in their life and experiences.
- (D) Balance the Id, Ego, and Superego.

Q35. In Psychoanalysis, when a patient starts relating to the therapist as they would to a significant figure from their past, it is called:

- (A) Resistance.
- (B) Catharsis.
- (C) Transference.
- (D) Interpretation.

Q36. Which of the following is a 'Behavioral Technique' based on the principles of classical conditioning?

- (A) Token Economy.
- (B) Modeling.
- (C) Aversive Conditioning.
- (D) Vicarious Learning.

Q37. The 'A-B-C Analysis' in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy stands for:

- (A) Action, Behavior, Consequence.
- (B) Antecedent, Belief, Consequence.
- (C) Anxiety, Biological, Cognitive.
- (D) Assessment, Belief, Correction.

Q38. The process of assigning causes to the behavior of oneself and others is known as:

- (A) Attribution.
- (B) Social Facilitation.
- (C) Impression Formation.
- (D) Pro-social Behavior.



- Q39.** According to Fritz Heider, when we attribute a person's behavior to internal traits or personality, it is called:
- (A) Situational Attribution.
 - (B) Dispositional Attribution.
 - (C) Fundamental Attribution Error. D) Self-serving Bias.
- Q40.** The 'Cognitive Dissonance' theory, which explains how people strive for consistency between their attitudes and behaviors, was proposed by:
- (A) Leon Festinger.
 - (B) Solomon Asch.
 - (C) Fritz Heider.
 - (D) Muzafer Sherif.
- Q41.** Which component of an 'Attitude' refers to the emotional aspect or feelings toward an object?
- (A) Cognitive component.
 - (B) Behavioral component.
 - (C) Affective component.
 - (D) Intentional component.
- Q42.** The 'Halo Effect' in impression formation occurs when:
- (A) We judge a person based on their negative traits only.
 - (B) One positive trait leads us to assume a person possesses other positive traits.
 - (C) We follow the opinions of the majority.
 - (D) We blame the victim for their misfortune.
- Q43.** Helping a stranger in distress without expecting anything in return is an example of:
- (A) Social Loafing.



- (B) Altruism.
- (C) Reciprocity.
- (D) Compliance.

Q44. When an individual's performance improves on a simple task in the presence of others, it is known as:

- (A) Social Inhibition.
- (B) Social Loafing.
- (C) Social Facilitation.
- (D) Group Polarization.

Q45. A collection of people who happen to be at the same place at the same time but share no common goal is called a/an:

- (A) Primary Group.
- (B) Aggregate.
- (C) Secondary Group.
- (D) Reference Group.

Q46. According to Tuckman, the stage of group formation where members experience conflict and disagreement is:

- (A) Forming.
- (B) Storming.
- (C) Norming.
- (D) Performing.

Q47. The phenomenon where individuals work less hard in a group than they do when working alone is called:

- (A) Groupthink.
- (B) Social Facilitation.



- (C) Social Loafing.
- (D) Deindividuation.

Q48. Which of the following occurs when a group's decision-making becomes biased toward consensus, ignoring realistic alternatives?

- (A) Group Polarization.
- (B) Groupthink.
- (C) Social Influence.
- (D) Conflict Resolution.

Q49. A group with which an individual identifies and uses as a standard for evaluating their own behavior is a:

- (A) Out-group.
- (B) Reference Group.
- (C) Co-acting Group.
- (D) Formal Group.

Q50. The tendency of a group to take more extreme decisions than the initial inclination of its members is known as:

- (A) Conformity.
- (B) Group Polarization.
- (C) Compliance.
- (D) Obedience.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The psychometric approach to intelligence focuses on measuring intelligence through standardized tests and identifying its underlying structure. This approach emphasizes quantifiable mental abilities and factor analysis. Charles Spearman proposed the Two-Factor Theory, which suggests that intelligence consists of a general factor (g) and specific factors (s), making it one of the earliest and most important psychometric models of intelligence.

Solution: The psychometric approach is primarily concerned with measuring intelligence and analyzing its structure through statistical methods like factor analysis. Among the given theories, Spearman's Two-Factor Theory directly represents this approach because it introduces the concept of a general intelligence factor (g-factor) that influences all cognitive tasks, along with specific abilities (s-factors) that are unique to particular tasks. Gardner's theory focuses on multiple intelligences rather than psychometric measurement, Sternberg's theory is triarchic and contextual, and Vygotsky's theory emphasizes social learning and development rather than structure of intelligence. Therefore, Spearman's model best fits the psychometric approach.

Final Answer: Spearman's Two-Factor Theory

Answer: (C)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence divides intelligence into three types: analytical (componential), creative (experiential), and practical (contextual). Componential intelligence refers to mental mechanisms used in problem-solving, reasoning, and academic tasks. It involves higher-order thinking processes such as analysis, evaluation, and planning, which are central to understanding how individuals process information logically and systematically.

Solution: Componential intelligence, according to Sternberg, is the analytical aspect of intelligence. It includes meta-components that plan and monitor thinking, performance components that execute tasks, and knowledge-acquisition components that help learn new information. This type of intelligence is strongly associated with abstract reasoning, academic performance, and structured problem-solving. It does not involve adaptation to environments (practical intelligence) or creative use of experience (experiential intelligence), nor does it involve emotional understanding. Hence, the correct option describes analytical reasoning, knowledge acquisition, and meta-components, which directly correspond to componential intelligence.

Final Answer: Abstract reasoning, knowledge acquisition, and meta-components

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences proposes that intelligence is not a single general ability but a set of distinct intelligences. One of these is linguistic intelligence, which involves sensitivity to language, including sounds, meanings, structure, and effective use of words in spoken and written forms. It is commonly seen in writers, poets, and speakers.

Solution: Individuals with high linguistic intelligence demonstrate strong ability in understanding word meanings, grammar, phonetics, and language patterns. They are skilled in reading, writing, storytelling, and verbal expression. Sensitivity to the sounds and meanings of words is a key feature of this intelligence domain. Spatial intelligence deals with visual-spatial skills, interpersonal intelligence involves understanding others' emotions, and intrapersonal intelligence relates to self-awareness. Since the question focuses on sensitivity to language and sound, it clearly corresponds to linguistic intelligence in Gardner's framework.

Final Answer: Linguistic Intelligence

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Aptitude refers to an individual's potential or capacity to learn or develop a specific skill or ability in the future. It is different from achievement or current knowledge, as it measures latent potential rather than already acquired skills. Aptitude tests are used to predict future performance in specific domains such as reasoning, mechanics, or language learning.

Solution: Psychological aptitude represents the underlying potential an individual has to acquire new skills with appropriate training and experience. It is not about present knowledge (which is achievement), nor is it a personality trait or preference. Instead, it reflects readiness or suitability for learning a specific task. For example, a person may not currently know coding but may have high aptitude for it, meaning they can learn it quickly with training. Therefore, the correct definition of aptitude is the potential to acquire a specific skill through learning and practice.

Final Answer: The potential of an individual to acquire a specific skill with training

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The Information-Processing Approach to intelligence focuses on how cognitive processes such as planning, attention, and simultaneous and successive processing are used to solve problems. The PASS model by J.P. Das emphasizes these mental operations rather than overall intelligence scores or specific knowledge domains, highlighting the process of thinking instead of the product of knowledge.

Solution: The question emphasizes evaluating intelligence based on "how" a person solves problems rather than "what" they know, which directly aligns with process-oriented theories. The PASS model (Planning, Attention-Arousal, Simultaneous, and Successive processing) explains intelligence in terms of cognitive processes. Simultaneous processing involves integrating information into a coherent whole, while successive processing involves sequencing information step by step. This model is part of the Information-Processing Approach, focusing on mental operations rather than static intelligence scores. In contrast, the psychometric approach emphasizes the g-factor and measurable test performance, Jensen's model focuses on hierarchical intelligence structure, and Gardner's theory emphasizes multiple intelligences like logical-mathematical ability. Therefore, the correct answer is the PASS Model.

Final Answer: The PASS Model under the Information-Processing Approach

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Emotional Intelligence (EQ), popularized by Daniel Goleman, refers to the ability to recognize, understand, manage, and influence emotions in oneself and others. It plays a crucial role in interpersonal relationships, decision-making, stress management, and overall psychological well-being, emphasizing emotional awareness over purely cognitive abilities.

Solution: Emotional intelligence involves skills such as self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy, motivation, and social skills. A key aspect is the ability to monitor one's own emotions as well as understand the emotional states of others, enabling better communication and relationships. It is not related to mathematical ability, genetic limits of intelligence, or neural transmission speed. Instead, it focuses on emotional perception and regulation. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the capacity to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions.

Final Answer: The capacity to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The biological approach to personality explains individual differences in behavior and personality traits in terms of biological and physiological factors. It emphasizes the role of genetics, brain structure, nervous system functioning, and neurochemicals. This approach suggests that personality is largely inherited and influenced by innate biological mechanisms rather than solely environmental or unconscious psychological factors.

Solution: According to the biological approach, personality development is strongly rooted in the physical and biological makeup of an individual. Genetic inheritance plays a key role in determining temperament and behavioral tendencies. Brain structures, such as the limbic system and prefrontal cortex, influence emotional regulation and decision-making. Neurotransmitters and hormones like dopamine, serotonin, and cortisol also affect mood, motivation, and personality traits. Unlike learning theories that emphasize socialization or psychoanalytic theories that focus on unconscious conflicts, the biological approach highlights internal physiological mechanisms as primary determinants of personality. Therefore, heredity, brain structures, and neurochemicals are considered the most accurate explanation for personality formation in this framework.

Final Answer: Heredity, brain structures, and neurochemicals

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Self-concept refers to an individual's perception of themselves, which includes cognitive, evaluative, and emotional components. One important dimension of self-concept is the value dimension, which involves how a person evaluates or judges themselves. This includes feelings of self-worth, self-respect, and overall positive or negative evaluation of oneself in different contexts.

Solution: The value dimension of self-concept is primarily concerned with how individuals assess their own worth and competence. Self-esteem represents this evaluative judgment of oneself, reflecting confidence and respect for one's abilities and qualities. Self-efficacy refers to belief in specific task-related abilities, self-regulation involves controlling behavior, and self-monitoring refers to adjusting behavior based on social cues. Since the question focuses on evaluation of self-worth rather than behavior or task belief, self-esteem is the most appropriate component of the value dimension of self-concept.

Final Answer: Self-esteem

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The Five-Factor Model of personality, also known as the Big Five, describes personality in terms of five broad dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Conscientiousness reflects an individual's level of organization, responsibility, discipline, and goal-directed behavior.

Solution: In the Five-Factor Model, individuals who are highly organized, dependable, disciplined, and responsible are considered high in conscientiousness. This trait is associated with careful planning, reliability, punctuality, and strong work ethic. Extraversion relates to sociability and energy, agreeableness involves kindness and cooperation, and neuroticism refers to emotional instability and anxiety. Since the description in the question focuses on discipline and dependability, it clearly matches conscientiousness, which is a key predictor of academic and occupational success.

Final Answer: Conscientiousness

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Carl Jung's analytical psychology introduced the concept of the collective unconscious, which refers to a part of the unconscious mind shared among all humans. It contains universal archetypes, symbols, and inherited psychological patterns that influence thoughts, emotions, and behavior across cultures.

Solution: The collective unconscious is a central idea in Jung's theory, distinguishing it from Freud's focus on personal unconscious and psychosexual development. It consists of inherited mental structures that are common to all human beings, such as archetypes like the mother, hero, or shadow. Freud focused on unconscious conflicts, Adler emphasized inferiority and social interest, and Erikson developed psychosocial stages of development. Therefore, the concept of collective unconscious is uniquely associated with Carl Jung's analytical psychology.

Final Answer: Carl Jung

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Defense mechanisms are unconscious psychological strategies used by individuals to protect themselves from anxiety and unacceptable thoughts or impulses. These mechanisms distort reality in various ways to reduce emotional distress and maintain self-image.

Solution: Projection is a defense mechanism in which an individual unconsciously attributes their own unacceptable feelings, desires, or impulses to another person. For example, a person who is hostile may accuse others of being hostile toward them. Displacement involves shifting emotions to a safer target, rationalization involves justifying behavior with logical explanations, and reaction formation involves acting in the opposite way of true feelings. Since the question involves attributing one's own unacceptable traits to others, projection is the correct mechanism.

Final Answer: Projection

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective personality test used to assess an individual's motives, emotions, and underlying conflicts. It involves presenting ambiguous pictures and asking individuals to create stories based on them, revealing their unconscious thoughts and personality dynamics.

Solution: In the TAT, individuals are shown ambiguous images of people in various situations and are asked to describe what is happening, what led to the situation, and what might happen next. Their responses are interpreted to uncover underlying needs, desires, and conflicts. Unlike questionnaires or true/false tests, TAT is projective in nature and relies on interpretation of ambiguous stimuli. Inkblot analysis is associated with the Rorschach test, not TAT. Therefore, interpretation of ambiguous pictures is the correct method used in TAT.

Final Answer: Interpretation of ambiguous pictures

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Cultural psychology distinguishes between individualistic and collectivistic cultures based on how the self is defined. Individualistic cultures emphasize personal autonomy, independence, and individual goals, whereas collectivistic cultures emphasize group harmony, interdependence, and social roles.

Solution: In individualistic cultures, the self is viewed as independent and separate from others. People prioritize personal goals, achievements, and self-expression over group expectations. In contrast, collectivistic cultures emphasize group harmony and interdependent self-construal, where identity is closely tied to social roles and relationships. Therefore, prioritizing personal goals over group goals is a defining feature of individualistic culture, distinguishing it from collectivistic orientations.

Final Answer: Priority given to personal goals over group goals

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: According to Freud's psychosexual theory of personality development, the superego represents the moral component of personality. It develops during the phallic stage when children internalize parental values and societal rules through identification. This stage is crucial for the formation of conscience, guilt, and moral standards, shaping long-term personality structure.

Solution: Freud proposed five psychosexual stages: oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital. The superego emerges during the phallic stage, typically between 3 to 6 years of age. At this stage, the child experiences the Oedipus or Electra complex, leading to identification with the same-sex parent. Through this process, the child internalizes moral standards, social rules, and parental expectations, which form the superego. The superego functions as the moral conscience, guiding behavior based on what is right or wrong. The oral stage focuses on pleasure from feeding, the anal stage on control, and the genital stage involves mature sexual interests. Therefore, the correct stage for superego development is the phallic stage.

Final Answer: Phallic stage

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Stress is a psychological and physiological response to demands or changes in the environment. Acculturative stress specifically refers to the stress experienced when individuals adapt to a new cultural environment, involving language barriers, lifestyle changes, and social adjustment difficulties.

Solution: Acculturative stress occurs when individuals move to a new culture and face challenges in adapting to unfamiliar norms, values, and social expectations. This type of stress is common among immigrants, international students, and refugees. It may include difficulties in communication, discrimination, loss of social support, and cultural shock. Environmental stress refers to physical surroundings, social stress involves interpersonal relationships, and traumatic stress is caused by severe life-threatening events. Since the question focuses on stress due to cultural adaptation, acculturative stress is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Acculturative Stress

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The fight-or-flight response is a physiological reaction to perceived threat or stress, regulated by the autonomic nervous system and adrenal glands. It prepares the body for either confrontation or escape by triggering hormonal and physical changes that increase alertness and energy availability.

Solution: During the fight-or-flight response, the sympathetic nervous system becomes active, leading to the release of adrenaline (epinephrine) from the adrenal medulla. This hormone increases heart rate, blood pressure, and energy supply to muscles. Pupils may dilate, digestion slows down, and breathing rate increases. Constriction of pupils and increased digestive activity are not typical responses in this state. Since adrenaline release is a key physiological effect that prepares the body for rapid action, it is the correct option.

Final Answer: Release of adrenaline (epinephrine)

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Hardiness is a personality trait that helps individuals cope effectively with stress. It is characterized by the three Cs: Commitment, Control, and Challenge. These traits help individuals perceive stressful situations as manageable and meaningful rather than overwhelming.

Solution: Commitment refers to involvement in life activities, Control refers to the belief in one's ability to influence events, and Challenge refers to viewing change as an opportunity for growth rather than a threat. Together, these three components form the hardiness personality pattern. Among the options, challenge is the third essential component. Confidence, compassion, and cooperation are positive traits but are not part of Kobasa's hardiness model. Therefore, the correct answer is challenge.

Final Answer: Challenge

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Coping refers to cognitive and behavioral efforts used to manage stressful situations. Problem-focused coping involves directly addressing the source of stress by taking action, planning, or solving the problem, while emotion-focused coping manages emotional responses rather than the problem itself.

Solution: When a student studies harder after failing a mock test, they are actively trying to improve performance by changing behavior and addressing the cause of failure. This is a clear example of problem-focused coping, as it involves taking constructive steps to solve the issue. Emotion-focused coping would involve managing feelings like anxiety without addressing the cause. Avoidance and denial involve ignoring the problem. Therefore, the correct coping strategy is problem-focused coping.

Final Answer: Problem-focused coping

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) describes the body's response to stress in three stages: alarm reaction, resistance, and exhaustion. The resistance stage occurs when the body attempts to adapt to the stressor and restore homeostasis using available physiological resources.

Solution: In the alarm stage, the body initially detects the stressor and activates the fight-or-flight response. In the resistance stage, the body continues to cope with the stress by utilizing energy and physiological resources to adapt and maintain functioning. If stress persists for too long, the exhaustion stage occurs, leading to depletion of resources and potential illness. The appraisal stage is not part of Selye's model but relates to cognitive evaluation of stress. Therefore, the correct stage where adaptation occurs is the resistance stage.

Final Answer: Resistance stage

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) is an interdisciplinary field that studies the interaction between psychological processes, the nervous system, and the immune system. It explores how stress, emotions, and mental states can influence immune functioning and overall health.

Solution: PNI examines the complex relationship between mind (psychological factors), brain and nervous system (neurobiology), and the immune system (body defense mechanism). Research shows that chronic stress can weaken immune responses, making individuals more susceptible to illness. While respiratory, skeletal, and digestive systems are important body systems, PNI specifically focuses on immune functioning in relation to psychological and neural processes. Therefore, the correct answer is the immune system.

Final Answer: Immune system

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Abnormal behavior is typically defined using criteria such as deviance from social norms, distress experienced by the individual, and dysfunction in daily life functioning. These criteria help psychologists distinguish between normal variations in behavior and clinically significant psychological abnormalities. However, “determination” is not a recognized criterion in psychological definitions of abnormality.

Solution: The concept of abnormality in psychology is commonly explained using the “4 D’s”: deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger. Deviance refers to behavior that violates social norms, distress involves subjective suffering, and dysfunction refers to impairment in daily functioning. Danger is sometimes added as a fourth criterion, indicating harm to self or others. Among the given options, determination is not part of any psychological framework used to define abnormality. It is unrelated to diagnostic criteria in clinical psychology. Therefore, while deviance, distress, and dysfunction are standard indicators, determination does not contribute to identifying abnormal behavior.

Final Answer: Determination

Answer: (D)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Anxiety disorders are a group of mental health conditions characterized by excessive fear, worry, or anxiety. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) involves persistent and excessive worry about various aspects of life without a specific or identifiable trigger, often accompanied by physical symptoms such as restlessness and fatigue.

Solution: Generalized Anxiety Disorder is defined by chronic, uncontrollable worry that is not focused on a specific object or situation. Individuals often experience a constant sense of dread, tension, and uneasiness about everyday events such as work, health, or relationships. This differs from specific phobia, which involves fear of a particular object, social anxiety disorder which involves fear of social situations, and agoraphobia which involves fear of being in situations where escape may be difficult. Since the question describes a vague, persistent sense of dread without a specific trigger, it clearly corresponds to GAD.

Final Answer: Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is characterized by the presence of obsessions and compulsions. Obsessions are intrusive, unwanted thoughts, while compulsions are repetitive behaviors or mental acts performed to reduce anxiety caused by these obsessions.

Solution: In OCD, individuals experience distressing obsessive thoughts that lead them to engage in repetitive, ritualistic behaviors. These behaviors are called compulsions, such as excessive hand washing, checking, or counting. The purpose of these actions is to reduce anxiety or prevent feared events, even though they are often not realistically connected to the outcome. Obsessions are thoughts, tics are sudden involuntary movements, and delusions are fixed false beliefs. Since the question focuses on repetitive behaviors used to reduce anxiety, the correct term is compulsions.

Final Answer: Compulsions

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder characterized by positive symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions, and negative symptoms such as reduced emotional expression, lack of motivation, and poverty of speech. Negative symptoms reflect a loss or reduction of normal functions.

Solution: Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include alogia, which refers to poverty of speech, flat affect, avolition, and social withdrawal. These symptoms represent a decline in normal emotional and cognitive functioning. In contrast, hallucinations, delusions of grandeur, and disorganized thinking are positive symptoms, involving excess or distortion of normal functions. Since the question asks for a negative symptom, alogia is the correct answer as it reflects reduced speech output and impaired communication ability.

Final Answer: Alogia (poverty of speech)

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Major Depressive Disorder is a mood disorder characterized by persistent sadness, loss of interest or pleasure in activities, and other cognitive and physical symptoms. One of its core features is anhedonia, which refers to the inability to experience pleasure.

Solution: Anhedonia is a key diagnostic symptom of Major Depressive Disorder and reflects a loss of interest or enjoyment in previously pleasurable activities. Individuals may withdraw socially, lose motivation, and feel emotionally numb. Euphoria refers to an excessively elevated mood, insomnia is difficulty sleeping, and amnesia is memory loss. These are not defining features of depression. Therefore, the correct term describing loss of interest in all activities is anhedonia, which is central to depressive symptomatology.

Final Answer: Anhedonia

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Somatic Symptom Disorder is a psychological condition in which individuals experience physical symptoms that cause significant distress and disruption, even when no clear medical explanation is found. The focus is on excessive thoughts, feelings, and behaviors related to somatic symptoms.

Solution: In Somatic Symptom Disorder, individuals report physical complaints such as pain or fatigue that cannot be fully explained by medical conditions. However, their distress and concern about these symptoms are very real and significant. This differs from dissociative disorders involving identity loss, eating disorders involving body image concerns, or multiple personality disorder. The key feature is the presence of persistent somatic symptoms without a clear biological cause, along with excessive preoccupation with these symptoms. Therefore, option describing physical symptoms without clear biological cause is correct.

Final Answer: Physical symptoms with no clear biological cause

Answer: (A)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent patterns of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity that interfere with functioning or development. It is commonly diagnosed in childhood but may continue into adulthood.

Solution: ADHD involves difficulty sustaining attention, excessive activity levels, and impulsive behavior that is inappropriate for the developmental stage. These symptoms can affect academic performance, social relationships, and daily functioning. Conduct disorder involves violation of social norms, oppositional defiant disorder involves defiant behavior toward authority, and separation anxiety disorder involves excessive fear of separation from attachment figures. Since the question describes persistent inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity, ADHD is the correct diagnosis.

Final Answer: ADHD

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Dissociative Fugue is a rare dissociative disorder involving sudden, unexpected travel away from one's home or usual environment, accompanied by amnesia for one's identity and past. In some cases, individuals may adopt a completely new identity during the episode, often triggered by severe psychological stress or trauma.

Solution: Dissociative Fugue is a subtype of dissociative amnesia in which an individual suddenly travels away from home or familiar surroundings without remembering their past identity. During the fugue state, the person may appear normal and even adopt a new identity, occupation, or social life. This condition is often associated with extreme stress or traumatic experiences. It is different from phobias, which involve irrational fears of places or objects, PTSD which involves flashbacks, and eating disorders like bulimia which involve binge-purge cycles. The defining feature is both unexpected travel and identity confusion or replacement, making option B correct.

Final Answer: Sudden travel away from home and assumption of a new identity

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Mania is a mood state characterized by abnormally elevated, expansive, or irritable mood along with increased energy, activity, and cognitive distortions. It is commonly seen in bipolar disorder and includes symptoms such as grandiosity, reduced need for sleep, and impulsive behavior.

Solution: In mania, individuals exhibit excessive energy, overconfidence, rapid speech, and inflated self-esteem or grandiosity. They may engage in risky behaviors and have decreased need for sleep. This differs from depression, which involves sadness and hopelessness, or negative symptoms like social withdrawal seen in schizophrenia. Excessive sleep and low energy are opposite of manic symptoms. Therefore, the hallmark feature of mania among the options is inflated self-esteem or grandiosity, reflecting exaggerated self-importance and unrealistic confidence.

Final Answer: Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Anorexia Nervosa is an eating disorder characterized by self-starvation, extreme weight loss, and a distorted body image. It is primarily driven by intense fear of gaining weight and an excessive concern with body shape and control over food intake.

Solution: Individuals with Anorexia Nervosa severely restrict food intake due to a psychological fear of becoming fat, even when underweight. They often have a distorted perception of their body image, believing they are overweight despite being dangerously thin. This disorder is not caused by medical loss of appetite, preference for healthy eating, or social anxiety. The core psychological feature is the irrational fear of weight gain combined with body image distortion, making option B the correct answer.

Final Answer: An intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted body image

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Client-centered therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, is a humanistic approach that emphasizes empathy, genuineness, and unconditional acceptance from the therapist. It focuses on creating a supportive environment where clients can explore and resolve their own issues.

Solution: In client-centered therapy, the therapist provides a non-judgmental and accepting environment that allows the client to express themselves freely. This attitude is known as unconditional positive regard, which means accepting the client without conditions or judgment. Transference is a psychoanalytic concept, systematic desensitization is a behavioral technique for phobias, and cognitive restructuring is used in CBT. Therefore, unconditional positive regard is the core principle of client-centered therapy.

Final Answer: Unconditional Positive Regard

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Systematic Desensitization is a behavioral therapy technique developed by Joseph Wolpe. It is based on classical conditioning and is used to treat phobias by gradually exposing individuals to anxiety-provoking stimuli while teaching relaxation techniques.

Solution: Systematic desensitization involves creating a hierarchy of feared situations from least to most anxiety-provoking. The patient is trained in relaxation techniques and then gradually exposed to these situations while remaining relaxed. This helps replace fear responses with relaxation. Aversive conditioning pairs unpleasant stimuli, token economy uses reinforcement systems, and free association is a psychoanalytic method. Since the question focuses on phobia treatment using graded exposure and hierarchy, systematic desensitization is correct.

Final Answer: Systematic Desensitization

Answer: (B)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) is a cognitive-behavioral approach developed to help individuals identify and change irrational beliefs that lead to emotional and behavioral problems. It emphasizes logical thinking and belief restructuring.

Solution: REBT was formulated by Albert Ellis and is based on the idea that emotional distress is caused by irrational beliefs rather than external events. The therapy helps individuals replace irrational thoughts with rational and realistic beliefs. Aaron Beck developed Cognitive Therapy, Victor Frankl developed Logotherapy, and Freud developed psychoanalysis. Therefore, Albert Ellis is the correct answer for REBT.

Final Answer: Albert Ellis

Answer: (B)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Existential Therapy, particularly Logotherapy developed by Viktor Frankl, focuses on helping individuals find meaning and purpose in life. It emphasizes personal responsibility, freedom of choice, and the search for meaning even in suffering.

Solution: The central idea of existential therapy is that psychological distress arises from a lack of meaning in life. Logotherapy helps individuals discover purpose through experiences, relationships, and personal values. It does not focus on childhood repression (Freud), behavior modification (behaviorism), or personality structure (psychoanalysis). Instead, it encourages individuals to confront existential concerns and find meaning in life situations. Therefore, the primary goal is helping individuals find meaning in their life and experiences.

Final Answer: Find meaning in their life and experiences

Answer: (C)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Psychoanalysis, developed by Sigmund Freud, involves techniques such as free association, dream analysis, transference, and interpretation. Transference is a key therapeutic phenomenon where the patient unconsciously redirects feelings and attitudes from significant past relationships onto the therapist.

Solution: In psychoanalytic therapy, transference occurs when a patient begins to project emotions, desires, and expectations associated with important figures from their past onto the therapist. This may include feelings toward parents, caregivers, or other significant individuals. It provides valuable insight into unresolved unconscious conflicts. Resistance refers to opposition to therapy, catharsis involves emotional release, and interpretation is the therapist's explanation of unconscious material. Since the question describes the patient relating to the therapist as a past significant figure, the correct concept is transference.

Final Answer: Transference

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: Behavioral techniques are based on principles of learning theory, especially classical and operant conditioning. Classical conditioning involves associating a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus to produce a conditioned response. Techniques like aversive conditioning are directly based on this principle.

Solution: Aversive conditioning is a behavioral technique derived from classical conditioning where an undesirable behavior is paired with an unpleasant stimulus to reduce or eliminate that behavior. Token economy is based on operant conditioning, modeling involves observational learning, and vicarious learning refers to learning through observation of others' consequences. Since the question specifically asks for a technique based on classical conditioning, aversive conditioning is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Aversive Conditioning

Answer: (C)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) focuses on the relationship between thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. The ABC model, developed within CBT frameworks, explains how activating events influence beliefs, which in turn lead to emotional and behavioral consequences.

Solution: The ABC analysis stands for Antecedent, Belief, and Consequence. The antecedent is the activating event or situation, the belief refers to the individual's interpretation of that event, and the consequence is the emotional or behavioral outcome. This model helps identify and modify irrational beliefs to improve emotional well-being. The other options incorrectly mix behavioral and cognitive terms. Therefore, the correct expansion of ABC in CBT is Antecedent, Belief, and Consequence.

Final Answer: Antecedent, Belief, Consequence

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: Social cognition refers to how individuals process, store, and apply information about other people and social situations. A key process within social cognition is attribution, which involves explaining the causes of behavior in oneself and others.

Solution: Attribution is the psychological process of assigning causes to behavior, either internal (dispositional) or external (situational). It helps individuals understand and predict social behavior. Social facilitation refers to improved performance in the presence of others, impression formation involves forming overall judgments about people, and pro-social behavior involves helping others. Since the question focuses on explaining causes of behavior, attribution is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Attribution

Answer: (A)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Fritz Heider's attribution theory explains how people interpret and explain behavior. Internal or dispositional attribution refers to explaining behavior based on personal traits, characteristics, or intentions rather than external situations.

Solution: According to Heider, when behavior is attributed to internal characteristics such as personality, attitudes, or abilities, it is called dispositional attribution. Situational attribution refers to external factors like environment or circumstances. Fundamental attribution error is the tendency to overemphasize dispositional factors, and self-serving bias involves attributing success internally and failure externally. Therefore, attributing behavior to personality traits is correctly defined as dispositional attribution.

Final Answer: Dispositional Attribution

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive Dissonance Theory explains how individuals experience psychological discomfort when there is inconsistency between their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. To reduce this discomfort, individuals change either their attitudes or behaviors.

Solution: Leon Festinger proposed Cognitive Dissonance Theory, which states that people strive for internal consistency. When there is a mismatch between beliefs and actions, individuals experience dissonance and are motivated to reduce it by changing attitudes, justifying behavior, or altering perception. Solomon Asch studied conformity, Fritz Heider developed attribution theory, and Muzafer Sherif worked on social norms. Therefore, the correct answer is Leon Festinger.

Final Answer: Leon Festinger

Answer: (A)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Attitude is a psychological tendency expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor. It consists of three components: cognitive (beliefs), behavioral (actions), and affective (feelings or emotions). The affective component specifically refers to the emotional reactions or feelings toward an object, person, or situation.

Solution: Attitude is made up of three interrelated components. The cognitive component involves beliefs and thoughts about an object. The behavioral component refers to how a person behaves or intends to behave toward that object. The affective component represents the emotional aspect, such as liking, disliking, fear, or pleasure associated with the object. Since the question asks about the emotional or feeling-based aspect of attitude, it clearly refers to the affective component. The term "intentional component" is not a standard part of attitude structure in psychology.

Final Answer: Affective component

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The Halo Effect is a cognitive bias in impression formation where an overall positive impression of a person influences the perception of their other traits. It leads to biased judgments based on a single favorable characteristic.

Solution: The Halo Effect occurs when one positive trait of a person, such as attractiveness, intelligence, or kindness, leads observers to assume that the person also possesses other positive qualities. This creates an overly favorable impression without objective evaluation of all traits. Judging based only on negative traits is the reverse bias, following majority opinions relates to conformity, and blaming the victim is attribution error. Therefore, the correct explanation is that one positive trait influences the perception of other positive traits.

Final Answer: One positive trait leads us to assume a person possesses other positive traits

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Prosocial behavior refers to voluntary actions intended to benefit others. Altruism is a form of prosocial behavior where helping is done selflessly without expecting any reward, recognition, or personal gain.

Solution: Altruism involves helping behavior that is motivated purely by concern for the well-being of others. For example, helping a stranger in distress without expecting anything in return is a classic case of altruistic behavior. Social loafing refers to reduced effort in groups, reciprocity involves helping with expectation of return, and compliance involves changing behavior due to social pressure. Since the question emphasizes selfless helping, altruism is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Altruism

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Social facilitation is a phenomenon in social psychology where an individual's performance on simple or well-practiced tasks improves in the presence of others. It occurs due to increased arousal and heightened motivation.

Solution: Social facilitation explains that the presence of others enhances performance on easy tasks but may impair performance on difficult tasks. This is due to increased physiological arousal, which improves dominant responses. Social inhibition is the opposite effect, where performance decreases, social loafing refers to reduced effort in groups, and group polarization involves extreme group decisions. Since the question describes improved performance on simple tasks in the presence of others, social facilitation is correct.

Final Answer: Social Facilitation

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: A group is a collection of individuals who interact and share common goals or identities. However, not all collections of people qualify as groups. An aggregate refers to individuals who are present in the same place at the same time but do not share interaction, common goals, or relationships.

Solution: In social psychology, an aggregate is defined as a temporary collection of individuals who are physically together but do not form a structured group. For example, people standing in a queue or waiting at a bus stop are an aggregate. Primary groups involve close relationships, secondary groups are formal and goal-oriented, and reference groups influence behavior through comparison. Since the question describes people sharing no common goal, the correct term is aggregate.

Final Answer: Aggregate

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Group development typically follows stages described by Bruce Tuckman: forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning. The storming stage is characterized by conflict, disagreement, and competition among group members as they establish roles and relationships.

Solution: In Tuckman's model, the forming stage involves initial orientation, storming involves conflict and power struggles, norming involves establishment of norms and cohesion, and performing involves effective task achievement. During the storming stage, members may disagree on goals, roles, and procedures, leading to tension within the group. This is a necessary stage for group development. Therefore, the stage involving conflict and disagreement is storming.

Final Answer: Storming

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Social loafing is a group phenomenon in which individuals exert less effort when working in a group compared to when working individually. It occurs due to reduced accountability, diffusion of responsibility, and the belief that individual contribution is less identifiable in group settings.

Solution: Social loafing refers to the reduction in individual effort when people work in groups rather than alone. This happens because responsibility is shared among group members, leading individuals to feel less accountable for the outcome. As a result, motivation decreases, and effort is not maximized. Groupthink refers to poor decision-making due to pressure for consensus, social facilitation enhances performance in simple tasks, and deindividuation involves loss of self-awareness in groups. Since the question describes reduced effort in group situations compared to individual work, the correct answer is social loafing.

Final Answer: Social Loafing

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Group decision-making processes can sometimes become biased due to strong pressure for unanimity. Groupthink is a psychological phenomenon in which the desire for harmony or conformity within a group leads to irrational or dysfunctional decision-making outcomes.

Solution: Groupthink occurs when members of a group prioritize consensus over critical evaluation of alternatives. This leads to suppression of dissenting opinions, illusion of unanimity, and ignoring realistic or alternative solutions. As a result, decision-making becomes biased and may lead to poor outcomes. Group polarization involves strengthening of initial views, social influence refers to general impact of others on behavior, and conflict resolution involves solving disagreements. Since the question describes biased consensus ignoring alternatives, groupthink is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Groupthink

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: A reference group is a social group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves, shaping their attitudes, behaviors, and self-concept. It serves as a point of comparison and influences identity formation.

Solution: A reference group is one with which an individual identifies and compares their own behavior, beliefs, and attitudes. It plays an important role in social influence and self-evaluation. Out-groups are groups one does not belong to, co-acting groups involve individuals working independently in the presence of others, and formal groups are structured with defined roles. Since the question focuses on a group used for self-evaluation, reference group is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Reference Group

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Group polarization is a social psychological phenomenon in which group discussion leads members to adopt more extreme positions in the direction of their initial inclinations, either more risk-taking or more cautious.

Solution: Group polarization occurs when individuals in a group reinforce each other's initial opinions, resulting in more extreme decisions than those originally held by individual members. This happens due to persuasive arguments, social comparison, and conformity pressures within the group. Conformity involves adjusting behavior to match group norms, compliance involves agreeing to requests, and obedience involves following authority commands. Since the question describes movement toward more extreme group decisions, group polarization is correct.

Final Answer: Group Polarization

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	C	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	C	14	C	15	B
16	C	17	C	18	B	19	B	20	B
21	D	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	A
26	A	27	C	28	B	29	B	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	B	34	C	35	C
36	C	37	B	38	A	39	B	40	A
41	C	42	B	43	B	44	C	45	B
46	B	47	C	48	B	49	B	50	B

