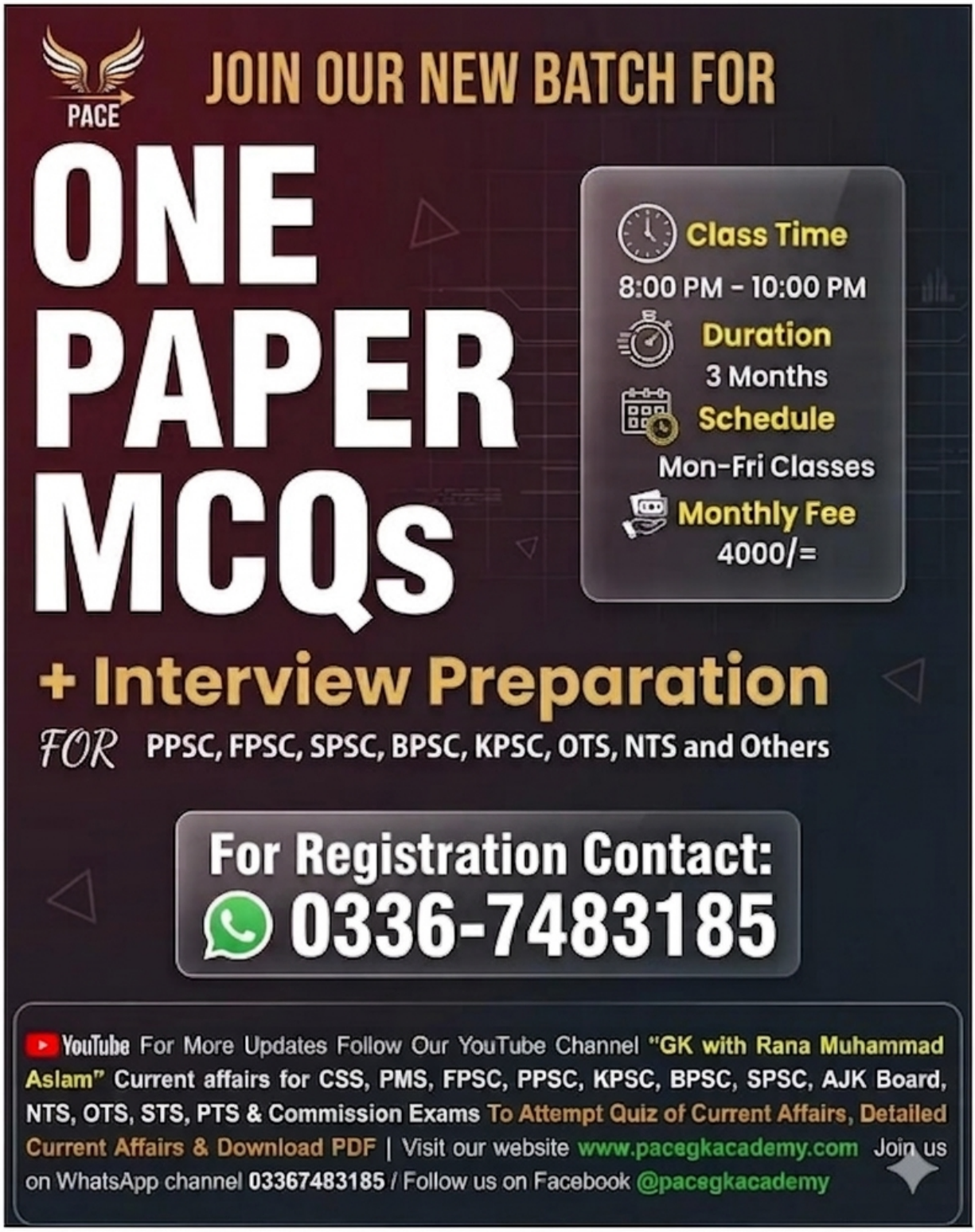
Educational Psychology and Guidance


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Educational Psychology and Guidance

Q.1: If a test has good test-retest reliability_____?
A. It accurately measures what it says it measures
B. There is a strong correlation between items on the test
C. **The test yields similar scores if taken at two different times**
D. It can be used to predict future performance

Q.2: If you score at the 75th percentile on a standardized test, this mean that_____?
A. 25% of those who took the test scored less than you did
B. 75% of those who took the test scored better than you did
C. You answered 75% of the questions correctly
D. **75% of those who took the test scored the same less than you did**

Q.3: Which of the following does not belong with the others?
A. **Intelligence tests**
B. Aptitude tests
C. Achievement tests
D. Personality tests

Q.4: The linguistic relatively hypothesis is the notion that_____?
A. One's thought determines are nature of one's language
B. **One's language determines the nature of one's thought**
C. Language and thought interact, with each influencing the other
D. Language and thought are separate and independent processes

Q.5: Chomsky proposed that children learn a language____?
A. Through imitation, reinforcement shaping
B. **Because they posses an innate language acquisit device**
C. Because they need to in order to get their increasingly complex needs met
D. As the quality of their thought imp with age

Q.6: Based on the work with Kanzi, which statement best summarized the current status of the research on whether chimps can learn language?
A. Chimps are as well suited for learning and using language as humans
B. Chimps can acquire the use of symbols but cannot combine them into sentences or learn rules of language
C. **Chimps can learn some genuine language skills, including the use of**
D. Chimps are incapable even of learning the symbols of a language

Q.7: Rosearch suggests that bilingualism has a negative effect on_____?
A. Cognitive development
B. Language development
C. **None of the above**
D. Metalinguistic awareness

Q.8: The 2-year-old child who refers to every four-legged animal as "doggie" is making which of the following errors?
A. **Overextension**
B. Underextension
C. Underregularization
D. Overregularization

Q.9: An organized cluster of knowledge about a particular object or sequence of events is called as_____?
A. Conceptual hierarchy
B. Semantic network
C. Retrieval cue
D. **Schema**

Q.10: Which statement best represents current evidence on the durability of long-term storage?
A. LTM is like a barrel of marbles in which none of the marbles ever leak out
B. All forgetting involves breakdowns in retrieval
C. All long-term memories gradually decay at a constant rate
D. **There is no convincing evidence that all one's memories are stored away permanently**

Q.11: According to Miller, the capacity of short-term memory is_____?
A. Unlimited
B. About 50,000 words
C. **About 7 "chunks" of information**
D. About 25 stimuli

Q.12: The word is big is flashed on a screen. A mental f the word big represents a _____code; the definition "large is size" represents a_____code, "sounds like pig" represents a____code
A. Phonemic; semantic; structural
B. Structural; phonemic; semantic
C. **Phonemic; structural; semantic**
D. Structural; semantic; phonemic

Q.13: Getting information into memory is called getting information out of memory is called_____?
A. Encoding; storage
B. Storage, retrieval
C. Storage; encoding
D. **Encoding, retrieval**

Q.14: The second step in a self-modification program is to____/
A. Design your program
B. Specify the target behavior
C. Set up a behavioral contact
D. **Gather baseline data**

Q.15: The link between physical punishment and subsequent aggressive behavior is probably best explained by_____?
A. Noncontingent reinforcement
B. **Observational learning**
C. The matching law
D. Resistance to extinction

Q.16: Skinner maintained that reinforcement determines the of a response; Bandura maintains that reinforcement determines the of a response____?
A. Acquisition; acquisition
B. **Acquisition; performance**
C. Performance; acquisition
D. Performance; performance

Q.17: According to Rescorla, the strength of a conditioned response depends on_____?
A. The number of trials in which the CS is presented alone
B. The number of trials in which the CS and UCS are paired
C. The percentage of trials in which the UCS is presented alone
D. **The percentage of trials in which the CS and UCS are paired**

Q.18: Breland and Breland described how animals inmate responses can distort conditioning processes, a phenomenon they called_____?
A. Biopreconditioning
B. Avoidance learning
C. **Instinctive drift**
D. Counterconditioning

Q.19: According to the two-press theory, fear response is acquired due to____It is maintained due____ to conditioning
A. Classical, classical
B. **Classical, operant**
C. Operant, operant
D. Operant, classical

Q.20: Positive reinforcement_____the rate of responding; negative reinforcement ____the rate of responding
A. Decreases; increases
B. Increases; decreases
C. Decreases; decreases
D. **Increases; increases**

Q.21: The steady, rapid responding of a person playing a slot machine is an example of the pattern of responding typically generated on a schedule_____?
A. Fixed-interval
B. **Variable-ratio**
C. Fixed-ratio
D. Variable-interval

Q.22: A primary reinforcer has _____reinforcing properties; a secondary reinforcer has_____reinforcing properties_____?
A. Conditioned; unconditioned
B. **Biological; acquired**
C. Immediate; delayed
D. Potent; weak

Q.23: In a Skinner box, the dependent variable is____?
A. The schedule of reinforcement used
B. The force with which the lever is pressed or the disk is pecked
C. The speed of the cumulative recorder
D. **The rate of responding**

Q.24: Which of the following statements Care) true?
A. **The distinction between the two types of and interactively governing some aspects of conditioning is not absolute, with both types jointly behavior**
B. Clamical conditioning regulates reflexive, involuntaty responses exclusively
C. Operant conditioning regulates voluntary response exclusively
D. a and b

Q.25: The phenomenon of higher-order conditioning shows that____?
A. Auditory stimuli are easier to condition than visual stimuli
B. Only a genuine, natural UCS can be used to establish a CR
C. **An already established CS can be used in the place of a natural UCS**
D. Visual stimuli are easier to condition than auditory stimuli

Q.26: Watson and Rayner (1920) conditioned "Little Albert" to fear white rats by banging a hammer on a steel bar as he played with a white rat. Later, it was discovered that Albert feared not only white rats hut white stuffed toys and Santa's beard as well. Albert's fear of these other objects can be attributed to_____?
A. **Stimulus generalization**
B. Acquisition
C. An overactive imagination
D. Stimulus discrimination

Q.27: Sam's wife always wears the same black mghtgown whenever she is in the mood for outing Sam becomes aroused to go out as soon as he sees his wife in the nightgown. For Sam, the nightgown is (0)___?
A. Unconditioned response
B. **Unconditioned stimulus**
C. Conditioned response
D. Conditoned stimulus

Q.28: After repeated pairings of a tone with meat powder, Pavlov found that a dog will salivate when the tone is presented. Salivation to the tone is a(n)____?
A. Unconditioned response
B. Conditoned stimulus
C. Unconditioned stimulus
D. **Conditioned response**

Q.29: For which of the following assertions is the empirical evidence strongest____?
A. People have a separate stream of consciousness is cach hemisphere
B. Some people are right-brained, while others are left-brained
C. **The two cerebral hemispheres are specialized to handle different types of cognitive tasks**
D. Each hemisphere has its own cognitive style

Q.30: A spontaneous, heritable change or error in DNA replication is called____?
A. Gene flow
B. An adaptation
C. Genetic drift
D. **A mutation**

Q.31: Adopted children's similarity to their biological pare is generally attributed to adopted children's imilarity to their adoptive parents is generally attributed to_____?
A. Heredity, heredity
B. The environment; heredity
C. **Heredity, the environment**
D. The environment, the environment

Q.32: Jer har brown hair and blue eyes and i 58 What is being described is Jenny's____?
A. Somatotype
B. **Phenotype**
C. Genotype
D. Physiognomy

Q.33: Hormones are to the endocrine system as the nervous system____?
A. Synapses
B. Action potentials
C. Nerves
D. **Neurotransmitters**

Q.34: n people whose corpus callosums have not been. severed, verbal stimuli are identified more quickly and more accurately_____?
A. **When sent to the left hemisphere first**
B. When sent to the right hemisphere first
C. When presented auditorally rather than visually
D. When presented to the left visual field

Q.35: Sounds presented to the right ear are registered_____?
A. Only in the left hemisphere
B. Only in the right hemisphere
C. **More quickly in the left hemisphere**
D. More quickly in the right hemisphere

Q.36: The scientist who won a Nobel prize for his work with ____?
A. Paul Broca
B. James Olds
C. **Roger Sperry**
D. Walter Cannon

Q.37: The to vision: lobe is to hearing as the occipital lobe is____?
A. Parietal
B. **Temporal**
C. Frontal
D. Cerebellar

Q.38: The thalamus can he characterized as____?
A. The consciousness switch of the brain
B. **A relay system**
C. A regulatory mochanism
D. A bridge between the two cerebral hemispheres

Q.39: The hindbrain consist of the_____?
A. Reticular formation
B. **Cerebellum, the medulla, and the pons**
C. Endocrine system and the limbic system
D. Thalamus, the hypothalamus, and the cerebrum

Q.40: Jim just barely avoided a head-on collision on a narrow road. With heart pounding, hands shaking, and body perspiring, Jim recognizes that these are signs of the body's fight-or-flight response, which is controlled by the_____?
A. Parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
B. **Sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system**
C. Empathetic division of the peripheral nervous system
D. Somatic division of the peripheral nervous system

Q.41: Alterations in activity at dopamine synapses have been implicated in the development of_____?
A. Nicotine addiction
B. Alzheimer's disease
C. Anxiety
D. **Schizophrenia**

Q.42: Neurons convey information about the strength of stimali by varying____?
A. The speed of their action potentials
B. **The rate at which they fire action potentials**
C. The size of their action potentials
D. All of the above

Q.43: A neural impulse is initiated when a neuron's chares momentarily becomes less negative, or even postlive This event is called____?
A. Impulse facihtation
B. A resting potential
C. **An action potential**
D. Inhibitory

Q.44: Critical thinking skills____?
A. Usually development spontaneously without any instruction
B. Usually develop spontaneously through normal content
C. Are abstract abilities that cannot be identified
D. **Need to be deliberately taught because they often do not develop by themselves with standard content instruction**

Q.45: The reason the SQ3R method is effective is that___?
A. **It breaks a reading assignment down into manageable segments and requires understanding before you move on**
B. It allows you to memorize and recite great quantities of material even if you don't fully understand it
C. It requires you to read and reread your text over and over
D. With this method, you only have to skim the reading assignment to pick out the main points

Q.46: Psychology's answer to the question of whether we are born or made tends to be
A. We are made
B. **We are both born and made**
C. Neither
D. We are born

Q.47: A multifactorial causation approach to behavioral suggests that:
A. **Most behavior is governed by a complex network of interrelated factors**
B. Data must be subjected to rigorous statistical analysis in order for them to make sense
C. Most behaviors can be explained best try single cause explanations
D. Explanations of behavior tend to build up from the simple to the complex in a hierarchical manner

Q.48: The fact the psychologists do not tall agree about the nature and development of personality demonstrates___?
A. The fundamental inability may simply be incomprehensible
B. The failure of psychologists to communicate with one another
C. **That there are many ways of looking at the same phenomenon**
D. The possibility that personality may simply be incomprehensible

Q.49: The study of the endocrine system and genetic mechanisms would most likely be undertaken by a___?
A. **Physiological psychologist**
B. Educational psychologist
C. Clinical psychologist
D. Social psychologist

Q.50: The tendency to view one's own group as superior to others and as the standard for judging the worth of foreign ways is known as___?
A. **Ethnocentrism**
B. Humanism
C. Behaviorism
D. Functionalism

Q.51: Which of the following approaches has the most optonistic view of human nature_____?
A. Behaviorism
B. Prychoanalysis
C. **Humaniem**
D. Structuralism

Q.52: Which of the Followers would agree whuk of the following is stalement with Which Skinner's followers would agree:
A. Nature is more influential than nurture
B. **Free will is an illusion**
C. Most behavior is controlled by unconsious forces
D. The goal of behavior is self-actualization

Q.53: Which of the following approaches might suggest that forgetting to pick his mother up at the airport was Henry's unconscious way of saying that he did not welcome her visit_____?
A. Behavioral
B. Humanistic
C. **Psychoanalytic**
D. Cognitive

Q.54: Fred, a tennis coach, insists that he can make any reasonably healthy individual into an internationally competitive tennis player. Fred is echoing the thoughts of_____?
A. William James
B. **John B. Watson**
C. Sigmund Freud
D. Abraham Maslow

Q.55: Which of the following approaches might William James criticize for examining a movie frame by frame instead of seeing the motion in the motion picture_____?
A. Functionalism
B. **Structuralism**
C. Dualism
D. Humanism

Q.56: G. Stanley Hall is noteworthy in the history of psychology because he____?
A. Was the driving force behind the establishment of the American Psychological Association
B. Launched America's first psychological journal
C. Established. the first American research laboratory in Psychology
D. **Did all of the above**

Q.57: For which of the following is Wilhelm Wundt primarily known_____?
A. The distinction between mind and body as two separate entities
B. The discovery of how signals are conducted along erves in the body
C. **The establishment of the first formal láboratory for research in psychology**
D. The development of the first formal program for traini.g in psychotherapy

Q.58: Learning in which students construct on understanding on their own is_____?
A. Insight learning
B. Social learning
C. Emotional learning
D. **Discovery learning**

Q.59: Banduras social learning theory emphasized that most of what we learn is acquired through____?
A. Discovery learning
B. Experimenting
C. Observin
D. **a and c**

Q.60: Gestalt is a German word which means_____?
A. Total pattern
B. Configuration
C. Whole
D. **a, b and c**

Q.61: The roles of training and experiences for shaping and modeling of behaviour is emphasized in_____?
A. Cognitive approach
B. Humanistic approach
C. **Behaviorist approach**
D. Social learning approach

Q.62: The characteristics of language develop ment at the age of 2 years_____?
A. **a, b and c**
B. Use of past tense
C. Vocabulary rapidly increases
D. Use of some prepositions

Q.63: Semantic refers to the_____?
A. Use of language
B. **Meaning of words**
C. Combination of words
D. Units of meaning

Q.64: The way words are combined to form acceptable phrases and sentences_____?
A. Semantics
B. Pragmatics
C. **Syntax**
D. Morphology

Q.65: The unit of meaning involved in word formation is___?
A. **Morphology**
B. Phonology
C. Semantics
D. Pragmatics

Q.66: The sound system of the language, including the sounds that are used and how they may be combined is___?
A. **Phonology**
B. Syntax
C. Morphology
D. Language

Q.67: A form of communication based on a system of symbols is___?
A. Phonology
B. Image
C. Rule
D. **Langüage**

Q.68: Clark Hull, through his drive reduction theory emphasized that in the form of stimulation gives birth to a drive or motive which in turn produces motivation_____?
A. Incentives
B. Reward
C. **Need**
D. Environment

Q.69: Human beings are motive primarily by social urges and therefore human motivation can be explained only in term of a single drive or motive known as security motive_____?
A. McDoughall's Theory of Instinct
B. **Adler's Theory**
C. Hull's Drive Reduction Theory
D. Freud Psychoanalytical Theory

Q.70: Main instinct picked up by Freud to account for all human behaviours in his psychoanalytical theory of motivation is___?
A. Life instinct
B. Death instinct
C. None of a and b
D. **Both a and b**

Q.71: McDaugall, maintained that all human behaviour could be explained in terms of some
A. Reward
B. Incentive
C. Punishment
D. **Instinct**

Q.72: Bronfenbrenner's theory emphasizes___?
A. Macro dimensions of environment in which child lives
B. None of a and c
C. Micro dimensions of environment in which child lives
D. **Both a and c**

Q.73: Broncobuster's theory consist of environmental systems___?
A. 2
B. 4
C. **5**
D. 3

Q.74: A setting in which the individual spends considerable time is_____?
A. Exosystem
B. **Microsystem**
C. Macrosystem
D. Mesosystem

Q.75: Bronfenbrenner's theory consist of environmental systems____?
A. 3
B. 4
C. **5**
D. 6

Q.76: What we think and how we feel in our altered states of awareness is the subject area of_____?
A. Gestalt Psychology
B. **Transpersonal Psychology**
C. Humanistic Psychology
D. Cognitive Psychology

Q.77: Human behaviour includes conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious by school of thought called as_____?
A. Cognitive Psychology
B. Transpersonal Psychology
C. **Gestalt Psychology**
D. Psychoanalysis

Q.78: An individual perceives the things as a whole and not as a mere collection of its constituents
A. Transpersonal Psychology
B. Psychoanalysis
C. **Gestalt Psychology**
D. Cognitive Psychology

Q.79: School of thought that focuses its attention totally on observable and measurable aspects is_____?
A. Transpersonal Psychology
B. **Behaviourism**
C. Functionalism
D. Structuralism

Q.80: Approach of psychology that focuses on the analysis of components of consciousness is____?
A. Behaviourism
B. Psychoanalysis
C. **Structuralism**
D. Functionalism

Q.81: Area of classroom where the greatest amount of interaction takes place is_____?
A. Passive area
B. Content area
C. Zone of proximal development
D. **Action zone**

Q.82: Motivation associated with activities that are their own reward is_____?
A. Extrinsic motivation
B. Both a and c
C. **Intrinsic motivation**
D. None of a and c

Q.83: Approach to motivation that emphasizes personal freedom, choice, self determination and striving for personal growth is_____?
A. Cognitive
B. **Humanistic**
C. Social cognitives
D. Social

Q.84: Punishment is an example of_____?
A. **Extrinsic motivations**
B. Intrinsic motivation
C. Positive motivation
D. Learning

Q.85: A continuous process which never comes to an end is_____?
A. **Learning**
B. Instruction
C. Evaluation
D. Assessment

Q.86: A general approach that views learning as an active mental process of acquiring, remembering and using knowledge is_____?
A. Behavioural view
B. Social constructivist view
C. Social cognitive view
D. **Cognitive view**

Q.87: Memory that holds lot of information in a relatively permanent fashion is_____?
A. Sensory memory
B. Short term memory
C. Working memory
D. **Long term memory**

Q.88: Memory in which information is retained as long as 30 seconds is_____?
A. Working memory
B. **Short term memory**
C. Sensory memory
D. Long term memory

Q.89: Memory that holds the information from the world i its original form for only an instant is_____?
A. Short term memory
B. Working memory
C. **Sensory memory**
D. Long term memory

Q.90: Learning in which the consequences of behaviour poduce changes in the probability that the behaviour will occur is_____?
A. Classical conditioning
B. Both a and b
C. None of a and b
D. **Operant Conditioning**

Q.91: Learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus and acquires the capacity to elicit a similar response is_____?
A. None
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. Operant conditioning
D. Both a and b

Q.92: The value that one places on one's characteristics, abilities or behaviours is_____?
A. Self efficacy
B. Self actualization
C. **Self esteem**
D. Scaffolding

Q.93: A technique that involves changing the level of support for learning is_____?
A. Zone of proximal development
B. Action zone
C. Zone of maturation
D. **Scaffolding**

Q.94: Sense of self acceptance and fulfillment is___?
A. Identity
B. Industry
C. Generativity
D. **Integrity**

Q.95: Eagerness to engage in productive work is_____?
A. Identity
B. **Initiative**
C. Industry
D. Generativity

Q.96: The complex answer to the question "who am 1_____?
A. Integrity
B. **identity**
C. Initiative
D. Initiative

Q.97: A sense of concern for future generations is_____?
A. Industry
B. **Generativity**
C. identity
D. Integrity

Q.98: Phase at which a child can master a task if given appropriate help and support is_____?
A. Active zone
B. **Zone of proximal development**
C. Zone of maturation
D. Action zone

Q.99: The ability to logically combine relations to understand certain conclusions is_____?
A. Classification
B. Centration
C. **Transitivity**
D. Seriation

Q.100: Focusing on only one characteristic is_____?
A. **Centration**
B. Assimilation
C. Animism
D. Seriation

Q.101: Arranging objects in sequence according to one aspect is_____?
A. Centration
B. Egocentricism
C. **Seriation**
D. Egocentricism

Q.102: The ability to use symbols to represent actions or objects is_____?
A. Geocentricism
B. **Semiotic function**
C. Seriation
D. Centration

Q.103: Basic structure or framework that exists in a person's mind to organize and interpret information is____?
A. **Schema**
B. Equilibration
C. Assimilation
D. Accomodation

Q.104: A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is____?
A. Maturation
B. Adjustment
C. Disequilibrium
D. **Equilibration**

Q.105: Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is_____?
A. Conservatism
B. Constructivism
C. Animsim
D. **Egocentricism**

Q.106: The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situation is_____?
A. Maturation
B. Equilibrium
C. **Disequilibrium**
D. Equilibrium

Q.107: View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is_____?
A. Accomodation
B. **Conservation**
C. Assimilation
D. Constructivism

Q.108: The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change io appearance_____?
A. Constructivism
B. **Accomodation**
C. Conservation
D. Assimilation

Q.109: A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is_____?
A. Conservation
B. **Accommodation**
C. Adjustment
D. Assimilation

Q.110: Psychologuts define heredity as transfer of characteris to newborns from their_____?
A. Culture
B. Nature
C. **Parents**
D. Ens ironment

Q.111: Changes by which mental processes become more complex is_____?
A. Social development
B. Personal development
C. **Cognitive development**
D. Physical development

Q.112: Changes in body structure and function over time is_____?
A. **Cognitive development**
B. Social development
C. Personal development
D. Physical development

Q.113: Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through from conception to death is_____?
A. Adaptation
B. Assimilation
C. Development
D. **Organization**

Q.114: The learner and learning theories are studied in_____?
A. Psychology
B. **Ontologys**
C. Sociology
D. Philosophy

Q.115: The discipline concerned with teaching and learning processes, applying the methods and theories of psychology is_____?
A. Psychoanalysis
B. **Educational Psychology**
C. Education
D. Psychology

Q.116: The immediate awareness of any object is___?
A. **Creativity**
B. Behaviour
C. Consciousness
D. Adjustment

Q.117: The process in which human organism bocohes favourably related to the environment is___?
A. Assimilation
B. Maturation
C. Consciousness
D. **Adjustment**

Q.118: The age of 3 - 6 years are narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage_____?
A. Industry verses inferiority
B. **Initiative verses guilt**
C. Autonomy verses guilt
D. Trust verses mistrust

Q.119: Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called_____?
A. Alteration
B. Experimentation
C. **Learning**
D. Modification

Q.120: Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for___?
A. Advance conditioning
B. Vicarious conditioning
C. **Operant conditioning**
D. Classical conditioning

Q.121: A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of_____?
A. **Formal operational**
B. Concrete operational
C. Pre operational
D. Sensorimotor

Q.122: The age of 6 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage_____?
A. **Industry verses inferiority**
B. Initiative verses guilt
C. Autonomy verses doubt
D. Trust verses mistrust

Q.123: Wechseler Scale is a test to measure___?
A. Language
B. Emotions
C. **Intelligence**
D. Cognition

Q.124: The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage___?
A. **Formal operational**
B. Concrete operational
C. Preoperational
D. Sensorimotor

Q.125: Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is_____?
A. Equilibration
B. **Assimilation**
C. Accommodations
D. Organization

Q.126: The term growth is used in purely_____sense?
A. Psychological
B. **Social**
C. Physical
D. Intellectual

Q.127: Educational psychology revolves around three areas, the learner, the learning process and_____?
A. **Learning situation**
B. Methods
C. Content
D. Teacher

Q.128: An individual who is socially mal adjusted develops behavior_____?
A. Non-moral
B. Unmoral
C. **Immoral**
D. Moral

Q.129: Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define_____?
A. Individual difference
B. **Personality**
C. Psychology
D. Self concept

Q.130: Moral development involves___?
A. Specialization
B. Feelings of guild or pride
C. Behaving in accordance with moral rules
D. **What is right and wrong**

Q.131: The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is_____?
A. Behavioural analysis
B. **Unconscious mind**
C. Classical condition
D. Operant condition

Q.132: 1.Q of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as_____?
A. **Average**
B. Mentally deficient
C. Superior
D. Genius

Q.133: Identical twins are not identical in_____?
A. **Learning**
B. Growth
C. Intelligence
D. Development

Q.134: Cognitive development deals with the development of_____?
A. **Child mind**
B. Child thinking
C. Child perception
D. Child reasoning

Q.135: Control is an important characteristics of_____?
A. Observation method
B. **Experimental method**
C. Introspection method
D. Case study method

Q.136: The growth and learning of a child is affected by_____?
A. Environment
B. Neither a nor b
C. Heredity
D. **Both a & b**

Q.137: WAIS is the intelligence test for_____?
A. **High School students**
B. Early childhood students
C. Primary School students
D. Both b & c

Q.138: The age measured by an intelligence test is called_____?
A. Physical
B. Mature
C. **Mental**
D. Chronological

Q.139: An internal state of mind of a person, which forces to do something and that is aroused as a result of some internal need of the person is called_____?
A. **Motivation**
B. Perception
C. Learning
D. Thinking

Q.140: The subject matter of educational psychology is inferred from_____?
A. Problems being faced by educational administrators
B. **Problem being faced by classroom teachers in the classrooms**
C. Sensory motor stageProblems being faced by text-books writers
D. Problems being faced by parents

Q.141: Jean Piaget was born in_____?
A. Italy
B. France
C. USA
D. **Switzerland**

Q.142: How would you define psychology_____?
A. **Study of behaviour**
B. Study of sou
C. Study of mind
D. Study of consciousness

Q.143: When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise____?
A. Like it
B. Hate it
C. **Practice it**
D. Are ready for it

Q.144: What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child____?
A. Mental
B. Emotional
C. Physical
D. **a, b and cs**

Q.145: LQ is an index of___?
A. **Rate of mental development**
B. Degree of mental maturity
C. Level of mental development
D. Intellectual status

Q.146: Mental age of a child is a measure of_____?
A. Rate of mental growth
B. Innate mental potential
C. **Level of mental maturity**
D. Intellectual status

Q.147: Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of ag as they grew older, the difference in their L.Q. will probably_____?
A. Decrease
B. Disappear
C. Increase
D. **Remain relatively constant**

Q.148: Intelligence test measure___?
A. **Academic potentials**
B. Innate aptitude
C. General aptitude
D. Spatial

Q.149: Which is measured by in intelligence
A. Mechanical abilitys
B. Numerical ability
C. **Verbal ability**
D. Spatial ability

Q.150: Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with_____?
A. **Scholastic aptitude**
B. Native capacity
C. Ability to reason
D. Emotional control

Q.151: The mental development is closely parallel to increase in___?
A. Ability to get along with others
B. **Ability to profit from experiences**
C. Ability to memorize
D. The no. of new cells

Q.152: The most fundamental girls is: agency in the life of boys and girl is__?
A. The mosque
B. **The home**
C. The school
D. Society

Q.153: The best known study on social development is that of___?
A. Shirley
B. **Parten**
C. Gesells
D. Bridgess

Q.154: The greatest degree of insecurity is due to____?
A. **Fear**
B. Affections
C. Anger
D. Hatred

Q.155: The first emotional expression to appear in infants is_____?
A. Delight
B. Fear
C. Anger
D. **General excitements**

Q.156: Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of_____?
A. **Learning**
B. Adjustments
C. Maturation
D. Increased alertness

Q.157: An emotion is best defined as_____?
A. A reaction to emotional stimulis
B. **An excited state arising in response to stimuli**
C. The individual's response to a situation
D. Irrational behaviour

Q.158: At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level_____?
A. **Number of brain cells**
B. Brain weight
C. The no. of bones
D. The length of arms and legs

Q.159: At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is_____?
A. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
B. Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
C. **Boys, 8 pounds, Girls, 7 pounds**
D. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds

Q.160: Change in behaviour result from_____?
A. **Maturation and learning**
B. Motivation alone
C. Learning alone
D. None of the above

Q.161: The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in___?
A. Pre-adolescent period
B. Early adolescent
C. Early childhood
D. **Pre-adolescent period**

Q.162: The most of the differences in interest are due to difference in_____?
A. Age
B. **Experiential background**
C. Opportunity
D. Sex

Q.163: Which come third in series in Malsow's classification_____?
A. Safety
B. Physiological
C. **Love**
D. Esteem

Q.164: Belonging, affection and status are best classified as_____?
A. Primary needs
B. Wants
C. Drives
D. **Motives**

Q.165: Motivation is best defined in terms of_____?
A. External forces applied on individual
B. Punishment applied a individual
C. **Internal forces within the individual**
D. Measures applied to promote learning

Q.166: A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to_____?
A. Food
B. Money with which to buy food
C. A particular kind of food
D. **The smell of food**

Q.167: A need is to food as a motive is to_____?
A. Money with which to buy good
B. The smell of food
C. **A certain kind of food**
D. A hunger

Q.168: If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she placed in_____?
A. **Adolescence**
B. Boy-hood
C. Youth
D. Childhoods

Q.169: Behaviorism is associated with_____?
A. B.F. Skinner
B. Johan Wright
C. Sigmund Freud
D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.170: The discipline of Psychology is_____?
A. Before Christ (B.C)
B. Relatively New
C. **Since the birth of man**
D. Seventeenth Centaury

Q.171: Educational Psychology is the branch of_____?
A. Advanced psychology
B. Pure psychology
C. **Applied psychology**
D. Practical psychology

Q.172: First book on psychology was written by_____?
A. **Aristotle**
B. Skinner
C. Thorndike
D. Pavlov

Q.173: Learning means_____?
A. Change in society
B. Change in environment
C. **Change in behaviour**
D. Change in culture

Q.174: Physical growth is affected by_____?
A. Environmental factor
B. Biological factors
C. None of a & b
D. **Both a & b**

Q.175: According to Maslow, the most important are_____?
A. Safety needs
B. Physiological needs
C. **Belonging needs**
D. Self esteem needs

Q.176: Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organism_____?
A. **Reinforcement**
B. Motive
C. Response
D. Conditioning

Q.177: Alfred Binet worked on_____?
A. Aptitude tests
B. **Intelligence tests**
C. Achievement tests
D. Personality tests

Q.178: Concept of discovery learning was given by_____?
A. Maslow
B. **Ausubel**
C. Bruner
D. Skinner

Q.179: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?
A. Bruner
B. **Maslow**
C. Ausubel
D. Skinner

Q.180: Theory of moral development was presented by_____?
A. Erikson
B. **Lawrence Kholberg**
C. Jean Piaget
D. Reasoning

Q.181: he theory of psychosocial development was presented by_____?
A. **Erikson**
B. Lawrence Kholberg
C. Jean Piaget
D. Reasoning

Q.182: "Mos" means___?
A. Custom
B. **All of the above**
C. Manner
D. Habit

Q.183: The word "moral" is derived from Latin word_____?
A. Motion
B. Move
C. **Mos**
D. More

Q.184: "Emovere" means_____?
A. To agitate
B. **All above**
C. To excite
D. Stir up

Q.185: The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word_____?
A. **Emovere**
B. Move
C. Motion
D. Motivation

Q.186: Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of_____?
A. Pre-operational stage
B. **Formal operational stage**
C. Sensory motor stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.187: The main characteristic of formal operational stage is_____?
A. **All of the above**
B. Creativity
C. Aesthetic sense
D. Imaganination

Q.188: Mental development reaches at its climax during_____?
A. Pre-operational stage
B. Concrete operational stage
C. Sensory motor stage
D. **Formal operational stage**

Q.189: In concrete operational stage, child_____?
A. Makes discussions
B. Increases knowledge
C. Meets people
D. **All of the above**

Q.190: Child begins to understand the principles of conservation at_____?
A. Pre-operational stage
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Formal operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.191: In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly____?
A. Ability of expression
B. Language
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.192: Cause of frustration is_____?
A. Personal weakness
B. Conflicts among motives
C. Forces in the environment
D. **All of the above**

Q.193: Projective techniques are used to measure_____?
A. Aptitude
B. Intelligence
C. Achievement
D. **Personality**

Q.194: Cognitive learning theory was presented by_____?
A. Skinner
B. **Bruner**
C. Thorndike
D. Pavlov

Q.195: Response plays a dominant role according to
A. **Operant conditioning**
B. Both a and c
C. Classical conditioning
D. None of a and c

Q.196: Stimulus plays a dominant role according to_____?
A. Operant conditioning
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. None of a and b
D. Both a and b

Q.197: Learning by insight theory is also called as____?
A. Both a, b
B. Operant conditioning
C. Classical conditioning
D. **Gestalt**

Q.198: Pavlov's work was with_____?
A. **Dogs**
B. Cats
C. Rabbits
D. Rats

Q.199: Trial and error theory was presented by____?
A. **Thorndike**
B. Skinner
C. Pavlov
D. Burner

Q.200: Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to____?
A. Structuralism
B. Humanistic
C. **Psycho analysis**
D. Behaviourism

Q.201: Semantic Memory is____?
A. Memory for personal experiences
B. **Memory for meanings**
C. Memory tied to place
D. Memory for motor skills

Q.202: Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity was Presented by_____?
A. None of these
B. Gordon
C. **Carl Rogers**
D. Maslow

Q.203: Translation of concrete experiences, development of logical thinking are given by____?
A. Skinner
B. **Piaget**
C. Bruner
D. All of these

Q.204: Experiments on learning by insight were performed by_____?
A. Thorndike
B. Thorndike
C. **Kohler**
D. Skinner

Q.205: Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts at the stages of_____?
A. Formal operations
B. Preoperational
C. Sensorimotor
D. **Concrete operations**

Q.206: Perception and attention play major role in____?
A. Sensory Memory
B. Short-term Memory
C. Episodic Memory
D. **Long-term Memory**

Q.207: Which is not the type of memory
A. **Short-term Memory**
B. Sensory Memory
C. Long-term Memory
D. Strong Memory

Q.208: Founder of socio-psychological development was_____?
A. Skinner
B. Piaget
C. **Erickson**
D. Vygotsky

Q.209: Who was the first psychologist_____?
A. J. B. Watson
B. **Aristotle**
C. Plato
D. William James

Q.210: Which is the basic (Born) Emotion_____?
A. Surprise
B. **Love**
C. Withdrawal
D. Fighting

Q.211: The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called_____?
A. Learning by insight
B. **Learning by Imitation**
C. Learning by conditioning
D. Learning by Trial and error

Q.212: The pioneer of identifying individual differences was
A. Skinner
B. Watson
C. Asubel
D. **Francis Galton**

Q.213: At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence____?
A. Pre-Operational
B. Formal Operational
C. **Concrete-Operational**
D. Sensor-motor

Q.214: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?
A. Skinner
B. Gardner
C. **Maslow**
D. Piaget

Q.215: The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called_____?
A. Aid
B. Advice
C. Counseling
D. **Guidance**

Q.216: The process of Adaptation in plagtian Cognit Development theory is_____?
A. **Assimilation and Accommodation**
B. Assimilation and Recognition
C. Accommodation and Recognition
D. Accommodation and Interpretation

Q.217: Model of eight types of learning was designed by_____?
A. Bruner
B. Ivon Pavlov
C. **Gagne**
D. None of these

Q.218: Piaget presented the theory of____?
A. Moral Development
B. **Cognitive Development**
C. Psychomotor Development
D. None of these

Q.219: Which is basic (born) emotion____?
A. Surprise
B. **Fear**
C. Fighting
D. Withdrawal

Q.220: The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called____?
A. **Intelligence**
B. Problem solving
C. Positive Thinking
D. Creativity

Q.221: Interests, attitudes, appreciation, skills and achievements are primarily the product of____?
A. Development
B. Learning
C. Growth
D. **Process**

Q.222: Law of learning associated with Reinforcement in Operant Conditioning is_____?
A. Law of exercise
B. Law of readiness
C. Law of effect
D. **All of the above**

Q.223: Carl Rogers presented_____?
A. Directive Counseling
B. **Person Centered Counseling**
C. Psychoanalytic Counseling
D. Eclectic Counseling

Q.224: The name of the pychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned_____?
A. **Watson**
B. Pavlov
C. Thorndike
D. Skinner

Q.225: Founder of the Intelligence Tests was_____?
A. **Binet**
B. Guilford
C. Thomdike
D. Stemberg

Q.226: Laws of learning were founded by_____?
A. Watson
B. **Pavlov**
C. Thorndike
D. Skinner

Q.227: Cognitive learning theory is known as_____?
A. **Information processing theory**
B. Connectionism theory
C. Social learning theory
D. Association theory

Q.228: The L.Q of the gifted children is_____?
A. From 120 to 130
B. From 130 to 139
C. From 110 to 120
D. **140 and above**

Q.229: Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by_____?
A. **Freud**
B. Watson
C. Jung
D. Wundt

Q.230: Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is_____?
A. From 7 to 11 years
B. From birth to 2 years
C. From 11 years to adolescence
D. **From 2 to 7 years**

Q.231: Psychology is the study of_____?
A. **Human Behaviour**
B. Inheritance
C. Reasoning
D. Environment

Q.232: Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called_____?
A. **Counselling**
B. Guidance
C. None of a and b
D. Both a and b

Q.233: Guidance is helpful in_____?
A. Solving problems
B. Making adjustments
C. Making choices
D. **All of the above**

Q.234: Who developed the first intelligence test_____?
A. **Binet**
B. Jones
C. Thorndike
D. Terman

Q.235: First intelligence test was developed in_____?
A. **1905**
B. 1910
C. 1900
D. 1920

Q.236: Who is considered the father of guidance_____?
A. Crow and crow
B. Skinner
C. **Frank Parsons**
D. Kelley

Q.237: Guidance in education started in_____?
A. 1910
B. 1900
C. **1905**
D. 1920

Q.238: The formula to determine LQ is given by_____?
A. Sigmund Freud
B. J. B. Watson
C. **Stern**
D. Pavlov

Q.239: Stern formula to determine L.Q is_____?
A. M.A x C.Ax 100
B. **M.A/CA x 100**
C. M.A+C.A x 100
D. C.A/M.A x 100

Q.240: 1.Q stands for_____?
A. **Intelligence Quotient**
B. Intelligence Quartile
C. Inner Quartile
D. Inner Quotient

Q.241: The characteristics of pre-operational stage is_____?
A. Egocentricism
B. Animism
C. None of a and b
D. **Both a and b**

Q.242: The characteristic of sensory motor stage is_____?
A. Evidence of thinking ability
B. Ability of differentiate things
C. Curiosity to know environment
D. **All of the above**

Q.243: In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of_____?
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Pre-operational stage
C. Concrete operational stage
D. Sensory motor stage

Q.244: In cognitive development, late childhood is_____?
A. Pre-operational stage
B. **Concrete operational stage**
C. Formal operational stage
D. Sensory motor stage

Q.245: In the cognitive domain, early child hood is___?
A. Concrete operational stage
B. Formal operational stage
C. Sensory motor stage
D. **Pre-operational stage**

Q.246: In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. Concrete operational stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. **Sensory motor stage**

Q.247: "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of_____?
A. Pre-operational stage
B. Formal operational stage
C. **Sensory motor stage**
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.248: Cognitive development means____?
A. **Mental development**
B. Moral development
C. Emotional development
D. Social development

Q.249: Development means change in___?
A. Form
B. Shape
C. **All of the above**
D. Structure

Q.250: Growth means an increase in_____?
A. Size
B. Height
C. Weight
D. **All of the above**

Q.251: Who says "Man is a conscious animal"____?
A. Sigmund Freud
B. J. B. Watson
C. **William Wundt and William James**
D. Freud

Q.252: The word psychology is derived from___?
A. **Greek Word**
B. Latin Word
C. English Word
D. Italian Word

Q.253: The meaning of the word psychology is___?
A. Study of mind
B. Study of behaviour
C. **Study of soul**
D. Study of conscious

Q.254: Which type of growth of child is important_____?
A. Physical
B. Mental
C. Moral
D. **a, b and c**

Q.255: The 1.Q of mentally retarded child is_____?
A. **Below 90**
B. 90-110
C. 110-120
D. 120-140

Q.256: The LQ of average child is_____?
A. Below 90
B. **90-110**
C. 110-120
D. 120-140

Q.257: Who did discriminate the personality characteristics traits____?
A. Maslow
B. Roger
C. **Gordon**
D. Skinner

Q.258: According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is_____?
A. Counsellor
B. **Client**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.259: The founder of client centred therapy was_____?
A. David Ausuble
B. **Carl Roger**
C. Gordon
D. J. S. Bruner

Q.260: According to humanistic approach, nature of man is____?
A. Good
B. Creative
C. Capable of healthy growth
D. **All above**

Q.261: The founder of Huministic Approach is_____?
A. David Ausubel
B. J. S. Bruner
C. Skinner
D. **Maslow**

Q.262: Concept of meaningful learning through structure of content and discovery was presented by_____?
A. David Ausubel
B. **J. S. Bruner**
C. Pavlof
D. Skinner

Q.263: Concept of Meaningful learning through perception was presented by____?
A. **David Ausubel**
B. J. 5. Bruner
C. Pavlof
D. Skinner

Q.264: Which one is not positive reinforcement_____?
A. Advance increment
B. Best Teacher Awant
C. **Punishment**
D. Encouragement

Q.265: Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in_____?
A. Classical conditioning
B. **Operant conditioning**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.266: Operant conditioning was presented by____?
A. Pavlov
B. **Skinner**
C. Waston
D. Thorndike

Q.267: Stimulus is necessary for response in____?
A. **Classical conditioning**
B. Operant conditioning
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.268: According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour____?
A. Inheritance
B. **Environment**
C. Attitude
D. None of above

Q.269: Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is_____?
A. **Learning**
B. Education
C. Experiment
D. Innovation

Q.270: Emotional development is effected by_____?
A. Fear
B. Quarreling pets
C. Restrictions
D. **All above**

Q.271: Whose role is important in moral development___?
A. Parents
B. Teachers
C. Peers
D. **All above**

Q.272: Child thinks logically in_____?
A. Sensori motor stage
B. Pre operational stage
C. **Concrete operational stage**
D. Formal operational stage

Q.273: Child describes himself unsystematically in
A. Sensori motor stage
B. **Pre operational stage**
C. Concrete operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.274: Child forgets the things out of sight in_____?
A. **Sensori motor stage**
B. Pre operational stage
C. Concrete operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.275: Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is_____?
A. Sensori motor stage
B. Pre operational stage
C. Concrete operational stage
D. **Formal operational stage**

Q.276: Period starting from 7-12 years in cognitive development is_____?
A. Sensori motor stage
B. Pre operational stage
C. **Concrete operational stage**
D. Formal operational stage

Q.277: Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is____?
A. Sensori motor stage
B. **Pre operational stage**
C. Concrete operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.278: Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development is_____?
A. **Sensori motor stage**
B. Pre operational stage
C. Concrete operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.279: How many stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget_____?
A. 3
B. **4**
C. 5
D. 6

Q.280: Cognitive development deals with_____?
A. Body
B. **Mind**
C. Society
D. Emotion

Q.281: Which one is not the environmental factor_____?
A. Diet
B. Water
C. **Height**
D. Light

Q.282: Which is not the heroditary factor_____?
A. Colour
B. Height
C. **Diet**
D. Eye colour

Q.283: Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is_____?
A. Pre-natal period
B. Neonate period
C. **Adolescence**
D. Adulthood

Q.284: Period starting from birth to two weeks is _____?
A. Pre-natal period
B. **Neonate period**
C. Adolescence
D. Adulthood

Q.285: Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is____?
A. **Pre-natal period**
B. Neonate period
C. Adolescence
D. Adulthood

Q.286: Sensory disabilities are studied in____?
A. Observation Method
B. Experimental Metho
C. Development Method
D. **Psycho-physical Method**

Q.287: Growth of children is studied in_____?
A. Observational Method
B. Experimental Method
C. **Development Method**
D. Psycho-physical Method

Q.288: Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is_____?
A. Observation Method
B. **Experimental Method**
C. Development Method
D. Psycho-physical Method

Q.289: Method in which keen study of any event or behaviour is made is_____?
A. **Observation Method**
B. Experimental Method
C. Development Method
D. Psycho-physical Method

Q.290: Variables other than, independent variable which can effect dependent variable are called_____?
A. **Relevant variable**
B. Dependent variable
C. Independent variable
D. None of above

Q.291: The variable which is effected by independent variable is called___?
A. Relevant variable
B. **Dependent variable**
C. Independent variable
D. None of above

Q.292: The variable whose effect is sought is called____?
A. Relevant variable
B. Dependent variable
C. **Independent variable**
D. None of above

Q.293: Classical conditioning was presented by____?
A. **I van, P. Pavlov**
B. B.F. Skinner
C. J.B. Waston
D. Dewey

Q.294: How many factors effect growth____?
A. **2**
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Q.295: Life of an individual starts from_____?
A. Nucleus
B. **Zygote**
C. Cell
D. Membrane

Q.296: Independent variable is applied to_____?
A. **Experimental Group**
B. Control Group
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.297: Child Development study is useful for____?
A. **Teachers**
B. Parents
C. Administrators
D. Examiners

Q.298: How many groups are usually made in Experimental method_____?
A. 5
B. 4
C. 3
D. **2**

Q.299: Concrete Operation occurs at the age of_____
A. 3-5 years
B. 4-6 years
C. **7-12 years**
D. 6-12 years

Q.300: The founder of Behaviourism is____?
A. Maslow
B. Plato
C. Aristotle
D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.301: The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the environment is the definition of____?
A. Personality
B. Behaviour
C. **Intelligence**
D. All of these

Educational Psychology and Guidance (Answer Key)

1. **C**	2. **D**	3. **A**	4. **B**	5. **B**	6. **C**	7. **C**	8. **A**	9. **D**	10. **D**
11. **C**	12. **C**	13. **D**	14. **D**	15. **B**	16. **B**	17. **D**	18. **C**	19. **B**	20. **D**
21. **B**	22. **B**	23. **D**	24. **A**	25. **C**	26. **A**	27. **B**	28. **D**	29. **C**	30. **D**
31. **C**	32. **B**	33. **D**	34. **A**	35. **C**	36. **C**	37. **B**	38. **B**	39. **B**	40. **B**
41. **D**	42. **B**	43. **C**	44. **D**	45. **A**	46. **B**	47. **A**	48. **C**	49. **A**	50. **A**
51. **C**	52. **B**	53. **C**	54. **B**	55. **B**	56. **D**	57. **C**	58. **D**	59. **D**	60. **D**
61. **C**	62. **A**	63. **B**	64. **C**	65. **A**	66. **A**	67. **D**	68. **C**	69. **B**	70. **D**
71. **D**	72. **D**	73. **C**	74. **B**	75. **C**	76. **B**	77. **C**	78. **C**	79. **B**	80. **C**
81. **D**	82. **C**	83. **B**	84. **A**	85. **A**	86. **D**	87. **D**	88. **B**	89. **C**	90. **D**
91. **B**	92. **C**	93. **D**	94. **D**	95. **B**	96. **B**	97. **B**	98. **B**	99. **C**	100. **A**
101. **C**	102. **B**	103. **A**	104. **D**	105. **D**	106. **C**	107. **B**	108. **B**	109. **B**	110. **C**
111. **C**	112. **A**	113. **D**	114. **B**	115. **B**	116. **A**	117. **D**	118. **B**	119. **C**	120. **C**
121. **A**	122. **A**	123. **C**	124. **A**	125. **B**	126. **B**	127. **A**	128. **C**	129. **B**	130. **D**
131. **B**	132. **A**	133. **A**	134. **A**	135. **B**	136. **D**	137. **A**	138. **C**	139. **A**	140. **B**
141. **D**	142. **A**	143. **C**	144. **D**	145. **A**	146. **C**	147. **D**	148. **A**	149. **C**	150. **A**
151. **B**	152. **B**	153. **B**	154. **A**	155. **D**	156. **A**	157. **B**	158. **A**	159. **C**	160. **A**
161. **D**	162. **B**	163. **C**	164. **D**	165. **C**	166. **D**	167. **C**	168. **A**	169. **D**	170. **C**
171. **C**	172. **A**	173. **C**	174. **D**	175. **C**	176. **A**	177. **B**	178. **B**	179. **B**	180. **B**
181. **A**	182. **B**	183. **C**	184. **B**	185. **A**	186. **B**	187. **A**	188. **D**	189. **D**	190. **D**

191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.
C	**D**	**D**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**D**	**A**	**A**	**C**
201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.
B	**C**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**A**	**C**	**B**	**B**
211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.
B	**D**	**C**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**C**	**B**	**B**	**A**
221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.
D	**D**	**B**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**A**	**D**
231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.	240.
A	**A**	**D**	**A**	**A**	**C**	**C**	**C**	**B**	**A**
241.	242.	243.	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.	250.
D	**D**	**A**	**B**	**D**	**D**	**C**	**A**	**C**	**D**
251.	252.	253.	254.	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.
C	**A**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**B**	**B**	**D**
261.	262.	263.	264.	265.	266.	267.	268.	269.	270.
D	**B**	**A**	**C**	**B**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**D**
271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.	278.	279.	280.
D	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**B**
281.	282.	283.	284.	285.	286.	287.	288.	289.	290.
C	**C**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**A**
291.	292.	293.	294.	295.	296.	297.	298.	299.	300.
B	**C**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**D**

301.
C