

PYC3701

(472437)

May/June 2018

Social Psychology

Duration 2 Hours

70 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

MR K MBATHA

MRS K SHIRINDA-MTHOMBENI

SECOND

MS E VISSER

EXTERNAL

MR MJ ABDOL

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

This paper consists of 14 pages, instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet, plus 1 sheet for rough work on page 15

After completing your answers, you must hand in the following

- (i) The mark reading sheet
- (ii) The examination paper (All the pages must be handed in)

This examination paper consists of 70 items Your mark will be converted by the computer to a percentage

ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR STUDENT NUMBER, COURSE CODE AND UNIQUE NUMBER ON THE MARK READING SHEET.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF A MARK READING SHEET

Answer the following multiple choice questions on the mark reading sheet

Read the instructions for completing the mark reading sheet **before** answering the questions

Please make sure that you have indicated the correct **UNIQUE PAPER NUMBER** on your mark reading sheet

Use only a **SOFT PENCIL** to answer the questions

Place the completed mark reading sheet in your script

- 1 Left-handers comprise about 10 percent of the population. Sophie is left-handed, and prefers left-handed men. She is going to be introduced to William. She has been truthfully informed that William is either a left-handed psycholinguist or a left-handed used car salesman from the Gauteng region of South Africa. If Sophie makes good use of base rates, which of the following outcomes should she expect?
 - 1 William is a left-handed psycholinguist
 - 2 William is a new car salesman from the Gauteng region of SA
 - 3 She has been misinformed about William's existence as a crude statistical prank
 - 4 William is a used car salesman from the Gauteng region of SA, who also happens to be left-handed

- 2 High levels of stress and multiple, competing demands for our attention and abilities can reduce our mental processing capacity. These situations can lead to - - - - -
 - 1 information overload
 - 2 schema development
 - 3 the representativeness heuristic
 - 4 cognitive withdrawal

- 3 Those things that are easier to recall tend to have a greater impact on subsequent judgments and decisions. This fact is known as - - - - -
 - 1 automatic priming
 - 2 the base rate heuristic
 - 3 the availability heuristic
 - 4 the recency effect

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- 4 Juanita finds that she has been given too much information about different new cars and their relative merits and drawbacks. She is having a difficult time making a decision about which car to buy because she cannot process all the information she has gathered. This is an example of - - - - -
- 1 non-automatic processing
 - 2 information overload
 - 3 anchoring and adjustment
 - 4 the representativeness heuristic
- 5 Judging individuals based on their similarity to typical members of a group is known as the - - - - -
- 1 availability heuristic
 - 2 automatic priming
 - 3 anchoring heuristic
 - 4 representativeness heuristic
- 6 Julia often eats at Kentucky Fried Chicken, a restaurant located in a brick building, despite the fact that her eating there has resulted in bad indigestion several times. She avoids the well-respected African Bamboo restaurant close to her home, because it is in a wooden building. Julia's eating habits are probably being guided by - - - - -
- 1 the availability heuristic
 - 2 an anti-African prejudice
 - 3 the anchoring and adjustment heuristic
 - 4 an addiction to fried snacks
- 7 If you were a convicted defendant facing sentencing for a crime you have committed, based on anchoring and adjustment research, what would you want the judge to do before she sentences you?
- 1 Give a light sentence to another criminal for a similar crime
 - 2 Give a harsh sentence to another criminal for a more severe crime
 - 3 Read a treatise on the death penalty versus life imprisonment
 - 4 Roll double sixes in a lunchtime game of monopoly with her bailiff
- 8 Ellen's boyfriend has taken her out to dinner at a very exclusive restaurant. Ellen notices that he can't seem to sit still during the meal, and is constantly rubbing his left knee, scratching an itch, or pulling his earlobe. This type of body language usually indicates - - - - -
- 1 emotional arousal
 - 2 correspondent inference
 - 3 nothing, it cannot be interpreted without more information
 - 4 some sort of physical ailment
- 9' The process whereby we seek to know and understand others is - - - - - and frequently make use of - - - - -
- 1 social awareness, not really caring about people
 - 2 social attribution, impression management
 - 3 social consistency, correspondence bias
 - 4 social perception, nonverbal communication

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- 10 There are five basic channels of nonverbal communications. These are - - - - -
- 1 facial expressions, eye contact, body movements, posture and touching
 - 2 touching, eye contact, body movements, vocal tone and facial expressions
 - 3 body movements, facial expressions, posture, attributions and vocal tone
 - 4 body movements, posture, facial expressions, eye contact and attributions
- 11 According to Kelley's theory, behaviours that arise because of an individual's traits, motives, or intentions are - - - - - caused, while those behaviours that arise because of some aspect of the social or physical environment are - - - - - caused
- 1 ambiguously, distinctively
 - 2 genetically, environmentally
 - 3 externally, internally
 - 4 internally, externally
- 12 Abbie noticed that Kayla spends time talking to almost everyone she meets at work and believes that this is because Kayla is a friendly, outgoing person. In fact, Kayla is rather shy and withdrawn most of the time, but her job at a local bank requires that she talk with most of the bank's customers periodically. Abbie's incorrect perception of Kayla can be attributed to - - - - -
- 1 a discounting error
 - 2 the correspondence bias
 - 3 idiosyncratic behaviour
 - 4 her perceptual salience
- 13 People who tell more lies tend to be - - - - - . This supports the idea that people lie in order to - - - - -
- 1 less popular, deceive others maliciously
 - 2 incompetent, cover up their families
 - 3 more popular, to help protect the other person
 - 4 mentally unstable, cover up weaknesses of character
- 14 Jason has been told that he should make sure to shake hands with the interviewer when he applies for a job, and that this handshake should be firm, vigorous, and last a long time. According to research (Chaplin et al., 2000), if Jason follows this advice, the interviewer may think that Jason is - - - - -
- 1 slightly disagreeable but very outgoing
 - 2 relatively shy and highly conscientious
 - 3 outgoing and willing to try new things
 - 4 a bit neurotic and somewhat outgoing
- 15 Nisbett and Wilson (1977) showed that after an action we examine our - - - - - and generate - - - - - reasons for why we acted in a certain way
- 1 behaviour, often inaccurate
 - 2 feelings, mostly accurate
 - 3 attitudes, highly insightful
 - 4 behavior, mostly complex

[TURN OVER]

- 16 Bobby Ray argues that - - - - would change his life forever. It is likely that Bobby Ray would be - - - - a year later than he would now predict
- 1 winning the lottery, not as happy
 - 2 having a bad car accident, even less happy
 - 3 winning the lottery but failing to turn in the ticket on time, angrier
 - 4 having a bad car accident and having to get around in a wheelchair, less optimistic
- 17 George was listening while a friend described him to someone else on the telephone. His friend's description included "friendly, taller, active" and similar terms. As a result, George is now probably thinking of himself in terms of - - - -
- 1 collectivist relationships
 - 2 indeterminant relationships
 - 3 intergroup comparisons
 - 4 intragroup comparisons
- 18 When Jeremy was recently asked to describe himself to his classmates, he spoke about being a member of the football team and how this helped to make his experiences different from those of other students in the class. Jeremy was primarily making - - - - comparisons
- 1 extragroup
 - 2 intergroup
 - 3 individual
 - 4 intragroup
- 19 Our self –concept varies periodically because - - - -
- 1 we do not experience all aspects of our self –concept simultaneously
 - 2 our subjective experience of in-groups and out-groups changes over time
 - 3 our experiences cause subtle changes in our personalities
 - 4 our intergroup comparisons changes over time
- 20 Kayla has decided to get a body piercing. Her expectation is that she might well receive - - - - by/from her mom's mainstream friends. This will likely cause her to - - - - identify with - - - -
- 1 rejection, more closely, others who have a body piercing
 - 2 acceptance, more closely, others who have a body piercing
 - 3 rejection, less closely, other kids at school
 - 4 rejection, more closely, kids who were forced to give up their body piercing
- 21 Attitudes influence - - - -
- 1 social thought and behaviour
 - 2 social thought only
 - 3 social behaviour only
 - 4 antisocial thought only

- 22 According to the process of instrumental conditioning, behaviour will be displayed often by an individual if - - - -
- 1 *it is reinforced*
 - 2 the individual sees a role model perform the action
 - 3 it is ignored
 - 4 it is preceded by a pleasant stimulus
- 23 An individual's strongest attitudes are usually acquired through - - - -
- 1 cognitive processes
 - 2 social learning
 - 3 parental influence
 - 4 direct experience
- 24 The source of a message influences its effectiveness. To increase the effectiveness of a message, the communicator should be attractive and - - - -
- 1 intelligent
 - 2 credible
 - 3 short
 - 4 distracting
- 25 Messages that arouse strong levels of fear are - - - -
- 1 ineffective at stimulating the third person effect
 - 2 effective at changing behaviour
 - 3 effective at stimulating the third person effect
 - 4 ineffective at changing behaviour
- 26 When heuristic processing is involved, the degree of persuasion - - - -
- 1 has no detectable effect on our behaviour
 - 2 is not increased by strong arguments in the message
 - 3 is increased by large numbers of arguments in the message
 - 4 is increased by strong arguments in the message
- 27 Selective avoidance is our tendency to - - - -
- 1 direct our attention away from information that challenges our attitudes
 - 2 pay particular attention to information that challenges our attitudes
 - 3 direct our attention away from information that supports our attitudes
 - 4 direct our attention away from information that requires effortful processing
- 28 Prejudice can be - - - - or - - - -
- 1 cognitive, subtle
 - 2 blatant, subtle
 - 3 implicit, non-conscious
 - 4 affective, well-reasoned

- 29 A social group that is perceived to be a threat to the high-status group is frequently characterised as - - - - - and - - - - -
- 1 low in warmth, high in competence
 - 2 high in friendliness, high in accomplishment
 - 3 low in non-conformity, low in kindness
 - 4 high in warmth, low in competence
- 30 - - - - - often refers to the practice of hiring one, or a small number of individuals from a particular group in order to demonstrate that no discrimination is being directed toward that group
- 1 Reverse discrimination
 - 2 Shifting standards
 - 3 Hostile sexism
 - 4 Tokenism
- 31 Which list of traits is attributed to single people?
- 1 Kind, happy, independent
 - 2 Loving, unhappy, mature
 - 3 Insecure, unhappy, ugly
 - 4 Unhappy, honest, lonely
- 32 The idea that prejudice is caused by direct competition between social groups for scarce resources is known as - - - - -
- 1 superordinate goals
 - 2 social identity theory
 - 3 ultimate attribution error
 - 4 realistic conflict theory
- 33 The tendency to divide the social world into separate groups, including our in-group and a number of different out-groups is known as - - - - -
- 1 social categorisation
 - 2 in-group differentiation
 - 3 social identity formation
 - 4 out-group differentiation
- 34 The contact hypothesis is based on the idea that - - - - -
- 1 decreased contact between group members is necessary for the reduction of prejudice
 - 2 contact between members of different social groups has no long- lasting effect on the level of prejudice experienced by group members
 - 3 increased contact between members of different social groups may increase the degree of prejudice between the groups
 - 4 increased contact between members of different social groups can help to reduce prejudice between the groups

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- 35 The type of social influence that occurs when one person orders another to perform some action and the other person then complies is known as - - - - -
- 1 obedience
 - 2 conformity
 - 3 ingratiation
 - 4 compliance
- 36 Injunctive norms - - - - -
- 1 indicate what most people do in a particular situation
 - 2 help us distinguish ourselves from others in some respects
 - 3 specify what behaviour will be approved of in a particular situation
 - 4 provide us with accurate perceptions of the social world
- 37 Seeking compliance through ingratiation is based on the underlying principle of - - - - -
- 1 reciprocity
 - 2 friendship/liking
 - 3 social validation
 - 4 authority
- 38 One technique used for seeking compliance from others involves calling attention to relatively trivial, surprising similarities between the target person and ourselves. This is known as - - - - -
- 1 incidental similarity
 - 2 the lowball procedure
 - 3 the door-in-the-face technique
 - 4 the foot-in-the-door technique
- 39 When the auto dealer offers you an extra option as a “closer” for a deal, the dealer is using - - - - -
- 1 the lowball procedure
 - 2 the foot-in-the-door technique
 - 3 the door-in-the-face technique
 - 4 the that’s-not-all technique
- 40 The social influence that results from our mental representation of other individuals or of our relationships with others is known as - - - - -
- 1 normative focus influence
 - 2 systemic social influence
 - 3 symbolic social influence
 - 4 informational social influence
- 41 All of the factors that bind group members together into a coherent social entity are collectively known as - - - - -
- 1 social norms
 - 2 social influences
 - 3 cohesiveness
 - 4 ingratiation

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- 42 People who see others picking up litter in a parking lot are less likely to litter themselves. This observation can best be explained by - - - - -
- 1 descriptive normative theory
 - 2 conformity pressure
 - 3 normative focus theory
 - 4 situational norms
- 43 After seeing a commercial for sneakers supposedly designed by the basketball star Michael Jordan, Dave decides to rush out and buy a pair. Dave has been influenced as a result of the compliance principle of - - - - -
- 1 commitment/consistency
 - 2 scarcity
 - 3 friendship/liking
 - 4 authority
- 44 One technique used for seeking compliance from others involves calling attention to relatively trivial, surprising similarities between the target person and ourselves. This is known as - - - - -
- 1 incidental similarity
 - 2 the lowball procedure
 - 3 ingratiation
 - 4 the foot-in-the-door technique
- 45 When confronted with the that's-not-all technique, we should always remember that the person making the request - - - - -
- 1 correctly assumes that we will mindlessly approve of a cost reduction of any item- including a very expensive one
 - 2 is trying to give us a "good" deal in order to help us out
 - 3 ultimately just wants to gain compliance
 - 4 wants us to make a commitment so that we are more likely to comply with the request about to be made
- 46 The type of social influence that involves one person directly ordering another person to behave in a specific way is known as - - - - -
- 1 the authority principle
 - 2 ingratiation
 - 3 conformity
 - 4 obedience

[TURN OVER]

- 47 Your best friend Natalie has recently warned you against giving anyone you don't know well a ride home from a party. Recently you attended a party and spent the whole night reminiscing with other friends about fun times you had all shared with Natalie. Later a stranger approaches you and asks for a ride home, because your relational schema is activated, you will most likely -----
- 1 refuse to give the stranger a ride
 - 2 give the stranger a ride if they look friendly
 - 3 give the stranger a ride if they look like Natalie
 - 4 give the stranger a ride if they look intoxicated
- 48 A possible reason why authority figures can be so successful in getting obedience for horrific tasks is that they -----
- 1 encourage systematic processing
 - 2 encourage thoughtful consideration of their position
 - 3 try to engage in the process of ingratiation
 - 4 allow the obedient person to escalate their tasks very gradually
- 49 Actions that benefit others without providing any direct benefit to the actor are known as -----
- 1 heroism
 - 2 self interest
 - 3 reciprocal altruism
 - 4 prosocial behaviour
- 50 When Steven sees an emergency, his empathy is aroused. He then provides help simply because the victim needed help and it felt good to provide help. This example illustrates the -----
- 1 selective altruism model
 - 2 empathy-altruism hypothesis
 - 3 Diffusion of responsibility
 - 4 negative state relief hypothesis
- 51 The empathic joy hypothesis requires people to not only provide help but also be presented with an opportunity to -----
- 1 know that helping produced a positive impact
 - 2 reject the person we help at a later time
 - 3 socially exclude a third person
 - 4 demonstrate they are similar to the person helped
- 52 Kin selection refers to the idea that -----
- 1 natural selection favours those who engage in prosocial behaviour and disfavors those who do not
 - 2 natural selection applies to behaviours that benefit other individuals with whom we share genes
 - 3 behaviour is based on both our genetic endowment and our past learning experiences
 - 4 behaviour is driven by genetic attributes that evolved because they enhance the probability of transmitting one's genes to future generations

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- 53 A common factor that increases the likelihood of helping behaviour irrespective of the bystander's emotional state is a(n) - - - - -
- 1 interesting or fun quality to the helping task
 - 2 sense of independence and control
 - 3 unambiguous need for help
 - 4 sense of power
- 54 Research has indicated that individuals are more likely to help a/an - - - - - victim as compared to a/an - - - - - victim
- 1 unattractive, attractive
 - 2 dissimilar, attractive
 - 3 crime, non-crime
 - 4 similar, dissimilar
- 55 David sees a homeless person and thinks that "this guy has no one to blame but himself" Thus David appears to believe that this homeless man's misfortunes are - - - - -
- 1 tied to external factors
 - 2 uncontrollable
 - 3 controllable
 - 4 the end result of chance factors
- 56 A teacher gives a student detention for not paying attention during class During detention the student is required to read extra material on the topic of paying attention in class and do some extra homework assignments The teacher's behaviour is - - - - -
- 1 clearly aggressive
 - 2 both prosocial and aggressive
 - 3 prosocial with no aggressive motive
 - 4 aggressive with no prosocial outcome
- 57 The social learning perspective on aggression suggests that - - - - -
- 1 people acquire their aggressive behaviours from direct experiences or from observing aggressive models
 - 2 frustration leads to the arousal of an aggression drive which is usually expressed in socially acceptable ways
 - 3 frustration causes the activation of our fighting instincts
 - 4 the motive to harm or injure others is an innate human drive that cannot be easily controlled or eliminated
- 58 One current perspective on aggression suggests that aggressive behaviour is triggered by a variety of situational and individual variables that influence affect, cognitions and arousal This perspective is known as the - - - - -
- 1 thanatos hypothesis
 - 2 frustration-aggression model
 - 3 Type A - Type B hypothesis
 - 4 general aggression model

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- 59 Paul is studying for a test in biology. He is somewhat concerned about his ability to master the material and is trying to concentrate as much as he can. Sam, his brother, has interrupted his studies several times, causing Paul to become frustrated and angry. When Sam again enters Paul's room, Paul pushes Sam hard, and threatens to punch him. This situation illustrates -----
- 1 the fighting instinct
 - 2 Thanatos
 - 3 the catharsis hypothesis
 - 4 the frustration-aggression hypothesis
- 60 The TASS model theorises that -----
- 1 personality factors have a clear and strong effect when situational cues are weak
 - 2 personality factors *always* overwhelm situational expectations
 - 3 situational factors have to be sufficiently strong to trigger a dispositional tendency
 - 4 situational factors are frequently overwhelmed by personality traits
- 61 A behavioural pattern in which one person is chosen as the target of repeated aggression by one or more others is known as -----
- 1 displacement
 - 2 frustration aggression
 - 3 bullying
 - 4 provocation
- 62 Programmes that are intended to reduce bullying in schools or in prisons -----
- 1 can be effective if a 12-step programme is used as the basis for treating the problem
 - 2 are more effective in collectivist societies than they are in individualistic societies
 - 3 are rarely effective in any but the most unusual set of circumstances
 - 4 can be effective if bullying is recognised as a serious problem and organisations take strong and appropriate steps to correct it
- 63 Adolescents were given an opportunity to write about their most important personal values and why they held them. Then ratings of their aggression were obtained from classmates. Results show narcissists -----
- 1 were more likely to be aggressive following this exercise
 - 2 were less likely to be aggressive following this exercise
 - 3 were equally aggressive across conditions
 - 4 were not aggressive and this exercise did not increase their aggression
- 64 The set of behaviours that individuals occupying specific positions within a group are expected to perform is -----
- 1 reciprocity
 - 2 a norm
 - 3 a role
 - 4 an entitative position

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- 65 Joining and belonging to a group often has a strong positive effect on the status of, and hence the self-esteem of people who are motivated by - - - - -
- 1 collective effort
 - 2 other-transcendence
 - 3 self-transcendence
 - 4 self-enhancement
- 66 George has been asked to join a "secret society" (similar to a small fraternity) at his college. This group's initiation rituals are quite severe and somewhat dangerous. In addition, members tend to identify strongly with the group. If George decides to join, he can expect that - - - - -
- 1 the group is not very cohesive
 - 2 members tend to leave the group shortly after being initiated as members
 - 3 higher-status members tend to break away from the group more easily than do low-status members
 - 4 members are very unlikely to leave the group after they have joined
- 67 The idea that the presence of other people is arousing and increases the tendency to perform dominant responses, is known as the - - - - -
- 1 distraction-conflict theory
 - 2 collective effort model
 - 3 social decision scheme
 - 4 drive theory of social facilitation
- 68 The idea that social facilitation stems from the conflict that occurs when individuals simultaneously attempt to pay attention to other people and to the task they are performing, is expressed as - - - - -
- 1 collective effort model
 - 2 social facilitation theory
 - 3 social dilemma model
 - 4 distraction-conflict theory
- 69 Being part of a large crowd and experiencing deindividuation - - - - -
- 1 increases the probability that crowd members will follow the norms of the crowd
 - 2 decreases the probability that individual crowd members will engage in wild or unruly behaviour
 - 3 increases the probability that individual crowd members will engage in altruistic behaviour
 - 4 decreases the probability that crowd members will follow the norms of the crowd

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- 70 Transactional justice involves individuals' judgments - - - - -
- 1 concerning the fairness of the procedures used to distribute available rewards among group members
 - 2 about whether the rewards they receive are the same as the rewards received by other group members
 - 3 about the individuals who decide which group members receive rewards and the ways in which those rewards are presented
 - 4 about whether the decisions relating to the distribution of rewards have been adequately explained and distribution was courteous

TOTAL. [70]

DID YOU WRITE YOUR STUDENT NUMBER, COURSE CODE AND UNIQUE NUMBER ON THE MARK READING SHEET?

@
UNISA 2018

[TURN OVER]

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100 X
STUDIE-EENHEID by PSY100-X

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INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

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DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

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PAPER NUMBER
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EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

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STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

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UNIQUE PAPER NO.
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR.

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For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

- 1 GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
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PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

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Specimen only

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
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- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

0	1
---	---

 for the first paper and

0	2
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 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]
- ◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here