

PYC3701

(499150)

May/June 2017

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Duration 2 Hours

70 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

MR K MBATHA

MS E VISSER

MR MJ ABDOL

MRS K SHIRINDA-MTHOMBENI

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This paper consists of 13 pages, instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet, plus 1 sheet for rough work on page 14

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 Which of the following individuals is MOST likely to experience information overload?
 - 1 A person who is talking on a cell phone while driving a car
 - 2 A person who is eating dinner while watching the TV.
 - 3 A person who is singing in the shower
 - 4 A person who is dancing and talking at a party

- 2 One way to manage information overload is to make use of - - - - -
 - 1 the complexity schema
 - 2 mental shortcut, such as heuristics
 - 3 the planning fallacy
 - 4 cognitive framing

- 3 One of the primary reasons why heuristics are employed as a strategy to process incoming information is that they can be executed - - - - -
 - 1 rapidly
 - 2 with considerable self-reflection
 - 3 slowly
 - 4 with considerable effort

- 4 Decisions made on the basis of the representativeness heuristic may be flawed because they tend to ignore information about - - - - -.
 - 1 base rates
 - 2 schemas
 - 3 rational processing schemes
 - 4 the availability heuristic

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- 5 The tendency to use a particular number or value as a starting point to which changes are made is known as - - - - -
- 1 the rating and sliding heuristic
 - 2 the anchoring and adjustment heuristic
 - 3 the priming heuristic
 - 4 the availability heuristic
- 6 The relatively effortful and conscious processing of social information is known as - - - - -
- 1 *subliminal processing*
 - 2 heuristic processing
 - 3 controlled processing
 - 4 irrational thought
- 7 The tendency displayed by many people to expect things to turn out well in the long run is known as - - - - -
- 1 logical positivism
 - 2 the negativity bias
 - 3 optimism bias
 - 4 the positivism predisposition
- 8 There are - - - - - basic emotions that are represented on the human face
- 1 seven
 - 2 five
 - 3 three
 - 4 eight
- 9 Emblems convey - - - - -
- 1 that the person is ill-at-ease
 - 2 a specific meaning within a given culture
 - 3 a specific meaning across different cultures
 - 4 a low level of emotional arousal
- 10 People from cultures with strong beliefs in causal complexity are more likely to attribute important events to - - - - -
- 1 intelligence
 - 2 personality
 - 3 fate
 - 4 free will
- 11 One possible explanation for the self-serving bias is the motivational model, which states that the self-serving bias is caused by our - - - - -
- 1 need to protect and enhance our self-esteem, or our social desirability bias
 - 2 correspondence bias
 - 3 rational thought processes
 - 4 expectations of success in any given situation

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- 12 - - - - refers to small amounts of information about others we use to form first impressions of them
- 1 Micro-second impressions
 - 2 Micro-expressions
 - 3 Thin slices
 - 4 Small bits
- 13 Implicit personality theories about first born children include which of the following traits?
- 1 Ambitious, passive, kind, dependent
 - 2 Intelligent, responsible, stable, unemotional
 - 3 Caring, friendly, outgoing and thoughtful
 - 4 Disagreeable, jealous, emotional, irresponsible
- 14 Based on the "what is beautiful is good" implicit personality theory, physically attractive people are thought to be - - - -
- 1 more socially skilled
 - 2 not very bright
 - 3 aloof
 - 4 impolite
- 15 Research has shown that people with - - - - use Facebook to - - - - their self-esteem
- 1 low self-esteem, maintain
 - 2 high self-esteem, decrease
 - 3 high self-esteem, maintain
 - 4 high self-esteem, increase
- 16 Research indicates that people's online identities often reflect - - - -
- 1 the actual self
 - 2 the ideal self
 - 3 the true self
 4. the ought self
- 17 When we think of ourselves as members of a specific social group, we are thinking of our - - - -
1. sexual self-schema
 - 2 social-personal self
 3. personal self
 - 4 social identity
- 18 George admires and respects his psychology professor. He is considering becoming a psychologist himself. Should his professor become a role model to him, George may become a psychologist himself if he - - - -
- 1 overcomes his fear of failure
 - 2 sees this as a desirable and achievable potential self
 - 3 distract himself from this state of self-awareness
 - 4 sees this as an undesirable potential self

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- 19 According to research, high self-esteem is associated with all of the following EXCEPT- - - -
- 1 narcissism
 - 2 aggression
 - 3 generosity
 - 4 bullying
- 20 The self-evaluative maintenance model suggests that we will - - - - others who outperform us in an important area
- 1 distance ourselves from
 - 2 move closer to
 - 3 strongly dislike
 - 4 share an identity with
- 21 - - - - occurs when an individual thinks that she or he may be judged in light of a negative stereotype about his or her social identity
- 1 Negativity bias
 - 2 Stereotype anxiety
 - 3 Stereotype threat
 4. Hindsight bias
- 22 An involuntary negative reaction to a member of a stigmatised group is more likely to be the result of an - - - - attitude
- 1 explicit
 - 2 implicit
 - 3 uncontrollable
 - 4 angry
- 23 Students entering college who had social networks with more - - - - attitudes towards affirmative action exhibited - - - - change over the following two months
1. diverse, more
 - 2 similar, more
 - 3 diverse, less
 - 4 similar, no
- 24 People tend to prefer situations that allow them to - - - - .
- 1 confront behaviours that are inconsistent with their attitudes
 - 2 carefully consider all alternatives
 3. maintain a match between their attitudes and behaviour
 - 4 confront issues inconsistent with their attitudes
- 25 Attitudes formed on the basis of direct personal experience with the object are generally - - - -
- 1 more likely to have a weak effect on behaviour
 - 2 more likely to have a strong effect on behaviour
 - 3 less likely to have any effect on behaviour
 - 4 unlikely to have a permanent effect on behaviour

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- 26 Efforts to change our attitudes by using different kinds of messages is (are) known as - - - - -
- 1 intentions
 - 2 norms
 3. hypocrisy
 - 4 persuasion
- 27 One reason why distractions may increase the persuasiveness of a message is because distractions - - - - -
- 1 prevent heuristic processing from occurring
 - 2 prevent systematic processing of the message content
 - 3 enhance systematic processing of the message content
 - 4 enhance the appearance of humility in the person delivering the message
- 28 The capacity to engage one's will power in the controlling of one's own thinking is called - - - - -.
- 1 ego management
 - 2 task orientation
 - 3 self-regulation
 - 4 attentional focus
- 29 Providing members of a group with less favourable treatment because of their group membership is known as - - - - -
- 1 stereotyping
 - 2 bias
 - 3 prejudice
 - 4 discrimination
- 30 Gender stereotypes include - - - - -
- 1 only positive traits of women and men
 - 2 positive and negative traits of men and women
 - 3 both positive and negative traits of women only
 - 4 only negative traits of women and men
- 31 Regarding women as mere bodies that exist for the pleasure of others is referred to as - - - - -
- 1 glass cliff effect
 2. glass skirt effect
 3. objectification of females
 - 4 subjective exposure of females
- 32 Cognitive frameworks for organising, interpreting, and recalling information are known as - - - - -
- 1 stereotypes
 - 2 schemas
 - 3 subtypes
 - 4 out-group homogeneity

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- 33 The idea that part of our self-esteem stems from identifying with the social group to which we belong is part of - - - -
1. implicit association theory
 2. social identity theory
 3. minimal groups theory
 4. realistic conflict theory
- 34 Exposing a person to some stimulus or event will make related information held in memory more available to him or her. This is known as - - - -
1. priming
 2. a bona fide pipeline
 3. category activity
 4. the superordinate memory effect
- 35 A common emotional response that can be experienced by all group members when they become aware of harmful wrongdoing within the group is - - - -
1. empathy
 2. respect
 3. collective guilt
 4. benevolent racism
- 36 Attraction toward another increases if - - - - and decreases if - - - -
1. the other person produces positive affect, the other person produces negative affect
 2. the other person invades our personal space, the other person is overly pleasant
 3. the other person provides punishment, the other person provides positive reinforcement
 4. the other person produces negative affect, the other person produces positive affect
- 37 According to a classical conditioning model of attraction, if you saw a funny film with someone, you would - - - -
1. like the person more
 2. like the person less
 3. like the film more
 4. think that the person was funny
- 38 Mark was eating a wonderful dinner one evening when Jeannine came into the restaurant and sat down next to him while he was finishing his dinner. Later, Mark found that he was attracted to Jeannine. This situation illustrates the operation of a(n) - - - - effect on attraction
1. mediated variable's
 2. an unintentional
 3. associated
 4. direct

39. Suppose Carol and Mark, as University first year students, are assigned rooms right next door to each other. Shortly thereafter, they begin dating, and after University, they wed. The factor that would be MOST responsible for their initial acquaintance is - - - - -
- 1 need for affiliation
 - 2 shared attitudes and beliefs
 - 3 repeated exposure due to proximity
 - 4 physical attraction
40. Research done in bars indicates that people are perceived as more attractive by members of the opposite sex at later times of the evening than at earlier times. This is due to - - - - -
- 1 increases in the number of available potential partners
 - 2 less attractive people tend to arrive at social functions at earlier times
 - 3 decreases in the number of available potential partners
 - 4 incremental effects of the alcohol consumed
41. Flattery often works with respect to attraction because of the rule of - - - - -
- 1 reciprocity
 - 2 ingratiation
 - 3 similarity
 - 4 complementarity
42. A person with a preoccupied attachment style is said to have a - - - - - self-image and - - - - - interpersonal trust
- 1 negative, high
 - 2 positive; low
 - 3 negative, negative
 - 4 positive; high
43. Suppose you are taking a friend to a party. The invitation specified that the party would begin at 6:00. When you arrive at your friend's apartment at 5:45 to pick her up, she tells you she won't be ready to leave before about 6:30 and comments that "Nobody arrives on time, anyway." Your friend is following a(n) - - - - -
- 1 explicit social norm
 - 2 tendency towards conformity
 - 3 symbolic social influence factor
 - 4 implicit social norm
44. 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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- 45 Imagine that you are at the park with a friend one day when you and your friend see someone casually toss a sandwich wrapper on the ground. Your friend comments, "How crude! People should not litter", and picks the trash up to drop it in a nearby rubbish bin. Your friend's words represent - - - - -.
- 1 a descriptive norm
 - 2 environmental awareness
 - 3 symbolic social influence
 4. an injunctive norm
- 46 Compliance professionals are people - - - - -
- 1 who enjoy influencing others for no other reason than the pleasure they derive from exercising such influence
 - 2 who depend on the generosity of others for some portion of their income
 - 3 who sell used cars for a living
 - 4 whose success depends on their ability to obtain agreement from others
- 47 One of the factors associated with compliance is commitment. This is because we are More - - - - -
- 1 willing to comply with requests from friends or from those we like than with requests from strangers or people we dislike
 - 2 willing to comply with requests that call attention to scarcity than to those that do not
 - 3 willing to comply with requests that result in behaviours we see as consistent with positions we have made a commitment to
 - 4 likely to comply with requests from those whom we see as similar to ourselves in some way
- 48 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 chatting 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 he/she looks friendly
 - 3 give the stranger a ride if she looks like Natalie
 - 4 refuse to give the stranger a ride because she looks nothing like Natalie
- 49 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 obedience
 3. symbolic influence
 - 4 conformity

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- 50 The idea that we sometimes engage in helping behaviours to reduce negative emotions that we might be experiencing from any cause is known as - - - - -
- 1 reciprocal altruism
 - 2 empathy-altruism hypothesis
 - 3 implicit bystander effect
 - 4 the negative-state relief model
- 51 Ruth volunteers at a homeless shelter two days a month. She finds that she looks forward to her volunteer days because she feels good when helping others. Her mood is elevated before she reaches the shelter and for a few days afterwards. This situation best represents the - - - - -
- 1 altruistic personality
 - 2 implicit bystander effect
 - 3 empathy-altruism hypothesis
 - 4 empathic joy hypothesis
- 52 The bystander effect is - - - - -
- 1 an exclusive concern with one's own personal needs and welfare
 - 2 the relatively equal sharing of responsibility to help by all of the bystanders present during an emergency
 - 3 a helpful action that benefits other people without necessarily providing direct benefit to the bystanders
 - 4 the observation that the probability of a prosocial response to an emergency is influenced by the number of bystanders present
- 53 Research has indicated that individuals are more likely to help a - - - - - victim as - - - - - compared to a victim
- 1 unattractive; attractive
 - 2 dissimilar, attractive
 - 3 crime, non-crime
 - 4 similar, dissimilar
54. Marian, who is wearing a distinctive and pleasant perfume has dropped all of the contents of her purse and is in need of assistance. The fact that she is wearing perfume should - - - - -
1. increase her likelihood of receiving help
 - 2 not affect whether she receives help or not
 - 3 decrease her likelihood of receiving help from other women only
 - 4 increase her likelihood of receiving help from men only.

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- 55 Research was done in which participants were either told they could volunteer to help a researcher with her research, they were more or less obligated to help the researcher with her research, or not given the opportunity to help with the research. Results found that -----
1. participants who were obligated to help had more positive outcomes
 2. participants who were obligated to help had drop in self-esteem
 3. participants who were able to volunteer their help had a decrease in self-esteem.
 4. participants who were obligated to help had a boost in self-esteem
- 56 People may use both *prosocial behaviour and aggression* to -----
1. gain popularity and status
 2. receive empathy from others
 3. improve their empathic accuracy
 4. decrease their inflated self-esteem
- 57 According to the *social learning perspective*, people learn -----
1. which persons or groups are acceptable targets for aggression and what actions justify aggressive behaviour
 2. that aggressive behaviours are always punished in the long run, but rewarded in the short run
 3. that some groups encourage aggression against their members
 4. that aggressive behaviours are always unacceptable
- 58 Janice tends to become aggressive whenever anyone offends her or insults her. Her friend Joline, however, never seems to become upset or angry at the same kinds of provocations and is generally not an aggressive person. The ways in which these two people might react to the same provocation is best explained by -----
1. the Type A- /Type B hypothesis
 2. the thanatos hypothesis
 3. the frustration-aggression model
 4. the general aggression model
- 59 In contrast to older models of aggression, modern theories tend to -----
1. be less accepted by social psychologists
 2. offer an incomplete picture of the origins of human aggression
 3. provide a more accurate understanding of human aggression
 4. explain fewer forms of aggressive behaviour
- 60 Research indicates that most people perceive ----- as ----- and therefore are more likely to respond -----
1. teasing, hostile; aggressively
 2. teasing, benign, without malice
 3. condescension, benign, aggressively
 4. condescension, hostile, without malice

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- 61 The TASS (Traits as situational sensitivities) 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
- 62 Among children, boys who bully others are motivated by a desire to - - - - -
1. lessen negative feelings associated with depression and to gain the respect and admiration of others
 2. hold power over others and to lessen negative feelings associated with depression
 3. be seen as part of a "tough" group and to lessen negative feelings associated with depression
 4. hold power over others and a desire to be seen as part of a "tough" group
- 63 Punishment involves - - - - -
1. the delivery of positive reinforcements to individuals when they engage in specific behaviours
 2. the delivery of aversive consequences to individuals when they engage in specific unwanted behaviours.
 3. the substitution of one target for aggressive behaviour for another
 4. exposing individuals to a stimuli which causes them to experience affective states incompatible with aggression.
- 64 Personal attributes such as - - - - - appear to play a role in acquiring higher status
1. height
 2. size of forehead
 3. usage of abstract
 4. shoe size
- 65 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 entiative position
- 66 George has been asked to join a "secret society" (similar to a small group) at his Varsity. 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

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- 67 According to social facilitation theories, people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviours can be affected by the (a) - - - - -
- 1 presence of others
 - 2 presence of attractive others
 - 3 presence of higher-status others
 - 4 time limit on a social interaction
- 68 Two brothers have inherited a small plot of land from their parents. One brother wants to sell the land and share the money with his brother. The other wants to use the land as collateral for a business loan. This is an example of - - - - -
- 1 a social dilemma
 - 2 cooperation
 - 3 social construction
 - 4 conflict
- 69 Superordinate goals are goals that - - - - -
- 1 both sides to a conflict seek and that tie the two sides' interests together
 - 2 are so important to one or another group that compromise is not possible
 - 3 individual group members think are more important than their group's overall goals
 - 4 can only be satisfied through nonspecific compensation
- 70 When creating a group of experts, all of who bring different expertise to the table, it may particularly be important to make sure that dissension within the group is welcome. This is because groups tend to - - - - -
- 1 share only unshared information
 - 2 share only shared information
 - 3 base decisions on unshared information
 - 4 discuss only their differences rather than their commonalities

TOTAL: [70]

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

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
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PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

2

STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

6
7

INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

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

UNIQUE PAPER NO
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

8
9

For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

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

BELANGRIK

- GEbruik SLEGS 'N HB Pencil OM HILRDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- MERK AS VOLG
- KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTRYK HET
- KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	36	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	71	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	106	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
2	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	37	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	72	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	107	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
3	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	38	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	73	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	108	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
4	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	39	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	74	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	109	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
5	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	40	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	75	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	110	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
6	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	41	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	76	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	111	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
7	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	42	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	77	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	112	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
8	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	43	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	78	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	113	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
9	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	44	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	79	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	114	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
10	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	45	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	80	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	115	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
11	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	46	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	81	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	116	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
12	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	47	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	82	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	117	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
13	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	48	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	83	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	118	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
14	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	49	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	84	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	119	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
15	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	50	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	85	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	120	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
16	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	51	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	86	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	121	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
17	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	52	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	87	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	122	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
18	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	53	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	88	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	123	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
19	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	54	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	89	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	124	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
20	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	55	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	90	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	125	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
21	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	56	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	91	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	126	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
22	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	57	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	92	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	127	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
23	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	58	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	93	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	128	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
24	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	59	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	94	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	129	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
25	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	60	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	95	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	130	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
26	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	61	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	96	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	131	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
27	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	62	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	97	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	132	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
28	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	63	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	98	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	133	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
29	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	64	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	99	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	134	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
30	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	65	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	100	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	135	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
31	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	66	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	101	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	136	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
32	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	67	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	102	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	137	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
33	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	68	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	103	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	138	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
34	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	69	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	104	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	139	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
35	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	70	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	105	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	140	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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 ❶ to ❿ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

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

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ❷ The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

0	1
---	---

 for the first paper and

0	2
---	---

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

- ❸ Fill in your initials and surname
- ❹ Fill in the date of the examination
- ❺ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ❻ 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
- ❼ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ❽ 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)
- ❾ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ❿ 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

