psyched

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2018**

Letter

STUDENT NUMBER

PSYCHOLOGY
Written examination

2018

Reading time: 15 minutes
Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	50	50	50
B	9	9	70
			Total 120

• Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
• Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
• No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied
• Question and answer booklet.
• Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.
• Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions
• Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
• Check that your **name** and **student number** on your answer sheet for multiple-choice questions are correct.
• All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination
• Place the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover of this book.

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

SECTION A – Multiple-choice questions

Instructions for Section A

Answer **all** questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple-choice questions.

Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.

A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer score 0.

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

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Question 1
An important function of the somatic nervous system is to
A. maintain homeostasis.
B. carry motor messages from the central nervous system to the muscles, organs and glands.
C. carry sensory messages from the sensory receptors on the skin to the central nervous system.
D. initiate motor messages to allow movement in the visceral muscles.

Question 2
The spinal reflex is
A. an autonomic response.
B. an involuntary response.
C. a conscious response.
D. a learned response.

Question 3
The axon terminal is responsible for
A. storing and releasing neurotransmitter.
B. increasing the speed of an action potential.
C. generating an action potential.
D. integrating messages from neighbouring neurons.

Question 4
Which of the following is a common non-motor symptom of Parkinson's Disease?
A. resting tremor
B. depression
C. bradykinesia
D. mania

Question 5
Parkinson's disease is most commonly associated with insufficient levels of the neurotransmitter _____ in the substantia nigra.
A. serotonin
B. noradrenaline
C. glutamate
D. dopamine

Question 6
Resilience best described as
A. the ability to avoid adversity.
B. the tendency to seek out adversity.
C. the ability to recover from adversity.
D. the tendency to help those suffering from adversity.

Question 7

A placebo is

A. when the participants in an experiment are unaware of which group they have been allocated into.

B. an improvement in performance purely because of the expectation of the effect of the treatment.

C. a "blank" treatment.

D. a single blind experiment.

Question 8

Sleep-onset insomnia is a type of _____, whereas sleep walking is a form of _____.

A. dyssomnia; parasomnia

B. circadian rhythm, ultradian rhythm

C. parasomnia; dyssomnia

D. ultradian rhythm; circadian rhythm

Use the following information to answer Questions 9-15

Vassie and Mary attend the same university. Every morning Vassie picks up Mary from her house and drives her to the campus. To let Mary know she has arrived, she toots the car horn from the curb outside her house. Vassie is a very bad driver and narrowly avoids an accident almost every morning. After about two weeks of term, Mary notices that her heart is racing and she feels afraid whenever she hears a car horn sound from the curb outside of her house.

Question 9

After week two of term, which nervous system is automatically activated when Mary hears the car horn?

A. the somatic nervous system

B. the sympathetic nervous system

C. the automatic nervous system

D. the motor nervous system

Question 10

After week two of term, the sound of the car horn has become the

A. neutral stimulus.

B. unconditioned stimulus.

C. conditioned stimulus.

D. conditioned response.

Question 11

Around this time, Mary notices that her heart starts beating faster anytime she hears the sound of a car horn from the street, even if it isn't from Vassie's car. In this situation, Mary is demonstrating

A. stimulus generalisation.

B. stimulus discrimination.

C. response generalisation.

D. response discrimination.

Question 12

According to Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, what is Mary's primary appraisal of the drive to university most likely to be?

A. the drive to university is benign/neutral

B. the drive to university is stressful but presents challenge for growth

C. the drive to university is irrelevant

D. the drive to university is stressful and presents a threat

Question 13

After week three, Mary tells Vassie that she does not feel safe when she drives her to university and offers to give her driving lessons. In this situation, Mary's coping strategy is best described as

A. problem focussed.

B. emotion focused.

C. an avoidance strategy.

D. repression.

Question 14

After the driving lessons, Vassie's driving dramatically improves and she drives safely to university every morning. After a few weeks of having Vassie drive her safely to university, Mary notices that her heart no longer races when she hears the car horn sound out the front of her house. In this situation, the conditioned response has become extinguished because of

A. repeated presentations of the sound of the horn without the presence of the conditioned stimulus.

B. repeated presentations of the sound of the horn without the presence of the unconditioned stimulus.

C. repeated presentations of the sound of the horn without the presence of the conditioned response.

D. repeated presentations of the sound of the horn without the presence of the unconditioned response.

Question 15

The change in Mary's response to the sound of the horn also indicates that Mary has engaged in a process of

A. reuptake.

B. resistance.

C. repression.

D. reappraisal.

Use the following information to answer Questions 16-22.

Gordon, Nicole and Esmé were sitting in their house when their town was hit by a large earthquake. The earthquake had a major toll, both in terms of lives and damage to infrastructure. Luckily, Gordon, Nicole and Esmé survived, but 24 hours later, they are all dealing with the incident in different ways. Gordon has started to drink alcohol heavily and his blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is now 0.10%, Nicole has not slept in 24 hours, while Esmé has more coffee than usual after waking up in the morning (three cups) but otherwise remained reasonably calm, given the circumstances.

Question 16

Immediately as the earthquake hit, Nicole felt overwhelmed with fear and found it difficult to move. In this freeze response, which nervous system was dominant?

A. the somatic nervous system

B. the sympathetic nervous system

C. the automatic nervous system

D. the motor nervous system

Question 17

Which of the following terms bests describes the stressor of an earthquake?

A. eustress

B. acculturative stress

C. daily pressure

D. catastrophe

Question 18
Nicole's lack of sleep after the incident is most likely to be because
A. she is old and does not require sleep.
B. of the abundance of adrenaline and cortisol in her system, making it hard to fall asleep.
C. of insufficient exercise during the day.
D. of the abundance of melatonin in her system, making it hard to fall asleep.

Question 19
After 24 hours of wakefulness, Nicole is experiencing
A. markedly more difficulty completing complex tasks.
B. markedly more difficulty completing simple tasks.
C. a greater ability to concentrate than she normally would.
D. no noticeable changes from her normal functioning.

Question 20
As the caffeine in coffee is a stimulant, what changes are likely to occur to the brainwave patterns of Esmé after she drinks coffee?
A. the amplitude of her brain waves would decrease while the frequency of her brainwaves would increase
B. the amplitude of her brain waves would increase and the frequency of her brainwaves would increase
C. the amplitude of her brain waves would decrease and the frequency of her brainwaves would decrease
D. the amplitude of her brain waves would increase while the frequency of her brainwaves would decrease

Question 21
Gordon and Nicole both attempt to fill out a lengthy insurance claim form for their house. Given the extent of Gordon's BAC and Nicole's fatigue, it is likely that
A. Gordon will have more difficulty filling out the form than Nicole.
B. Nicole will have more difficulty filling out the form than Gordon.
C. Gordon and Nicole will be roughly equal in their ability to fill out the form.
D. Gordon and Nicole will both find filling out the form easier than when in sober and well slept.

Question 22
In terms of states of consciousness, it is likely that
A. Gordon, Nicole and Esmé are all in an altered state of consciousness.
B. Gordon is in an altered state of consciousness, whereas Nicole and Esmé are in normal waking consciousness.
C. Nicole is an altered state of consciousness, whereas Gordon and Esmé are in normal waking consciousness.
D. Gordon and Nicole are in an altered state of consciousness, whereas Esmé is in normal waking consciousness.

Question 23
Which of the following statements is a limitation of the restorative theory of sleep?
A. sleep makes us vulnerable to some predators
B. people who have been inactive during the day require just as much sleep as those who have had reasonably active days
C. sleep is essential for memory consolidation
D. different animals have different patterns of sleep

Use the following information to answer Questions 24-26.

Principal Incandenza wants to compare the performance of two Year 9 history classes at his school. Both classes are taught by the same teacher, Ms Avril. He tests both classes on a Friday afternoon, and to avoid any possibility of cheating, he gives Class 1 a multiple-choice test of historical concepts and Class 2 a short answer test of the same historical concepts. He then compares their results.

Question 24

Class 1 are given a test of _____, whereas Class 2 are given a test of _____.

A. recall; recognition
B. relearning; recall
C. recognition; recall
D. recognition; relearning

Question 25

It is likely that the students in Class 1 have an advantage because the method by which they are tested

A. provides them with more retrieval cues than Class 2.
B. provides them with easier consolidation of the information than Class 2.
C. allows for less decay than Class 2.
D. makes it easier to encode the information than Class 2.

Question 26

After the test, Principal Incandenza concludes that Class 1 is better at history, but Ms Avril complains that his conclusion is not valid because of a confounding variable brought about by

A. experimenter bias.
B. environmental differences.
C. non-standardised procedures.
D. violation of ethical guidelines.

Question 27

One similarity between sensory memory and long-term memory is that

A. both memory stores can hold around 5-9 pieces of information.
B. both memory stores have an unlimited duration.
C. both memory stores have a limited duration and capacity.
D. both memory stores function outside of conscious awareness.

Question 28

The functional duration of short-term memory can be enhanced through the process of

A. chunking.
B. maintenance rehearsal.
C. elaborative rehearsal.
D. visual encoding.

Question 29

When a neurotransmitter has an excitatory effect on the post synaptic neuron, the post synaptic neuron is

A. more likely to supress the release of neurotransmitter.
B. more likely to generate an action potential.
C. more likely to supress an action potential.
D. less likely to generate an action potential.

Use the following information to answer Questions 30-32.

One Saturday afternoon Lou takes his wife Maureen to an amusement park where they first met. When they first walk through the gates, Lou started to remember many details about their first encounter that he had not thought of in some time.

When they ride a roller coaster, both Lou and Maureen get a bit scared when the roller coaster speeds up through the big dips. When they get off the ride, Maureen comments to Lou that she was thinking about a vivid memory she has from a time she was attacked by a stray dog.

Question 30

For Lou, walking gates of the amusement park acted as
A. a state dependent cue.
B. a context dependent cue.
C. relearning.
D. an elaborative cue.

Question 31

Which of the following prompted Maureen's memory of being attacked by a dog?
A. the roller coaster
B. the amusement park
C. the feeling of fear
D. the feeling of excitement

Question 32

Which of the following was important for the formation of Maureen's memory of the dog attack?
A. GABA
B. adrenaline
C. dopamine
D. melatonin

Question 33

An electro-oculograph (EOG) detects, amplifies and records
A. eye movements.
B. brain waves.
C. the electrical activity of the muscles in the eye.
D. the electrical activity of the muscles that control eye movement.

Use the following information to answer Questions 34-36.

Marcel and Albert are in a car accident and both sustain a blow to the head. In the hospital, the two friends undergo scans that indicate damage to different areas of their brains. Marcel's scans indicate damage to his hippocampus and Albert's scans indicate damage to his amygdala. Following these scans, further tests are performed to establish how their functioning has been affected by their respective injuries.

Question 34

Follow up tests on Marcel are likely to indicate that he
A. generally shows little cognitive impairment but finds it difficult to remember what age he is.
B. generally shows little cognitive impairment but finds it difficult to learn new facts, such as the name of his doctors.
C. generally shows little cognitive impairment and can learn new information without difficulty but finds it difficult to learn to fear new experiences that have caused him harm.
D. shows considerable impairment to his ability to hold information in his short-term memory.

Question 35

Follow up tests on Albert are likely to indicate that he

A. generally shows little cognitive impairment but finds it difficult to remember what age he is.
B. generally shows little cognitive impairment but finds it difficult to learn new facts, such as the name of his doctors.
C. generally shows little cognitive impairment and can learn new information without difficulty but finds it difficult to learn to fear new experiences that have caused him harm.
D. shows considerable impairment to his ability to hold information in his short-term memory.

Question 36

Follow up tests on Marcel and Albert revealed that they both

A. demonstrated no change to their ability to learn new motor skills.
B. demonstrated no change to their ability to learn the lyrics to a song they had never previously heard.
C. demonstrated significant changes to the capacity of their long-term memory stores.
D. demonstrated significant changes to the duration of their long-term memory stores.

Use the following information to answer Questions 37-39.

One year ago, Tyson was made redundant and has been unemployed since this time. He has also recently divorced his wife and had a series of arguments with his neighbour. Tyson has started drinking alcohol heavily to help deal with the stress he is under. Nevertheless, he has a supportive group of friends that he knows he can turn to when he needs assistance.

Question 37

Tyson's experience of long-term unemployment has given him a reduced sense of self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is best described as

A. the belief in your own personal worth.
B. the belief in your core personal values.
C. the belief in your personal abilities to meet a challenge.
D. the rumination on your own weaknesses.

Question 38

In terms of Tyson's mental health, his heavy drinking is an example of which of the following factors?

A. a predisposing factor
B. a protective factor
C. a perpetuating factor
D. a perpetrating factor

Question 39

The cumulative risk that Tyson is exposed to

A. will guarantee that Tyson will develop a mental health disorder.
B. would be insufficient for Tyson to develop a mental health disorder.
C. may be somewhat exacerbated by the social support he receives from his friends.
D. may be somewhat mitigated by the social support he receives from his friends.

Question 40

Controlled processes

A. require selective attention.
B. allow divided attention.
C. require divided attention.
D. require selective and divided attention.

Use the following information to answer Questions 41-45.

The following table represents the data gathered from an independent-groups designed experiment on stress reduction techniques. There were three groups in this experiment. Group 1 completed regular exercise over six months, Group 2 completed regular meditation over six months, and Group 3 acted as a control group.

The dependent variable in this experiment was change in self-reported stress levels, expressed as a rating from 0 (indicating no stress) to 10 (indicating a very high level of stress) over the six month period.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
-3	-2	-1
-2	-3	-1
-3	-2	-1
-2	-9	-2
-4	-4	0
-2	-5	-2
-2	-3	0
-2	-2	-1
-3	-5	0
-4	-4	0

Question 41
Which group had the highest standard deviation?
A.   the group who completed regular exercise
B.   the group who completed regular meditation
C.   the group who acted as a control group
D.   the standard deviation of group results cannot be calculated based on the available data

Question 42
Which measure of central tendency would be the most valid indicator of the typical results of the group who completed regular meditation?
A.   the mean
B.   the mode
C.   the median
D.   the range

Question 43
What is a likely reason for the change in stress levels reported by some participants from the control group?
A.   the double blind procedure
B.   the difference in treatments administered to the three groups
C.   individual participant differences between the initial test and the follow up test six months later
D.   the placebo effect

Question 44
What is one limitation of using a self-report measure?
A.   self-report data produces data that reflects the personal experience of a participant
B.   self-report data is prone to bias
C.   self-report data is difficult to collect
D.   self-report data is difficult to track over time

Question 45

Which of the following best describes the type of data collected?

A. subjective and qualitative
B. objective and qualitative
C. subjective and quantitative
D. objective and quantitative

Question 46

Martine has a BAC of 0.00 and Philip has a BAC of 0.10.

Martine's will have _____ content limitations and _____ self-control than Philip.

A. less; less
B. more; less
C. more; more
D. less; more

Use the following information to answer Questions 47-50.

Consider the sleeping patterns of the following people:

Percy is 2 months old, Dianna is 17 years old, Otis is 47 years old and Roberta is 80 years old.

Question 47

The person who has the greatest proportion of their sleep spent in rapid eye movement sleep is _____.

A. Percy
B. Dianna
C. Otis
D. Roberta

Question 48

_____ is likely to experience a delayed release in melatonin compared to the rest of the family.

A. Percy
B. Dianna
C. Otis
D. Roberta

Question 49

Over the course of a night, how many ultradian rhythms of NREM and REM sleep is Otis likely to have?

A. 2-3
B. 4-5
C. 6-7
D. 8-9

Question 50

Otis snores at night and his doctor suspects that his snoring could be affecting the quality of his REM sleep. Which of the following techniques would be most accurate in determining the proportion of REM sleep that Otis experiences over the course of a night?

A. a sleep dairy
B. video monitoring
C. an electroencephalograph (EEG)
D. a heart rate monitor (ECG)

SECTION B

Question 1 (5 marks)
Vivian is having dinner with her elderly grandparents. Her grandmother is in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease, but her grandfather has no condition affecting his memory.

a. What are two likely neurological differences between the brains of Vivian's grandmother and grandfather?   2 marks

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b. Vivian asks her grandfather to describe his first-grade teacher to her. He says that he cannot remember her name, but that she was very strict. However, later that evening, Vivian's grandfather finds a class photo of his first-grade class, and to his surprise, the teacher was actually a man.   3 marks

How might the work of Elizabeth Loftus help to explain the error that Vivian's grandfather made in his recollection of his first-grade teacher?

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Question 2 (10 marks)

Jeremy attends a school with a strict uniform policy. Although he likes to wear his shirt untucked, he always tucks his shirt in as soon as he sees the school principal, to avoid getting a detention. Nevertheless, he does not tuck his shirt in when he sees his physical education teacher.

a. Using the language of operant conditioning, explain Jeremy's shirt tucking behaviour and why it changes depending on whether he sees his principal or physical education teacher.   5 marks

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b. Jeremy has a younger brother named Gerald. When Gerald attends school, he also wears his shirt untucked, following the example of Jeremy. When Jeremy notices Gerald with his shirt untucked, he tells him that he looks cool. Using the language of observational learning, explain why Gerald may also be wearing his shirt untucked.   5 marks

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Question 3 (4 marks)

Rachel has had a long history of gambling addiction. She has made multiple attempts to give up gambling, but finds that it is very difficult to stop gambling for good.

Three weeks ago, she decided to really try to quit, and sought out the help of a psychologist to help her stop. She has not gambled at all in the past three weeks, but worries that she will not be able to sustain the change to her behaviour in the long term. The psychologist reminds her that in the past, her husband has always been very supportive of her attempts to quit gambling.

a.   Describe one quality demonstrated by Rachel that demonstrates resilience.   1 mark

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b.   Describe one factor mentioned in the scenario that enhances Rachel's resilience.   1 mark

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c.   What stage of the transtheoretical model of behavioural change is Rachel currently in? Fully   2 marks
justify your response.

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Question 4 (12 marks)

Sid is a 17-year-old student that feels under a lot of pressure to perform well at school. When he starts Year 12, he initially feels overwhelmed by stress, but soon he feels able to cope with the demands of juggling his school work.

Throughout the first part of Term 1, he actually feels like he has more energy than ever and decides to take part in the school play on top of his regular workload. However, two weeks into the play rehearsals, Sid begins to feel very worried again. At this time, he finds it very difficult to fall asleep and is often lying awake in bed for up to two hours past his normal bed time of 11pm. By the end of the term, Sid develops a persistent cold and spends most of his holidays sick in bed.

When Term 2 starts, Sid has a meeting with his year level coordinator who helps him to develop a study plan so that he can keep up to date with the demands of his school work, whilst also fitting in time for cocurricular activities, such as the play. After this, Sid feels much less stress and finds he can cope much better throughout the rest of the year.

a. What stage of Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome is Sid in at the end of Term 1? What is a biological explanation as to why Sid is in this stage at the end of term?

4 marks

b. During Term 1, what sleep disorder does Sid develop?

1 mark

c. Describe how cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) could be used as an intervention to help Sid correct his sleeping habits.

3 marks

d.   What type of coping strategy does Sid use when he develops a study plan? Justify your   2 marks
response.

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e.   According to Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, what process   2 marks
has allowed Sid to feel less stress in Term 2 compared to what he experienced in Term 1?

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Question 5 (14 marks)

Professor Nguyen is interested in studying the factors that influence memory recall, aiming to enhance the memory of the students that she works with at a Victorian university. She places an advertisement for the experiment in the student newsletter and gathers 100 volunteer participants. Then, by flipping a coin, she allocates them into either Group A (immediate recall condition) or Group B (delayed recall condition).

All participants are presented with a sequence of 15 words sequentially on a PowerPoint presentation. Each word is displayed individually for one second. Following the presentation of the words, the participants in Group A are immediately asked to write as many of the words down as they can remember, in any order. The participants in Group B are asked to wait for two minutes in silence, before being asked to recall the word list in any order.

Below are the results from Group A and Group B.

Presentation order	Word	% recalled by group A	% recalled by group B
1	Snail	100	95
2	Bike	90	93
3	Couch	88	90
4	Tap	76	80
5	Shelf	65	63
6	Candle	57	55
7	Magazine	30	35
8	Bed	20	18
9	Mirror	15	10
10	Cat	83	88
11	Mat	82	85
12	Tree	40	11
13	Foot	68	14
14	Camera	89	12
15	Book	98	11
Average percentage of words recognised		66.73%	50.66%

a. Name the sampling technique used by Professor Nguyen and explain one implication of the use of this technique for the validity of the data collected through this experiment.

2 marks

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b. Name the experimental design used by Professor Nguyen and explain one extraneous variable   2 marks
that the results of the experiment may be affected by as a result of using this experimental
design.

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c. What was the operationalised independent variable of Professor Nguyen's experiment?   2 marks

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d. In terms of the trend of the data, what aspects of Group A's results are consistent with the   3 marks
serial position effect, what aspects are different?

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e. Explain the likely reason why Group A displayed results that are inconsistent with the typical trend of the serial position effect.

3 marks

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f. With reference to the Atkinson-Shiffrin multi-store model of memory, explain the likely reason why Group B recognised fewer words on average than Group A.

2 marks

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Question 6 (8 marks)

Ellis has just taken a job working night shifts at as a taxi driver. To compensate for the loss of sleep at night, he attempts to sleep through the day time. He has found it very difficult to fall asleep during the day time and consulted a doctor for assistance. The doctor informed Ellis that he has developed a circadian phase disorder.

a.   What is a circadian phase disorder, and what are three common symptoms of this condition?   4 marks

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b.   How could bright light therapy be useful in helping Ellis overcome his circadian phase disorder?   4 marks

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Question 7 (2 marks)

Provide two reasons why Watson and Rayner's 'Little Albert' experiment was an example of classical conditioning and not operant conditioning.

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Question 8 (5 marks)

Andrew has not always been a very anxious person, but over the last few years, he has found himself becoming increasingly anxious. He now finds his anxiety to be overwhelming. He finds himself constantly ruminating on his thoughts to the point where he finds it hard to concentrate on anything else. This has made it hard for Andrew to hold down a job, and consequently he has been unemployed for over a year. He finds that anxiety also makes it hard for him to make friends and tends to leave his house only when it is absolutely essential. Andrew's doctor suggested that his experience of anxiety is characteristic of a mental disorder, and for the last few months, Andrew has been taking medication to help manage his symptoms. While the medication has provided some relief, Andrew still finds his anxiety to be unbearable.

a. What are three important factors that Andrew's doctor would have considered when establishing where his symptoms are placed along the mental health continuum?   3 marks

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b. At the doctor's office, Andrew notices a flyer advertising a new placebo controlled experiment on anti-anxiety medication.   2 marks

Describe a potential ethical issue that could arise from a patient such as Andrew being involved in this sort of research.

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Question 9 (10 marks)

Dr Bello is writing a pamphlet to give to her patients on evidence-based interventions for the management of specific phobia.

Discuss three possible intervention strategies that she could write about, and clearly explain how they can assist the management of specific phobia as well as any potential limitations of the strategies.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Extra space for responses

Clearly number all responses in this space.

psyched

VCE PSYCHOLOGY
Written Examination
ANSWER SHEET – 2018

STUDENT NAME:

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

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

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

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

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