PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

UP PGT 2016 — Education (Series A)

UP PGT · 1 or 2 February 2019

125 questions · +3.4 for a correct answer, −0 for a wrong one · 120 minutes

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Questions from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's paper of 1 or 2 February 2019. Each question is followed by its answer, and the answer key is repeated on the last page.

Take it as a timed practice test: exambharo.com/up-pgt/previous-year-papers/up-pgt-2016-education-series-a/

Education

1. A modern Indian educationist who was very much naturalist is
   (a) Swami Vivekanand
   (b) Ravindranath Tagore
   (c) Sri Aurobindo
   (d) J. Krishnamurthy
   Answer: (b)

2. Who said, “Education is development of whole man” ?
   (a) Aristotle
   (b) Comenius
   (c) Raymont
   (d) T. P. Nunn
   Answer: (b)

3. Negative education is concerned with
   (a) Idealism
   (b) Realism
   (c) Naturalism
   (d) Pragmatism
   Answer: (c)

4. The concept of Branching programmed Instruction was given by
   (a) Skinner
   (b) Pavlov
   (c) Crowder
   (d) Bloom
   Answer: (c)

5. Who is the father of creativity ?
   (a) Spearman
   (b) Torrence
   (c) Thorndike
   (d) Skinner
   Answer: (b)

6. Who propounded the social learning theory ?
   (a) Thorndike
   (b) Watson
   (c) Kohler
   (d) Bandura
   Answer: (d)

7. Which of the following tests can be used to test the difference in achievement of boys and girls ?
   (a) correlational test
   (b) t-test
   (c) chi-square test
   (d) analysis of variance
   Answer: (b)

8. NCTE was established by an Act of Parliament in
   (a) 1975
   (b) 1995
   (c) 1996
   (d) 1986
   Answer: (b)

9. The idea of four pillars of education was suggested by
   (a) UGC
   (b) UNICEF
   (c) UNESCO
   (d) NCTE
   Answer: (c)

10. The title of The Report of Education Commission (1964-66) is
   (a) Learning without burden
   (b) An enlightened and humane society
   (c) Education and the people of India
   (d) Education and National Development
   Answer: (d)

11. Wood's Dispatch was issued in
    (a) 1833
    (b) 1854
    (c) 1839
    (d) 1882
    Answer: (b)

12. Which one is most reliable measure of variability ?
    (a) Quartile deviation
    (b) Mean deviation
    (c) Standard deviation
    (d) Range
    Answer: (c)

13. If a constant is added to all scores then which of the following will remain unchanged ?
    (a) Mean
    (b) Median
    (c) Highest score
    (d) Standard deviation
    Answer: (d)

14. 'Downward Filteration Theory' in Education was p[illegible]osed by
    (a) William Bentick
    (b) Lord Macauley
    (c) Adam
    (d) Wood
    Answer: (b)

15. Which one of the following is not an individual aim of education ?
    (a) Physical development
    (b) Mental development
    (c) Development as a citizen
    (d) Aesthetic development
    Answer: (c)

16. According to Yashpal Committee, 'Teacher-student Ratio' in primary classes should be
    (a) 1 : 20
    (b) 1 : 30
    (c) 1 : 40
    (d) 1 : 50
    Answer: (b)

17. If a teacher reinforces every fourth response of a student, he is following
    (a) Fixed Ratio Schedule
    (b) Fixed Interval Schedule
    (c) Variable Ratio Schedule
    (d) Variable Interval Schedule
    Answer: (a)

18. Which among the following are factors of memory ?
    (a) Sensation, perception, generalization
    (b) Retention, perception, remembering
    (c) Learning, remembering, recall
    (d) Retention, recall, recognition
    Answer: (d)

19. When performance in one task inhibits performance of another task, it is called
    (a) Positive transfer
    (b) Negative transfer
    (c) Zero transfer
    (d) Horizontal transfer
    Answer: (b)

20. Who said, "Education is the dynamic side of Philo hy" ?
    (a) Herbart
    (b) Dewey
    (c) Adams
    (d) Plato
    Answer: (c)

21. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is related to
    (a) Adult education
    (b) Primary education
    (c) Girl's education
    (d) Secondary education
    Answer: (b)

22. The main cause of social change is
    (a) Labour
    (b) Machines
    (c) Inventions
    (d) Education
    Answer: (d)

23. Which among the following is not a Norm ?
    (a) Grade norms
    (b) Age norms
    (c) Percentile norms
    (d) Percentage norms

    Answer: (d)

24. According to which ideology, aims of education should be truth, goodness and beauty ?
    (a) Idealist
    (b) Humanist
    (c) Naturalist
    (d) Realist

    Answer: (a)

25. Sheppard's correction is used
    (a) to correct the mean
    (b) to correct the correlation
    (c) to correct the standard deviation
    (d) none of them

    Answer: (c)

26. Sanskar of starting Buddhist Education is
    (a) Yagyopaveet
    (b) Upnayan
    (c) Upsampada
    (d) Samavartan

    Answer: —

27. Yashpal Committee suggests
    (a) To solve the problem of wastage and stagnation
    (b) To lessen the burden of school bag
    (c) To make exams objective
    (d) To solve the problem of indiscipline

    Answer: (b)

28. The structure of intellect model was propounded by
    (a) Thorndike
    (b) Vernon
    (c) Guilford
    (d) Catell

    Answer: (c)

29. Which among the following is not idealist ?
    (a) Socrates
    (b) Plato
    (c) Dewey
    (d) Hegel
    Answer: (c)

30. Which one of the following is not a feature of vedic education ?
    (a) Growth of personality
    (b) Knowledge and experience
    (c) Protection of culture
    (d) Development of child according to nature
    Answer: (d)

31. Which one symbolizes social heritage ?
    (a) Norms
    (b) Involvement
    (c) Culture
    (d) Equality
    Answer: (c)

32. Who said, "Educational change and social change are interdependent" ?
    (a) Durkheim
    (b) John Dewey
    (c) Johnson
    (d) Ottaway
    Answer: (d)

33. Learning 'to drive' is based on
    (a) Trial and error learning
    (b) Hierarchical learning
    (c) Operant conditioning
    (d) Insight learning
    Answer: (a)

34. Who stated that "Education is manifestation of perfection already present in man" ?
    (a) Mahatma Gandhi.
    (b) Vivekananda
    (c) Plato
    (d) John Dewey
    Answer: (b)

35. In which year, Gandhiji had presented National Basic Education Policy ?
    (a) 1913
    (b) 1923
    (c) 1927
    (d) 1937
    Answer: (d)

36. Project method is related to
    (a) Dewey
    (b) Kilpatrick
    (c) Willium
    (d) Senders Pears
    Answer: (b)

37. Who has written the book “National System of Education” ?
    (a) Gandhiji
    (b) Aurobindo
    (c) Tagore
    (d) Vivekananda
    Answer: —

38. Who used the term “Social Physics” ?
    (a) Max Weber
    (b) Comte
    (c) Payne
    (d) Brown
    Answer: (b)

39. Who stated that psychology is the positive science of behaviour ?
    (a) Morgan
    (b) Worren
    (c) Watson
    (d) Mc Dougall
    Answer: (c)

40. The concept of psycho-analysis is related with the following name
    (a) Dewey
    (b) Watson
    (c) Skinner
    (d) Freud
    Answer: (d)

41. Who has given the theory of psycho-sexual development ?
    (a) Erickson
    (b) Chomsky
    (c) Piaget
    (d) Freud
    Answer: (d)

42. Who categorises personality in Asthenic, Athletic and Picnic ?
    (a) Jung
    (b) Kretschmer
    (c) Sprenger
    (d) Murray
    Answer: (b)

43. The main characteristic of objective type test is
    (a) Objectivity
    (b) Reliability
    (c) Validity
    (d) All the above
    Answer: (d)

44. Formula for median is
    (a) Mdn = L – [(N/2 – Fb)/Fa] C.I.
    (b) Mdn = L + [(N – Fb)/Fa] C.I.
    (c) Mdn = L + [(N/2 – Fa)/Fb] C.I.
    (d) Mdn = L + [(N/2 – Fb)/Fa] C.I.
    Answer: —

45. Spearman has given the factors
    (a) General factor
    (b) Special factor
    (c) Both the above
    (d) None of these
    Answer: (c)

46. Which of the following is an adaptive demand of democratic education ?
    (a) The infinite worth of individuals
    (b) Self-sacrifice on the part of individuals
    (c) Inseparable nature of rights and duties
    (d) Equality of educational opportunities
    Answer: (d)

47. The underlying principle of basic education was to
    (a) promote literacy
    (b) familiarize the students with the environmental around
    (c) to relate the work head, heart and hand
    (d) to increase knowledge

    Answer: (c)

48. Industrialization of post-independent India has laid emphasis on the development of
    (a) Liberal education
    (b) Labour education
    (c) Scientific, technical and management education
    (d) Education of the socially handicapped children

    Answer: (c)

49. Who pioneered the movement of women Education in India ?
    (a) Karve
    (b) Ambedkar
    (c) Ram Mohan Ray
    (d) Baba Amte

    Answer: (a)

50. Self-realization as an aim of education means
    (a) Moral development
    (b) Social development
    (c) Fullest development of all human po
    (d) Emotional development

    Answer: (c)

51. Realist's view of knowledge is
    (a) Subjective
    (b) Objective
    (c) Both subjective and objective
    (d) Neither subjective nor objective

    Answer: (b)

52. Which is not naturalist's view point ?
    (a) Child comes from heaven trailing clouds of glory
    (b) Force does not create right
    (c) See child as he is rather than as he will be
    (d) Education is not so much a preparation for living as living itself

    Answer: (d)

53. Social change is change in
(a) Structure of the society
(b) Human relationship
(c) Attitudes, ideal and values
(d) All the three above

Answer: (d)

54. Secularism implies promotion of
(a) One religion
(b) No religion
(c) All religion
(d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

55. Hierarchical theory of intelligence was given by
(a) Thurston
(b) Burt and Vernor
(c) Guilford
(d) Piaget

Answer: (b)

56. Professor Shiv has received complementary ticke or a dance programme and a lecture by a noble Laureate scheduled to be held on the same da the same time. He does not want to miss either. He is experiencing a conflict that is
(a) Approach – approach
(b) Approach – avoidance
(c) Avoidance – avoidance
(d) Avoidance – approach

Answer: (a)

57. Heredity influence more
(a) Attitude
(b) Interest
(c) Aptitude
(d) Motivation

Answer: (c)

58. A person exposes himself freely without knowing that his personality is being assessed, this is possible only through
(a) Subjective technique
(b) Objective technique
(c) Projective technique
(d) Clinical technique

Answer: (c)

59. Which of the following had the insight learning ?
    (a) Pavlov's dog
    (b) Skinner's pigeon
    (c) Kohler's monkey
    (d) Watson's baby
    Answer: (c)

60. Piaget conceived hypothetical reasoning to appear among children during
    (a) Concrete operations
    (b) Formal operations
    (c) Intuitive thought
    (d) Preconceptual thought
    Answer: (b)

61. The value of reliability coefficient
    (a) is always positive
    (b) is always negative
    (c) may be positive
    (d) may be negative
    Answer: (a)

62. Diagnostic test is done for the purpose of
    (a) Solution of problems of individuals
    (b) Identification of problems of individual
    (c) Teaching
    (d) Examination
    Answer: (b)

63. The ceremony of initiation of education in Buddhism is called
    (a) Vidyarambh
    (b) Upanayan
    (c) Pabajja
    (d) Upsampada
    Answer: (c)

64. Who said, "School is a miniature form of society" ?
    (a) Ottavay
    (b) Thompson
    (c) Brown
    (d) John Dewey
    Answer: (d)

65. Which of the following institution has maximum control over education ?
    (a) Religion
    (b) Family
    (c) State
    (d) Community

    Answer: (c)

66. Who gave the concept of 'social efficiency' as an aim of education ?
    (a) James
    (b) Pierce
    (c) Hegel
    (d) Dewey

    Answer: (d)

67. On which theory programmed instruction is based ?
    (a) Classical Conditioning
    (b) Cognitive learning
    (c) Gestalt
    (d) Operant Conditioning

    Answer: (d)

68. 'Learning at one's own pace' is a special feature c
    (a) Teacher centred method
    (b) Programmed instruction
    (c) Learner centred method
    (d) Activity centred method

    Answer: (b)

69. A teacher administers 'Thematic Aperception Test' to students to assess their
    (a) Achievement
    (b) Awareness
    (c) Attitude
    (d) Personality

    Answer: (d)

70. The two most important characteristics of a standardised test are
    (a) Objectivity and reliability
    (b) Reliability and validity
    (c) Reliability and usability
    (d) Validity and usability

    Answer: (b)

71. "Operation Black Board" programme was introduced to improve
    (a) Primary Education
    (b) Secondary Education
    (c) Higher Education
    (d) Teacher Education
    Answer: (a)

72. Which of the following does not belong to the group of other three ?
    (a) Classical conditioning
    (b) Operant conditioning
    (c) Field theory
    (d) Trial and error theory
    Answer: (c)

73. How many stages of moral development have been suggested by Kohlberg ?
    (a) 4 stages
    (b) 5 stages
    (c) 6 stages
    (d) 8 stages
    Answer: (c)

74. The value of coefficient of correlation lies betwee
    (a) 0.00 to +1.00
    (b) 0.00 to –1.00
    (c) –1.00 to + 1.00
    (d) – 1.00 to + 2.00
    Answer: (c)

75. Wardha Education Meet was held in
    (a) 1921
    (b) 1930
    (c) 1937
    (d) 1944
    Answer: (c)

76. Which of the following needs was not suggested by Maslow ?
    (a) Safety
    (b) Physiological
    (c) Self Expression
    (d) Self Esteem
    Answer: (c)

77. Which of the following was the first committee to look into Girl's education ?

(a) Sampurnanand Committee
(b) Kothari Commission
(c) Hansa Mehta Committee
(d) Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee

Answer: (c)

78. In India establishment of 10 + 2 + 3 educational structure was proposed by

(a) Mudaliar Commission
(b) Kothari Commission
(c) University Commission
(d) Yashpal Committee

Answer: (b)

79. Stagnation in Education means

(a) Dearth of suitable school building
(b) Lack of trained teachers
(c) Failure in completion of courses by the students in prescribed time
(d) Lack of proper equipment in schools

Answer: (c)

80. Out of the conditions given below which one is m essential for making learning a successful process ?

(a) Attention
(b) Exercise
(c) High intelligence
(d) Motivational level

Answer: (d)

81. Which type of discipline is supported by naturalism ?

(a) Impressionistic
(b) Repressionistic
(c) Emancipationistic
(d) Naturalistic

Answer: (c)

82. The most appropriate meaning of learning is

(a) Acquisition of knowledge
(b) Acquisition of skills
(c) Modification of behaviour
(d) Personal adjustment

Answer: (c)

83. In Indian Constitution “Right to Education” was introduced as Fundamental Right in
    (a) Article 45
    (b) Article 21A
    (c) Article 45A
    (d) Article 22
    Answer: (b)

84. Gokhle bill was related to
    (a) Primary education
    (b) Secondary education
    (c) Higher education
    (d) Teacher education
    Answer: (a)

85. The main feature of Basic Education or Nai Talim is
    (a) to provide moral education
    (b) to give compulsory education
    (c) to develop a spirit of self-reliance
    (d) to provide vocational education
    Answer: (c)

86. Which among the following is not a primary mental ability in Thurston’s theory ?
    (a) Numerical ability
    (b) Memory
    (c) Mechanical ability
    (d) Verbal ability
    Answer: (c)

87. Which of the following is law of learning ?
    (a) Law of readiness
    (b) Law of exercise
    (c) Law of effect
    (d) All the above
    Answer: (d)

88. Which of the following school emphasized learning by insight ?
    (a) Behaviourism
    (b) Gestalt school
    (c) Psychoanalytical school
    (d) Connectionism
    Answer: (b)

89. Psychological tests should be
    (a) Long and complicated
    (b) Clear and short
    (c) Reliable and valid
    (d) None of the above
    Answer: (c)

90. Cognitive development theory was propounded by
    (a) Lazarus
    (b) Piaget
    (c) Talman
    (d) Kohler
    Answer: (b)

91. Where is Aurobindo Ashram situated ?
    (a) Tamil Nadu
    (b) Pondicherry
    (c) Delhi
    (d) Kolkata
    Answer: (b)

92. Rabindranath Tagore's school of Shanti Niketan u lds in many respects the chief principle of
    (a) Idealism
    (b) Humanism
    (c) Pragmatism
    (d) Naturalism
    Answer: (d)

93. Which of the following approaches of teaching was least practiced during Gurukul period ?
    (a) Lectures
    (b) Experimentation
    (c) Discussion
    (d) Recitation
    Answer: (b)

94. Great barrier in social change is
    (a) Different levels of values
    (b) Religion
    (c) Unplanned social gathering
    (d) Expectation of participation of all age groups
    Answer: (b)

95. On the basis of school of psychology find the odd one out.
(a) Hull
(b) Pavlov
(c) Skinner
(d) Bandura
Answer: (d)

96. A significant correlation between two variables X and Y indicates that
(a) X and Y are independent
(b) X and Y vary together
(c) X causes Y to vary
(d) Y causes X to vary
Answer: (b)

97. The word "Children's House" is related to
(a) Rousseau
(b) Froebel
(c) Madam Montessori
(d) K. G. Saiyidain
Answer: (c)

98. The term "Kinder Garten" is associated with the n e of which person ?
(a) Froebel
(b) Herbart
(c) Vivekanand
(d) Pestalozzi
Answer: (a)

99. According to Pragmatism discipline should be
(a) Repressionistic
(b) Impressionistic
(c) Laissez-faire
(d) Self-discipline
Answer: (d)

100. Which type of Realist Eresmus was ?
(a) Humanistic
(b) Socialistic
(c) Sense
(d) None
Answer: (a)

101. Who is the writer of the book named as “The School and Society” ?

(a) Dewey
(b) Comte
(c) Payne
(d) Brown

Answer: (a)

102. Who is the proponent of structuralism ?

(a) Wundt
(b) James
(c) Thorndike
(d) Pavlov

Answer: (a)

103. Environment covers all the outsiders factors that have acted on the individual since he began life. Who stated the above statement ?

(a) Douglas
(b) Woodworth
(c) Holland
(d) Boring

Answer: (b)

104. Who has given the concept of cognitive develo ent ?

(a) Piaget
(b) Hull
(c) Watson
(d) Kurt Lewin

Answer: (a)

105. For grouped data, which is the short method formula for mean calculation ?

(a) $M = \Sigma fx/N$
(b) $M = \Sigma f/N$
(c) $M = \Sigma fx/fx$
(d) $M = A.M. + (\Sigma fd/N) \times ci$

Answer: (d)

106. The purpose of item analysis techniques is

(a) Selection of good item
(b) Rejecting bad item
(c) Deciding discriminating power
(d) All the above

Answer: (d)

107. Rank difference correlation (ρ) is equal to

(a) $1 + 6\Sigma d^2/N(N^2 - 1)$

(b) $1 - 6\Sigma d^2/N(N^2 + 1)$

(c) $1 - \Sigma d^2/(N^2 - 1)$

(d) $1 - 6\Sigma d^2/N(N^2 - 1)$

Answer: (d)

108. Which of the following is not the formal function of the school ?

(a) To develop the power of thinking of the child

(b) To equip the pupil with useful knowledge

(c) To guide the child for home adjustment

(d) To develop the qualities of leadership

Answer: (c)

109. The aim of education according to Aurobindo is

(a) to shape the child into well set ideas

(b) to train the child according to the needs of the society

(c) to familiarize the child with societal norms

(d) to encourage the child to expand in accordance with his own nature

Answer: (d)

110. The most dominant constraint in sociological and ucational change of Hindu society in India is

(a) the caste system

(b) the religious system

(c) the family system

(d) the marriage system

Answer: (a)

111. Education emphasizing the "Idea of the oneness of mankind" is known as

(a) Education for national integration

(b) Education for international understanding

(c) Education for emotional integration

(d) Education for spiritual development

Answer: (b)

112. Philosophy acts, to education as a

(a) Guide

(b) Monitor

(c) Friend

(d) Controller

Answer: (a)

113. An ardent protagonist of synthesis of individual and social aims of education was
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Rousseau
(c) Vivekananda
(d) Dewey
Answer: (a)

114. Who said children should never receive punishment, as such it should always come as the natural consequence of their fault ?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Ravindranath Tagore
(c) Herbert Spencer
(d) Rousseau
Answer: (d)

115. Which of the following is a traditional and dominant feature of Indian culture ?
(a) Isolation and rejection
(b) Austerity and other worldliness
(c) Simple living and high thinking
(d) Tolerance and assimilation
Answer: (d)

116. Educational sociology is the study of
(a) the interaction of the individual and his cultu environment
(b) the methodology of teaching in the vironment
(c) human behaviour and the classroom teac g
(d) human personality and its development
Answer: (a)

117. Group structure are measured most commonly by the
(a) Sociogram
(b) Group rating scale
(c) Anecdotal record
(d) Sociodrama
Answer: (a)

118. The concept of extroversion and introversion in personality was given by
(a) Kretchmer
(b) Sheldon
(c) Jung
(d) Spranger
Answer: (c)

119. When development starts from centre line of the body to the outer parts, it is called
(a) Cephalo-caudal trend
(b) Proximodistal trend
(c) Locomotion trend
(d) None of the above
Answer: (b)

120. "Stimulus substitution" is associated with
(a) B. F. Skinner
(b) C. L. Hull
(c) Pavlov
(d) R. Guthrie
Answer: (c)

121. Backward children achieve
(a) Below their peer-group norm
(b) Below their intellectual ability
(c) Very low
(d) Less than the minimum for a pass
Answer: (a)

122. Operant conditioning starts with an
(a) External stimulus
(b) Emitted response
(c) Elicited response
(d) Unconditioned stimulus
Answer: (b)

123. Which of the following test is made by a teacher in a classroom ?
(a) Criterion referenced test
(b) Norm referenced test
(c) Both A) and B)
(d) UPSC exam
Answer: (a)

124. A set of multiple choice question is an example of
(a) Open ended questionnaire
(b) Close ended questionnaire
(c) Opinionnaire
(d) Observation schedule
Answer: (b)

125. Blaming is a positive motive for a

(a) Retarded child

(b) Average child

(c) Gifted child

(d) All the above

Answer: (c)

Answer key

Answer key from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's official answer key for this sitting. "—" means the key gave none.

Education

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