

1. Autism is considered to be a
 - A) Developmental disorder
 - B) Mood disorder
 - C) Learning disability
 - D) Personality disorder
2. The term 'counter transference' is discussed in the context of
 - A) Psychodrama
 - B) Psychoanalysis
 - C) Group therapy
 - D) Client-centered therapy
3. Systematic desensitization is most useful in treating
 - A) Mania
 - B) Schizophrenia
 - C) Depression
 - D) Phobias
4. An observer who looked at an object directly under low level of illumination failed to see it. However, when looked at from an angle, the object became visible. This may be explained as due to the fact that
 - A) The rods are more sensitive to light than are the cones
 - B) The cones are more sensitive to light than are the rods
 - C) Visual acuity is better in foveal vision
 - D) Visual acuity is better in peripheral vision
5. ----- results in inhibition of a neuron
 - A) Potentiation
 - B) Myelination
 - C) Hyperpolarization
 - D) Depolarization
6. Social psychologists usually define an attitude as which of the following?
 - A) A positive, neutral, or negative evaluation of a person, issue, or object
 - B) A belief that is held by most members of the individual's reference group
 - C) An uninformed opinion regarding a controversial issue
 - D) An opinion well grounded in behavioural science
7. Which of the following correlations between two measures permits the best possible estimate of one measure based on the other?
 - A) -0.88
 - B) -0.36
 - C) +0.81
 - D) +0.25
8. Studies of laterality have revealed that for most people the right hemisphere of the brain is more active than the left in
 - A) Writing tasks
 - B) Speech production
 - C) Language comprehension
 - D) Perception of complex geometric patterns

9. According to DSM-IV multi-axial assessment, the presence of a personality disorder would be reported on
- A) Axis I B) Axis II
C) Axis III D) Axis IV
10. The ascending system of the reticular formation plays a major role in which of the following functions?
- A) Sleep and waking B) Olfaction and gustation
C) Voluntary motor responses D) Homeostatic drives
11. The theory that refers to the beliefs people hold about the inputs they bring to their work and the outcomes they receive is
- A) Expectancy theory B) Balance theory
C) Social comparison theory D) Equity theory
12. A neuron that conducts neural impulse from the CNS to the muscles and glands is called ----- neuron
- A) afferent B) efferent
C) dorsal D) ventral
13. Confabulation is often a symptom of:
- A) Obsessive neurosis B) Dissociative fugue
C) Schizophrenia D) Korsakoff's syndrome
14. When a crowd in a public setting witnessed an accident, nobody acted to help the victim. According to research on the bystander effect, the people in the crowd failed to act because of
- A) Diffusion of responsibility B) Cognitive dissonance
C) Repression D) Group anomie
15. The part of the brain involved in comprehension of speech is
- A) Foramen of Monro B) Wernicke's area
C) Broca's area D) Thalamus
16. Which of the following statements regarding the process of elaboration of information for the purpose of long-term retention is NOT true?
- A) Elaboration improves the organization of the material
B) Elaboration encourages thinking about the meaning of the material
C) Elaboration increases attention to the phonological aspects of the material
D) Elaboration increases the number of connections between the material memorized and prior knowledge
17. Which of the following disorders has, in some circumstances, been treated with electroconvulsive therapy?
- A) Obsessive-compulsive disorder B) Schizophrenia
C) Major depression D) Dissociative identity disorder

18. Iconic and echoic memory refer to
- A) Strategies used in remembering personal experiences
 - B) Two schemes for encoding information in long-term memory
 - C) Two kinds of memory systems identified by the Gestalt psychologists
 - D) The very brief storage of events at the sensory level
19. All of the following belong to the same DSM-IV category EXCEPT
- A) Amnesia
 - B) Fugue
 - C) Depersonalization disorder
 - D) Conversion disorder
20. According to Carl Rogers, which of the following therapist characteristics is essential for effective psychotherapy?
- A) Accurate empathic understanding
 - B) Insight into personality dynamics
 - C) Insight into the therapist's own problems
 - D) Objective observation of the person in therapy
21. There are 9 scores in a distribution with a mean score of 36 and a variance of 16. What is the standard deviation?
- A) 2.0
 - B) 3.0
 - C) 4.0
 - D) 6.0
22. Which of the following is true of both split-half and inter-item consistency methods of estimating test reliability?
- A) They represent an estimate of the value of the Spearman-Brown formula
 - B) They are determined from a single administration of a single test
 - C) They require that the same test be given to two different samples
 - D) They are most appropriate for use with skewed distributions
23. Which of the following psychologists believed that some people tend to have a pessimistic explanatory style, characterized by the tendency to blame bad events on themselves?
- A) Aaron Beck
 - B) Martin Seligman
 - C) Karen Horney
 - D) Sigmund Freud
24. For representing the central tendency of a distribution of scores, the median is generally preferable to the mean if the
- A) Distribution is normal or almost normal
 - B) Distribution is highly skewed
 - C) Scores have been measured on a ratio scale
 - D) Distribution has a single mode
25. According to Piaget, the major cognitive attainment of the sensorimotor period is
- A) Speech perception
 - B) Recognition memory
 - C) Mental representation
 - D) Nonegocentric thought

26. Myelination of a nerve fibre influences it's
- A) Absolute refractory period
 - B) Excitatory potential
 - C) Inhibitory potential
 - D) Velocity of conduction
27. Rational emotive therapy was designed to
- A) Teach clients relaxation techniques
 - B) Explore the unconscious conflicts from a client's childhood
 - C) Challenge the self-defeating thoughts of the client
 - D) Use free association to uncover unconscious thoughts and feelings
28. The term 'metacognition' refers to
- A) Applications of Piaget's theory of cognitive development to educational settings
 - B) Increasing automatization with practice
 - C) Knowledge about how one's own thought processes work
 - D) Changes in cognitive processes as a result of brain damage
29. A soldier experiences sudden blindness after returning from battle. He would most likely be diagnosed with which of the following disorders?
- A) Conversion disorder
 - B) Dissociative disorder
 - C) Bipolar disorder
 - D) Phobic disorder
30. 'Phi phenomenon' is related to the perception of
- A) Pattern
 - B) Depth
 - C) Contour
 - D) Movement
31. Which of the following disorders is *NOT* an anxiety disorder?
- A) Phobias
 - B) Hypochondriasis
 - C) Obsessive-compulsive
 - D) Post-traumatic stress
32. An investigator constructed a test to measure the variable 'Tolerance to Ambiguity'. In connection with this, the pattern of correlations of the new test with existing measures of the variable as well as with other related variables were found out to determine whether the new tool actually measure the variable. The investigator was primarily interested in which of the following?
- A) Test reliability
 - B) Predictive validity
 - C) Content validity
 - D) Construct validity
33. The mode and the median of a set of scores are each an index of which of the following?
- A) Variance
 - B) Central tendency
 - C) Skewness
 - D) Dispersion

34. A group of subjects were presented with a randomly arranged list of animals, fruits, and tools, and then a free recall test was conducted to check their memory of the list. What can be expected regarding the manner in which the items in the list are most likely to be recalled by the subjects?
- A) The items with the same initial letters will tend to be recalled together
 - B) The items that rhyme will tend to be recalled together
 - C) The items that belong to the same conceptual category will tend to be recalled together
 - D) The items that occurred close together in the initial list will tend to be recalled together
35. Test reliability refers to whether a test is
- A) Equally fair to all groups of people
 - B) Producing scores that are normally distributed
 - C) Measuring what it is intended to measure
 - D) Measuring something in a consistent manner
36. Albert Bandura's approach to personality is referred to as
- A) Social learning theory
 - B) Self-disclosure theory
 - C) Symbolic interaction theory
 - D) Personal construct theory
37. The theory of signal detection has been used to distinguish between
- A) Familiarity and detectability
 - B) Accuracy and precision
 - C) Sensitivity and response bias
 - D) Sensitivity and familiarity
38. Which of the following approaches to therapy relies most directly on the principles of classical conditioning?
- A) Use of token economies
 - B) Systematic desensitization
 - C) Paradoxical intervention
 - D) Modelling
39. The galvanic skin response (GSR) has been used primarily to measure
- A) Activity of the sympathetic nervous system
 - B) Skin sensitivity
 - C) Rate of cognitive processing
 - D) Perceptual acuity
40. Which of the following is *NOT* a symptom of obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- A) Impulsive behaviour
 - B) Uncontrollable images
 - C) Severe depression
 - D) Ritualized behaviour
41. The phenomenon of 'sham rage' exhibited by dogs whose cerebral cortex has been removed suggest that
- A) The cortex is necessary for eliciting aggressive behaviour
 - B) The presence of an appropriate target is necessary for the expression of aggressive responses
 - C) The cortex acts as an inhibitor of aggressive behaviour
 - D) The cortex controls motor behaviour, whereas subcortical structures control most other aspects of behaviour

42. The amount of cortex devoted to a particular region of body surface is an increasing function of the
- Use and sensitivity of the body region
 - Amount of skin on the body region
 - Volume of the body region
 - Phylogenetic level of the organism
43. A schedule of reinforcement in which the number of responses required to produce a reinforcement changes unpredictably during the experiment is referred to as a
- Mixed schedule
 - Variable-ratio schedule
 - Variable-interval schedule
 - Conjunctive schedule
44. The aspect of memory most affected after the onset of anterograde amnesia is
- Sensory memory
 - Retention of old experiences
 - Memory of events that occurred prior to the onset of amnesia
 - Memory of events that occur after the onset of amnesia
45. The tendency to 'blame the victim' in a rape case is an example of which of the following terms?
- Fundamental attribution error
 - Deindividuation
 - Self-serving bias
 - The just-world phenomenon
46. Which of the following measures of abilities is expected to show the most obvious decline in the 55-75 age range?
- Motor performance under time pressure
 - Sensory memory capacity
 - Recall of factual knowledge
 - Reproduction of a simple abstract design from memory
47. According to the 'levels of processing' approach, which of the following would be the best way for a student to study a topic?
- Reading the material aloud several times
 - Using a highlighter to make the important facts stand out from the background
 - Paraphrasing and summarizing the information
 - Studying the material in a single session without a break
48. Excessive dopamine is to ----- as too little dopamine is to -----.
- Parkinson's disease, Schizophrenia
 - Schizophrenia, Depression
 - Depression, Schizophrenia
 - Schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease

49. In a research work an investigator decided to conduct a t-test to find out whether group X differed from group Y in performance of a task. In this situation, the investigator needs to know all of the following EXCEPT
- A) The number of participants in group X and group Y
 - B) Whether both groups were matched in the level of motivation
 - C) The amount of variation in performance within each group
 - D) The size of the difference in performance between the two groups
50. Correlation between which of the following pairs of measures can be considered as a validity coefficient?
- A) The test and a criterion measure
 - B) Two parallel forms of the test
 - C) The obtained scores and the true scores on the test
 - D) Two scores on the same test taken at different times
51. The notions of "the looking-glass self" and "reflected appraisals" suggest that self-concept arises from the individual's
- A) Self-awareness aroused by looking in a mirror
 - B) Perceptions of the opinions of others
 - C) Identification with prototypes
 - D) Honest self-evaluation
52. Which of the following is correctly matched?
- A) Single subject – ABBA design
 - B) Experimental design – Ex-post-facto study
 - C) Random sampling – Accidental sample
 - D) Successive independent samples – Longitudinal study
53. Memory for which of the following can be an example of episodic memory?
- A) When Vasco De Gama reached India
 - B) The practice of stopping at a red light when driving
 - C) A mathematical rule
 - D) What clothes you wore yesterday
54. Size constancy refers to the fact that we perceive
- A) The proximal stimulus as unchanging in size despite changes in our viewing position
 - B) The distal stimulus as unchanging in size despite changes in our viewing position
 - C) The distal stimulus as being the same size as the proximal stimulus
 - D) All proximal stimuli as being equal in size
55. Transmission of neural impulses across most synapses in the nervous system relies on
- A) Chemical events
 - B) Saltatory conduction
 - C) Mechanical events
 - D) Both electrical and mechanical events

56. Ordinarily, there is a profound loss of postural muscle tone in which of the following?
- A) REM sleep
 - B) Psychogenic fugue
 - C) Tourette's syndrome
 - D) Norepinephrine depletion
57. The term "receptive field" refers to
- A) Those aspects of speech that are spared after lesions of Wernicke's area
 - B) Slow, graded potentials associated with dendritic activity
 - C) The range of stimulus values that can be encoded by a given cell
 - D) The portion of a sensory field to which a cell responds
58. An individual having which of the following disorders would be LEAST likely to experience guilt or remorse?
- A) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - B) Generalized anxiety disorder
 - C) Antisocial personality disorder
 - D) Schizophrenia
59. Sensory transduction refers to the process whereby
- A) A complex stimulus is analyzed into its components
 - B) External events trigger neural events
 - C) Neural impulses are transmitted in parallel pathways
 - D) Neural events are amplified at a synapse
60. According to the theory of cognitive dissonance, attitudes are changed because:
- A) We are rewarded by society when our beliefs coincide with the majority
 - B) Emotionally persuasive arguments motivate us to change our thought process
 - C) When our beliefs and behaviours are too similar it causes an unpleasant psychological state of tension.
 - D) A state of tension motivates us to change our cognitive inconsistencies by making our beliefs more consistent
61. The *F*-ratio is a ratio of
- A) Variance estimates
 - B) Alpha levels
 - C) Degrees of freedom
 - D) Observed means
62. In an experiment on conditioning, a dog was seen to salivate on hearing the sound of a bell and move towards the bell after a few acquisition trials. Which of the following information is the most relevant for determining whether the experiment involved classical conditioning or instrumental conditioning?
- A) How far was the bell from the place where the food was presented?
 - B) Did the dog learn the response suddenly or gradually?
 - C) Did the presentation of food depend on the Dog's behaviour?
 - D) Which occurred first — the dog's approach to the bell or the salivation?

63. An analysis of variance is conducted on the data in a 3 x 3 factorial design (two factors, each having three levels) involving one dependent variable. For this analysis, what would be the total number of interaction terms?
- A) One
B) Two
C) Three
D) Four
64. Who developed a formal model of behaviour based on the idea that behaviour is a joint function of the person and the environment?
- A) Charles Darwin
B) Kurt Lewin
C) B. F. Skinner
D) John B. Watson
65. Which of the following propositions best exemplifies the social psychological concept of the sleeper effect?
- A) Fatigue may enhance or reduce attitude change
B) The persuasive impact of a high-credibility source tends to increase over time
C) The persuasive impact of a low-credibility source tends to increase over time
D) The persuasive impact of a low-credibility source tends to decrease over time
66. Which of the following disorders is most likely to be treated with exposure and response-prevention procedures?
- A) Obsessive-compulsive
B) Schizotypal personality
C) Attention-deficit hyperactivity
D) Bipolar depressive
67. The tendency to overemphasize dispositional factors and to underemphasize situational factors when making attributions about the behaviours of others is called
- A) Social judgment theory
B) Discounting
C) The mere exposure effect
D) The fundamental attribution error
68. A basic proposition for parallel distributed process (PDP) models is that mental representations of events are
- A) Localized in content-relevant parts of the cortex
B) Stored in parallel in both the cortex and the hippocampus
C) Distributed at the time of retrieval
D) Distributed across many nodes in the network
69. According to Hans Selye, the sequence of responses to stress in the general adaptation syndrome is which of the following?
- A) Arousal, Resistance, and Exhaustion
B) Alertness, Defence, and Breakdown
C) Alarm, Resistance, and Exhaustion
D) Attention, Resistance, and Fatigue

70. According to psychoanalytic theory, the saying 'What you don't know can't hurt you' best illustrates which of the following defence mechanisms?
- A) Sublimation B) Regression
C) Reaction formation D) Repression
71. A random sample can best be defined as:
- A) A sample of a larger population from the experimental group
B) A selection of cases from a larger population
C) A sample in which each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected
D) A sample that is carefully chosen so the characteristics of participants correspond to the larger population
72. Which of the following statements about classical conditioning are NOT true?
1. It results in stimulus substitution learning
 2. It is done on emitted behaviour
 3. It helps an organism to learn from its own behaviours
 4. The learning is mediated by the CNS
- Select your answer from the following codes
- A) 1,2,3,& 4 B) 2,3,& 4
C) 2 & 3 D) 1 & 2
73. Which one of the following is NOT equally well defined in classical and operant conditioning?
- A) Unconditioned stimuli B) Unconditioned responses
C) Conditioned stimuli D) Conditioned responses
74. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- A) Ergonomics - Man machine matching
B) Eugenics - Human engineering
C) Euthanasia - Mercy killing
D) Heuristics - Learning from experience
75. REM sleep involves
- A) Beta waves B) Alpha waves
C) Gama waves D) Delta waves
76. Psychosurgery is conducted in patients with -----
- A) Intractable epilepsy B) Brain tumour
C) Chronic depression D) Schizophrenia
77. Temperature measured in °C is an example of -----
- A) Ratio scale B) Nominal scale
C) Interval scale D) Ordinal scale

78. Which of the following does NOT belong to true experimental designs?
 A) Contrast design B) One group design
 C) Time series design D) Latin square design
79. Find the odd member in the group
 A) Systematic sampling B) Simple random sampling
 C) Stratified random sampling D) Area sampling
80. The mean and S.D. of T scores are -----
 A) 100 & 15 B) 5 & 2
 C) 0 & 1 D) 50 & 10
81. ABBA design is used to control for
 A) Subject relevant variables B) Situational relevant variables
 C) Sequence relevant variables D) Irrelevant variables
82. Correlation between two genuinely dichotomous variables are assessed using ----
 A) Biserial correlation B) Spearman's Rho
 C) Tetrachoric correlation D) Phi-coefficient
83. The appropriate statistical procedure to be applied to the data obtained from a 2 X 2 X 2 factorial design is -----
 A) Manova B) Two way anova
 C) Three way anova D) Factor analysis
84. Multiple correlation involves -----
 A) One independent and more than one dependent variables
 B) One dependent and more than one independent variables
 C) More than one independent and dependent variables
 D) One or more dependent, independent, and intervening variables
85. A change of level of significance from 0.01 to 0.05 results in -----
 A) Increase in type I error
 B) Increase in type II error
 C) Increase in both type I and type II error
 D) No change in type I or type II error
86. 'Sleep spindles' occur in -----
 A) Light sleep B) Deep sleep
 C) REM sleep D) Sleep walking
87. 'Anterograde amnesia' refers to -----
 A) Inability to recall old memories
 B) Progressive deterioration of all memory functions over time
 C) Inability to recall events immediately prior to and following the traumatic event
 D) Inability to form any new memories

88. 'Garcia effect' refers to -----
A) Learned affinity towards certain food substances
B) Learned aversion towards certain food substances
C) Innate affinity towards certain nutrients required by the body
D) Innate aversion towards certain chemicals harmful for the body
89. The term closest in meaning to 'Morgan's canon' is -----
A) Plausibility
B) Simplicity
C) Clarity
D) Parsimony
90. The method of magnitude estimation was put forward by -----
A) Weber
B) Fechner
C) Herbart
D) Stevens
91. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
A) General adaptation syndrome – Resistance
B) Crystallized intelligence – Culture free
C) Burnout – Stress
D) Anorexia – Eating disorder
92. Oppositional defiant disorder is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
A) Negativistic behaviour
B) Placing blame on others
C) Difficulty in school
D) Theft
93. Which of the following is a dimension in the SI model of intelligence?
A) Memory
B) Procedures
C) Content
D) Activities
94. The term 'experimental neurosis' refers to
A) A condition created in laboratory animals
B) A condition created in human volunteers
C) The study of neurotic patients in the laboratory set up
D) The study of neurotic reactions in human beings under stressful social conditions
95. The magnitude of sensation as a logarithmic function of the stimulus explains the
A) Weber's Law
B) Fechner's Law
C) Stevens Power Law
D) Yerkes-Dodson Law
96. The three kinds of memory systems described by the Adaptive Control of Thought (ACT) theory are
A) Sensory memory, Short term memory, Long term memory
B) Working memory, Semantic memory, Episodic memory
C) Working memory, Declarative memory, Procedural memory
D) Short-term memory, Long-term memory, Procedural memory

97. Which of the following terms is associated with Henry Murray and the Thematic Apperception Test?
- A) Belief in A just world B) Locus of control
C) Authoritarianism D) Need to achieve
98. The door-in-the-face effect describes a process in which
- A) A person who complies with a small request is more likely to comply with a larger request
B) A person who complies with a small request is less likely to comply with a larger request
C) A person who complies with an initial large request is less likely to comply with a second large request
D) A person who refuses a large request is more likely to comply with a smaller request
99. According to Hippocrates, a person having a slow moving, calm and unexcitable temperament is called
- A) Melancholic B) Phlegmatic
C) Choleric D) Depressive
100. The Q-sort technique for studying personality was made use of by
- A) Rogers B) Allport
C) Cattell D) Lewin
101. Logotherapy was put forward by
- A) Carl Rogers B) Fritz Perls
C) Victor Frankl D) Rollo May
102. According to Hull, learning occurs by virtue of
- A) Motivation B) Drive reduction
C) Drive increment D) Incentive
103. The concept of learning set was introduced by
- A) E.C. Tolman B) Wolfgang Kohler
C) Harry Harlow D) Albert Bandura
104. A patient who underwent brain surgery was later found to have very low memory span for recent events, but could recall old events very well. The surgery may have involved removal of
- A) Amygdala B) Hippocampus
C) Fornix D) Temporal cortex
105. The TAT would be most useful for which of the following purposes?
- A) As an aid in differential diagnosis
B) As an aid in psychotherapy
C) In assessing intellectual level
D) In assessing motivation

106. Find the odd member in the following group
 A) N=1 design B) Case study design
 C) Quasi experimental design D) Correlational design
107. The measure of central tendency for data measured using a nominal scale is
 A) Median B) Mode
 C) Arithmetic mean D) Harmonic mean
108. A measurement technique specifically suited to study the discrepancy between actual and ideal self is -----
 A) Rep test B) Semantic differential
 C) Q-sort D) Self-rating
109. Cross education refers to -----
 A) Cultural adaptation
 B) Habit interference
 C) Information processing by the brain
 D) Bilateral transfer
110. Control of secondary variables through statistical procedures is achieved in -----
 A) Quasi experimental designs B) Experimental designs
 C) Correlational designs D) ABBA designs
111. The law of effect was initially formulated by
 A) B. F. Skinner B) E. L. Thorndike
 C) John Dewey D) Max Wertheimer
112. William McGuire's research on attitude inoculation was primarily concerned with
 A) Resisting persuasion B) Group polarization
 C) Fear arousal D) Halo effects
113. Which of the following is considered as important in the theory of personality put forward by both social learning theorists and psychoanalytic theorists?
 A) Diagnosis of underlying conflicts
 B) Influence of childhood experiences
 C) Defense mechanisms in coping with threat
 D) Biological factors in personality development
114. Which of the following features of the learning process would be LEAST likely to enhance long- term retention of the material?
 A) Making mental images of the important words and word combinations in the material
 B) Organizing the important words into coherent categories
 C) Encoding items in the presence of the same cues that will be present at the time of retrieval
 D) Repeating each key word in the material separately three or four times

115. Evidence suggests that individuals tend to be attracted to others who are:
- A) Nearly opposite in all areas
 - B) Similar to themselves in terms of perspective and values
 - C) Physically more attractive than they are
 - D) Less intelligent than themselves
116. Prolonged use of antipsychotic drugs in treating schizophrenia often leads to physical symptoms most similar to those seen in
- A) Hypermania
 - B) REM-sleep deprivation
 - C) Epilepsy
 - D) Parkinson's disease
117. An important difference between the cognitive- developmental theories of Piaget and of Vygotsky is that Vygotsky placed greater emphasis on
- A) The causal role of social factors
 - B) The causal role of maturational factors
 - C) Development during early adolescence
 - D) Individual differences during late adulthood
118. Consider the following tests
1. Digit Span
 2. Digit symbol
 3. Object Assembly
 4. Memory
 5. Picture Arrangement
- The tests included in the Performance Scale of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale are:
- A) 1, 2 and 4
 - B) 2, 3 and 5
 - C) 2, 3 and 4
 - D) 1, 3 and 5
119. People who are rewarded with material objects for doing a task they like may subsequently show decreased interest in the task. This phenomenon has been especially relevant for research on
- A) Problem-solving heuristics
 - B) Self-monitoring behaviour
 - C) Intrinsic motivation
 - D) The fundamental attribution error
120. Which of the following are always true of scientific methods?
1. Make use of experimental designs in research
 2. Restricted to testable hypotheses only
 3. Concepts are operationally defined
 4. Measurements are reliable and valid

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- A) 1 & 2
- B) 2 & 3
- C) 2, 3, & 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, & 4

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