

1. A T-group or training group is also referred to as
A) Diversity training group B) Behaviour modeling group
C) Interpersonal training group D) Sensitivity-training group

2. ----- states that nearly all reasoning and decision making takes place in the presence of some uncertainty
A) Filter theory B) Signal detection theory
C) Gestalt law D) Weber's law

3. Principles of Psychology, the first widely used Psychology textbook in 1890 is authored by
A) John B Watson B) William James
C) Wilhelm Wundt D) G Stanley Hall

4. An illusion in which a line disappears at an angle behind a solid figure, reappearing at the other side-at what seems to be the incorrect position is called
A) Poggendorff illusion B) Ames room
C) Impossible trident D) Blivet

5. Memories centered on a specific, important or surprising event that are so vivid as if they represented a snapshot of the event
A) Autobiographical memories B) Episodic memories
C) Flashbulb memories D) Explicit memories

6. Match List-I (Memory impairments) with List-II (Characteristics) and choose the right pair from the codes given below.

List -I	List -II
a. Alzheimer's disease	1. Affects alcoholism
b. Amnesia	2. General term for a decline in mental ability
c. Korsakoff's syndrome	3. Progressive loss of memory
d. Dementia	4. Memory loss occurs without other mental problems

Codes:

A) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1	B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4	D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

7. "We are more afraid of dying in a plane crash than in an auto accident, despite statistics clearly showing that airplane travel is much safer than auto travel." This statement proves
A) Actor-observer effect B) Representativeness heuristics
C) Fundamental attribution error D) Availability heuristics

13. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
The study of the interaction between psychological processes and the nervous and immune systems of the human body.
- I. Psychoneuro immunology II. Psychoendoneuro immunology
III. Psycho immunoneurology IV. Psychoneuroendocrino immunology
- Codes:
- A) I, II and IV only are correct B) I and III only are correct
C) All the above are correct D) I, II and III only are correct
14. Which option given below is NOT true for DNA finger printing?
- A) Use of repetitive sequences that are highly variable in particular short tandem repeats.
B) No two individuals share the same genetic code
C) Means of identification when an attacker or assailant has left some kind of bodily fluid or blood at the scene of a crime and when no visual identification is possible
D) Any two unrelated individuals would have comparable DNA
15. James is afraid of snakes. He won't even look at pictures of them but turns the page or closes the book instead. When he sees a picture of a snake, his anxiety goes up, but when he avoids looking at the picture, his anxiety goes down. It is most correct to say that James's avoidance behavior is being
- A) punished because he feels anxious after doing so.
B) punished because he will never get better
C) positively reinforced because he is rewarded by his anxiety going down.
D) negatively reinforced because he is rewarded by his anxiety going down.
16. How can punishment be made more effective?
1. Punishment should be consistent
 2. Punishment and reinforcement should not be paired
 3. Punishing a bad behavior does eliminate the behavior completely
 4. Punishment should immediately follow the behavior it is meant to punish.
- Which options given below is correct?
- A) 1,2 and 3 are correct B) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
C) 1 and 4 are correct D) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
17. Seligman found many similarities between his "helpless" dogs and people suffering from
- A) Aggressive behavior syndrome B) Alcoholism
C) Depression D) Schizophrenia
18. ----- plays a central role in the acquisition of conditioned fears.
- A) Hypothalamus B) Amygdala
C) Corpus callosum D) Hippocampus

19. In classical conditioning, the ----- are important in learning, but in operant conditioning, it is the ----- that determine whether learning will occur.
- A) consequences; antecedents B) antecedents; consequences
C) rewards; punishments D) punishments; rewards
20. Which of the following statement about creative people is NOT true?
- A) They are very good at mental imagery
B) They value their independence
C) They are slightly eccentric
D) They are unconventional in their work
21. Remya is 35 years old, but her mind has never gone beyond the level of second-grade child. Remya would be classified as ----- developmentally delayed.
- A) mildly B) moderately C) severely D) profoundly
22. ----- occurs when new information impairs the retention of previously learned information.
- A) Retrieval failure B) Decay
C) Retroactive interference D) Proactive interference
23. People who appear mentally retarded with respect to general intellectual abilities, yet show outstanding mental ability in one area are called -----
- A) Mildly mentally retarded B) Idiot savants
C) Developmentally delayed D) Creative
24. Who is the author of the book *Hereditary Genius*?
- A) Stanford Binet B) Francis Galton
C) Lewis Terman D) David Wechsler
25. When a student believes that her chances of failure in the final exams are lower and her chances of success are higher than those of her peers, her thinking has an error called
- A) Confirmation bias B) Functional fixedness
C) Optimism bias D) Mental set
26. An error in social cognition proposed by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky in 1979 is called
- A) Optimism bias B) Planning fallacy
C) Magical thinking D) Fundamental attribution error
27. Sternberg has found that ----- intelligence is a good predictor of success in life but has a low relationship to ----- intelligence.
- A) practical; academic B) practical; creative
C) academic; practical D) academic; creative
28. The ----- heuristic can be used to create and maintain stereotypes.
- A) availability B) representative C) insight D) means-end analysis

29. Which of the neo-Freudians talked about neurotic personalities as moving toward people, moving against people, or moving away from people?
 A) Jung B) Horney C) Adler D) Erikson
30. Who believed that traits existed as part of the nervous system?
 A) Casta and McCrae B) Allport
 C) Cattell D) Rogers
31. According to Adler, middle children tend to be
 A) overachieving
 B) competitive
 C) resentful of the freedom of the older child
 D) filled with feelings of inferiority
32. Which of the following has been shown to be true concerning the “teachers” in Milgram’s experiment?
 I. Most of the “teachers” were sorry to have been a part of the experiment.
 II. “Teachers” became reluctant to administering the shocks
 III. Only a very small percentage showed any signs of psychological problems after one year.
 IV. They believed that they had not randomly been assigned to either the “teacher” role or the “learner” role
- Codes:**
 A) I, II and III only are correct B) II and III only are correct
 C) I, II and IV only are correct D) II, III and IV only are correct
33. When members of a cult are trying to enlist a new recruit, they start by asking the recruit to make a small commitment, such as attending a short meeting or helping out at a social function. Then the commitments get more involved, such as staying for a longer period of time and eventually for major donations of money and moving in with the cult members. This is most like which of the following techniques?
 A) that’s-not-all technique B) foot-in-the door technique
 C) low-ball technique D) door-in-the-face technique
34. In Asian cultures, people tend to explain the behavior of others as a result of
 A) bad genes B) internal dispositions
 C) situational factors D) personality traits
35. A person who is very low in self-worth is less likely to be affected by the
 A) halo effect B) mere exposure effect
 C) need complementarity effect D) reciprocity of liking effect

36. Find out the correct order from the codes given below:
Five decision points to help or don't help are
- I. Noticing- Taking responsibility-Taking action
 - II. Defining an emergency- Noticing- Taking responsibility
 - III. Taking responsibility- Noticing- Planning a course of action
 - IV. Defining an emergency- Taking responsibility- Planning a course of action
- Codes:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) I, II and III only are correct | B) II and III only are correct |
| C) I and IV only are correct | D) II, III and IV only are correct |
37. Prejudice and discrimination are least likely to develop in which of the following situations?
- A) Two different groups of immigrants competing for jobs
 - B) Two different religious groups, in which one believes that its religion is the right one
 - C) Two groups dealing with the aftermath of tsunami
 - D) Two different groups, with one group being blamed for the economic difficulties of the other
38. The self-fulfilling prophecy is a negative outcome of
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) social identity | B) scapegoating |
| C) reference grouping | D) stereotype vulnerability |
39. The people with whom a person identifies most strongly are called the
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A) referent group | B) membership group |
| C) in-group | D) out-group |
40. Match List-I (Psychological disorders) with List-II (Examples) and choose your answer from the codes given below.
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Factitious disorder | 1. Pyromania |
| b. Sleep disorder | 2. Stress disorder |
| c. Impulse-control disorder | 3. Munchausen syndrome |
| d. Anxiety disorder | 4. Narcolepsy |
- Codes:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d- 2 | B) a-1, b-4, c-3, d- 2 |
| C) a-1, b-4, c-2, d- 3 | D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d- 4 |
41. Match List-I (Common phobias) with List-II (Scientific names) and choose your answer from the codes given below.
- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a. Lightning | 1. Mysophobia |
| b. Washing and bathing | 2. Xenophobia |
| c. Foreigners/strangers | 3. Ablutophobia |
| d. Dirt/germs | 4. Ceraunophobia |

49. Given below are two statements. Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Indicate your answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Measures of central tendency represent the most typical score of a frequency distribution

Reason (R) : One way to sum up numerical data is to find out some central number around which all the others seem to fall

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

50. Given below are two statements. Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Indicate your answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Correlation coefficient represents the direction of the relationship and its strength between two variables

Reason (R) : It is possible to see if three or more scores are related

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

51. Sanjay got a slight sunburn. At first, he felt very uncomfortable whenever his shirt touched his irritated skin. After a while, he stopped feeling that discomfort, Sanjay's adjustment resulted from a type of learning called -----

- A) conditioning
- B) modeling
- C) habituation
- D) sensitization

52. Find out the correct answer from the codes given below:

Sampling

- I. Enables more accurate measurements for a sample study
- II. Remains the only choice when a test involves the destruction of the item under study
- III. Enables to estimate sampling and non-sampling errors
- IV. Produces results faster and less expensive than a census study

Codes:

- A) I, II and III only are correct
- B) I and II only are correct
- C) II, III and IV only are correct
- D) I, II and IV only are correct

53. Find out the correct answer from the codes given below:

In a normal curve

- I. Scores are symmetrically distributed around the mean
- II. Mean, median and mode are located on the same point
- III. Scores remains the same as the curve extends from the mean
- IV. Highest point represents the average score in any distribution

Codes:

- A) I, II and III only are correct
- B) I, II and IV only are correct
- C) II, III and IV only are correct
- D) I, III and IV only are correct

54. Match List-I (Properties) with List-II (Estimator characteristics) and choose your answer from the codes given below.

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. Property of efficiency | 1. Using the information as much as possible from the sample |
| b. Property of unbiasedness | 2. Approaching the value of population parameter as the sample size becomes larger and larger |
| c. Property of consistency | 3. Average should be equal to the value of the parameter being estimated |
| d. Property of sufficiency | 4. Estimator which has the smallest variance is the most effective among a group of unbiased estimators |

Codes:

- A) a-3, b- 2, c-1, d-4
- B) a-3, b- 4, c-1, d-2
- C) a-4, b- 3, c-1, d-2
- D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

55. -----, the most common name associated with experimental designs has originally studied them in -----

- A) S Siegel; archival research
- B) R A Fisher; agricultural research
- C) Karl Pearson; geographical research
- D) P Freedman; population studies

56. Basic principles of experimental designs include

- I. Replication-Standardisation- Randomization
- II. Randomization- Local control-Verifiability
- III. Replication-Randomization-Local control
- IV. Statistical accuracy-Control of variability-Randomization

Codes:

- A) I, II and IV only are correct
- B) III and IV only are correct
- C) I and IV only are correct
- D) I, II and III only are correct

57. Match List-I (Measurement scales) with List-II (Statistical tests to be used) and choose your answer from the codes given below.

List-I

- a. Nominal scale
- b. Ordinal scale
- c. Interval scale
- d. Ratio scale

List-II

- 1. Product-moment correlation
- 2. Chi-square test
- 3. Post-hoc test
- 4. Quartile measure

Codes:

- A) a-2, b- 4, c-1, d-3
- C) a-2, b- 1, c-3, d-4

- B) a-4, b- 2, c-1, d-3
- D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

58. Our ability to predict some outcome or estimate the existence of some current condition is called

- A) Content validity
- B) Construct validity
- C) Concurrent validity
- D) Criterion-related validity

59. Niyama is said to be:

- A) Rules for healthy personality
- B) One among the three parts of breath
- C) One among the eight limbs of yoga
- D) One among the five personal disciplines of *dharma*

60. According to Macworth, performance decrement could be reduced in a number of ways, like

- A) Brighter signals
- B) Presence of others
- C) Feedback on performance
- D) All of the above

61. A decline in accuracy which occurs over time as an individual performs a task requiring sustained attention.

- A) Perceptual defense
- B) Performance decrement
- C) Autonomic arousal
- D) None of the above

62. An illusion in which two alternative lights are seen as having continuous movement between them is

- A) Autokinetic Effect
- B) Phi Phenomenon
- C) Geometric illusion
- D) Perceptual constancy

63. The Miller Lyer illusion occurs more frequently in:

- A) Children than adults
- B) Men than women
- C) People living in western culture
- D) People living in poverty

64. Brain wave pattern often seen when a person starts to feel slightly drowsy is

- A) Alpha waves
- B) Beta waves
- C) Theta waves
- D) Sleep spindles

65. Match list I (Disorders) with List II (Primary symptoms) and answer from the codes given below.

List I

- (a) Somnambulism
- (b) Night tremors
- (c) Hypersomnia
- (d) Enuresis

List II

- 1. Excessive daytime sleeping
- 2. Urinating while asleep in bed.
- 3. Extreme fear agitation screaming
- 4. Sitting, walking or performing complex behavior while asleep

Codes

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	3	1	2
B)	4	2	1	3
C)	3	1	2	4
D)	4	3	2	1

66. A mental image which allows us to collect, store, organize and utilize information about the environment is _____ and was first introduced by _____

- A) Prototype, Rosch
- B) Knowledge frame, Minsky
- C) Schemata, Bartlett
- D) Cognitive Maps, Tolman

67. Three processes responsible for the formation of a person's identity within a particular group:

- I. Social categorization, social identity, social comparison
- II. Stereotypes, social comparison, social categorization
- III. Social identity, social discrimination, social comparison.
- IV. Stereotype, social identity, social categorization.

Codes

- A) Only 1 is correct
- B) 1 and II are correct
- C) II and III are correct
- D) 1 and IV are correct

68. A commonly used personality inventory based on the ideas of Carl Jung and looks at four dimensions of personality is:

- A) Myers – Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
- B) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ)
- C) California personality inventory (CPI)
- D) 16 Personality Factor (16PF) Questionnaire

69. Delusions, hallucinations, changes in mood, disorganized or odd behavior, disturbed or disorganized thoughts are all symptoms of

- A) Dissociative disorders
- B) Antisocial personality disorders
- C) Schizophrenia
- D) Mood disorders.

70. Match List I (Level of measurement) with List II (characteristics) and choose the answer from the codes given below.

List I

List II

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| a) | Nominal scale | 1. Third level of measurement. Unit of measurement is constant and equal numerical distance on the scale indicates equal distance in the properties of the object being measured. |
| b) | Ordinal Scale | 2. Numbers are used to name identify or classify persons, groups etc. |
| c) | Interval scale | 3. Highest level of measurement. Ratio of any two number is independent of the unit of measurement and therefore it can be meaningfully equated. |
| d) | Ratio scale | 4. Second level. Numbers denote the rank order of the object or the individual. |
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

71. Given below are two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Indicate your answer using the codes below.

Assertion (A): Validity refers to what the test measures and how well it measures.

Reason(R): Validity of the test may also be the correlation of the test with some outside independent criteria.

Codes

- A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C) A and R are false
D) A is true R is false

72. A psychological test has these limitations.

- I. Psychological tests create anxiety.
- II. Psychological tests provide self knowledge.
- III. Psychological tests measure only limited and beneficial aspects of behavior.
- IV. Psychological tests are often used in evaluation of various type of educational and social programmes.

- A) I & III only are correct B) I & IV only are correct
C) III & IV only are correct D) II & IV only are correct

73. Match List I (Statistical techniques) with List II (the person closely associated with the technique)

List I

- a. Product moment method
- b. Rank difference method
- c. Coefficient of concordance
- d. F. Ratio

List II

- 1. Fisher
- 2. Kendall
- 3. Pearson
- 4. Spearman

Codes

- A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
- C) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
- D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

74. Psychologists who tried to develop personality test using factor analytic strategy are:

- A) Guilford, Cattell, Spearman
- B) Guilford, Cattell, Eysenck
- C) Edwards, Cattell, Pearson
- D) Guilford, Spearman, Fisher

75. The best explanation for schizophrenia is offered by _____ perspective.

- A) Psychodynamic
- B) Behavioural
- C) Biopsychological
- D) Humanistic

76. "Phantoms in the Brain" is a fascinating book written by

- A) Paul Broca
- B) V.S. Ramachandran
- C) A T Kovoov
- D) Gazzaniga M.S

77. Match List I (Monocular Cues) with List II (the propositions) and choose the answer from the codes given below.

List I

- A) Linear perspective
- B) Motion Parallax
- C) Overlap
- D) Relative size

List II

- 1. The discrepancy in motion of near and far objects.
- 2. When objects that people expect to be of a certain size appear to be small and are therefore assumed to be farther away.
- 3. Tendency for the lines that are actually parallel, seem to converge on each other.
- 4. If one object seems to be blocking another object, people assume that the blocked object is behind the first one and therefore further away.

Codes

- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
- B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
- C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

92. According to Jung inherited images in the collective unconscious shape our perception of the external world is
 A) Archetypes B) Anima C) Animus D) Ego
93. A special research design in which one group of people is followed and assessed at different times as a group ages is the
 A) Cross sectional design B) Cross sequential design
 C) Longitudinal design D) None of the above
94. Which of the following would be an example of a stereotype threat?
 A) Aruna, who feels she must excel on her IQ test.
 B) Abay, who believes IQ tests are unfair to rural population, something that his IQ scores seems to reflect.
 C) Tina who believes that all testing no matter the type is stereotypical and biased.
 D) Madhu who believes that tests are equal but must excel so as not to be stereo typed by his friends.
95. Which of the following defining statements about the intellectual disability of a person is not true?
 A) They exhibit deficits in mental ability.
 B) Their adaptive behavior is below the age appropriate level.
 C) Their IQ score is one standard deviation below mean.
 D) These begin in the developmental period.
96. A tendency for an animal's behavior to revert to genetically controlled pattern is:-
 A) Learned helplessness B) Instinctive drift
 C) Discriminative behavior D) Conditioned behaviour
97. Match List I (Learning concepts) with List II (Basic features) and choose your answer from the codes given below.
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| List I | List II |
| a. Discriminative stimulus | 1. Small steps towards some ultimate goal are reinforced until the goal itself is reached. |
| b. Shaping | 2. The disappearance or weakening of a learned response following the removal or absence of unconditioned stimulus or the removal of a reinforcer. |
| c. Performance distinction | 3. Provides a cue for making a certain response in order to obtain reinforcement. |
| d. Extinction | 4. Learning takes place without actual performance. |
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 | B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 |
| C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 | D) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 |

98. Memories that are retrieved with no external cues.
 A) Recognition B) Recall C) STM D) LTM
99. The process of giving a psychological test to a large group of people for whom the test is designed is referred to as
 A) Sampling B) Standardisation
 C) Item analysis D) Validation
100. An approach of analyzing data which are concerned with describing meaning rather than with drawing statistical inferences from frequency count is:
 A) Quantitative analysis B) Qualitative analysis
 C) Interview D) Observational analysis
101. People who are ambitious, competitive, hate to waste time tend to have high level of hostility and anger and who get easily annoyed are.
 A) Type A Personality B) Type B Personality
 C) Type C Personality D) None of the above
102. Match List I (Proponents) with List II (the concept associated with them) and choose the answer from the codes.
- | List I | List II |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Rosenthal and Jacobsen | 1. Social conformity |
| b. Vroom and Yetton | 2. Balance theory |
| c. Solomon Asch | 3. Self fulfilling prophecy |
| d. Heider | 4. Decision-making model |
| A) a-3,b-1,c-4, d-2 | B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 |
| C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 | D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |
103. A single trait that determines an individual's entire personality is
 A) Source trait B) Central trait C) Cardinal trait D) Secondary trait
104. A neo Freudian who believed personality was mostly a product of dealing with anxieties during childhood is
 A) Carl Jung B) Erik Erikson
 C) Karen Horney D) Alfred Adler
105. A term that refers to the need to consider the unique characteristics of the culture in which the person with a disorder is nurtured to be able to correctly diagnose and treat the disorders.
 A) Cultural relativity B) Cultural idioms of distress
 C) Cultural explanation D) Cultural syndromes

116. Match List I (Statistical technique) with List II (Function/uses of the statistical techniques) and choose the answer form the codes given below.

List I

- a. 't' test
- b. F test
- c. Chi square
- d. Correlation coefficient

List II

- 1. Compares frequencies of proportion between groups to see if they are different.
- 2. Represents the strength of relationship between two variables
- 3. Determines if the two means are different from each other
- 4. ANOVA

Codes:

- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
- B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
- C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

117. Which of the following is the odd one in the 'group' types of tests?

- A) Verbal test
- B) Non-Verbal test
- C) Performance test
- D) Objective test

118. Match List I (Types of drugs) with List II (uses) and choose the answer from the codes given below.

List I

- a. Antipsychotic drugs
- b. Antianxiety drugs
- c. Antimanic drugs
- d. Antidepressant drugs

List II

- 1. Treat symptoms associated with bipolar disorder. Most common is lithium. May also include anticonvulsants and antidepressants.
- 2. Treat symptoms such as hallucination, delusion, bizarre Behavior and work by blocking certain dopamine receptors in the brain.
- 3. Include noramine oxidase inhibitors, Tricyclic antidepressants, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
- 4. Include minor tranquilizers that have sedative effect.

Codes

- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
- B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

119. A theory of learning commonly referred to as the "aha" phenomenon.

- A) Tolman's latent learning theory
- B) Kohler insight theory
- C) Seilgman's learned helplessness theory
- D) Bandura's observational learning

120. Given below are two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R), indicate your answer using codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Situational tests utilize directly observable units of behavior on the basis of assessment of traits.

Reason (R) : Situational tests are therefore called behavioural tests because they are directly concerned with observable behavior and are suited to the measurement of traits like dominance leadership responsibility and the like.

Codes

- A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true R is false
- D) A and R are false
