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Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

202634

B

SCREENING TEST – 2009

SUBJECT : EDUCATION

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 120

INSTRUCTIONS

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4. This Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four response (answers). You will select one response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
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SEAL

(For Rough Work)



Screening Test-2009

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1. Which of the following characteristics is most basic to good emotional adjustment ?
 - (a) Ability to make friends easily
 - (b) Ability to make head on attack on problems as they arise
 - (c) High level of frustration to tolerance
 - (d) Ability to channel one's energies towards the attainment of desirable goals
2. Probably the best way of handling the child who displays negativism, eg., refuses to obey orders, is :
 - (a) to ignore his defiance : It is a natural phenomenon which he will outgrow
 - (b) to take every opportunity to praise him for positive attitude
 - (c) to insist on compliance to the same degree as other students
 - (d) None of the above
3. The Spearman's theory of intelligence is to Thorndike's as :
 - (a) Qualitative is to quantitative
 - (b) Innate is to acquired
 - (c) Culture free to culture fair
 - (d) Verbal is to performance
4. "Culture-fair" test of intelligence is one that :
 - (a) attempts to make the items free from all cultural influences
 - (b) attempts to equalize the cultural biases of the items so that the over all test is reasonably fair to all
 - (c) is standardized separately for each culture and socio-economic level
 - (d) attempts to minimize the cultural biases of the items
5. Field theory of psychologists would place least value on :
 - (a) learning by wholes
 - (b) differentiation through insight
 - (c) emphasis upon relationship
 - (d) the synaptic theory (S-R bonds)
6. The law of effect is most closely connected with the concept of :
 - (a) Reinforcement
 - (b) Tension reduction
 - (c) The conditioned response
 - (d) Practice
7. Which of the following is not a product of learning ?
 - (a) Attitudes
 - (b) Maturation
 - (c) Concepts
 - (d) Skills

8. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the mentally retarded child ?

- (a) He is generally above average in sensory motor, musical and artistic aptitude
- (b) He tends to be above average in one or two traits
- (c) He is relatively lacking in ability to abstract and to generalize
- (d) He tends to be retarded in his physical development

9. Which of the following probably represents the most ideal form of adjustment ?

- (a) Adaptation to one's environment
- (b) Conformity to social expectations
- (c) Modification of one's environment to meet one's standard of excellence
- (d) Integration of one's goals and purposes with those of the social order

10. Boasting is a form of :

- (a) Introjection
- (b) Compensation
- (c) Projection
- (d) Rationalization

11. Psychology's major contribution to education lies in :

- (a) defining the goals for which teacher should strive
- (b) providing a scientific foundation for the art of teaching
- (c) comparing the relative effectiveness of various teaching procedures
- (d) identifying potentially successful educational procedures

12. All behaviour is caused by a need and is oriented towards :

- (a) solution of a problem
- (b) attainment of a goal
- (c) reorganization of experiences
- (d) overcoming obstacles

13. The individual behaviour is best accounted for by

- (a) His unsatisfied needs
- (b) Social pressures
- (c) Complex system of interacting motives and goals
- (d) his moral training as incorporated in his conscience

14. When arranged in order of potency according to Maslow's which of the following needs would come third in the series ?

- (a) Love needs
- (b) Physiological needs
- (c) Safety needs
- (d) Self-actualization

15. The self concept refers to the individual's

- (a) concept of social recognition
- (b) concept of his worth
- (c) concept of self-esteem
- (d) attitude towards himself in relation to his environment

16. Feelings of inferiority are symptomatic of a discrepancy between one's :

- (a) competence and his level of aspiration
- (b) self concept and his self ideal
- (c) personal adequacy and his self concept
- (d) personal adequacy and that of his peers

17. The best way to motivate a child to learn is :

- (a) to appeal to his sense of pride and self respect
- (b) to threaten him with failure and punishment
- (c) to make liberal use of positive incentives
- (d) to rechannel the motives he already has

18. When school children become mischievous, explosive, rebellious or apathetic, the teacher should first look into

- (a) the atmosphere of the home, from where they come
- (b) the sociometric structure of the class
- (c) the curricular programme and other attractions competing for the children's interest
- (d) the appropriateness of the work assigned and demands made upon them

19. Success of an individual does not depend on his/her :

- (a) I. Q.
- (b) Heredity
- (c) Gender
- (d) Physical health

20. The problem which most frequently accompanies fear reaction in children is :

- (a) Nail biting
- (b) Sleep disturbances
- (c) Stuttering
- (d) Temper tantrums

21. The group structures are measured most commonly by the :

- (a) Sociogram
- (b) The group rating scale
- (c) Sociodrama
- (d) Anecdotal record

22. The main reason for high school drop-out is

- (a) dissatisfaction with the school programme
- (b) desire for employment
- (c) dissatisfaction with teachers
- (d) pressure from parents

23. The most important condition for a group of people to become a community is :

- (a) well defined geographical boundaries
- (b) common shared ways of thinking and doing
- (c) disregard for external influencing
- (d) none of the above

24. Proposals which have been made for educating out of school youth include :

- (a) Organization of part time classes
- (b) Maintaining evening schools/classes
- (c) Establishing adult education centres
- (d) All of the above

25. Which is not the social aim of education as stated by the Indian Education Commission (1964-66) ?

- (a) Relating education to productivity
- (b) Strengthening social and national integration through educational programmes
- (c) Development of moral and spiritual values through education
- (d) Consolidation of democracy through education

26. Who among the following is the most powerful agent of social change ?

- (a) Principals
- (b) Teachers
- (c) Students
- (d) School Managers

27. Social stratification means :

- (a) Traits that are socio-economic in nature
- (b) Differentiation which carries social prestige
- (c) Groups of different sex, age and intelligence
- (d) All of the above

28. Modernization as a process of social change requires :

- (a) Decreased structural differentiation
- (b) Increased structural differentiation
- (c) Structural fusion
- (d) None of these

29. Education as a sub-system of democratic society must respond to the imperatives flowing from the

- (a) talented members of the society who can contribute to its progress
- (b) need to strengthen its army to protect the nation
- (c) need to maintain peace and order in the society
- (d) nature and direction of national development

30. A person having modern outlook may be identified on the basis of his/her :

- (a) Outward appearance
- (b) Socio-economic status
- (c) Views
- (d) Education

31. The approach to educational sociology draws its basis from the study of :

- (a) Psychology
- (b) Anthropology
- (c) Social Organisation
- (d) All of the above

32. The educational sociologists claim that their discipline can contribute to the theory and practice of education :

- (a) It can give answer to "what ought to be taught in schools" ?
- (b) It can give an answer to "How can content be effectively taught" ?
- (c) It can give answer to "Who should receive education" ?
- (d) All the above answers are correct

33. Which of the following is not a factor in influencing group organization ?

- (a) Common moral standards
- (b) Desire for security
- (c) Desire for recognition
- (d) None of the above

34. Human nature is the result of :

- (a) The maturation of one's original nature
- (b) Hereditary factors only
- (c) Environmental factors only
- (d) Man's interaction with his culture

35. The latest theory of acculturation stresses :

- (a) Cultural democracy
- (b) Cultural Pluralism
- (c) The melting pot idea
- (d) All of the above

36. The agency which plays the most significant role in transition of the *individual* to a *person* is the :

- (a) School
- (b) Family
- (c) Religious Institution
- (d) Community

37. Why must the teacher be concerned about the children's activities outside the school ?

- (a) The child is often more interested in the out-of-school activities
- (b) The child is likely to learn bad work habits
- (c) Most parents are too busy to take proper care of the child
- (d) The child learns through his out-of-school experiences

38. Which of the following is a function of the school in this country ?

- (a) It reflects the culture of the nation and community
- (b) It limits and directs both the learning of youth
- (c) It is a major force in changing the cultural pattern
- (d) All of the above

39. Three of the following are essential for teachers to do if schools are to fulfill the expectations of the society. Which one is not ?
- (a) They must make school a replica of adult society
 - (b) They must relate school activities to cultural patterns
 - (c) They must record and guide behaviour in social interactions
 - (d) They must know the cultural heritage of students
40. Three of the following are conditions constituting the origin of formal schooling. Which one is not ?
- (a) The need for transmitting the cultural heritage
 - (b) The existence of tribal taboos, rituals and mores
 - (c) The inadequacy of formal agencies to transmit culture
 - (d) The accumulation of culture involving written language
41. Which of the following was not a major aim of Education according to Gandhian philosophy ?
- (a) Education for self-reliance and capacity to earn ones livelihood
 - (b) Education for intellectual excellence
 - (c) Education for cultural advancement
 - (d) Education for moral and character development

42. Who emphasized that the aim of education should be to develop in children feelings of international brotherhood and attitude of international understanding ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (c) Rousseau
 - (d) John Dewey
43. By saying that "Next to nature the child should be brought into touch with the stream of social behaviour, Tagore seems to be trying to emphasize" :
- (a) Individual Aims of Education
 - (b) Social aims of Education
 - (c) Individual and social aims both
 - (d) Intellectual development aim of Education
44. Gandhiji was :
- (a) a naturalist
 - (b) an Idealist
 - (c) a pragmatist
 - (d) All the above three
45. Which of the following believes in duality of existence - Purusha and Prakriti ?
- (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Vedanta
 - (c) Samkhya
 - (d) None of the above

46. "The soul is divine, only held in the bondage of matter" was advocated by :
- (a) Vedanta Philosophy
 - (b) Samkhya Philosophy
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) All of the above
47. The doctrine of Karma forms an integral part of the philosophy of :
- (a) Vedanta only
 - (b) Buddhism only
 - (c) Vedanta and Buddhism both
 - (d) None of (a) and (b)
48. Which of the following Indian education commissions recommended introduction of vocational education for the first time ?
- (a) Hunte Commission
 - (b) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (c) Mudaliar Commission
 - (d) Kothari Commission
49. UNESCO report on education for the 21st century is entitled :
- (a) towards a learning society
 - (b) towards a humane and enlightened society
 - (c) learning : the treasure within
 - (d) learning to Be
50. The report "Towards an Enlightened and Humane society" is known as :
- (a) Janardhan Committee Report
 - (b) Yashpal Committee Report
 - (c) Kothari Commission Report
 - (d) Acharya Rammurthy Committee Report
51. John Dewey emphasizes education as :
- (a) Product
 - (b) Recapitulation
 - (c) Acquisition of knowledge
 - (d) Reconstruction of experiences
52. It is the function of Philosophy to :
- (a) improve the teachers knowledge of his subject
 - (b) examine the rational foundations of school practice
 - (c) rationalize pedagogical theories now being put forth
 - (d) Answers (b) and (c) only
53. Teachers need to study educational philosophy because it helps them in :
- (a) deciding their objectives
 - (b) selecting the content
 - (c) adopting appropriate methodology
 - (d) All of the above

54. Equality of educational opportunity does not imply that :

- (a) Every one has a right to education irrespective of caste, colour or creed
- (b) Every one has a right to establish educational institution
- (c) Every one can demand admission in Institution of his/her choice
- (d) Every one has a right to obtain quality education

55. Three of the following have something in common. Which one does not belong in this group ?

- (a) Essentialism
- (b) Experimentalism
- (c) Pragmatism
- (d) Progressivism

56. Rousseau's romantic naturalism was opposed to the :

- (a) Idea that feelings are a part of nature
- (b) Doctrine of man's innate depravity
- (c) Idea of field trips and experimentation
- (d) Idea of meeting the demands of the child

57. To educate "according to nature" means :

- (a) to educate according to the natural laws of human development
- (b) to study natural laws and apply them to educational process
- (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

58. Those whose educational philosophy is rooted in pragmatism :

- (a) reject the scientific method of experimentation
- (b) maintain that complete objectivity is possible
- (c) claim that knowledge is tentative, truth is relative
- (d) accept stimulus-response learning theory

59. A teacher who believes in Pragmatism would :

- (a) make use of problem solving and functional activities in his teaching
- (b) group students on the basis of intelligence quotients
- (c) emphasize intellectual rather than vocational subjects
- (d) allow the students to take all decisions

60. Which of the following is common to pragmatism, naturalism and existentialism

- (a) Emphasis on spiritual aims of Education
- (b) Emphasis on individual
- (c) Emphasis on physical environment
- (d) Emphasis on value education

61. Programmed learning is an example of :

- (a) Information technology
- (b) Instructional design system
- (c) Behaviour technology
- (d) Educational technology

62. About the activities of educational technologist, it can be rightly said that he is mainly concerned with :

- (a) Preparing lesson plans effectively delivering the lesson
- (b) Designing and developing software and hardware to be used in class room for imparting instruction
- (c) Defining objectives, selecting media and appropriate technologies, preparing instructional and evaluation tools
- (d) All of the above

63. Which of the following is not a core teaching skill ?

- (a) Skill of response management
- (b) Stimulus variation
- (c) Refocussing
- (d) Reinforcement

64. Inductive approach to teaching is generally preferred to deductive approach because :

- (a) it is easy to practise
- (b) students take more interest
- (c) it stimulates reflection and leads to concept attainment effectively
- (d) None of the above is correct reason

65. Who among the following, has done pioneering work in organizing different models of teaching ?

- (a) B. F. Skinner
- (b) B. Joyce and M. Weil
- (c) R. Gagne'
- (d) None of the above

66. Who is the author of Advance Organizer Model ?

- (a) Bruner
- (b) Joyec. B and Weil. M.
- (c) David Ausubel
- (d) Hildar Taba

67. Among the following , which is the most effective consideration in deciding/choosing appropriate method(s) or media to be used in teaching :

- (a) Nature of objective(s) to be realized
- (b) Complexity of the content
- (c) Group size of the trainees
- (d) None of the above

68. Concept attainment is based on :

- (a) Inductive approach to teaching-learning
- (b) Deductive approach to teaching-learning
- (c) Synthetic approach to teaching-learning
- (d) All of the above

69. An objective written performance terms must fulfill at least three of the following criteria. Which one is not necessary ?

- (a) Specificity
- (b) Testability /observability
- (c) Practicality
- (d) Conditions under which performance is to occur

70. Which of the following is not a step in the Basic Teaching Model of Glaser ?

- (a) Assessing the entering behaviour
- (b) Designing and developing instructional objectives
- (c) Attainment of the concepts
- (d) Performance assessment and feed back loop

71. Which of the following statements is correct about impairment, disability and handicap ?

- (a) Impairment and disability have the same connotation
- (b) Disability and handicap mean the same thing
- (c) Handicap and impairment are not different in meaning
- (d) Impairment, disability and handicap are related but each connotes differently

72. According to PWD (Persons with disabilities) Act 1995, disability means a person suffering from not less than percent of a disability as authenticated by a medical authority.

- (a) 40%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 60%

73. Which of the following MR (mentally retarded) persons are generally considered as 'educable' ?

- (a) Moderate MR (IQ between 35-49)
- (b) Mild MR (IQ between 50-70)
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b) above

74. If the hearing loss is approximately equal in both ears of a child, which of the following hearing aids will be considered better ?

- (a) Pseudo-binaural fitting
- (b) Binaural fitting
- (c) Mono-aural fitting
- (d) None of the above

75. Which of the following is not particularly concerned with rights of children with special needs ?

- (a) UNESCO Commission on Education for the 21st century; Learning : The Treasure within
- (b) Jometian Declaration on Education for All (1990)
- (c) Salamanca Statement and Frame Work for Action (1994)
- (d) Dakar Frame Work for Action (2000)

76. According to UNESCO an inclusive society is one :

- (a) in which every adult has a right to education
- (b) which provides special schooling for disabled children
- (c) in which difference is respected, celebrated and valued
- (d) none of the above

77. Which of the following is the best strategy for teaching children with special needs ?

- (a) Discussion in which maximum number of students participate
- (b) Demonstration by the teacher involving students in the activity
- (c) Cooperative learning and peer tutoring
- (d) Ability grouping

78. Which of the following strategies is least important for attitude modification towards disabled children ?

- (a) Advocacy programmes using films, radio programmes, TV. etc.
- (b) Discouraging those who view disabled children negatively
- (c) Reading the histories of disabled persons who have achieved greater heights
- (d) Involving social participation of parents of such children

79. Early identification and intervention of persons with special needs is important because :

- (a) it is not possible to easily identify the disability after childhood stage is over
- (b) the disability identified later is difficult to cure
- (c) it is not possible to intervene during adolescent period
- (d) there is a critical period in the natural development process during which a skill is most easily acquired

80. What kind of attitude one should have towards disabled person ?

- (a) An attitude of sympathy and pity
- (b) An attitude of benevolence
- (c) They deserve independent living and equal opportunities
- (d) All of the above

81. Which of the following indicates that it is a parameter not a statistics ?

- (a) \bar{X}
- (b) S
- (c) σ
- (d) n

82. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Values obtained on the basis of the whole population are known as statistics
- (b) Values obtained from samples are known as parameters
- (c) Values obtained from population are known as parameters
- (d) Values obtained from samples are not known as statistics

83. If a researcher wants to know how different levels of an independent variable affect the dependent variable at different levels of another independent variable, he should use :

- (a) Analysis of covariance method
- (b) Two way analysis of variance
- (c) Multiple correlation method
- (d) Factorial analysis of variance method

84. In the case of ANOVA, if there are no treatment effects at all, the F-ratio will be :

- (a) Zero
- (b) + 1.0
- (c) -1.0
- (d) Any value between ± 1.0

85. Whether a researcher should use .05 or .01 level of significance for testing the hypothesis is determined by :

- (a) how important are the findings
- (b) how much risk is involved in incorrect findings
- (c) how much precision is required
- (d) all of the above

86. Correlation studies reveal :

- (a) whether there is a relationship between the variables or not
- (b) how much relationship is there and of what kind
- (c) which variable is the cause and which is the effect
- (d) None of the above

87. The case study is the study of :

- (a) Single group
- (b) Single individual
- (c) Single Community, institution or family
- (d) Single unit done intensively.

88. Qualitative analysis is not at all used in :

- (a) Descriptive research
- (b) Ethnographical research
- (c) Experimental research
- (d) Historical research

89. Validity of psychological test means :

- (a) The test measures certain predetermined values
- (b) The test measures something consistent
- (c) The test measures what it purports to measure
- (d) The test yields scores that are stable

90. In the notation $r_{12.3}$ which subscript stands for the variable to be partialled out :

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 1 and 2 both

91. Guidance and personal services are aimed at to help :

- (a) the problem child only
- (b) the retarded pupils only
- (c) adolescents
- (d) all pupils

92. Counselling is to Guidance as :

- (a) Instruction (teaching) is to personnel work
- (b) Instruction is to administration
- (c) Personnel work is to education
- (d) Education is to learning

93. According to research, which of the following is not a duty generally expected of school counsellors ?

- (a) Set up the school curriculum
- (b) Administer testing programme
- (c) Coordinate guidance programme
- (d) Some class room teaching

94. In counselling with the pupil, the teacher should

- (a) establish rapport with the pupil
- (b) plan to do most of the talking
- (c) assume responsibility for solving his problems
- (d) none of the above

95. In handling placement services, one should remember that

- (a) the placement officer should not attempt to do counselling
- (b) placement should include training as well as job placement
- (c) follow up of placement is a function of placement
- (d) answer (b) and (c) only

96. In placement and carrying out a career conference, the most important need is to :

- (a) see that every pupil gets to talk to at least one visiting consultant
- (b) let the speaker know the general procedure and what is expected of him/her
- (c) schedule all conferences the same day or else during the same week
- (d) prevent pupils from entering the room after the conference has started

97. The device most frequently used to obtain home background and general information is the

- (a) home visit
- (b) questionnaire
- (c) interview
- (d) autobiography

98. Concerning a person's interests, it can be said truthfully that :

- (a) they are inborn rather than developed
- (b) they are influenced by past experiences
- (c) they are reliable indications of aptitudes
- (d) none of the above is correct

99. The most important element in the conduct of an interview is :

- (a) establishment of good rapport
- (b) preparation of a case summary
- (c) derivation of hypothesis
- (d) freedom from interruptions

100. In the final analysis the effectiveness of counselling provided to a school child can be judged best by :

- (a) the academic success of the student
- (b) the personality attributes of the pupil
- (c) the adjustment of student of school life
- (d) vocational effectiveness of the client

101. Which of the following is not correct about a hypothesis ?

- (a) It is essential in studies where cause-effect relationships are to be discovered
- (b) It is less crucial in studies in which the task is one of determining the status of a given phenomenon
- (c) Its absence essentially means no research
- (d) Even in the case of status-studies the investigator needs some tentative hypotheses

102. "Boys are not superior to girls with regard to achievement" is a :

- (a) Non-directional hypothesis
- (b) Directional hypothesis
- (c) Two tailed hypothesis
- (d) Null hypothesis

103. Which of the following helps in identification of research problem ?

- (a) Review of related literature
- (b) Researcher's own experience
- (c) Discussion with the supervisor
- (d) All of the above

104. Which of the following is not the goal of scientific method of acquiring knowledge ?

- (a) Explanation
- (b) Fact finding
- (c) Control
- (d) Prediction

105. If the findings of a research have practical implications for improving educational practice, it should be classified as :

- (a) Applied research
- (b) Pure research
- (c) Descriptive research
- (d) Experimental research

106. Which statement about the data of descriptive research is wrong ?

- (a) It may be qualitative, in verbal symbols
- (b) It may be quantitative, in mathematical symbols
- (c) It may be qualitative and quantitative both
- (d) It is only qualitative, never quantitative

107. Which of the following is *not* a correct statement ?

- (a) A test can be reliable without being valid
- (b) A test can be reliable and valid both
- (c) A test cannot be valid without being reliable
- (d) A test can be valid without being reliable

108. In the case of ANOVA SS_w means :

- (a) the variance caused by the treatments
- (b) the variance caused by differences within the subjects
- (c) the variance caused by the extraneous factors
- (d) total variance between the groups

109. Studying different groups of children of different ages simultaneously and describing their developmental characteristics is known most appropriately as :

- (a) Developmental studies
- (b) Trend studies
- (c) Longitudinal studies
- (d) Cross sectional studies

110. "Method of equal appearing intervals" forming the basis of constructing attitude scales was developed by :

- (a) Likert
- (b) Thurstone and Chave
- (c) Bogardus
- (d) Guttman

111. When the population is heterogeneous, which of the following sampling method yields more efficient results ?

- (a) Cluster sampling
- (b) Stratified sampling
- (c) Random sampling
- (d) Purposive sampling

112. Randomization in experimental research ensures :

- (a) Uniformity of groups
- (b) Similarity of groups
- (c) Uniformity and similarity of groups
- (d) Uniformity, similarity and equalization of groups

113. Action research is ordinarily concerned with problems, which

- (a) are of general nature
- (b) constitute universal truths
- (c) are of immediate concern and call for immediate solution
- (d) have long range implication

114. Research in education by teachers is important because :

- (a) it adds to their academic qualification
- (b) it makes them wiser
- (c) it makes them better teachers
- (d) it enables them to make best possible judgements about what should be taught and how

115. A hypothesis in educational research need not be :

- (a) compatible with well-attested theories and models
- (b) logically consistent and pertinent to the question under consideration
- (c) capable of generalizations that can be applied in many areas of education and other fields
- (d) precise and plausible

116. A true experiment in research does not essentially involve :

- (a) manipulation of independent variables
- (b) control of extraneous variables
- (c) random assignment of subjects to treatment groups
- (d) control of pre-test effects

117. One tailed test of significance means :

- (a) testing the null hypothesis
- (b) testing the substantive hypothesis
- (c) testing the non-directional hypothesis
- (d) testing the directional hypothesis

118. Which is not correct about non-parametric test of significance ?

- (a) They are distribution-free tests
- (b) They are small sample tests
- (c) They compare population distributions rather than parameters
- (d) They make strong assumptions of homogeneity of variance of the groups to be compared

119. When the questions are presented to the respondents in a face to face situation in which the interviewer fills out the query rather than the respondents, it is known as :

- (a) an inventory
- (b) a questionnaire
- (c) a schedule
- (d) a test

120. In a factorial design experiment with "A" having three levels, 'B' having two levels and 'C' having four levels, what will be the degrees of freedom for SSAXBXC if N in each cell is 5.

- (a) 24
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 9

