

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS-XII**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**General Instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question Nos. 1-10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Question Nos. 11-20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Question Nos. 21-30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question Nos. 31-35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Which event does "9/11" refer to in the context of contemporary world politics? 1
2. Fill in the blanks:  
The origin of the European Union can be traced to the \_\_\_\_\_ Plan sponsored by the \_\_\_\_\_ to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1
3. Correct and rewrite the following:  
The UN Security Council has seven permanent members. A majority of the permanent members can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council. 1
4. State the full form of CTBT. 1
5. What was the most important recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission? 1
6. What is meant by Planned Development? 1
7. Name the two leaders who were known for the following two slogans:  
(a) *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*; (b) *Garibi Hatao* 1
8. Match the following four leaders with their parties just before the Lok Sabha elections held in 1977  
(a) Charan Singh (i) Congress for Democracy

- |                   |                        |   |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| (b) D. K. Barooah | (ii) Bharatiya Lok dal |   |
| (c) Jagjivan Ram  | (iii) Congress (R)     |   |
| (d) Morarji Desai | (iv) Congress (O)      | 1 |

9. Correct and rewrite the following:

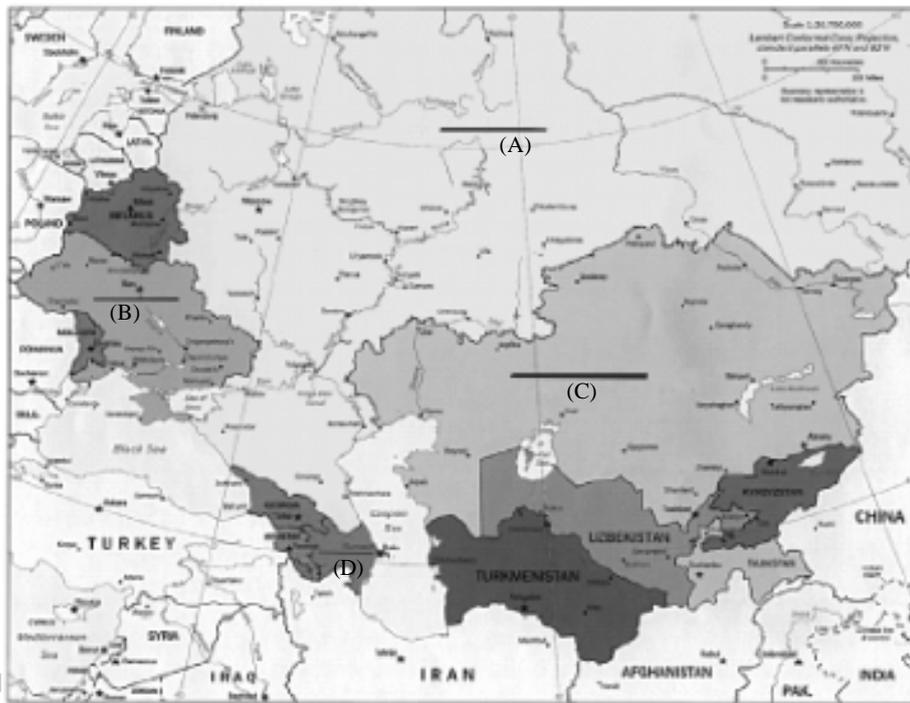
The Assam Movement was led by religious leaders who demanded the expulsion of non-Hindus from Assam 1

10. Fill in the blanks:

A movement called \_\_\_\_\_ protested against the building of \_\_\_\_\_ dam on river Narmada. 1

11. Identify *two* arenas of the Cold War with one example each. 2

12. Identify the four countries marked A, B, C and D in the enclosed map given below with Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan. 2

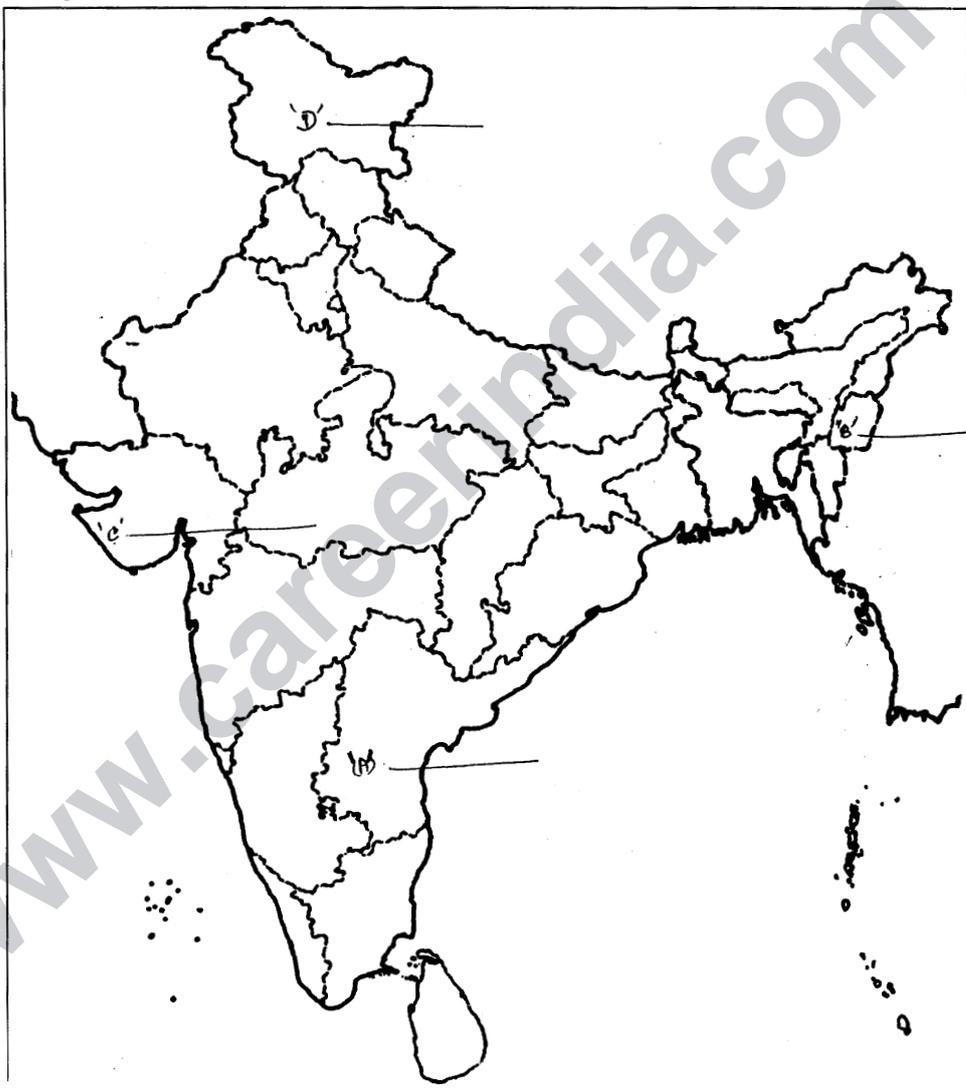


13. State any *two* differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2

14. Give *two* suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2

15. State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2
16. State any two challenges that India faced at the time of Independence. 2
17. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:  
(a) Meghalaya; (b) Gujarat 2
18. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence, from the earliest to the latest.  
(a) First Nuclear Test conducted by India.  
(b) Twenty year Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Soviet Union.  
(c) The Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan  
(d) The Panchsheel declaration by India and China 2
19. State any two characteristics of non-party movements. 2
20. Identify *one* similarity and *one* difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during the 1980s. 2
21. Why did the two superpowers need smaller allies during the Cold War? Give any four reasons. 1x4
22. What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any *two* constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2
23. What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in this bicycle represent? 2+2

24. The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese position on the boarder dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2
25. What are the *four* components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4
26. What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of Global Commons. 2+2
27. Identify the four princely states marked in the map given below as A, B, C and D. Mention the major problem faced in the integration of *any one* of these states into the Indian union. 2+2



28. Explain any *two* aspects of India's nuclear policy. 2+2
29. Was the Congress split in 1969 avoidable? If the split had not taken place, how could it have influenced the course of events in the 1970s? 2+2
30. What have been the major trends in the electoral performance of the Congress and the BJP since 1989? 2+2
31. Suppose the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers at the end of the Second World War. How would that situation have affected India's foreign policy? Identify any three aspects or regions and imagine the difference. 2+2+2

**OR**

- Suppose the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world was still as bipolar as it was in mid-1980s. How would it have affected the developments in the last two decades? Identify any three regions or domains and the developments that may not have taken place in that kind of a world. 2+2+2
32. Read this extract from the Rio Declaration and answer the following questions:  
"States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities."
- (a) Give two examples of the ecosystem being talked about here.
- (b) Which part of the world has greater responsibility for environmental protection? And why?
- (c) To what extent was this spirit followed by the states in their action since the Rio Summit? 2+2+2

**OR**

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation."

- (a) Give an example of each of these four flows that distinguishes globalisation from similar flows in earlier times.
- (b) Can we conclude from this way of looking at globalisation that it is essentially economic and always positive? Give examples to support your position. 4+2

33. How was the 'one party dominant system' in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer. 3+3

**OR**

What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and two negative consequences of the green revolution. 1+1++2+2

34. Argue for *or* against *one* of the following proposition:  
"The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country." 6

**OR**

"Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency." 6

35. Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process."

- (a) In which way was the Indian approach different from the one followed in many European democracies?
- (b) Does it mean that regionalism is good for Indian democracy?
- (c) Substantiate the argument of this passage with the example of Tamil Nadu or Punjab. 2+2+2

**OR**

Read this passage and answer the following questions:

"Even as political parties act within the sphere of a given consensus, political movements and organisations are simultaneously identifying new forms, visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples' movements, reminding the state of its responsibility."

- (a) What is the 'consensus' mentioned in this passage?
- (b) What is the relationship between political parties and movements in contemporary India?
- (c) Substantiate the point made in this passage with the example of any popular movement. 2+2+2

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS XII**

Max. Marks : 100

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

- 1 9/11 refers to the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001. 1
- 2 Fill in the blanks :  
The origins of the European Union can be traced to the Marshall Plan sponsored by the USA to support the European countries to recover from the Second World War. 1
- 3 The UN Security Council has *five* permanent members. Any one of the permanent members can 'veto' any decision of the Security Council.
- 4 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. 1
- 5 The States Reorganization Commission recommended the creation of states in India on the basis of different languages. 1
- 6 Without overcoming the challenges i.e. poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution, growth and material progress is not possible. For development, therefore, a design or plan was the basic requirement. 1
- 7 Leaders known by the slogans are : Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan – Lal Bahadur Shastri.  
Garibi Hatao – Indira Gandhi.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- 8 Match the following :  
(a) (ii)  
(b) (iii)  
(c) (i)  
(d) (iv)  $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$
- 9 The Assam Movement was led by AASU leaders who demanded the expulsion of foreigners from Assam. 1

- 10 Fill in the blanks :  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$   
A movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan protested against the building of Sardar Sarovar Project.
- 11 Identify two arenas of the Cold War with one example of each. 2
1. North Korea (supported by the USSR) versus South Korea (supported by the USA).
  2. North Vietnam (supported by the USSR) Vs South Vietnam (supported by the USA).
  3. Afghanistan (rival factions supported by the US and USSR).
  4. Europe (NATO led by the USA) versus Warsaw Pact led by the USSR. (Any two)
- 12 A : Russia, B : Ukraine, C : Kazakstan, D : Azerbaijan.
- 13 State any two differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1978. 2
- (i) Closed/command economy before 1978; open door policy/market economy after 1978.
  - (ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1978; more foreign trade and investment after 1978.
  - (iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1978; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1978.
  - (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two)
- 14 Give two suggestions for the reform of the structures and processes of the United Nations. 2
1. The UN Security Council should be expanded.
  2. More powers and resources should be provided to the UN Peacekeeping missions.
  3. Any other
- 15 State the two differences between the security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa and the security challenges in Europe. 2

1. The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa have military conflicts with neighbours over unsettled borders.
  2. These countries face mostly internal security challenges.
- 16 (a) Displacement and rehabilitation as an outcome of partition. 1+1=2  
(b) Diversity of language, culture and religion etc.  
(c) To evolve effective policies for eradication of poverty. (Any two)
- 17 (a) Assam 1+1 =2  
(b) Maharashtra
- 18 Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (1) (d)
  - (2) ©
  - (3) (b)
  - (4) (a)
- 19 Characteristics of non-party movements. 1+1
- They are led by voluntary sector organisations.
  - They do not involve political parties.
  - They do not contest elections.
  - They encourage direct and active participation by people in solving local issues (Any two)
- 20 Both in Punjab and Assam crisis, the common factor was responding to regional aspirations as well as finding solution through democratic negotiations. 1+1=2
- The uncommon aspect in both of these was that in the Punjab crisis the focus was on the demand of political autonomy for the region whereas in the Assam crisis the movement was against outsiders i.e. from Bangla Desh.
- 21 The two superpowers needed smaller allies due to following reasons : 1x4
1. Vital natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals
  2. Territories, which could be used as military bases
  3. Locations, which could be used for spying
  4. Economic support from small allies by way of providing troops and materials
  5. Ideological support from small allies in terms of loyalty to rival ideas.
- (Any four)

- 22 What does US hegemony mean in today's world? Mention any two constraints that operate on the US hegemony. 2+2

The USA is the sole superpower now. It has the economic and military means to intervene in any part of the world.

The constraints are –

1. System of separation of powers among the three organs of the American government
  2. the open nature of American society and political culture
  3. NATO
- 23 What according to you is the message of the following cartoon? What do the two wheels in the bicycle represent?

A: The cartoon shows the economic transformation of communist China. China exports a large number of low-cost products to the capitalist Western countries and Japan.

While the front wheel represents the Communist symbol of hammer and sickle, the rear wheel represents the Capitalist symbol of dollar. Both are coexisting in China now.

- 24 The Indian Prime Minister is to visit China and you have been asked to prepare a very brief note for him. Write one point each on the Indian and Chinese positions on the border dispute and economic cooperation. 2+2

- A:
1. India : China should accept the entire Arunachal Pradesh as the territory of India.
  2. China : India should give up its claims on the Aksai Chin area.
  3. India : More cross-border trade points should be opened.
  4. China : More sectors of Indian economy have to be opened for the Chinese investment.

(Any other points)

- 25 What are the four components of the traditional notion of security from external threats? Give one example of each. 1x4

A: The four components are :

1. Deterrence : to prevent war, e.g. the nuclear deterrence policy of the two superpowers during the Cold War.

2. Defence : to limit or end war, e.g. training of national armed forces to face threats from abroad.
3. Balance of Power : Maintaining a favourable balance of power vis-a-vis others, particularly in the military sector e.g. Arms purchases by India and Pakistan from abroad for military modernization.
4. Alliance-building: Forming a coalition with others to increase one's own power e.g. the NATO established by the USA and the Warsaw Pact created by the USSR.

26 What is meant by 'Global Commons'? Suggest two steps for protection of global commons. 2+2

A: Global Commons are areas of the world located outside the exclusive jurisdiction of any one state. So they require common governance by the global community. For example, the earth's atmosphere, the ocean floor, Antarctica, Arctic Polar Regions and outer space.

1. activities in these areas should be restricted to scientific research and commercial exploitation should not be allowed.
2. the advanced countries such as the Western countries and Japan should provide environment-friendly technologies to the developing countries to prevent environmental degradation.

27 The candidates have to write the names of Hyderabad, Manipur, Junagarh and J&K against A,B,C,D marked in the Blank Map. The candidates should also mention about the problem faced in the integration of any one of these states into the Indian Union. 1x4=4

28 Permanent members of the Security Council (after Communist China's conducting nuclear tests in 1969) imposed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India termed it as discriminatory and refused to sign the same. 2+2=4

In May 1974 India undertook its first nuclear explosion. India, however called it as peaceful explosion and always argued using atomic power for peaceful purposes.

India later conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998 demonstrating the capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. The international

community was critical and imposed sanctions. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professed "no first use".

India reiterated its commitment to global, variable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world. (Any two)

- 29 Looking at the events which followed the elections of 1967 it appears that the split in 1969 was not avoidable. Those from the organisational wing, who had played a role in making Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister, after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri were sure that she will be playing as a tool in their hands. Indira Gandhi came out with a 10 point programme which was appreciated by the left parties and the DMK.

2+2=4

When President Zakir Hussain died the prominent leaders of the party proposed the candidature of Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy without even consulting Smt. Gandhi. She and her supporters favoured V.V. Giri and did not even bother about the whip. Hence, whatever happened, i.e. election of V.V. Giri as the President strengthened Smt. Gandhi and she nationalised 14 Banks and stopped privy purses of the Princes. She even coined the slogan "Garibi Hatao" and in 1971 elections returned to the Lok Sabha with a solid majority.

Had the split not taken place all these progressive measures might not have seen the light of the day. The split, therefore, was not avoidable. The events proved that they were in the interest of the people of India.

- 30 After 1989 the trends in the electoral performance relating to the formation of government by Congress and BJP can be visualised as follows :
- In the elections of 1989 Congress secured only 197 seats and decided to sit in the opposition.
  - The National Front, an alliance of Janta Dal was supported by the Left and BJP from outside and it formed the government.
  - In 1991 elections due to the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Congress emerged as the single largest party and under the leadership of Narsimha Rao it formed the government. It had the support of AIADMK.
  - In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress Government. The Congress supported the government as the Left and Congress

wanted to keep the BJP out of power. The single largest party, BJP was invited to form the government but most other parties were opposed to it. BJP could not secure majority in the Lok Sabha.

- H.D. Deve Gowda with the support of Congress formed a United Front and renamed the Prime Minister for appropriately 11 months. Similarly, I.K. Gujral with the support of Congress formed another United Front and became the Prime Minister for one year.
- From March 1998 to October 1999 and October 1999 to May 2004 BJP and others like minded parties joined hand and formed N.D.A. Government, but the regional parties were always asking for their share of meat for the support extended.
- In the elections of May 2004 the Congress with the support of a number of political parties formed UPA government. It received the support of Left parties from outside.
- Since 1989 to 2007, there have been nine governments at the centre, in the form of either coalition governments or minority governments with the support of other parties who joined the government or extended support from outside. It indicates a trend towards coalition governments. Another trend has been seen i.e. emergence of regional parties which have started playing an important role in the running of the government.

31 If the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers, it would have affected our foreign policy in the following manners:-

2+2+2

(i) NAM – India would have adopted an independent foreign policy instead of remaining non-aligned. India would have joined hands with many like minded major powers for mutual benefit in various fields.

(ii) Military Power : Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity. India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.

(iii) India would have become a super power in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

OR

Had the Soviet Union not disintegrated, it would have definitely affected the developments in the last 20 years in the following manner :

2+2+2

- (i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended and United States would not have become the only super power of the world.
- (ii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.
- (iii) Third World War – The world would have headed towards a III World War which could be much more devastating and destructive - may be the end of human race on earth.
- (iv) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.
- (v) Most of the former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.
- (vi) USA, the only super power left, would not have dared attack Afganistan and Iraq.
- (vii) Many international problems like terrorism, neo-colonialism etc. would have been jointly tackled by both the super powers.
- (viii)(Any other relevant point). (Any three)

32 A.

- (i) Climatic change (ii) Bio-diversity (iii) Forestry (iv) Global Commons like earth's atmosphere, the ocean floor, Antarctica and outer space (v) Ozone depletion and global warming. (vi) Relationship between economic development and environmental management. (any two)
- B. The developed countries have greater responsibility for environmental protection because much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of their industrial development.
- C. Since the Rio - summit, most of the States are making efforts to protect the environment and work on other global ecological problems depending upon their resources. With more awareness about the ecological degradation, a lot has been done, but much more also needs to be done.

OR

(A)

- (i) The flow of ideas today is taking place at a very rapid speed through technological advancement in printing and other electronic media, especially the computer.
- (ii) with advancement in technology and means of communication, the flow of capital has also multiplied. Now most of the developed countries are investing their capital in other countries by establishing their industrial units. This gives a boost to the economy of both the countries.
- (iii) The flow of commodities from one country to the other has become very easy and quick due to advancement of means of transport, communication and liberalisation. For example, Chinese goods have flooded the markets all over the world.
- (iv) Flow of people from one State to another has become a common feature these days. For example, the technocrats of India are in great demand outside such as USA and other countries.
- (v) Yes, Globalization is mainly due to economic reasons. Behind most of the activities flow of ideas, capital, people and goods. The purpose is to gain economically. For example, establishing big industrial units as joint ventures, employment to technocrats and other personnel, transfer of technology, open market for goods etc. are all prominent economic activities.

33 Some examples of the one party dominant system from around the world. 2+2+2=6

No. The dominance of one party did not mean that India was really not a democracy. Although, the Congress Party dominated the electoral arena, the Indian political system is democratic for the following reasons :-

1. Open nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Role of the Congress Party during the freedom struggle.
3. The characteristics of the Congress Party – Political support base.
4. Presence of other political parties in the system.
5. Electoral system – free and fair elections.

OR

To overcome the prevailing food crisis, the government adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food sufficiency. It was decided to put greater resources like high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation and highly subsidized prices. This helped in increasing production in a very short period. This was the Green Revolution which made India self-sufficient in food grains.

Positive aspects :-

- a) Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.
- b) It led to the rise of middle peasant section – farmers with medium sized holdings who benefitted from the changes.
- c) It raised the availability of latest technology, good equipments, easy loans and various other facilities.

Negative aspects :

- a) It increased polarisation between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. became prosperous while other regions remained backward.
- b) Also the stark contrast between the landlords and poor peasantry produced conditions favourable for left wing organizations to organize poor peasants so that they become their vote Banks.

34 Arguments for

1. The confrontational relationship between the government and opposition,
2. Lack of harmony between the Parliament/Prime Minister and the Supreme Court.
3. The ease with which the emergency was imposed by the Prime Minister no consultation with the cabinet.
4. Constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the judiciary - conflicting interpretations of the constitution,
5. Misuse of emergency provisions - preventive detention, press censureship,

6. Inability of judiciary to protect civil liberties,
7. Interference of Sanjay Gandhi in the functioning of Govt.

Arguments against

1. Open and democratic nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Emergency was an extraordinary response to extraordinary crisis,
3. Emergency lasted for less than two years - back to normal democratic functioning.
4. Opposition to the emergency measures,
5. Free and fair elections in 1977 - massive verdict against the Congress Party.
6. Constitutional amendments to remove ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions.

OR

Indira Gandhi had no option except to impose emergency as

1. She felt that frequent agitation and strikes by Opposition are not good for democracy.
2. She felt that opposition was not allowing the Govt. to function in normal manner -leading to political instability,
3. She felt that the judiciary was acting as a hurdle to her govt.
4. She alleged that subversive forces were not allowing her govt. to implement the progressive programs, for example, 20 point program,
5. She alleged that subversive forces were attempting to overthrow her government through extra constitutional means.

No need to impose emergency

1. Popular struggle against the government - a legacy of our national struggle for freedom.
2. The Bihar and Gujarat movements were mostly non-violent. Very few cases registered against the detainees.
3. Law and order situation was mostly normal. Emergency was an overreaction on the part of government.
4. There was no threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.
5. Indira Gandhi misused an extraordinary constitutional provision meant for saving the nation to remain in power.

- 35 (a) Cultural diversity is not a threat to the nation. Accommodative approach towards regional demands. Page 149-150
- (b) Yes, regionalism is good for Indian democracy. Regional movements highlight regional problems so regional aspirations are accommodated in the national policy making process.
- (c) Tamil Nadu (See page 152-153), Panjab (See page 158-159)

The regional movement in Tamil Nadu wish to preserve the cultural identity of Tamil and promote Tamil language - Anti Hindi agitation of 1965.

Punjab: Anandpur Saheb Resolution

OR

- (a) Consensus on 4 elements among political parties - Page 190-192.

The four elements are new economic policy, acceptance of the political and social claims of the OBCs, Acceptance of the role' of State level parties in governance of the country and emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological agreements.

- (b) A weak relationship exists between political parties and popular movements in contemporary India. Popular movements are usually non-party movements led by voluntary organisations. They are outside party politics. They hope that direct participation by people would be more effective in resolving local issues than political parties.

- (c) Chipko movement (Page 129-130).

Dalit Panther (Page 132 - 134)

Bhartiya Kissan Union (BKU) - 134 -135

National Fish Workers Forum Page 136

Anti Arrac Movement Page 137-138

Narmada Bachao Andolan Page 140 -142

Right to Information Act 144

Examples relating to above popular movements (anyone)

### Sample Question Paper 1: Question-wise Analysis

Sr. No.	Marks	Form of Question	Content Unit Group	Estimated Difficulty Level
1	1	VSA-I	II	Easy
2	1	VSA-I	II	Average
3	1	VSA-I	III	Easy
4	1	VSA-I	III	Easy
5	1	VSA-I	V	Average
6	1	VSA-I	V	Difficult
7	1	VSA-I	VII	Easy
8	1	VSA-I	VII	Difficult
9	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
10	1	VSA-I	VIII	Easy
11	2	VSA-II	I	Easy
12	2	VSA-II Map	I	Average
13	2	VSA-II	II	Average
14	2	VSA-II	III	Easy
15	2	VSA-II	III	Average
16	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
17	2	VSA-II	V	Easy
18	2	VSA-II	VI	Easy
19	2	VSA-II	VII	Average
20	2	VSA-II	VIII	Average
21	4	SA	I	Easy
22	4	SA	II	Average
23	4	SA Visual	II	Difficult
24	4	SA	II	Average
25	4	SA	III	Difficult
26	4	SA	IV	Average
27	4	SA Map	V	Average
28	4	SA	VI	Easy
29	4	SA	VII	Difficult
30	4	SA	VIII	Average
31	6	LA	I	Difficult
32	6	LA	IV	Average
33	6	LA	V	Easy
34	6	LA	VII	Average
35	6	LA	VIII	Average