

# CBSE PAPER-2025

## Psychology (Theory)

### Class-12<sup>th</sup>

#### (Delhi Set Series W4YXZ)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

#### General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- All questions are **compulsory** except where internal choice has been given.
- Question No. 1 – 14 in **Section A** carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Question No. 15 – 19 in **Section B** are Very Short Answer Type-I Question carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Question No. 20 – 23 in **Section C** are Short Answer Type-II Questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Question No. 24 – 27 in **Section D** are Long Answer Type-I Questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Question No. 28 and 29 in **Section E** are Long Answer Type-II Questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- Question No. 30 – 33 in **Section F** are based on **two** case studies given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 80 words

Set - 4

QP Code : 63

#### SECTION – A

1. Madhu is a student who excels in remembering facts and figures but struggles when it comes to solving complex problems that require critical thinking and creativity. According to Arthur Jensen, which level of abilities does Madhu possess ? 1

- (A) Level II, associative learning  
(B) Level I, cognitive competence  
(C) Level I, associative learning  
(D) Level II, observational learning

2. Match the following: 1

Rearing Practices	Correlation
1. Identical twins reared in different environment	I. 0.50
2. Fraternal twins reared together	II. 0.60
3. Brothers and sisters reared together	III. 0.72
4. Siblings reared apart	IV. 0.25

- (A) 1-I, 2-II, 3-III, 4-IV (B) 1-III, 2-II, 3-I, 4-IV  
(C) 1-IV, 2-I, 3-III, 4-II (D) 1-II, 2-IV, 3-I, 4-III

3. A researcher is conducting a survey to assess the personality traits of participants. One of the items in the survey asks, "I always help others when they are in need." Which of following biases is most likely to affect the response to this item ? 1

- (A) Non-response bias (B) Acquiescence  
(C) Random responding (D) Social desirability

4. Which of the following best describes the nature of creativity tests where there are no specified

answers to questions or problems, allowing for freedom to use one's imagination and express it in original ways? 1

- (A) Divergent (B) Convergent  
(C) Analytical (D) Structured

5. Which of the following is **not** a major criticism of Psychodynamic theories? 1

- (A) They are largely based on case studies and lack a rigorous scientific basis.  
(B) They use small and atypical individuals as samples for advancing generalisations.  
(C) The concepts are well defined and easily submitted to scientific testing.  
(D) They face criticism for using non – representative samples.

6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is following by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A):** Psychological tests are widely used for clinical diagnosis, guidance, personnel selection, placement and training.

**Reason (R):** Objective tests provide a standardised and reliable measure of an individual's psychological attributes. 1

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

7. A study finds that individuals who are regularly exposed to high stress levels have a higher incidence of infections. This observation can be explained by: **1**  
 (A) Enhanced production of antibodies during stress.  
 (B) Increased white cell count due to stress.  
 (C) Impaired immune response due to stress.  
 (D) Reduced need for sleep due to stress.
8. A person dislikes a type of food, expresses negative opinion about it, and avoids it. Which components of the A-B-C model of attitudes are illustrated in this example? **1**  
 (A) Affective and Cognitive  
 (B) Affective and Behavioural  
 (C) Cognitive and Behavioural  
 (D) Affective, Behavioural and Cognitive
9. Which method of message transmission is likely to be most effective for creating a positive attitude towards Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for young children? **1**  
 (A) Mass media advertisements  
 (B) Pamphlets and brochures  
 (C) Community social workers and doctors talking to people directly  
 (D) Radio announcement
10. A peaceful audience at a sports event suddenly turns into a frenzied mob following a controversial decision by the referee. Which factors are likely responsible for this transformation? **1**  
 (A) The audience's initial passive nature  
 (B) The presence of clear and enforced rules  
 (C) The polarisation of attention and shared emotions among the audience  
 (D) The diverse opinions and behaviours within the crowd
11. According to Sheldon's typology, which of the following combinations correctly matches the body build with the associated temperament? **1**  
 (A) Endomorphs – Thin, long fragile, brainy, artistic, introvert.  
 (B) Mesomorphs – Strong musculature, strong body build rectangular, energetic, courageous.  
 (C) Ectomorphs – Fat, soft, round, relaxed, sociable  
 (D) Endomorphs – Strong musculature, rectangular, energetic, courageous
12. A company is forming a new committee to plan a major event. To ensure effective collaboration, they want the committee to function as a primary group. Which of the following strategies would best support this goal? **1**  
 (A) Assigning clear roles and tasks to each member  
 (B) Encouraging frequent, informal interactions among members.  
 (C) Setting strict rules and guidelines for all meetings.  
 (D) Limiting communication to official emails and reports
13. Ravi constantly believes he is a failure because he once performed poorly on a test. Which cognitive problem is he exhibiting according to the Cognitive Model? **1**  
 (A) Acute self-assessment  
 (B) overgeneralisation  
 (C) Rational thinking  
 (D) Logical reasoning
14. Which of the following statements best describes how societal norms influence the perception of abnormal behaviour? **1**  
 (A) Societal norms are universally consistent and do not change over time.  
 (B) Behaviours, thoughts and emotions that align with societal norms are always considered abnormal.  
 (C) Societal norms are derived from society's culture, including its history, values and institutions and these norms can change over time  
 (D) Aggressive behaviour is universally accepted as normal behaviour across all cultures.

### SECTION – B

15. A teacher notices that Neeraj, one of her class 5 students, learns new languages very easily, loves new subjects, and is very sensitive to changes in the classroom. Comment on the intellectual abilities of Neeraj. **2**
16. (a) Discuss the difference between simple and a complex attitude system using the example of attitude towards health and well-being versus attitude towards a particular person. **2**

### OR

- (b) Assess and write the impact of family and school environment on attitude formation. **2**
17. Identify and explain two strategies to reduce social loafing within a group. **2**
18. How can assertiveness impact an individual's response to stress? **2**
19. Evaluate the role of common motives and goals in forming and maintaining a cohesive group, with an example. **2**

### SECTION – C

20. You are working with a client who handles high stress well and remains healthy. How would you evaluate and support their ability to manage stress effectively? **3**
21. Explain how the Age of Reason and Enlightenment influenced the treatment and perception of psychological disorders in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. **3**
22. (a) Analyse the relationship between intelligence and creativity, based on Terman's research findings. **3**

OR

- (b) Evaluate how Gardner's view intelligence as an independent and interactive type challenges the traditional notions of a singular, unified intelligence. 3
23. Ashok, who suffers from obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), is considering alternative therapies to complement his current treatment. Recommend and justify which approach might be most beneficial for Ashok. 3

## SECTION – D

24. Compare and contrast technological and integral approaches to intelligence. Also discuss the cultural factors that may influence these perspectives. 4

OR

- (b) Manoj and Sunil are two managers in a company. State four reasons how Manoj's higher emotional intelligence contributes to his popularity with colleagues as compared to Sunil, who lacks these qualities. 4
25. Describe four methods through which attitudes are formed. 4
26. You are a psychologist assessing the personality and emotional state of a new client using projective techniques. You decide to use the Sentence Completion Test and Draw-a-Person Test. Describe how you would use these tests and explain what kind of information you might gain from each test. 4
27. Meera has an intense irrational fear of spiders and experiences sudden episodes of intense terror with breathlessness and dizziness. Identify the two type of anxiety disorders she might be suffering from and suggest one coping strategy for each. 4

## SECTION – E

28. (a) How does Freud explain the stability and potential changes in personality over a person's lifetime? Provide an overview of each stage and discuss the impact of encountering problems at any stage on personality development. 6

OR

- (b) How do ecological and cultural environments influence personality development? Provide concrete examples from hunting-gathering and agricultural societies to illustrate your answer. 6
29. (a) Discuss the role core schemas, negative automatic thoughts, cognitive distortions and irrational beliefs in cognitive therapies. 6

OR

- (b) Discuss six key ethical standards that professional psychotherapists must adhere to. Explain how each standard contributes to the effectiveness of psychotherapy and ensures the well-being of clients. 6

## SECTION – F

## (CASE STUDY -1)

Read the case study given below and answer the questions (Q. 30 and 31) that follow:

Social stress can be broadly defined as a situation which threatens one's relationship, esteem, or sense of belonging within a dyad group, or larger context. Social stress, can emerge in a number of situations.

Social stress can stem from difficult social interaction, for example, a conflictual or tumultuous marital or family relationship. Social stress can also emerge in the context of evaluated performance situations, where others could be judgmental or critical, or in contexts in which one feels rejected, ostracised, or ignored. Social stress can also be more broadly construed, representing perceptions of one's lower role or standing within a group or community. Social stress can lead to a range of observable and measurable responses related to health outcomes.

30. What impact can social stress have on an individual? 1
31. State two causes of social stress in day-to-day life. 2

## (Case Study-2)

Read the case study given below and answer the questions (Q. 32 and 33) that follow:

At any one time, a diverse set of individual, family community and structural factors may combine to protect or undermine mental health. Although most people are resilient, people who are exposed to adverse circumstances—including poverty, violence, disability and inequality – are at higher risk of developing a mental health condition. Protective and risk factors include individual, psychological and biological factors, such as emotional skills as well as genetics. Many of the risks and protective factors are influenced through changes in brain structure and/or function.

People with mental disorders also require social support, including support in developing and maintaining personal, family and social relationships. People with mental disorders may also need support for educational programmes, employment, housing and participation in other meaningful activities.

32. According to the above paragraph, what type of people are more likely to have a psychological disorder? 1
33. State two steps which are helpful in addressing the concerns of mentally-ill people. 2





# ANSWERS

## SECTION – A

### 1. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** According to Arthur Jensen's hypothesis, there are two levels of intelligence: Level I, which pertains to memory and rote learning, and Level II, which involves cognitive capacity and problem-solving. Since it requires the ability to build associations and retain knowledge, Madhu's ability to memorise facts and figures indicates Level I—that is associative learning.

### 2. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** Identical twins raised in diverse environments (1) have 100% of their genes identical but are subject to different environments. This means that they have a high correlation (III, 0.72) but not 100%, which is the effect of the environment. Fraternal twins raised together (2) have approximately 50% of their genes identical and are brought up in similar environments. Their correlation (II, 0.60) is lower than that of identical twins but greater than siblings raised apart. Brothers and sisters raised together (3) are siblings, who share a 50% genetic and common environment. Their correlation (I, 0.50) is likely to be lower than fraternal twins because of the difference in sex and possible environmental differences within the family. Reared-apart siblings (4) correlate lowest (IV, 0.25) since they share only around 50% of their genes and also possess different environments that reduce the role of both genes and shared environments.

### 3. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** The tendency for survey participants to answer questions in a way that they believe others will view them most positively is recognised as social desirability bias. A socially acceptable response to the question, I always help others when they need it, is likely. People may over report assisting others even when it is not exactly accurate because they want to be seen as helpful and caring.

### 4. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** Divergent thinking is the process of considering multiple potential ideas or solutions. It involves generating a wide range of unique and imaginative responses, which fits the description of creativity exams—where there are no predetermined answers and where the imagination is free to run wild.

### 5. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** Psychodynamic theories are not strongly criticised because the notions are well-defined and readily tested by science. It is, in fact, the antithesis of criticism. It is strongly argued that ideas like the id, ego, superego and Oedipus complex are difficult to test experimentally. This is because they are often ambiguous and challenging to operationalise or define in terms of anything measurable.

### 6. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** Psychological assessments are widely used in clinical diagnosis, counselling, hiring, training and placement. The aforementioned assertion is accurate. It is true that psychological tests are used in many different sectors, including industrial/organisational psychology (training, placement and people selection), clinical psychology (diagnosis) and education (guidance).

A person's psychological characteristics can be measured objectively and consistently with standardised tests. This assertion is accurate. Standardised exams include consistent scoring and delivery procedures and are designed to be standardised. Because of this uniformity, the results are dependable and constant. The Reason (R) explains the widespread use of psychological exams. Objective tests are useful methods for measuring psychological traits in a variety of scenarios stated in Assertion (A) because of their standardisation and reliability.

### 7. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** Scientific Consensus—Numerous studies have determined that stress negatively affects the immune system, primarily due to decreased immune function.

Impact of Hormones—Stress hormones, such as cortisol, interfere with immune cell communication, thereby reducing their ability to fight off infections.

### 8. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** A social psychology framework for examining attitudes is the A-B-C model. According to the paradigm, attitudes are made up of three components:

Affective: This component includes sentiments and emotions connected to an attitude-related object. It all comes down to how something feels.

Behavioural: This refers to your actions or mannerisms concerning the object. It alludes to what you did.

Cognitive: This component pertains to your thoughts, convictions and knowledge regarding the attitude object. That's what you believe.

### 9. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** Personal interaction enables individual explanations, responding to particular concerns and answering specific questions. This is important in creating trust and knowledge, particularly concerning sensitive issues such as children's health. Community workers and medical practitioners can provide examples of preparing and giving ORS properly to ensure proper usage. Personal interaction with known and trusted individuals, such as doctors and social workers, carries more influence and credibility than neutral media messages. Direct communication is used to convey cultural beliefs or misconceptions that may inhibit ORS adoption. Community workers would be more appropriate to target marginal or vulnerable communities who are inaccessible to mass media.

**10. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The most likely explanation is the crowd's polarisation of concentration and shared emotions. A contentious choice becomes the focus of attention. With the experience and likely corresponding expectations, the crowd experiences a barrage of typical emotions like indignation, frustration or a sense of unfairness. When paired with focused attention, such a typical emotional response could quickly turn into mob psychology.

**11. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Yes, mesomorphs are muscular, muscularly built, rectangular, active and courageous. The attitude and physical type of a mesomorph are exactly like this.

**12. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The query highlights the committee as a 'primary group.' Primary groups feature close, personal and stable relationships. Primary groups are most often face-to-face interactions with strong emotional involvement and a feeling of belongingness.

Having distinct roles and responsibilities is a direct contribution to how effectively the group works. It creates order and responsibility and makes everyone aware of what they have to do. It is very important for a group to provide its goals and work effectively as a primary group.

**13. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** One cognitive distortion designated as overgeneralisation occurs when someone draws broad conclusions about a subject from a single example or scant data. Ravi is now concluding that he is a failure because he performed poorly in one test. Overgeneralisation is the accurate one.

**14. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The social norms that are embedded in a culture's values, beliefs and prior experiences are known as cultural influence. Cultural norms on appropriate behaviour vary. Social norms that are dynamic in nature are subject to change due to a variety of circumstances, including shifts in society values, technological advancements and social movements. What exactly used to be abnormal might now be considered normal and vice versa.

**SECTION – B****15. Neeraj shows strong intellectual capacities: rapid language learning, interest in subjects and sensitivity. He is probably gifted and doing well in a challenging classroom setting.****16. (a) Simple attitudes are straightforward assessments, such as 'I adore apples.' Respecting someone's work but not enjoying their haughtiness is an example of a complex attitude, which combines sentiments and beliefs.****OR**

**(b)** Through learned values, beliefs and behaviours, attitudes are greatly influenced by family and education. While discouraging surroundings might result in prejudice, encouraging ones foster broadmindedness.

**17. Social loafing occurs when individual exerts less effort when working in group.**

There are two ways to lessen social loafing:

**Personal Responsibility**—Assign tasks carefully and evaluate each person's effort.

**Boost the Significance of the Task**—Make the assignment pertinent and meaningful to the group's objectives.

**18. Assertiveness diminishes stress by allowing one to effectively communicate needs effectively, establish boundaries and achieve control of situations.****19. Shared drives and objectives create solidarity by combining individual efforts, developing common purpose and belonging. For example, a sports team coming together to win a championship.****SECTION – C****20. Assess coping strategies, stressors and support structures. Encourage healthy strategies and use of healthy habits like exercising, eating healthy and providing resources to maintain resilience, and work together to plan future stressors. Also, by providing constant feedback and motivation in life.****21. The Enlightenment and Age of Reason brought the transition from explanations based on superstition to reason and science as explanations for mental illness. There were more humanitarian treatments, stepping away from beliefs in demonic possession and moving to medical models, although frequently poorly executed.****22. (a) Terman's study of youngsters with intellectual gifts revealed a moderate correlation between creativity and intelligence. Although it was common among creative people, high IQ did not guarantee creativity. Although intelligence is necessary for creativity, many people with high IQs exhibit ordinary or below-average inventiveness.****OR**

**(b)** Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences disputes the conventional concept of a unified, singular intelligence by suggesting that intelligence is multifaceted and comprises independent yet interrelated capabilities. This model expands the scope of what it means to be intelligent beyond the conventional academic competencies.

**23. Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy is very useful for Ashok's OCD. Cognitive behaviour therapy and mindfulness strategies are combined in this therapy. MBCT aids Ashok in observing his urges and thoughts without acting on them, lessening his compulsions and anxiety. This strategy enables him to effectively control OCD symptoms in addition to ongoing treatment.****SECTION – D****24. (a) Technological versus Integral Intelligence:**

Technological intelligence considers intelligence to be quantifiable, highlighting cognitive skills such as problem-solving and processing speed, which are usually correlated with technology's efficiency. Integral methods perceive intelligence as comprehensive, including emotional, social and practical, and highlighting adaptability in everyday contexts.

**Cultural Influence:**

Both views are influenced by culture. Technological intelligence may be preferred in efficiency and innovation-valuing cultures. Integral perspectives are appealing in social harmony- and context-oriented cultures. Cultural influences affect what is termed intelligent and how it is assessed, thus shaping the creation and use of these views.

**OR**

- (b) Manoj's popularity is aided by his higher emotional intelligence through—
- Empathy:** He maintains tight ties by being able to sense the feelings of his coworkers.
- Self-awareness:** He manages his emotions, which allows him to respond calmly during tense situations, which ultimately leads to more harmonious relationships.
- Social Skills:** He communicates effectively, which help him building rapport, gain trust and lead team discussions smoothly.
- Motivation:** Unlike Sunil, who is unable to motivate others and has failed to establish a connection, he ensures a positive work atmosphere.
25. The four ways through which attitudes are formed are as follows:
- Direct Experience:** Our perspectives are influenced by our direct encounters with people, things or situations. Both good and negative attitudes are produced by beneficial experiences.
- Social Learning:** It occurs when we observe the attitudes of others, such as peers, family members or celebrities in the media, and then try to emulate them.
- Operant Conditioning:** Reward and punishment are used to teach attitudes. Punishment weakens positive attitudes, but positive reinforcement strengthens them.
- Information and Cognition:** Attitudes are formed by digesting information and forming opinions about a subject or item. This means evaluating data and drawing logical conclusions.
26. Using their natural sentence completions, I would use the Sentence Completion Test to assess the client's ideas, feelings and unresolved issues. Unconscious attitudes, phobias and personality traits are indicated. Based on the person's bodily parts, size and detail, the Draw-a-Person Test would assess the person's self-image, emotional stability and any psychological issues. The client's unconscious worries, interpersonal functioning and inner world are all reflected in the two exams.
27. Given Meera's severe irrational fear of spiders and her frequent episodes of panic accompanied by physical symptoms, Meera most likely suffers from a particular form of phobia (arachnophobia) and panic disorder.
- Coping Mechanisms:** Systematic Desensitisation for Specific Phobia (Arachnophobia)—She will gradually be exposed to spiders in a controlled setting, starting with photos and progressing to actual spiders, while also learning relaxing techniques.

Deep Breathing Exercises for Panic Disorder: To manage breathing and reduce physical symptoms, practice slowing down and taking deep breaths during panic episodes.

**SECTION – E**

28. (a) Stability and change in personality are explained by Freud's stages of psychosexuality. Successfully completing each stage while maintaining a healthy ego and superego is the key to stability. If fixation stems from an unresolved issue, change occurs.

**Phases:**

**Oral (0–18 months):** Emphasis on oral satisfaction (biting, sucking).

**Fixation:** Aggression and dependency

**Anal (18–36 months):** Regulating focus and toilet training

**Fixation:** Messiness and obsessiveness

**Phallic (ages 3–6):** Knowledge of genitalia, Oedipus/Electra complex

**Fixation:** Sexual dysfunction and vanity

Repressed sexual emotions and an obsession with social skills are characteristics of latency (age 6 to the teenage years).

**Genital (adolescence to adulthood):** Healthy sexual relationships and hobbies

Any phase of a disorder leads to fixation, and personality traits that reflect the unresolved conflict of that phase persist throughout life. These obsessions affect a person's behaviour and subsequent development.

**OR**

- (b) Cultural and environmental contexts have a big impact on how people develop their personalities.
- Hunter-gatherer societies typically foster individuals who value collaboration, ingenuity and adaptability. They rely on one another to survive because they live in small social groups, which emphasises traits like communication and empathy. Foraging's uncertain environment promotes resiliency and problem-solving skills.
- Due to their sedentary lifestyles, agricultural societies encourage traits like patience and responsibility. It takes discipline and deferred gratification to plan ahead for crops. Obedience and respect for authority can be enforced by hierarchical organisations. Land tenure stress can encourage accountability and territorialism. As a result, environments shape people to fit social and survival needs.
29. (a) Cognitive therapies, like Ellis's Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy and Beck's Cognitive Therapy, highlight the connection between our thoughts and feelings.
- Core Schemas:** These are ingrained, fundamental beliefs about the world, other people and ourselves that were developed during childhood. They serve as models and shape our interpretations of what happens. Psychological anguish may result from maladaptive schemas, such as 'I'm unlovable.'



Negative automatic thoughts are unplanned, usually unconscious ideas that come to mind in response to circumstances. They often amplify negative feelings and are skewed.

Cognitive distortions are systematic mistakes in thinking that reinforce harmful assumptions. Catastrophising, personalising and all-or-nothing thinking are a few examples.

Irrational thoughts REBT emphasises how emotional disturbance is caused by rigid, unreasonable demands (e.g., I must be flawless). Such maladaptive thoughts are intended to be identified and addressed by cognitive therapy. Healthy emotional responses and behaviours can be adopted by reorganising one's mind and belief patterns.

### OR

- (b) Six crucial moral guidelines for psychotherapists: Maintaining client privacy and building trust are two aspects of confidentiality.

Ensuring that clients are aware of the nature, dangers and advantages of therapy is known as informed consent.

Professional competence is the possession of the abilities and know how necessary for successful therapy.

**Preventing Damage:** Steer clear of activities that could endanger customers.

**Severel Connections:** Avoid two connections that could erode impartiality.

**Integrity:** Performing all business dealings with honesty and responsibility.

Contribution to well-being and efficiency.

These guidelines provide a therapeutic environment that is secure and trustworthy.

Competency ensures high-quality care, informed consent empowers clients and confidentiality permits open conversation. Preventing injury protects their health. Maintaining professional boundaries helps manage multiple relationships, and integrity guarantees ethical work, which leads to successful therapy.

### SECTION – F

30. A person's physical and mental health can be negatively impacted by social stress, resulting in visible and quantifiable health outcomes.
31. Difficult social situations, such as marital arguments and feeling ignored and rejected in performance settings are two social factors that contribute to stress in daily life.
32. People who experience adverse circumstances like poverty, violence, handicap and inequality are at a higher risk of developing a psychological disorder.
33. Here are two ways to accommodate mentally ill people's requirements while staying under the word limit:
  - Provide social assistance for daily tasks and relationships.
  - Make housing resources, job prospects and educational opportunities available.

