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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIOUS FACTORS AND PERSISTENCE AND NON-PERSISTENCE IN THE STUDY OF FRENCH

by

O JOSEPH FREDERICK CIPOLLA

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

EDMONTON, ALBERTA SPRING, 1973

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled "The Relationship Between Various Factors and Persistence and Non-Persistence in the Study of French," submitted by Joseph Frederick Cipolla in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Supervisor

Supervisor

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Date . tebmar, 23 rd , 1973.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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ABSTRACT

with a trend toward giving students in secondary schools an increasing number of options in the selection of their areas of study, the concomitant phenomenon of the course dropout has become more and more readily apparent. Any improved understanding of the causes underlying this phenomenon could lead to more efficient school administration as well as provide other benefits to those concerned with the learning of a subject area. This provides the rationale for the present study. The purpose of the study is to attempt to discover some differences between those students who drop out of a subject area and those students who persist in the same subject area.

Public School System at ten randomly selected junior high schools. Taking French at the grade nine level as the subject area to be investigated, the study was begun by dividing the students into the three categories of those presently taking French, those who have never taken French and those who started to take French but later dropped it. Using criteria suggested by a survey of the literature, the three groups were compared using the mathematical technique of discriminant analysis. A number of significant differences between the three groups were rejected. In the

subject area under investigation, it appeared that the most effective discriminant was student attitude toward foreign language study in general with no specified target language.

Areas where the three groups differed significantly were: (1) student sex; (2) student scores on the S.C.A.T., level 3; (3) student scores on the Alberta Departmental English examinations; (4) student total scores on the social studies, mathematics and science parts of the Alberta Departmental examinations; (5) student perception of parental attitude toward the importance of studying French; (6) student scores on the modern language attitude scale; (7) student scores on the French attitude scale; (8) student scores on the cultural allegiance scale; (9) student original motive for choosing French as a subject.

In conclusion certain topics for further investigation were suggested with the hope that the results of these would result in a much greater understanding of the subject area dropout.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which I owe to the following people who have given of their time and energy in making possible the present study.

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Finally, to my wife Phyllis I owe perhaps the greatest debt of all since she has provided the warmth, understanding and encouragement without which the study could not have been begun, let alone completed.

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CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

In 1958, with the passage of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), the United States government became heavily involved in education. This involvement gave a strong impetus to new developments in several fields, including modern languages. In the latter field new programs were prepared, methods of teaching were reviewed, and increasing numbers of students were enrolled in modern language classes. This was the situation in the United States for ten years until it was decided that the NDEA had served its purpose, most of its provisions were allowed to lapse and Federal financial aid to education was sharply curtailed.

In 1968 the Modern Language Association's comprehensive national survey of modern language enrollments in colleges and public secondary schools revealed a definite decrease in enrollment as a percentage of total secondary school enrollment in grades 7 to 12 (Brod, 1970: 342). In 1966 Dusel (1966) reported that in California, 77 percent of secondary school students dropped out of modern language study after two years or less of study. These two facts, which are not necessarily related, would appear to provide some cause for concern on the part of those interested in the role of modern languages in the educational curriculum.

Canada did not have its NDEA but it was influenced by the activity and developments in the United States. New audiolingual and audio-visual programs developed for the U.S. market became available to Canadian teachers; the results of U.S. research and experience in the use of these programs exerted a strong influence on Canadian modern language teachers, and, if nothing else, the U.S. activity exerted heuristic effect on Canadian educators. Canada experienced a boom in educational growth comparable to that of the United States during the same period. In addition, Canadians at large became more aware of the existence of Quebec and of the fact that French is the native language of nearly a quarter of the population of this country. Therefore, the relevance of teaching French to Canadian learners became more evident. The United States is a unilingual country and any modern language to be taught in its schools is a 'foreign' language. There are areas where this appears to be untrue, such as the Southwestern states but we must recognize this distinct difference: the Spanish of the Southwestern U.S. is a remnant of Mexican influence and is nourished by proximity The French of Quebec is a remnant of French influence in North America but it has also developed a cultural and artistic vigor of its own and gives every indication of being able to maintain its own existence and even grow without the proximity of France. The dynamic strength of the French language, the French people and the

French culture in Canada gives an importance to the study of French by English speaking Canadians which is difficult to question.

Need for the Study

We have no source in Canada comparable to the Modern Language Association national survey. The education yearbooks of the various provinces do not give data such as number of students taking modern languages expressed as a percentage of the total enrollment. There appears to be a lack of hard data in this area in Canada. However if the United States continues to exert an influence which is certainly real in spite of its being difficult to measure, it is certainly reasonable to imagine that we may have to deal with declining enrollments in modern language classes at some time in the future if not in the present. investigator has interviewed or communicated with several educators in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. All were of the opinion that enrollments in modern language classes had declined over the past two years but could not give any exact figures to support their opinions. Finally the Supervisor of Modern Languages of the Edmonton Public School Board was interviewed and provided the following data: at the senior high school level, between 1970 and 1971, the French enrollment dropped by 6 percent while the gross enrollment grew by 4.6 percent. At the junior high school level, as of October 1971, the enrollments were

as follows:

	Total Enrollment	French Enrollment	Percent Enrolled
Grade 7	6346	3212	50.6
Grade 8	5942	2298	38.7
Grade 9	5489	1728	31.3

An examination of the above reveals that total enrollment decreases approximately 13.4 percent from Grade 7 to Grade 9. French enrollment decreases approximately 46.1 percent. It appears that a very large number of students between the time they begin grade 7 up to the time they are in grade 9, discontinue the study of French. We must find the above data disquieting if we cherish the concept of the learner as a resource which should be utilized and husbanded wisely. Always inherent in a democratic society and system of education, the concept has had a resurgence of publicity in North America during the late fifties and sixties of this century. This has resulted in a great deal of research on the school dropout and the loss to society which he represents.

It appears that the very nature of a democratic system of education tends to blind one to the problem of the subject area dropout. So long as the learner remains in school, he is simply thought of as exercising his option to pick and choose among the offerings of his school system. This would appear to be the popular opinion of a learner who takes a course for a year or two and then drops it.

Statement of the Problem

The initial concept of the present study is found in the following question: For an optional subject area such as modern language study, what should be considered as a "normal" rate of dropping out? From this vague beginning an area of study has been more sharply delimited into the following form. In Edmonton, at the grade nine level in the public school system, the learners may be classified into three categories: those students who have never studied French, those students who are presently studying French, and those students who began to study French but stopped at some time previous to the present. What differences, if any, exist between these three groups. What are the factors which cause a large number of students at the junior high school level to discontinue French after one or two years' study? What are their perceived motives for dropping French? What factors cause some students to persist in their study of French? Can any of these factors be affected by administrators and school officials if the need to do so becomes apparent. These questions constitute a very real problem.

Purpose of the Study

It is the purpose of this study to determine what factors differentiate between students who have never taken French in school, those who persist in their study of French in school, and those who began to study French but

dropped it at some time previous to the investigation.

Definition of Terms

Anomie scale. The term Anomie Scale shall refer to an eleven-item measure of the individual's dissatisfaction with his or her role in society. It is taken from Srole's original scale as modified by Lambert (1963). Of this scale Jakobovits (1970: 264) says:

The successful development of communicative skills in a second language often involves a prior tendency to "identify" with people who are native representatives of the foreign culture. Such an identification process appears to facilitate the acquisition of communicative skills, but at the same time it can create feelings of dissatisfaction with one's own culture and "way of doing things." These feelings of dissatisfaction are referred to as "anomie."

Cultural allegiance scale. The term Cultural Allegiance Scale shall refer to a nine-item measure of the degree of loyalty to what the individual perceives as being his own cultural background. The scale is taken from Jakobovits (1970: 267) who attributes it to Lambert.

Ethnocentrism scale. The term Ethnocentrism Scale shall refer to a seven-item measure of attitude toward those who are perceived by the subject as being not from his own cultural milieu or not sharing his own cultural background. Jakobovits (1970: 265) refers to ethnocentrism as "cultural myopia." The scale was developed by Adorno et al., (1950).

French attitude scale. The term French Attitude

Scale shall refer to a twenty-item measure of attitude

toward French speaking people. It was developed by Lambert and is presented in Jakobovits (1970: 262-264).

French dropout or FDO. A French dropout or FDO shall be defined as a student who, having begun the study of French at some time in the past, ceased this study prior to the investigation.

Modern Language Attitude Scale. The term Modern Language Attitude Scale shall refer to a seven-item measure of attitude toward the learning of any modern language which is not the native language of the subject. The scale is presented in Jakobovits (1970: 276-278) who credits it to Lambert.

Non-French or NF student. A non-French or NF student shall be defined as one who has never undertaken the study of French during his or her school career.

Persister, French student or F student. A persister or French student or F student shall be defined as a student who, having begun the study of French at some time in the past, was still continuing this study at the time of the investigation.

S.C.A.T. The initials S.C.A.T. shall refer to the School and College Ability Test. Level 3 of this standardized test provided some of the variables in the present study. It consists of two parts, a verbal scale and a quantitative scale, and a third percentile scale which is a combination of the two.

Design of the Study

The sample will consist of all the grade nine students in ten of the junior high schools in the Edmonton Public

School System. Various data about these students will be gathered and the students will then be divided into the three groups in the following areas: (1) age; (2) sex; (3) original motive for taking French; (4) perceived parental attitude toward the study of French; (5) student attitude toward learning a modern language; (6) student attitude toward French-speaking people; (7) student anomie; (8) student ethnocentrism; (9) student cultural allegiance; (1) student I.Q.; (11) student achievement in English as measured by the Alberta Departmental examinations; (12) Grade point average of student achievement on the same examinations in other subject areas, not including English. The basic hypothesis being tested here is that the apparently very high rate of student dropout in French in the Edmonton Public School System is not due simply to student caprice or random chance; that some, or all, of the above factors will be significantly different for the three groups of NF, F, and FDO students.

The general null hypothesis of the present study may be stated thus: if a group of grade nine students be selected from the Edmonton Public School System and divided into groups of students who have never taken French in school, students who are taking French in school now, and students who have taken French in school but have ceased to do so; these three groups will not differ significantly from each other in any way other than in the fact of the criterion just stated.

Delimitations

The study is delimited in the following ways:

- 1. The study was conducted in the Edmonton Public School System and with grade nine students ranging in age from thirteen to seventeen years of age. Since students older or younger and in another school system might vary in their attitudes and achievements, no generalizations can be made to other age groups or other school systems.
- 2. The study was limited solely to attitudes toward the French people and language. Results cannot be generalized to any other ethnic or linguistic group.
- 3. No attempt was made to evaluate proficiency in French in the sample population studying the language or in the sample population which had ceased to study it. Categories were formed solely on the basis of whether the subject was presently studying French or not; and, if not, whether he or she had previously studied it or not.
- 4. No attempt was made to determine the reason for students discontinuing the study of French other than in their own perception.
- 5. No attempt was made to evaluate teacher proficiency either in an absolute sense or in relation to the students in the sample.

Limitations

There is no guarantee that the subjects have responded

with complete honesty to the questionnaire. Many of the items cannot be validated by cross-reference to other sources. There is the possibility that some subjects may have given the response which they thought was desired by the investigator rather than the one which was the truth as they perceived it. Such limitations are common to all paper-and-pencil measures of attitude.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses will be tested. It is hypothesized that:

- 1. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups in the sample population when compared on the basis of age.
- 2. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of sex.
- 3. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the S.C.A.T., level 3.
- 4. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Alberta Departmental English examinations.
- 5. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample

population when compared on the basis of their total scores on the social studies, mathematics and science parts of the Alberta Departmental examinations.

- 6. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their perception of their parents' attitude toward the importance of studying French.
- 7. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the modern language attitude scale.
- 8. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups in the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the French attitude scale.
- 9. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the anomie scale.
- 10. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the ethnocentrism scale.
- 11. There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their total scores

on the cultural allegiance scale.

12. There is no significant difference between the French and the French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their original motive for choosing French as a subject.

Overview of the Report

The first chapter has included a discussion of the need for the study, a statement of the problem and the purpose of the study, definitions of terms, the design of the study, delimitations, limitations and hypotheses. In chapter 2 the relevant literature will be reviewed. Chapter 3 will present details of the instrumentation, sampling and research procedures, and statistical methods used in the study. The results of the study will be presented and discussed in Chapter 4. The final chapter will include a summary of findings, implications for the teaching of modern languages and suggestions for further study.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The literature on modern language instruction which has appeared during the past twenty years may be viewed under five main headings, namely: (1) the historical and philosophical foundations of modern language instruction; (2) the linguistic aspects of language at the level of phonology, morphology and syntax; (3) the psychological and physiological bases underlying the teaching and learning of a second language; (4) the methodology concerned with the presentation and acquisition of modern language structure in a learning situation; (5) the administration involved in the implementation of modern language instruction in schools and colleges; and (6) the evaluation of the teaching and/or learning of second languages, implicit, but generally unstated is: the presence of the learner. When his achievement is below a certain standard, then he vanishes from the literature on modern language instruction.

Searching the literature on modern language instruction for material directly related to dropouts from modern language classes is a disappointing task. However, a large number of studies relating to dropouts from school have appeared during the past decade. In addition a fair amount

of research was done during the same period of time on the effects of intelligence, attitudes and special aptitudes on success in second language study. Apparently the problem of the modern language dropout has only recently begun to draw attention in education circles and little that pertains directly to it has been published. Some studies dealing with the school dropout are relevant to the more specific problem of modern language dropouts.

The school dropout as he pertains to the modern language dropout. Coker (1968) found a definite difference between male and female with regard to persistence and non-persistence. He noted also that persistence was positively correlated with original commitment to study:

... persisting students seemed to anticipate the completion of the four years within any of the five institutions investigated as well as holding aspirations for graduate study. Male and female students who did not persist because of academic reasons appeared to anticipate their non-persistence . . . (1968:93).

Operation D.I.R.E., a report by the Education Service
Bureau, Inc., of Arlington, Va., noted a correlation between
"subject liked least" and "subject failed." The report also
noted a difference in attitude to second language study based
on sex. For girls, one percent of the group liked second
language study least and one percent liked it most. For boys,
none liked second language study most and five percent liked
it least.

out. Mueller and Leutenegger (1964) found a high dropout rate in an "intensified oral" approach to modern language teaching at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. They describe the type of course as follows:

Reading was de-emphasized. The student had no chance to follow in his book or other printed materials during the T.V. lecture, during the conversational class, or in the laboratory. His lesson preparation at home, although following a book, was to be done orally. The printed word was considered a crutch which was apt to mislead the student and retard the automaticity of his response (1964: 91).

In attempting to explain the dropout rate in this course, they interviewed a number of their students and questioned them as to their previous experience of modern language learning. It appeared that most of the students had been introduced to the language being taught (French in this case) in a manner which was almost wholly visual in its modality and the authors express the opinion that the students were "preconditioned" against an audio-lingual course. In their conclusion they state:

It is likely that the emphasis on audio-lingual learning is a frustrating experience for the students especially since our culture seems to be becoming more and more visual minded (1964:93)

Dusel (1966) laments the very high dropout rate among U.S. modern language students after two years, or less, of study. He suggests six reasons: (1) teaching methods not consistent over several years; (2) teacher qualities; (3) difficulties in programming and time tabling; (4) unwise counseling; (5) change in student plans and (6) transfer to a school where the previously studied language is not

available.

Mueller and Harris (1966) report on their development and use a programmed audio-lingual language program (ALLP) with the terminal goal of: ". . . native-like pronunciation and facility in speaking the language equivalent to a sevenyear-old." Attempting to improve on the previous efforts of Mueller and Leutenegger (1964), they encountered the same resistance to the exclusive use of the audio-lingual mode. They refer to the study of Sawyer et al. (1962) and appear to agree with one of its conclusions that students may benefit from training with a textbook before them during the first thirty hours of second language study. In their analysis of the reasons for students dropping out of the ALLP, it appeared that the student's aptitude had little or no bearing on dropping out of the course. That is, an equal percentage dropped out from the high aptitude as from the low aptitude range. The criterion used for aptitude was the results of the Modern Language Aptitude Test (MLAT).

Hoye (1966) reports on the effect on modern language enrollment of the implementation of a new flexible system of scheduling classes. Of his system he says:

The approaches used by the author at Ramsay and Folwell junior high schools in Minneapolis were designed not to achieve superior gains in pupil achievement but rather to allow students to explore more widely, to use more creatively the resources of the school, and to spare students the necessity of making choices between important subjects, e.g., science and foreign languages, just to satisfy the requirements of a rigid conventional schedule. The Ramsey and Folwell experiments showed dramatically how more flexible schedules can affect foreign language enrollments (1966:2).

The author reports that at one of the two schools (Folwell), modern language enrollment went from 61 to 270 over a period of a year. However, the author does not give the school enrollment over the same period of time.

York City high school. Surprised at the large number of students seeking to drop out of modern languagae study after two or three years of study, he interviewed a number of parents and students. His findings were that the majority of students needed a credit for two or three years of study of a second language for their career plans and when this had been satisfied, they dropped the subject speedily, with their parents' approval in most cases. A confirmation of this attitude in U.S. students comes from Lambert (1961:137). The results indicate that achievement in foreign language training is not a central goal for American students."

Bartley (1969) attempted to discover to what extent aptitude and attitude are two of the possible causes for students dropping modern language study after grade eight in a Palo Alto junior high school. She used the Modern Language Aptitude Test (MLAT) as her measure of aptitude and the Foreign Language Attitude Scale (FLAS) as her measure of attitude. She found that persisters were significantly higher in both aptitude (t significant at 0.001 level) and in attitude toward the language being studied (t significant at the 0.05 level) than the non-persisters. She concludes:

In light of the size and uniformity of the sample and only one administration of the measurement, it is evident that the results can only be generalized to a comparable sample. However, it is submitted that in all probability these factors are indeed playing a decisive role (1969:55).

Reinert (1970) reports that the biggest reason for dropping modern language study is the discontinuance of the college entrance requirement. Like Zeldner (1966) and Lambert (1961), he found that the majority of his students appeared to view language study with little favor:

Well over half of them indicated that college requirements--either for admission or graduation--influenced their original enrollment in foreign language classes. Furthermore, both by word and deed these students showed that once they had completed these requirements, they intended to have nothing more to do with foreign languages (1970: 107).

Some of the factors which appear to influence enrollment have been considered. Next the literature will be
reviewed for factors which appear to influence success in
modern language study.

Factors which appear to affect success in modern language study. Jones (1950) reports that there is a statistically significant sex difference in his results (correlation significant at the 0.01 level). Girls show a more favorable attitude toward language study than boys. He also found that the attitude of the student toward the target language (Welsh in this case) has an increasingly important effect on the student's achievement. In other words, attitude and achievement were more highly correlated after two years of study than after one year. Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level in the third year.

Lambert (1961) found that a factor analysis of student achievement in language study indicated that "aptitude and intelligence formed a factor which was independent of a second comprising indices of motivation, types of orientation toward language and social attitudes toward French-Canadians" (p. 3). Lambert's studies have led increasingly toward the formulation of a "social psychology of bilingualism" which lays great stress on the role of attitudinal factors in language study. Lambert (1961) puts it this way:

This theory, in brief, holds that an individual successfully acquiring a second language gradually adopts various aspects of behaviour which characterize members of another linguistic-cultural group. The learner's ethnocentric tendencies and his attitudes toward the other group are believed to determine his success in learning the new language. His motivation to learn is thought to be determined by his attitudes and by his orientation toward learning a second language (p. 114).

Von Wittich (1962), Pimsleur (1964), and Gardner and Lambert (1965), all agreed that general pupil intelligence correlates poorly with achievement in modern language study. Von Wittich and Pimsleur both find that total grade point average (GPA) is one of the best predictors of success in modern language study. They also found English grade point marks to be an intermediate correlator: not as good as total GPA but better than intelligence; Pimsleur says (p.122): "English grades and I.Q. are less effective than GPA in predicting FL success. A combination of these predictors is likely even better."

Carroll (1963) in speaking of the findings of Gardner and Lambert, says:

These writers stress, therefore, that the student's attitude toward language study and toward the speakers of the language he is studying can have profound influences over and above those of aptitude (1963:1090).

In the same work Carroll reports that a "high proportion" of students attain a level of achievement on the Modern Language Aptitude Test (MLAT) high enough to forecast success in foreign language study "in academic settings" (p. 1089). He also reports that girls tend to achieve higher on the test (MLAT) and also tend to get higher marks in schools (p. 1091).

Feenstra (1967) found eight interpretable factors which had a bearing upon success in second language study. These were: (1) a language aptitude factor as defined by a test of modern language aptitude; (2) an English language factor which was interpreted as meaning that skills learned while mastering a first language transfer to a second language learning situation; (3) a factor of "studentship" as defined by the student's study habits; (4) a complex of motivational variables which was labelled 'student motivation to learn French' and was dependent upon the student's attitude toward French-speaking people; (5) a parental attitude factor which indicated that parents with positive attitudes toward Frenchspeaking peoples encouraged their children to study French; (6) a factor which was labelled 'student ethnocentrism' and indicated that negative feelings toward a linguistic group hindered acquisition of the language; (7) a parent ethnocentrism factor which indicated that a direct relationship existed between parent's ethnocentric attitudes

and the students' ethnocentric attitudes; (8) a factor which indicated a difference between the sexes and was labelled a 'sex difference' factor.

A number of factors which appear to influence success in modern language study have been considered. In the next section there will be reviewed three reports which apparently come under none of the headings previously listed and yet which appear to bear upon the central problem of the modern language dropout.

Reports pertaining to the present study but in a less direct manner than those previously cited. Smith (1969) reported a rather interesting finding of the Pennsylvania Project. He collected data on teacher subject matter competency using the Modern Language Association Foreigh Language Proficiency Tests for Teachers and Advances Students as his criterion of teacher knowledge of subject matter. Using the Modern Language Association Classroom Cooperative Tests and the 1939-41 Cooperative French and German Tests as criterion of student achievement, he looked for a correlation between teacher competency and student achievement. His findings are as follows:

Date from the two foreign languages under study support previously cited research on the lack of significant relationships between teacher content matter knowledge and student achievement (1969:206).

Strasheim (1970) gives three factors which, she feels, bear upon the problem of lessening modern language enrollments. They are: (1) the disappearance of the college

language requirement; (2) the "now" student with his frequent! expressed need to "communicate" and (3) the concept that a modern language is one option for the student to control his environment, out of many other options. She feels that in spite of many changes in methodology, the philosophical basis of modern language teaching has changed but little, if any: "the ultimate (and usually unstated) goal of modern language education in the secondary school has remained the preparation of the student to meet college requirements through all the objective priority changes of the past decade and a half" (1970:88-89).

McConnell (1971) appears to agree with Strasheim about the "now" student. He emphasizes the pragmatism of contemporary students who will not accept a promise of future relevance:

The vast majority of students will take those subjects they find the most interesting at any given time, providing of course these same subjects lead to a graduation diploma. Delayed gratification is alien to them; they will not be convinced by the argument that when they take their Ph.D. in applied physics, the grade 10 German course may help them decipher some obscure, untranslated thesis (1971:65).

Summary

We have reviewed the literature on the modern language dropout under the four headings: (1) The school dropout as he pertains to the modern language dropout; (2) factors which appear to affect enrollment and dropping out; (3) factors which appear to affect success in modern language study; and (4) works which pertain to the present study but

in a less direct manner than those previously cited. The following factors appear to have an effect upon either enrollment or success in modern language study: (1) sex of student; (2) attitude of student toward the language to be studied or its parent culture; (3) choice and arrangement of material to be studied; (4) relevance to career plans of the language to be studied; (5) the physical availability of the language due to timetabling; and (6) special student aptitude for the study of modern language.

The following have been suggested as predictors of success in modern language study: (1) responses to student questionnaires; (2) various measures of student attitude; (3) student English grade point marks; (4) Student grade point average of several subjects and generally excluding English marks if these have been already used for a predictor; (f) some measure of student aptitude in the study of modern language; (6) some measure of student I.Q.; (7) some measures of parental attitude toward the language or the culture being studied, or both.

It is felt that some mention should be made of the special status of the study of Feenstra (1967) in relation to the present study. Some reasons for this status are:

(1) it is a wholly Canadian study. This distinction is not made from any motives of chauvinism but simply to point out that if differences do exist between students in Canada and in other countries, then it is desirable to be able to make comparisons with a Canadian study; (2) it is the most recent

major study of this type known to the investigator; (3) it appears to be the closest in design and method to the present study of any published in Canada within the last ten years. In recognizing these qualities, we must also recognize that it is different from the present study in the following ways: (1) it deals with a different age level; (2) Feenstra is seeking a relationship between certain predictor variables and the degree of success of the subjects in language study which they are already taking. In Feenstra's study, the subjects are all members of one group, while in the present study, the subjects may be members of any one of three groups, and the predictors are used in an attempt to assign membership. This poses certain conceptual problems which are reflected in the mathematical treatment of the data. For further details of this, see "Treatment of the Data,"

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

The problem being studied is whether there are, in some areas, significant group differences between students at the grade nine level who have never studied French, those who are persisting in the study of French, and those who have studied French in the past but are no longer doing so.

THE SAMPLE

In order to test the hypotheses it was necessary to locate a sample of grade nine students large enough to contain a significant number of students in each of the categories listed above.

Ten junior high schools in the Edmonton Public School

System were selected out of the thirty-eight in which French
is taught at the grade nine level. Permission having been
granted by the Edmonton Public School Board to conduct the
study in these schools, the principals were contacted and the
following arrangements made: (1) a block of time not to exceed
eighty minutes was allocated for the administration of the
testing instrument; (2) all the grade nine students in the
school were to be tested at the same time; and (3) the teachers who would be normally teaching the students would be requested to assist in the administration of the testing instrument. A schedule was made up and each of the ten schools

visited within a period of less than two weeks. It was ascertained at this time that the largest school to be tested had slightly over 200 students in grade nine, while the smallest had slightly under forty. It was assumed that the schools, being randomly selected, were a cross section of junior high schools in the Edmonton Public School System.

During the testing period, the investigator visited every room in which students were being tested and explained to them, without recourse to technical terms and concepts, the purpose of the research and the rationale for the various routines in the testing procedure. It was felt that by doing this, the cooperation of the respondents would be maximized.

INSTRUMENTATION

- 1. The questionnaire consisted of 67 items of which 13 were on personal data and 54 were from the five scales mentioned below. In addition special notation was provided for the respondent's name, sex, and age in months. The complete questionnaire is given in Appendix A.
- 2. Several measures of student attitude were considered necessary and the following attitude and psychological scales were included in the instrument: (1) a foreign language attitude scale taken from Jakobovits (1970) who credits it to Lambert: (2) a French attitude scale developed by Lambert (1961); (3) an anomie scale adapted by Lambert (1963) from the original by Srole; (4) an ethnocentrism scale adapted by

Lambert from the original by Levinson (1950). The adaptations are such as to render it more relevant to teenage respondents; (5) a scale of cultural allegiance. This is taken from Jakobovits (1970) who attributes it to Lambert.

A classification of questionnaire items according to subgroupings is provided in Table 1.

Notice that the items from four of the scales were randomly dispersed among questions 21 to 67. This was done to discourage the formation of any response set on the part of the subjects. Items from the remaining scale were not included in the dispersal because of the different response required. It was felt that the danger of response set was not great with the seven items of this scale coming directly after the biographical data and could be ignored.

The instrument will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Foreign Language Attitude Scale

The Foreign Language Attitude Scale which is presented in Jakobovits (1970: 276-278) and is attributed by him to Lambert, consists of seven statements dealing with the learning of foreign languages in general. Each statement may be either negative or affirmative and the subjects were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement on a five-point scale ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. The five-point scale is variously worded and variously ordered in the seven statements to discourage the formation of response

TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

ACCORDING TO SUBGROUPINGS

	Item number
Personal Data	1-13 inclusive, also special notation provided for name, age and sex
Foreign Language Attitude Scale	14-20 inclusive
French Attitude Scale	23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 64
Anomie Scale	31, 35, 47, 50, 51, 54, 56, 58, 63, 65, 67
Ethnocentrism Scale	32, 37, 39, 40, 41, 57, 62
Cultural Allegiance	21, 22, 27, 28, 34, 59, 60, 61, 66

set. No provision is made for a "no opinion" or "undecided" answer though some of the intermediate responses are very nearly neutral in meaning.

The scoring of the Foreigh Language Attitude Scale is so weighted that a high score indicates a favourable attitude toward the learning of a language other than English. Responses are weighted 0,1,2,3,4, for the progression from disagreement to agreement with a positively worded statement, and 4,3,2,1,0, for the same progression from disagreement to agreement with a negatively worded statement. Maximum value for the scale was 28 while the minimum value was 0.

A check on the validity of the Foreign Language
Attitude test was made by comparing the mean scores of the
students in the F group with the mean scores of the students
in the NF and FDO groups. It might be expected that students
persisting in the study of French would register higher on
the scale than the members of the other two groups. Table 2
shows the means and variances of the three groups. A one-way
analysis of variance showed a significant difference among
group means (F=49.6, df=2,983, p <0.001). The French persisters
have a significantly more favorable attitude than the other
two groups. On this basis the validity of the scale would
appear to be supported.

TABLE 2

MEANS, VARIANCES AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE:
FOREIGN LANGUAGE ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES
FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS,
AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Group	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	7	/ariance		(N)
Non-French	14.1		21.2		192
French Persister	17.1		20.8		341
French Dropout	14.1		19.5		453
Total	15.2		22.3		986
One-way ANOVA					
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
Groups	2012.9	1006.4	2	49.6	<0.001
Error	19948.4	20.3	983		
Homogeneit	y of varia	$\chi^2 =$	0.70	Probabi	lity = 0.7

7

FRENCH ATTITUDE SCALE

The French Attitude Scale developed by Lambert et al. (1961) and presented in Jakobovits (1970: 263-264) consists of twenty positively-worded statements about French-speaking people. The original scale is presented in Appendix C. wording of six of the statements was changed slightly to remove ambiguity or to adapt the item to local conditions. For example, items 26, 33, and 55 as originally worded carry an implication that French-speaking people are not really Canadians. Item 55 was worded as follows: "Canadians should make a greater effort to meet more French-speaking people." (Jakobovits, 1970: 263). This was changed to "Englishspeaking Canadians should make a greater effort to meet more French-speaking people." Item 33 was changed to: "It is wrong to try to force the French-speaking person to become completely Anglicized (like the English) in his habits." Item 26 was changed to: "The French-speaking people show great understanding in the way they adjust to the Anglo-Canadian way of life."

Item 24 originally was worded: "The French people in this country have made a great contribution to the richness of our society." This was changed by the addition of "speaking" after the word "French" to give: "The French-speaking people in this country have made a great contribution to the richness of our society." Item 45 was changed from: "Canadian children can learn much of value by

associating with French-speaking playmates." to "English-speaking children can learn much of value by associating with French-speaking playmates." The rationale behind these changes was to emphasize the language contrast and deemphasize any nationalistic basis of contrast. As far as possible, the contrast was intended to be between Canadians who speak French and Canadians who speak English.

In Jakobovits (1970: 264) item 18 is written "London would be a much better city if more French-speaking people would move here." This was changed to "Edmonton would be a much better city if more French-speaking people would move here to live." The first change was mandatory since the scale was to be administered in Edmonton while it was felt that the addition of words "to live" rendered the entire statement somewhat clearer in meaning.

The subjects were asked to indicate their degree of agreement or disagreement on a six-point scale ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. No provision was made for a "neutral" or "undecided" response since it was felt that some subjects who held unfavorable attitudes might wish to conceal them.

The scoring of the items on the French Attitude Scale was weighted so that a high score indicated a favorable attitude toward French-speaking people. Positive responses were weighted 5, 6, or 7 points depending on the degree of agreement. Negative responses were weighted 1, 2, or 3 points depending on the degree of disagreement. The maximum score

for the entire scale was 140 points while the minimum score was 20.

was made by comparing the mean score of the students in the F group with the mean scores of the students in the NF and FDO groups. It might be expected that students persisting in the study of French would register higher on the scale than the members of the other groups if indeed the scale measures favourable attitudes toward French-speaking people. A one-way analysis of variance revealed a significant difference among groups (F=14.85, df=2,983, p<0.001). See Table 3. The scale appears to differentiate between students taking French and those not taking French. As expected, the French persisters had a significantly more favorable attitude toward French-speaking people. On this basis the validity of the scale would appear to be supported.

Anomie Scale

The Anomie Scale used here is taken from the original by Srole as modified by Lambert (1961) and presented in Jakobovits (1970: 264-265). It consists of eleven variously worded statements all expressing some dissatisfaction with society or the role of the individual in it. Jakobovits says (1970: 264).

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: FRENCH ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES OF NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Group	X		Vari	ance	(N)
Non-French	75.	9	393	.5	192
French Persister	83.	2	399	.8	341
French Dropout	75.	8	409	.1	453
Total	78.	4	413	.8	986
One-way ANOVA					
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	р
Groups	11966	5983	2	14.95	<0.001
Error	396018	402.9	983		
Homogeneity	of varia	nce			
		$\chi^2 = 0.12$	Pı	cobability	= 0.94

The successful development of communicative skills in a second language often involves a prior tendency to "identify" with people who are native representatives of the foreign culture. Such an identification process appears to facilitate the acquisition of communicative skills, but at the same time it can create feelings of dissatisfaction with one's own culture and "way of doing things." These feelings of dissatisfaction are referred to as "anomie."

The scale as quoted by Jakobovits is given in Appendix **D** and this is the form which was used without alteration in the present study. Marking was as in the French Attitude scale with the exception that two of the statements are differently worded from the others. Students were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement on a six-point scale ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. As in the French Attitude Scale there is no "undecided" or "neutral" category to prevent as far as possible the concealment of negative feelings.

The scale is so weighted that a high score indicates a high degree of anomie. With the exception of items 51 and 67, positive responses are weighted 5, 6, or 7 points depending on the degree of agreement while negative responses are weighted 3, 2, or 1 depending on the degree of disagreement. Items 51 and 67 are reversed in that positive responses are weighted 3, 2, and 1 depending on the degree of agreement while negative responses are weighted 5, 6, and 7 depending on the degree of disagreement. The maximum score for the scale was 77 points and the minimum was 7.

A check on the validity of the Anomie Scale was made by comparing the mean scores of the students in the F group with the mean scores of the students in the NF and FDO groups. If the scale has construct validity, it might be expected that French students would have a higher degree of Anomie than non-French or French dropout students. Table 4 presents the means, variances and analysis of variance results for the three groups. There was no significant difference among the means (F=0.57, df=2.983, P=0.57).

Ethnocentrism Scale

The Ethnocentrism Scale consists of seven items taken from the original Ethnocentrism Scale of Adorno et al. (1950) and is presented in Jakobovits (1970: 266-267). The seven items presented by Jakobovits (1970) are given in Appendix E. These seven items were changed as follows for the present study: Item 2 was changed to "With modern transportation bringing countries closer and closer together, Canada must be sure that she loses none of her independence and complete power as a sovereign nation." Item 7 was changed to "The best guarantee of our national security is for Canada to have atomic weapons." The reason for both changes was that it was felt that the new wording was more relevant to contemporary students.

The Ethnocentrism Scale purports to measure rejection of outgroups in general. As with the French Attitude Scale, subjects indicate their degree of agreement or disagreement with each item on a six-point scale. The maximum score is 49 and the minimum is 7.

MEANS, VARIANCES AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: ANOMIE SCALE SCORES FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Group	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$		Var	iance	(N)
Non-French	44.0		8	9.7	192
French Persister	44.7		7	4.5	341
French Dropout	44.0		9	4.5	453
Total	44.3		8	6.5	986
One-way ANOVA		T. T.			
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	р
Groups	99	49.5	2	0.57	0.57
Error	85163	86.6	983		
Homogeneit	y of vari	ance			
		$\chi^2 = 5$. 58	Probabili	ty = 0.06

Shaw and Wright (1967: 403) state that the validity of the scale has been questioned for two reasons. One is the attempt to measure such a broadly conceived construct as ethnocentrism as it was defined by the authors. The second reason is that all of the items are stated negatively and there is the danger of response act. In the present study the seven items from the ethnocentrism scale are randomly distributed among the items from the other four scales.

Shaw and Wright (1967: 403) report a reliability coefficient of 0.79 for the entire scale. It is possible that the reliability coefficient for a number of selected items from the whole scale could differ considerably.

Cultural Allegiance Scale

The Cultural Allegiance Scale is adapted from Lambert (1961) and is presented in Jakobovits (1970: 267). The original scale from Jakobovits (1970) is given in Appendix F. It consists of nine items of which no less than seven have been reworded since they carried to a greater or lesser extent the implication that French-speaking people are not Canadians. The rationale for the rewording was to ensure, as far as possible, that the contrast was between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians.

The marking and scoring of this scale is the same as for the French Attitude Scale. The scoring is weighted so that a high score indicates a strong allegiance to the parent culture. The maximum score possible is 63 and the minimum

is 9.

A check on the validity of the Cultural Allegiance Scale was made by comparing the mean scores of the students in the F group with the mean scores of the students in the NF and FDO groups. It might be expected that students persisting in the study of another language and culture would have differing mean scores on this scale from students who are not so engaged.

Table 5 presents the means variances and analysis of variance for the three groups. The means of the three groups differ significantly on this scale (F=15.37, df=2,983 p<0.001). However, due to lack of homogeneity of variance, the above results should be interpreted with caution.

Personal Data

The student data for age, sex, personal history, and attitude scale scores were collected on optically scored answer sheets.

In addition to the data furnished by the questionnaire, further data on the sample were provided by the results of the standardized tests administered by the Alberta Department of Education in April of each year and written by all students at the grade nine level in the Edmonton Public School System. A copy of the results of the 1972 administration of these tests was made available and it contained the following test results for each student: a percentile mark for reading, language arts, social studies, mathematics, and science. In

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: CULTURAL ALLEGIANCE SCALE SCORES FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

					·
Group	X	- -	Varian	nce	(N)
Non-French	40.6		89.	. 0	192
French Persisters	44.2		69.	.8 ,	341
French Dropouts	40.8		96.	1	453
Total	41.9		87.	9	986
One-way ANOVA					
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
Groups	2630	1315	2	15.37	<0.001
Error	84083	85.5	983		
Homogeneity	of varian	ice			
		$\chi^2 = 10.0$	Pr	obability	- 0.007

addition the copy contained the percentile results of the S.C.A.T. (level 3) and the raw scores of both the verbal and quantitative scales of the S.C.A.T.

The first three spaces on the answer sheet were reserved for the student's age in months. Questions number 1 to number 13 (see appendix A) deal with the students' contact with the French language. These include the criterion which establishes the three categories of non-French (NF), French persister (F), and French dropout (FDO), student perception of parental attitude toward the importance of studying French, and original reason for taking French in school.

DATA COLLECTION

The instrument was administered in the ten schools between April 12 and April 21, 1972. Every effort was made to ensure that the identical procedure was followed in every school.

TABULATION OF DATA

Upon completion of the data collection, the answer sheets were scored using the optical scanner of the University of Alberta and the results transferred to IBM cards. The results of the Departmental examinations were also transferred to IBM cards. Using the student I.D. number as an identifier, these cards were matched so that each student was represented

by two cards each bearing different data. During the process of matching the cards, a number of students were rejected when it was found that there were no departmental results for them or their names were on the departmental lists but they had not been present for the administration of the testing instrument. Next the 54 raw data items comprising the five scales of the instrument were summed by computer and this resulted in a saving of space on the IBM card which made it possible to put all of the student data relevant to each individual on one card. Thus from an original total of approximately 1100 student respondents, the net result was 986 IMB cards bearing all the collected data and each identified by an I.D. number.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE DATA

Theoretical Rationale

In the studies conducted thus far on the relationship between success in foreign language study and certain aptitudes and attitudes of the learner, the statistical approach has been to employ analysis of variance and multiple regression techniques. Examples are Gardner (1965), Pimsleur (1964) and Feenstra (1967). In the studies cited, the criterion has been achievement in foreign language study while the predictors have been various scores on aptitude, attitude and achievement tests. The scores of both criterion and predictor variables have been continuous at least within a certain range of values. The present study poses certain

problems in this respect in that the criterion variable is discrete and can have only one of three values; i.e., the membership in one of three groups.

Fisher (1936) was the first to suggest the discriminate analysis as the technique needed for such cases. Travers (1939) used it to distinguish successful engineers from successful air pilots using six test scores as his predictors. Garret (1943) further demonstrated the technique using only three predictors. These early researchers were still limited to two groups and it was only in 1950 that the method was expanded to be used with more than two groups. Tiedeman and Steinberg (1951) and Tiedeman, Bryan, and Rulon (1953) investigated the difference between the regression analysis and discriminant analysis and showed the possibility of misclassification in the former when applied to assigning membership to groups. Further work showing the utility of discriminant analysis has been carried out by Stinson (1 58) and Dunn (1959). Tiedeman (1951) pointed out that discriminant analysis is not a replacement for regression analysis but that the two techniques are useful for entirely different types of problems. Cooley and Lohnes put it most succinctly (1962: 140).

The basic difference is that discriminant analysis, and the resulting centours and probabilities of group membership, are designed to answer the question, "What group am I most like?" Multiple-regression analysis, on the other hand, is concerned with the question, "In what group would I perform the best?"

Since the present study is concerned with the problem of membership in one or the other of three groups rather than how well an individual will perform on a given measure which is continuous in nature or can be treated as such, it was decided that discriminant analysis appeared to be the technique which would yield the best and most accurate picture of the relationship between the criterion and predictor variables.

Treatment of the Data

Existing computer programs from the Division of Educational Research Services (DERS) at the University of Alberta were used in the analysis of the data. Programs used were as follows:

- 1. A one-way analysis of variance (fixed effects model), which is listed in the DERS catalogue as ANOV 15, was used to determine the means, variances, and standard deviations of all variables which were not nominal or ordinal in nature. This program also yielded a chi-square test for homogeneity of variance among the NF, F, and FDO groups, as well as a test for the significance of differences between group means.
- 2. A chi-square contingency program, which is listed in the DERS catalogue as NONP 02, was used to determine the significance of differences of responses for the three groups when the response constituted a discrete variable (either nominal or ordinal).

- 3. A discriminant analysis procedure listed in the DERS catalogue as MULV 10 was used. In the case of a functional relationship with a number of variables, this program will determine the weights of the linear composite of the variables which will maximally discriminate among the groups. It was used to determine the relative importance of each of the predictor variables in assigning membership to one or the other of the three groups.
- 4. A common dispersion multiple discriminant analysis which uses both the conditional and Bayesian probabilities of group membership, listed in the DERS catalogue as MULV 11, was used. Using a pre-set proportion of group membership which follows the known membership in the three groups, it assigns membership on the basis of the predictor function. This was used to assess the accuracy of the predictor function.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of the study was to determine what factors differentiate between students who have never taken French in school, those who persist in their study of French in school, and those who began to study French in school but dropped it at some time previous to the investigation. This purpose presupposes that the three groups do differ in some manner other than the criterion.

The achieved value of p (< 0.001) warrants rejection of the general null hypothesis, stated in Chapter 1, that the three groups will not differ other than in the fact of the criterion. The twelve specific null hypotheses stated in Chapter 1 will now be considered consecutively.

Table 6 shows the values of Wilks' lambda criterion for three different discriminant analyses performed on the sample data. Lambda (which ranges in value from 0 to 1) is considered to be a good indicator of how well a function discriminates into discrete categories. The values achieved here, namely 0.75, 0.76 and 0.78, are quite high and indicate a high degree of efficiency in discrimination.

The three discriminant analyses were each performed somewhat differently in an attempt to achieve maximal discrimination. The first two analyses were carried out using the three groups of NF, F, and FDO students but with

TABLE 6 VALUES OF WILKS' LAMBDA, F RATIO APPROXIMATION, AND SIGNIFICANCE: THREE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES USING 2 OR 3 GROUPS AND 12 OR 14 VARIABLES

rce	Lambda	F	р
3 groups and 14 variables	0.75	10.5	< 0.001
3 groups and 12 variables	0.76	11.8	< 0.001
2 groups and 12 variables	0.78	22.9	< 0.001
iables			
Age in months. French attitude scale score. Anomie scale score.	9. Socia 10. Mathe	l Studies matics	
	3 groups and 14 variables 3 groups and 12 variables 2 groups and 12 variables iables Age in months. French attitude scale score.	3 groups and 14 variables 0.75 3 groups and 12 variables 0.76 2 groups and 12 variables 0.78 iables Age in months. 8. Language Score. 8. Social 10. Mather	3 groups and 14 variables 0.75 10.5 3 groups and 12 variables 0.76 11.8 2 groups and 12 variables 0.78 22.9 iables Age in months. 8. Language Arts French attitude scale 9. Social Studies score. 9. Mathematics

12. S.C.A.T. percentile score.

13. S.C.A.T. verbal score.

14. S.C.A.T. Quantitatives

score.

- 3. Anomie scale score.
- 4. Ethnocentrism scale score. 5. Cultural allegiance
- scale score. 6. Foreign language attitude scale score.
- 7. Reading.

In the second and third analysis, the number of variables was reduced by summing variables #9, #10 and #11 (above) and using the resultant sum as one variable.

Table 6 gives the variables used and indicates how the number was reduced from 14 to 12. The third analysis was performed using 12 variables but only two groups. The reduction in groups was achieved by combining the NF and FDO groups into one and comparing it with the F group. Note that each successive analysis results in a different value of lambda but in each case the significance is at the 0.001 level or higher. This probability was estimated by using the F ratio approximation (Cooley, 1962:61). Since any of the given values of lambda can be considered high and since there could be a loss of information with any further reduction of groups or variables, it was decided not to apply the procedure further.

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups in the sample population when compared on the basis of age.

Table 7 presents the means and variances of the ages of the NF, F and FDO groups as well as the results of a one-way analysis of variance performed on these data. Note that the assumption of homogeneity of variance is violated making the use of this procedure inappropriate. Nevertheless, the value of p of 0.99 gives us no reason for assuming that any differences in mean age among groups are not due simply to chance.

TABLE 7

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE:
AGE IN MONTHS OF NON-FRENCH, FRENCH
PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Groups	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$		Varia	nce	(N)
Non-French	174.6		871	.9	192
French Persister	174.8		300	.2	341
French Dropout	174.9		1199	.8	453
Total	174.8	•	822	.4	986
One-way ANOVA					
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
Groups	16.0	8.00	2	0.01	0.99
Error	810912	824.94	983		
Homogeneity	y of vari	ance			
		$\chi^2 = 163$	3.5, pr	obabilit	y = < 0.00

Although the differences in age are likely not significant, a pattern is apparent in the variance column. Note that the F group has the smallest variance while the FDO group has the largest. The NF group has an intermediate variance which is very nearly that of the total sample. It would appear that the F group has a much marrower age variation than either of the two other groups. What significance this may have for modern language teaching is, as yet, not clear.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference among the non-French, French and French dropout groups in the sample population when compared on the basis of sex.

Table 8 shows the breakdown into male and female for the three groups of NF, F, and FDO students and the results of a chi-square contingency test. The significant χ^2 appears to confirm the findings of Coker (1968) and the Educational Service Bureau (1966) that the F group is female dominated and the FDO group is male dominated, both to a significantly high degree. Hyposhesis 2 may therefore be rejected.

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups in the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the S.C.A.T., level 3.

Table 9 shows the means and variances for the three

TABLE 8

BREAKDOWN OF NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTER, AND FRENCH DROPOUT GROUPS ON BASIS OF MALE AND FEMALE IN EACH WITH VALUE OF CHI-SQUARE FOR THE MATRIX AND SIGNIFICANCE

Group	Male	Female	Total
Non-French	96	96	192
French Persister	128	213	341
French Dropout	259	194	453
Total	483	503	986

 $\chi^2 = 30.1$

p < 0.001

MEANS, AND VARIANCES: S.C.A.T. PERCENTILE, VERBAL AND QUANTITATIVE SCORES FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

	S.C.A.T.	PERCENTILE
roup	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	Variance

Group	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	Variance	(N)
Non-French	44.3	733.6	192
French Persister	72.5	60,0.0	341
French Dropout	53.6	757.9	453
Total	58.3	815.0	986
	S.C.A.	T. VERBAL	
Group	X	Variance	(N)
Non-French	35.3	111.1	192
French Persister	45.3	116.1	341
French Dropout	38.6	114.9	453
Total	40.3	128.9	986
	S.C.A.T.	QUANTITATIVE	
Group	X	Variance	(N)
Non-French	24.9	70.1	192
French Persister	32.9	74.1	341
French Dropout	27.1	82.5	453
Total	28.5	85.4	986

S.C.A.T. scale scores for the three groups. Table 10 shows the results of one-way analyses of variance performed on the scores for the three groups. Note that in each case there is a significant difference among groups (p<0.001 in each case). On the basis of the above, hypothesis 3 may be rejected.

Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Alberta Departmental English examinations.

Table 11 shows the means and variances for the Reading and Language Arts divisions of the Alberta Departmental examinations for the NF, F, and FDO groups. It also presents the results of a one-way analysis of variance carried out on these data which shows the means to be significantly different (F=77.05, df=2, 983, p < 0.001 for Reading and F = 101.08, df: 2, 983, p < 0.001 for Language Arts) for the three groups. On this basis, hypothesis 4 may be rejected.

Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their total scores on the social studies, mathematics and science parts of the Alberta Departmental examinations.

Table 12 shows the means and variances for the NF,

F, and FDO groups of the sample on their total scores for

Social Studies, Mathematics and Science. It also presents the

ONE-WAY ANOVA: ANALYSES OF VARIANCE OF S.C.A.T. SCORES FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

TABLE 10

S.C.A.T	. Percentile So	cores			
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	р
Groups Error	686680	698.6	2 983	83.68	< 0.001
	Homogeneity of	variance $\chi^2 =$	5.50	Probabilit	xy = 0.064
S.C.A.T	. Verbal Score	s			
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	р
Group	14479	7239.5	2	63.18	< 0.001
Error	112634	114.6	983		
	Homogeneity of	variance χ² =	0.12	Probability	= 0.94
S.C.A.	r. Quantitative	Scores			
Source	ss	MS	DF	F	р
Groups	8285.13	4142.56	2	53.67	< 0.001
Error	75874.44	77.19	983		
	Homogeneity of	variance			
		χ² =	2.18	Probability :	= 0.34

TABLE 11

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSES OF VARIANCE: READING AND LANGUAGE ARTS SCORES ON ALBERTA DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

epartmental Readin	ng				
Group	X	Varia	ance	(1)	1)
Non-French	47.6	683	1.6	19	2
rench Persister	74.3	598	8.1	34	11
French Dropout	56.6	73	0.2	4.5	53
rotal	61.0	77	8.5	98	36
One-way ANOVA (Rea	ding)				
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
	104033	52016.5	2 .	77.05	<0.00
Groups	T04033	32010.3			
Groups Error	663612	675.1	983		•
Error Homogeneit	663612 y of varia	675.1		obability	= 0.15
Error	663612 y of varia	675.1		obability	= 0.15
Error Homogeneit	663612 y of varia	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$			= 0.15 N)
Error Homogeneit Departmental Langu	663612 y of varia	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$.83 Pro		N)
Error Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups	663612 y of varia	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$.83 Pro	. 1	N)
Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups Non-French French Persister	663612 y of varia age Arts \overline{X} 41.8	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$.83 Pro	1 3	N)
Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups Non-French	663612 y of varia age Arts X 41.8 71.5	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$.83 Pro	1 3 4	N) 92 41
Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups Non-French French Persister French Dropout	663612 y of varia age Arts X 41.8 71.5 50.1 55.9	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$ Va	.83 Production of the control of the	1 3 4	N) 92 41 53
Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups Non-French French Persister French Dropout Total	663612 y of varia age Arts X 41.8 71.5 50.1 55.9	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$ Va	.83 Production of the control of the	1 3 4	N) 92 41 53
Homogeneit Departmental Langu Groups Non-French French Persister French Dropout Total One-way ANOVA (Langu	663612 y of varia age Arts X 41.8 71.5 50.1 55.9	675.1 ance $\chi^2 = 3$ Va $5)$.83 Prodriance 674.0 617.5 712.1 807.7	() 1 3 4 9	N) 92 41 53

TABLE 12

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: TOTAL MEAN SCORES FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE COMBINED, FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Group	\overline{X}	Variance		(N)	
Non-French	125.5	5316.7		192	
French Persister	204.8	4655.4		341	
French Dropout	152.9	5728.9		453	
Total	165.5	6178.7		986	
One-way ANOVA					
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
Groups	904416	452208	2	85.69	<0.001
Error	5187776	5277.5	983		
Homogenei	ty of varia	nce			

 $\chi^2 = 4.13$, Probability = 0.12

results of a one-way analysis of variance performed on the data which shows that the group means are significantly different (F=85.69, df=2,983, p<0.001. On this basis it appears that hypothesis 5 may be rejected. These results would appear to relate to the findings of Von Wittich (1962) and Pimsleur (1964) who find that grade point average is a good predictor of success in foreign language study. It appears from the present results that such an average can also discriminate among non-takers, persisters and dropouts in the study of French.

Hypothesis 6

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their perception of their parents' attitude toward the importance of studying French.

Table 13 shows the breakdown of responses to item 9 of the questionnaire which was seeking a categorization of perceived parental attitude into positive, neutral and negative with respect to the importance of studying French. The χ^2 computed for the resulting 3 x 3 contingency table is significant at the 0.001 level. On this basis we may reject hypothesis 6. Note that the largest segment of the F group perceives parental attitude as positive, a lesser segment perceives it as neutral and the smallest segment perceives it as negative toward the study of French. The NF and FDO groups display the reverse trend in that the largest segment of both groups perceives parental attitude as negative and

TABLE 13

BREAKDOWN OF ITEM 9 OF QUESTIONNAIRE (HOW DO YOUR PARENTS FEEL ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING FRENCH?)

FOR THE NF, F, AND FDO GROUPS

OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

Response	NF	F	FDO	TOTAL
(a) They feel it's important	46	178	118	342
(b) no more important	60	110	147	317
(c) not very important	76	45	166	287
Total responding	182	333	431	946
$\chi^2 = 91.18$	Signifance: < 0.001			

the smallest segment perceives it as positive.

Hypothesis 7

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Foreign Language Attitude Scale.

It has been previously noted (pp. 29-30) that the mean scores on this scale are significantly different for the three groups of non-French, French persisters and French dropouts (F=49.6, df=2,983, p<0.001). On this basis we may reject hypothesis 7.

Hypothesis 8

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the French Attitude Scale.

It has been previously noted (see pp 32-34) that the mean scores on this scale are significantly different for the three groups, consequently hypothesis 8 is rejected.

Hypothesis 9

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Anomie Scale.

In the section of discussion of this scale (see pp. 33, 35-37), it was noted that the mean scores on this scale for the three groups were not significantly different (F=0.57 df=2,983, p=0.57). On the basis of the above there is no evidence for rejecting hypothesis 9.

Hypothesis 10

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Ethnocentrism Scale.

Table 14 presents the mean scores, variances, and the results of a one-way analysis of variance of the scores of the three groups in the sample. Note the lack of significant difference among the groups (F=2.22, df=2.983 p = 0.11). On this basis, there is no evidence for rejecting hypothesis 10.

Hypothesis 11

There is no significant difference between the non-French, French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their scores on the Cultural Allegiance Scale.

In the section where this scale was previously discussed (see pp 38-40), it was noted that the means scores for the three groups were significantly different (F=15.37, df=2,983, p = 0.001). Consequently hypothesis 11 is rejected.

Hypothesis 12

There is no significant difference between the French and French dropout groups of the sample population when compared on the basis of their original motive for choosing French as a subject.

Table 15 presents the breakdown of responses to item
7 of the questionnaire (why did you take French at first?)
together with a chi-square value for significance. Note that
statistical significance is at the 0.001 level or greater,

TABLE 14

MEANS, VARIANCES, AND ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: ETHNOCENTRISM SCALE SCORES FOR NON-FRENCH, FRENCH PERSISTERS AND FRENCH DROPOUTS

Group	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	Va	riance		(N)
Non-French	31.2		49.2		192
French Persister	31.7		53.2		341
French Dropout	30.6		58.0		453
Total	31.1		54.7		986
One-way ANOVA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Source	SS	MS	DF	F	p
Groups	242.8	121.4	2	2.22	0.11
Error	53702.4	54.6	983		

Homogeneity of variance

 χ^2 = 1.94 Probability = 0.38

TABLE 15

BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSE TO ITEM 7 OF QUESTIONNAIRE (WHY DID YOU TAKE FRENCH AT FIRST?)

F	FDO	TOTAL
115	234	349
10	24	34
11	23	34
67	14	81
58	34	92
74	90	164
335	419	754
p <	< 0.001	
	115 10 11 67 58 74 335	115 234 10 24 11 23 67 14 58 34 74 90

leading to rejection of hypothesis 12. An examination of the 2 x 6 contingency table suggests a pattern. In the responses which indicate a more passive role on the part of the student toward the choice of French (a,b, or c), there are approximately twice as many members of the FDO group as of the F group. In the responses which indicate a more active role on the part of the students in the choice of the language (d,e), the trend is reversed. This appears to indicate that a greater involvement of the student in the decision-making process makes him less likely to reverse the decision at a later date.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Of the original twelve null hypotheses set up in Chapter 1, nine have rejected the three have not been rejected. The three which have not been rejected are those which dealt with the significance of the age differences of the groups in the sample, with the significance of the Anomie Scale score differences of the groups in the sample and with the significance of the Ethnocentrism Scale score differences of the three groups in the sample.

If it is accepted that French study forms a criterion which divides the sample into groups with significant differences, a logical further step would be a consideration of the magnitude of the contribution made by each of a number of differentiating factors. Also valuable would be an assessment, if possible, of the accuracy with which these factors do

differentiate among students who have never studied French, students who are presently studying French, and students who have studied French but have ceased to do so.

Using the three groups and fourteen variables, a discriminant function analysis was performed on the data with results as shown in Table 16. The analysis was performed using the MULV10 program (DERS).

Although not strictly proportional to relative importance in assigning group membership (i.e.the Foreign Language Attitude Scale scores are not exactly six times as important as the language arts marks in assigning group membership), the weights in Table 16 are hierarchical or ordinal so that a higher numerical values does indicate a greater degree of discriminatory power associated with the variable.

Since there are three troups to be discriminated, the discrimination function procedure generates two equations, each of which has a root. Equation 1 accounts for over 94 percent of the discrimination (see "percent of trace" at the bottom of Table 16) so we need not concern ourselves greatly with the second orthogonal equation and its root. It should be noted in passing that equation 2 accounts for less than 6 percent of the discriminating power of the set of variables used. It is also worthy of comment that the Foreign Language Attitude Scale score has the highest relative contribution in both equation 1 and equation 2.

NORMALIZED WEIGHTS FOR CLASSIFICATION FROM DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS DONE ON 14 VARIABLES FOR THREE GROUPS

Variable	Equation 1	Equation 2
Age	0.012	-0.007
French Attitude Scale	0.043	0.087
Anomie Scale	0.026	0.032
Ethnocentrism Scale	-0.107	0.299
Cultural Allegiance Scale	0.140	-0.035
Foreign Language Attitude		
Scale	0.953	0.769
Reading	0.023	-0.095
Language Arts	0.162	0.206
Social Studies	0.042	-0.393
Mathematics	0.042	0.051
Science	-0.016	0.073
S.C.A.T. Percentile	0.091	-0.097
S.C.A.T. Verbal	-0.109	0.092
S.C.A.T. Quantitative	0.091	0.278

Significance test for roots (see Rao, 1965:474)

Root 1 = 0.30 Chi-square = 275.46 Significance < 0.001

Root 2 = 0.02 Chi-square = 18.44 Significance: = 0.14

Percent of trace: Root 1 = 94.05, Root 2 = 5.74

The next highest weight in equation 1 is that assign to Language Arts which is interesting in that it parallels one of Feenstra's (1967) findings that this variable is a good predictor of success in modern language study. Note also the very low relative weights assigned to age and anomie scale scores. This might have been anticipated in the light of their earlier failure (hypothesis 1 and hypothesis 9) to discriminate among the groups.

Next a common dispersion multiple discriminant analysis using the conditional and Bayesian probabilities of group membership was performed on the data. Results are shown in Table 17. The analysis was performed using the MULV11 program (DERS).

According to Villagonzalo (1969:53), conditional classification of a person to a certain group is determined by

$$P(\underline{y}_{i} \mid H_{j}) = P(x^{2} \ge x_{i}^{2})$$
 $i = 1, 2, ..., n$
 $j = 1, 2, ..., k$

where p is the probability of person i obtaining a score vector y_i ; given that he is a member of the jth group. Thus the probability of his receiving a certain score is computed, assuming membership in a given group.

The use of the Bayesian theorem calls for the computation of <u>a priori</u> probabilities of i groups as given by

$$P_{j} = \frac{N_{i}}{k}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_{i}} N_{i}$$

Where N_{i} is the number of persons in group i based on prior

TABLE 17

RESULTS OF COMMON DISPERSION MULTIPLE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS USING CONDITIONAL AND BAYESIAN PROBABILITIES OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP FOR THREE GROUPS AND 14 VARIABLES

			
Mean Scores i	in reduced space		
	NF	F	FDO
	35.35	48.47	38.36
Variance of S	Scores in reduced space		
	95.17		
Number of obs	servations in each group		
	192	341	453
A Priori prob	ability used		
	0.19	0.35	0.46
Results:	Conditional	Bayesian	<u>1</u>
	456 Correct	574 Cori	rect
	= 46.2 percent	= 58.2	2 percent

knowledge. In this study the known membership of the NF, F and FDO groups is used for this purpose. If an individual is randomly selected from a hypothetically composite population, and if only his measurement u is observed, then the probability that he belongs to category i is given by

$$P(i|u) = g_i P(u|i)/P(u)$$

P(u) is the probability that any individual randomly selected from the hypothetical composite population has measurement u and g_i is the <u>a priori</u> probability of group membership. Group membership is assigned on the basis of the highest probability obtained.

Running the risk of oversimplification, we might say that the conditional procedure involves computing the likelihood of an individual receiving a certain score assuming his membership in 1 of n groups. The use of the Bayesian theorem involves computing the likelihood of an individual's membership in 1 of n groups assuming his having a certain score.

We should note that accuracy of prediction approaching or surpassing 50 percent is rate in the social sciences (as opposed to the physical sciences). The results in Table 17 show that the variables used in the present study are capable of a very high order of accuracy when used for the purpose of discriminating among non-takers, persisters and dropouts of French at the junior high school level.

In an attempt to assess the importance of grade point average as a discriminator in assigning membership to the

three groups, a second discriminant analysis was performed on the data using three groups and twelve variables. This was done by additively combining Social Studies, Mathematics, and Science into one variable. Results are as shown in Table 18. The analysis was carried out using the MULV10 program (DERS). Following this, a common dispersion multiple discriminant analysis was performed using the three groups and twelve variables. Results are as shown in Table 19.

Finally, in an attempt to increase discrimination accuracy, one further discriminant function analysis and common dispersion multiple discriminant analysis were performed using fourteen variables and two groups only, French and non-French which included both dropouts and those students who have never taken French. Even though some information regarding details of group membership may have been "lost," it was desired to see how far one could reasonably expect to go in the direction of increasing discrimination accuracy. Results of the last two analyses are given in Tables 20 and 21.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS OF DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES

1. We have already noted (p 72) the very high accuracy of prediction possible with the variables used. If we compare Tables 17 and 19, we note that there appears to be a slight advantage in using the sum of Social Studies, Mathematics and Science as one variable for the conditional

NORMALIZED WEIGHTS FOR CLASSIFICATION FROM DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS DONE ON 12 VARIABLES AND THREE GROUPS

Variable	Equation 1	Equation 2	
Age	0.012	-0.003	
French Attitude Scale	0.043	0.091	
Anomie Scale	0.026	0.036	
Ethnocentrism Scale	-0.100	0.341	
Cultural Allegiance Sca		-0.040	
Foreign Language			
Attitude Scale	0.951	0.784	
Reading	0.027	-0.134	
Language Arts	0.161	0.151	
Sum of Social Studies,			
Mathematics and Science	0.018	-0.065	
S.C.A.T. percentile	0.095	-0.113	
S.C.A.T. Verbal	-0.117	-0.001	
S.C.A.T. Quantitative	0.113	0.446	

Significance test of roots (see Rao, 1965:474)

Root 1 = 0.30, chi-square = 266.5 Significance: > 0.001

Root 2 = 0.01, chi-square = 9.70 Significance: = 0.55

Percent of trace: Root 1 = 96.77

Root 2 = 3.88

TABLE 19

RESULTS OF A COMMON DISPERSION MULTIPLE DISCRIMIANT ANALYSIS USING CONDITIONAL AND BAYESIAN PROBABILITIES OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP DONE USING THREE GROUPS AND TWELVE VARIABLES

The state of the s				
Mean scores in reduc	ed space			
	NF	F	FDO	
	35.59	48.47	38.49	
Variance of scores i	n reduced space		•	
	92.60			
Number of observatio	ns in each group			
	192	341	453	
A Priori probability used				
•	0.19	0.35	0.46	
Results:	Conditional	Baye	sian	
Medarch.	Conditional	Bayes	51011	
	497 Correct	576 (Correct	
	= 50.4 percent	= !	58.4 percent	

NORMALIZED WEIGHTS FOR CLASSIFICATION FROM DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS DONE ON FOURTEEN VARIABLES AND TWO GROUPS

Variable	Equation 1
Student age	0.011
French Attitude Scale	0.047
Anomie Scale	0.027
Ethnocentrism Scale	-0.079
Cultural Allegiance Scale	0.129
Foreign Language Attitude Scale	0.957
Reading	0.015
Language Arts	0.168
Social Studies	0.010
Mathematics	0.043
Science	-0.010
S.C.A.T. percentile	0.079
S.C.A.T. verbal	-0.095
S.C.A.T. quantitative	0.106

Significance test of roots (see Rao, 1965:474)

Root 1 = 0.286, chi-square = 242.34, Significance: > 0.001

Percent of trace: Inapplicable in this instance as there is only one root.

TABLE 21

RESULTS OF A COMMON DISPERSION MULTIPLE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS USING CONDITIONAL AND BAYSIAN PROBABILITIES OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP. DONE USING TWO GROUPS (FRENCH AND NON-FRENCH) AND 14 VARIABLES

Mean scores in reduced space	
French	non-French
47,51	37.07
Variance of scores in reduced space	
86.21	
Number of observations in each group	
341	645
A priori probability used	
0.35	0.65
Results:	
Conditional	Baysian
710 Correct	738 Correct
= 72.0 percent accuracy	= 74.8 percent accuracy

classification (50.4% correct vs 46.2% correct). The difference in the Bayesian classification is not significant (58.4% correct vs 58.2% correct). A likely explanation is found in the reduction in the variance (92.60 vs 95.17) which would affect the conditional classification to a greater extent than the Bayesian classification since the probability of the individual's score vector will be directly affected by a change in variance.

If we compare Table 17 or 19 with Table 21, we note the appreciable increase in prediction accuracy gained by reducing the number of groups from three to two. Accuracy of this order (70+percent) is truly outstanding in social sciences data and again demonstrates the efficacy of the variables used in the study. At the same time it should be recognized that some information is being "lost" in the process of reducing the number of groups from three to two in that the distinction between those who have never taken French and those who have dropped it is now "lost" in the one category of non-takers of French.

2. We have already noted (pp 68-9) the extremely high significance which the discriminant function analysis gives to Root 1. At the very least (see Table 16), Root 1 accounts for over 94 percent of the discrimination of the function. For this reason we shall limit ourselves to a discussion of the normalized weights associated with Root 1. At the same time we should note, as illustration of the

importance of this variable, that both Equation 1 and Equation 2 assign the highest weight to the Foreign Language Attitude Scale scores (see Tables 16 and 18).

- 3. In the three discriminant function analyses (Tables 16, 18, 20) the scores for the Foreign Language Attitude Scale, Language Arts, and the Cultural Allegiance Scale, have the three highest weights, respectively, and maintain the same position with respect to each other. The fourth highest weight in two of three cases is the S.C.A.T. verbal score (see Tables 16, 18, 20).
- 4. The very low weights assigned to student age, Ethnocentrism Scale scores, and Anomie Scale scores would appear to be a reflection of the failure of these variables to show a significant difference among the groups (see Tables 7,14 and 4). In apparent contradiction to this is the weight assigned to the Ethnocentrism Scale scores in the analyses (see Tables 16, 18, 20). In spite of its failure to differentiate significantly among groups in the analysis of variance (see Table 14), it is assigned the fifth highest weight in one of the analyses (see Table 16) and the sixth highest in the other two (see Tables 18, 20).
- 5. The very high weight assigned to the Foreign Language Attitude Scale scores would appear to be a confirmation of the findings of Carroll and others that student attitude toward language study "... can have profound influences over and above those of aptitude"

(Carroll, 1963: 1090). The fairly low weights assigned to the other attitude scale scores are disappointing. If we consider the intercorrelations of the fourteen variables (see Table 22) and the probabilities of the t values associated with these correlations (see Table 23), it appears that a reason for the low weights assigned by the discriminant analysis to the other four attitude scales is that they are all five fairly highly correlated. Note that student age, the Anomie scale and the Ethnocentrism scale, the three variables which showed no significant difference among groups according to the analysis of variance, are also the three variables which have the lowest correlations with other variables.

0.65

1.00

14. S.C.A.T. quantitative

13. S.C.A.T. verbal

TABLE 22

CORRELATIONS AMONG VARIABLES USED IN STUDY

	-	7	က	4	2	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14
1. Student Age	1.00	-0.08	-0.05	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06	0.05	0.05	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.01
2. French Attitude Scale		1.8	-0.12	-0.08	0.17	0.36	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.11	90.0
3. Anomie Scale			1.00	0.21	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.02	90.0	0.07	0.05	0.07	90.0	0.05
4. Ethnocentrism Scale				9.1	0.47	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.03	90.0	-0.01
5. Cultural Allegiance Scale					1.00	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.07
6. Foreign language attitude scale						1.00	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.08
/. Keading							1.00	0.81	0.75	0.62	0.64	0.75	0.72	0.55
o. Language Arts								1.00	0.80	0.65	0.71	0.80	0.78	0.58
7. Social Studies									1.00	0.71	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.64
10. Maniellianes										1.00	0.73	0.79	0.62	0.77
11. Science											1.00	0.76	0.67	79.0
12.5.C.A. 1. percentile												1.00	0.90	98.0

TABLE 23

PROBABILITIES OF t VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

14	0.73 0.08 0.11 0.76 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
13	0.40 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
12	0.43 0.04 0.04 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
11	0.46 0.01 0.10 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
10	0.89 0.00 0.03 0.20 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
6	0.57 0.00 0.07 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
∞	0.51 0.00 0.14 0.00 0.00 0.00
7	0.65 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
9	0.07 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
8	0.02
4	0.33 0.00 0.00
က	0.00
2	0.00
-	0.00
1 64.3	2. French Attitude Scale 3. Anomie Scale 4. Ethnocentrism Scale 5. Cultural Allegiance Scale 6. Foreign language attitude scale 7. Reading 8. Language Arts 9. Social Studies 10. Mathematics 11. Science 12. S.C.A.T. percentile 13. S.C.A.T. quantitative

(Note: 0.00 means p < 0.001)

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, IMPLICATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

SUMMARY

Procedure

The problem in the present study was to determine whether there are factors which discriminate among students who have never studied a modern language, students who are presently studying a modern language, and students who have studied a modern language but have dropped it before the time of the investigation. Areas where comparisons were made included: (1) academic ability; (2) academic achievement; (3) various measures of student attitude; (4) motivation for undertaking modern language study originally; (5) student perception of parental attitude as to the importance of studying another language, French being specified in this case; and (6) the sex and age of the student.

The total grade nine population of 10 randomly selected junior high schools in the Edmonton Public School System comprised the study sample. The 986 subjects ranged in age from 13 to 17 years.

Results from the Alberta Departmental examinations provided the measures of academic ability and achievement. The investigator administered the following five measures of attitude: (1) the anomie scale, an 11 item measure of

dissatisfaction with one's role in society; (2) the cultural allegiance scale, comprising nine items; (3) the ethnocentrism scale of seven items; (4) the modern language attitude scale of seven items; and (5) the French attitude scale of 20 items.

as follows: (1) one-way analysis of variance (fixed effects model) for comparison of test results of subgroups when these test results comprised non-discrete variables; (2) chi-square contingency tests for independence when variables were discrete (ordinal or categorical); (3) discriminant analysis was carried out in an attempt to assess the importance of the contribution made by each of a number of variables to the total process of discrimination among the groups. A variation of this technique was used to assess accuracy of discrimination in assigning membership to the groups as identified in the particular analysis.

Results

The non-French (NF), French (F) and French dropout (FDO) group memberships were 192, 341, and 453 respectively. It was found that the subgroups differed significantly when compared on the basis of (1) proportion of male and female members; (2) academic ability as measured by the S.C.A.T., level 3; (3) results of Departmental English achievement examinations; (4) results of Departmental examinations in Social Studies, Mathematics and Science combining these three scores by summing them for each of the students in

the sample, (5) student perception of parental attitude toward the importance of the study by French; (6) student attitude toward the study of a modern language as measured by the Foreign Language Attitude scale; (7) student attitude toward French-speaking people as measured by the French Attitude Scale; (8) student cultural allegiance as measured by the Cultural Allegiance Scale; (9) student's reason for the selection of French as a school subject originally.

It was found that the subgroups did not differ significantly when compared on the basis of the following:

(1) student anomie as measured by the Anomie Scale; (2) student athnocentrism as measured by the Ethnocentrism Scale: (3) student age.

The discriminant analysis indicated that the three factors which were assigned the highest weight by the analysis were, in order of relative magnitude, the modern language attitude scale scores, the language arts scores, and the cultural allegiance scale scores. As an assessment of the effectiveness of the variables used in the discriminant analysis, a variation of this technique was used to measure accuracy of assignment of subjects to the subgroups. Depending upon whether two or three subgroups were used, accuracy of placement ranged from a low of 46.2 percent for 3 groups to a high of 74.8 percent for 2 groups. It should be noted that when 2 groups are compared, namely F vs NF + FDO, these variables have a very high discriminative capability with an accuracy ranging between 72.0 and 74.8%.

IMPLICATIONS

One of the reasons given for the present study was to determine what factors affect dropping out of modern language study and what steps could be taken to affect these factors if, and when, the need to do so arises. In the next two sections, there will be discussed certain administrative alternatives under the heading of (1) student sex, parental attitude and student attitude, and (2) student aptitude and achievement.

Student Sex, Parental Attitude and Student Attitude

aspects of modern language study is attested to by a large number of researchers. Carroll (1963) finds that it affects aptitude for modern language study; Feenstra (1967) finds that it affects achievement in modern language study; Scagliola (1971) finds that it affects preference of topics in language study; Jones (1972) finds that it affects favorableness of attitude toward French-speaking people. In the light of the above it is possible that grouping by sexes in modern language classes together with entirely different programs of study for each group might be an alternative well worth studying.

Parental attitude has been found to be very important in shaping student attitude and actions. Fink (1962) finds

that parental attitude affects dropping out of school and Feenstra finds that parental attitude affects success in modern language study. It may well be that educational administration officials and language teachers may consider using some of the techniques that have proved so effective in product merchandising and in political image making. It may be accepted in the near future that language teachers are selling a product and that, to do so with the maximum efficiency, they need to prepare the market for their product.

with equal force to student attitude. Both Lambert (1961) and Carroll (1963) appear to feel that student attitude is a vital factor in success in modern language study. The implications would seem to indicate that teachers should strive first for a favorable attitude toward the language to be studied before they attempt to foster learning of the language. It may well be that the order of priorities needs changing for language teachers in that the cultivation of a favorable attitude toward the language to be studied should be the first goal pursued as it may yield an unexpected harvest later in the form of increased speed of comprehension and retention in the successive stages of study.

General Aptitude and General Achievement of Student

The roles these two factors play in student success and in student persistence in modern language study is not

clearly defined. Both Von Wittich (1962) and Pimsleur (1964) find that total grade point average is a good predictor of future success in modern language study. Von Wittich (1962), Pimsleur (1964) and Lambert (1965) all agree that general aptitude or intelligence correlates poorly with modern language success. In the present study the NF, F, and FDO groups were found to be significantly different in general aptitude as measured by S.C.A.T. and also in all measures of academic achievement. The discriminant analysis did not however assign a heavy weight to any of these factors with the exception of language arts. The likely explanation for this is found in the high intercorrelations among the variables relating to academic achievement (see Tables 22, 23). An interesting sidelight on this is to be seen in the finding of Feenstra that one of his eight factors was an 'English Language Factor' which he interpreted as meaning that skills acquired in learning a first language transfer to a second language learning situation. A conclusion which may be drawn from the above is that there is not a clearly delineated causal relationship between taking a modern language in school and either general aptitude or achievement. Provided that student and parent attitude toward modern language study is favorable, it is probably safe to assume that a student of high general ability and high general achievement should be encouraged to take a modern language. It is likely that he will persist in the study of it. It is also a reasonable

assumption, providing that the student and parent attitude are as above, that the student of less than high ability and achievement should be encouraged to take a modern language. Attitude would appear to be a factor in persistence which has yet to be fully evaluated.

General Discussion

Under this heading it is intended to discuss certain matters which do not appear to fit under any other heading. Perhaps a more fitting heading for this section would be 'conjecture' since it is intended to be less severely critical of unsubstantiated statements than elsewhere.

Age: It was somewhat surprising to the investigator that the age difference between the NF, F, and FDO groups was not significant. It is perhaps due to the policy of the Edmonton Public School Board which does not allow a student to remain in a course or a program which is not suitable to his abilities beyond a certain age. In other school boards and areas where repeated failures are permitted, there is a noticeable inverse correlation between age and achievement.

An interesting point which showed up in the ages of the three subgroups is that the F group has a very low variance in comparison with the NF and FDO groups, even though the three groups do not differ significantly (see Table 11). This tendency toward homogeneity of age of the F group is puzzling and no explanation is offered for it. It is a fact which would appear to warrant further

investigation.

The lack of significant difference between Anomie: the NF, F, and FDO groups in anomie was somewhat surprising. Lambert's writing on this concept perhaps provide an explanation. Anomie has been most noticeable in students taking an intense 'total immersion' course where they have agreed to renounce all use of English until the end of the course. Anomie has manifested itself as a cultural and linguistic 'dislocation' with an attendant threat to the individual's identity. Grade nine students in the Edmonton Public School System, on the other hand, are immersed in a French atmosphere for twenty or thirty minutes at a time, at most. Their cultural and linguistic identity is apparently never threatened to a measurable degree. It may well be that for anomie to manifest itself, the alien culture and language must be of a certain intensity and duration for some minimum period of time.

Cultural Allegiance. Another interesting result of the investigation is the fact that the F group is significantly higher in cultural allegiance than either of the two non-French groups. A possible explanation is that this may have arisen as a reaction to the exposure to another language and culture. In place of a reaction which could be labelled as 'anomie', the grade nine student in Edmonton may well react with an increased allegiance to his parent culture. It might be suggested that the F group's higher cultural allegiance score is in some way related to the fact that this

group is female dominated in numbers. A look at the composition of the other two groups would make this suggestion doubtful however. The FDO group which is male dominated in numbers and the NF group which is split evenly into male and female differ to a very small degree from each ogher.

Ethnocentrism. The failure of the investigation to uncover any significant difference among the NF, F, and FDO groups on the Ethnocentrism scale is disappointing. Jakobovits (1970:266) says that the way these scales react with one another and with modern language study is as yet not fully known and in this we must agree with him. The significance of the cultural allegiance score differences and the non-significance of the ethnocentrism score differences might be interpreted as showing that the French student in grade nine in the Edmonton Public System has developed a loyalty to his own culture without rejecting the possible values of others.

Foreign Language Attitude Scale. A fact worthy of attention in the investigation is the extremely high weight assigned by the discriminant analysis to the scores of the Foreign Language Attitude Scale. This high weight is an illustration of the importance which student attitude plays in the selection of and perseverance in modern language study. We have previously noted the high correlation among the scores of four of the five attitude scales (see Tables 22 and 23) which serves to prevent their showing up as

effectively as discriminators as they might individually. The Foreigh Language Attitude Scale is the best discriminator among the attitude scales and is also highly correlated with the others (except Anomie). The nature of the discriminant function analysis is such that it assigns a high weighting to only one of several highly correlated variables.

FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

As a consequence of the findings of the present study it would appear that the following related topics might be particularly appropriate as the focus of further investigation. These are given in order of importance as perceived by the investigator.

- 1. A more general study of school options, with the object of finding factors which affect the selection of, and persistence in, optional subject areas.
- 2. Replication of the present study in other communities, both in Alberta and in other provinces, with the object of determining how far the present results may be generalized.
- 3. Replication of the present study at other grade levels.
- 4. Replication of the present study using different cognitive and affective variables, such as the Modern Language Aptitude Test (Carroll-Sapon).
- 5. Replications of this study, over a period of time and to the same subjects, with the object of finding what effect maturation has upon the variables.
- 6. In view of the apparently important place which attitude holds in language study, a study conducted over a period of several years which would seek to clarify the interrelationship between student attitude and student persistence. This study would seek

to find which is cause and which is effect in the relationship of the two variables.

- 7. Having apparently identified that persistence is significantly related to sex, a study with the object of determining what factors are responsible for this.
- 8. Studies aimed at the development of pedagogical techniques capable of modifying student attitudes toward other cultural and linguistic groups as a preliminary step in the teaching of the language.

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APPENDIX A

- 1. Question Booklet, Part A (Personal Data)
- 2. Direction Sheet

DO NOT MARK IN THIS BOOKLET

YOU SHOULD HAVE FOUR THINGS IN FRONT OF YOU: (1) an eight page question booklet (this one), (2) an answer sheet, white with red print on it, (3) a direction sheet, a long sheet with your identification number (I.D. number) on it in the upper right corner and, (4) an HB pencil.

FIRST READ YOUR DIRECTION SHEET

Now that you've read the directions, you have a good idea of how this test is to be conducted. You should have already filled in, on the <u>answer sheet</u>, your I.D. number, your age (in months), your name, whether you're male or female, and any other information called for.

In this question booklet you will find a number of questions. Each question is followed by a number of possible answers, lettered a,b,c,...Some have more answers than others. You're supposed to pick the answer that fits you, notice what letter it has (a,b,c,...etc), and then go to the answer sheet where you find the space with the same number as the question. When you find this, read across till you find the letter that fits your answer and fill in the guidelines above the letter. Notice that the guidelines are above the letters, for example ... Let's take an example.

Suppose you have the following on your paper:

75. You live in a

- a Winnipeg b Calgary
- c Edmonton
- d Vancouver
- e Other (please specify)

On your answer sheet you have the following:

If you live in Edmonton, you will fill in the guidelines above c like this:

Remember that questions 2,3,7, and 8 have "other (please specify)" answers. If none of the answers given for these four questions suits you, then mark the letter opposite "other" on your answer sheet AND write your answer in the space provided on the direction sheet.

PART A

- Please mark the one which describes you now.
 - a) I am taking French now and plan to continue.
 - b) I never took French.
 - c) I took French but I dropped it at the end of grade 7.
 - d) I took French but I dropped it at the end of grade 8.
 - e) I am planning to drop French at the end of grade 9.
- 2. Why did you drop French?
 - a) I did not drop French.
 - b) I was doing poorly.
 - c) I was doing all right but I didn't like French.
 - d) I did not get along with the teacher.
 - e) I don't need French for my career.
 - f) I never took French.
 - g) Other (please specify). Mark g on the answer sheet and write other reason on direction sheet.
- 3. Perhaps you have a second reason beside the one above for dropping French. If you did, please give it here.
 - a) I did not drop French.
 - b) I was doing poorly.
 - c) I was doing all right but I didn't like French.
 - d) I did not get along with the teacher.
 - e) I don't need French for my career.
 - f) I never took French.
 - g) I didn't have a second reason beside the one above.
 - h) Other (please specify). Don't forget to mark h on answer sheet.
- 4. Do you think that French should be compulsory for everybody?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No
 - c) Undecided
- 5. Which one describes the way you feel about French?
 - a) I hate it.
 - b) French is all right but it takes too much time.
 - c) I like French.
 - d) French is my favorite subject.
 - e) I never took French.

- 6. Mark the way you feel you are doing in French this year.
 - a) I'm not taking French this year.
 - b) I'm afraid I'm not going to pass French this year.
 - c) I'm doing all right.
 - d) I'm pretty happy with the way I'm doing in French this year.
- 7. Why did you take French at first?
 - a) I didn't take French.
 - b) I was told that I had to take it.
 - c) It fitted in my timetable.
 - d) My friends were taking it.
 - e) I needed it for my career plans.
 - f) I wanted to take it because I'm interested in the French language and people.
 - g) Other (please specify). Don't forget to mark g on answer sheet.
- 8. What do you think could be done to improve the French program?
 - a) I've never taken French.
 - b) I'd like to see reading and writing introduced at the same time as speaking and listening.
 - c) I'd prefer that we learned to read and write only without any speaking or listening.
 - d) The vocabulary and stories should be more directly related to life in Canada.
 - e) The program is all right as it is.
 - f) Other (please specify). Don't forget to mark f on answer sheet.
- 9. How do your parents feel about the importance of studying French?
 - a) They feel it's important to study French.
 - b) They feel that learning French is no more important than any other subject.
 - c) They feel that learning French is not very important.
- 10. If you dropped French, did you talk it over first with a counselor?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I did not drop French.
 - d) I never took French.

- 11. Did the counselor advise you to drop French or to keep it up?
 - a) I didn't talk it over with a counselor.
 - b) I was advised to drop it.
 - c) I was advised to keep it up.
 - d) I didn't drop French.
 - e) I never took French.
- 12. If you are not taking French now, do you plan to take it next year in grade 10?
 - a) Definitely not.
 - b) Probably not.
 - c) Undecided.
 - d) Probably yes.
 - e) Definitely yes.
 - f) I'm taking French now.
- 13. When you dropped French, how were you doing in it?
 - a) I never dropped French.
 - b) I never took French.
 - c) I was doing badly.
 - d) I was doing pretty well.
 - e) I was doing very well.

DIRECTION SHEET

- 1. Your identification number is
- 2. You should have (1) a question booklet which has 8 pages stapled together, (2) an answer sheet, white with red printing on it, (3) a direction sheet (this one you're reading now) with an I.D. number on it, and (4) an HB pencil.
- 3. On your answer sheet, notice the section marked "I.D." number. On your direction sheet (this sheet) at the top, is your I.D. number. Because the answer sheet will be marked by computer, it is necessary to mark your I.D. number on it in the following way: notice that under the words "I.D. number" there are six lines, each of which has the digits 0,1,2....up to 9 on it. Note also that you mark a digit by filling in the space between the guidelines which run through the digit; for example 3 is marked by filling in as follows: =3=. Mark only one digit on a line. Use the HB pencil and, if you make a mistake, erase completely before you put in the correct answer. Your I.D. number has 5 digits in it so you will need 5 of the 6 lines.
- 4, On the <u>sixth</u> line, would you mark in male/female. <u>Males</u> should mark in ===. If you are a female, mark in ===. In other words, mark in 0 for males and 1 for females.
- Put your name in the space provided on the answer sheet. Please be sure to put your last name first, as it says on the sheet, and then your first name and middle name, or names. Then fill in the other information called for on the answer sheet.
- Age: look down the left side of the answer sheet. Notice that the first three lines are numbered like the lines under "I.D. number" and that the word "AGE" is placed opposite these three lines. These lines are for your age which, as you might expect, has to be marked in a special way. For the computer, your age must be months. Here's how to get it: take the age you are now and multiply it by 12. Then count the number of months which have passed since your last birthday, and add this to the number you have just obtained. Example: suppose you're 14 and your last birthday was in November. 14 times 12 is 168. Now if we count from November, December is one month, January is two months, February is three months, March is four months, April is five months. 168 + 5 =173. So you're 173 months old and, so the computer can read it, you must put it in the same way you did your I.D. number: fill in the 1 on the first line opposite "AGE" like this: =4= and so on for the 7 and the 3 in the second line and the third line.

7. One more thing: If you look at your question booklet, (the one with 8 pages, remember?) you will notice that each question on it has several different answers given and these answers are lettered, a,b,c,..etc. and you answer by picking the answer you like and marking the letter corresponding to it on the answer sheet. For example, question #25 has six different answers lettered a,b,c,d,e,f, and on the answer sheet opposite #25 you see six guidelines marked a,b,c,d,e,f, and you're supposed to mark one letter by filling in the guideline over it. This is fine but questions 2,3,7, and 8 have an answer "other, please specify" which means you may have an answer which is not on the paper. If you do, mark the letter opposite the "other" on the answer sheet sheet and give the other answer, in your own words, on this sheet in the spaces provided below.

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Don't forget to pass in this sheet with your answer sheet and the question booklet when you're finished.

APPENDIX B

Modern Language Attitude Scale as given in Jakobovits (1970)

- I would study a foreign language in school even if it were not required.
 - a) definitely
 - b) probably
 - c) possibly
 - d) probably not
 - e) definitely not
- I would enjoy going to see foreign films in the original language.
 - a) some
 - b) not much
 - c) quite a bit
 - d) not at all
 - e) a great deal
- Our lack of knowledge of foreign languages accounts for many of our political difficulties abroad.
 - a) strongly agree
 - b) disagree
 - c) doubtful
 - d) agree
 - e) strongly agree
- 4. I want to read the literature of a foreign language in the original.
 - a) strongly agree
 - b) doubtful
 - c) agree
 - d) strongly disagree
 - e) disagree
- 5. I wish I could speak another language perfectly.
 - a) a great deal
 - b) quite a bit
 - c) some
 - d) not much
 - e) not at all
- If I planned to stay in another country, I would make a great effort to learn the language even though I could get along in English.
 - a) definitely not
 - b) probably not
 - c) possibly
 - d) probably
 - e) definitely

- 7. Even though Canada is relatively far from countries speaking other languages, it is important for Canadians to learn foreign languages.

 - a) strongly agreeb) doubtfulc) agreed) disagreee) strongly disagree

APPENDIX C Ethnocentrism Scale as given in Jakobovits (1970)

The following statements are ones with which many people agree, and many people disagree. There are no right or wrong answers since many people have different opinions. Please indicate your agreement or disagreement by wiring on the line preceding each statement the number from the following scale which best describes your feelings.

- +1 slight support, agreement
- +2 moderate support, agreement
- +3 strong support, agreement
- -1 slight opposition, disagreement
- -2 moderate opposition, disagreement
- -3 strong opposition, disagreement
- ---1. The worst danger to real Canadians during the last 50 years has come from foreign ideas and agitators.
- ---2. Now that a new world organization is set up, Canada must be sure that she loses none of her independence and complete as a sovereign nation.
- ---3. Certain people who refuse to salute the flag should be forced to conform to such a patriotic action, or else be imprisoned.
- ---4. Foreigners are all right in their place, but they carry it too far when they get too familiar with us.
- ---- Canada may not be perfect, but the Canadian way has brought us about as close as human beings can get to a perfect society.
- ---6. It is only natural and right for each person to think that his family is better than any other.
- ---7. The best guarantee of our national security is for Canada to get the secret of the nuclear bomb.

APPENDIX D

Anomie Scale

as given in Jakobovits (1970)

The following statements are ones with which many people agree, and many people disagree. There are no right or wrong answers since many people have different opinions. Please indicate your agreement or disagreement by writing on the line preceding each statement the number from the following scale which best describes your feelings:

- +1 slight support, agreement
- +2 moderate support, agreement
- +3 strong support, agreement
- -1 slight opposition, disagreement
- -2 moderate opposition, disagreement
- -3 strong opposition, disagreement
- ---- In Canada today, public officials aren't really very interested in the problems of the average man.
- ---- Our country is by far the best country in which to live.
- ---3. The state of the world being what it is, it is very difficult for the student to plan his career.
- ---4. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.
- ---- These days, a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.
- ---6. It is hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
- ---7. No matter how hard I try, I seem to get a "raw deal" in school.
- ---8. The opportunities offered young people today are far greater than they have ever been.
- ---9. Having lived this long in this culture, I'd be happier living in some other country now.
- ---10. In this country, it's whom you know, not what you know, that makes for success.
- --- 11. The big trouble with our country is that it relies, for the most part, on the law of the jungle: "get him before he gets you."

APPENDIX E

Cultural Allegiance Scale as given in Jakobovits (1970)

The following statements are ones with which many people agree, and many people disagree. There are no right or wrong answers since many people have different opinions. Please indicate your agreement or disagreement by wiring on the line preceding each statement the number from the following scale which best describes your feelings:

- +1 slight support, agreement
- +2 moderate support, agreement
- +3 strong support, agreement
- -1 slight opposition, disagreement
- -2 moderate opposition, disagreement
- -3 strong opposition, disagreement
- ----1. Compared to French-speaking people, Canadians are more sincere and honest.
- ---2. Family life if more important to Canadians than it is to the French-speaking.
- ---3. Canadian children are better mannered than French-speaking children are.
- ---4. Canadians appreciate and understand the arts better than do most people in France.
- ---5. Compared to Canadians, the French are a very unimaginative people.
- ---6. The French way of life seems crude when compared to ours.
- ---7. The French would benefit greatly if they adopted many aspects of the Canadian culture.
- ---8. People are much happier in France than they are here.
- ---9. The opportunities offered young people in Canada is far greater than in France.

APPENDIX F

French Attitude (Francophone) Scale as given in Jakobovits (1970)

The following statements are ones with which many people agree, and many people disagree. There are no right or wrong answers since many people have different opinions. Please indicate your agreement or disagreement by writing on the line preceding each statement the number from the following scale which best describes your feelings:

- +1 slight support, agreement
- +2 moderate support, agreement
- +3 strong support, agreement
- -1 slight opposition, disagreement
- -2 moderate opposition, disagreement
- -3 strong opposition, disagreement
- ----1. The French who have moved to this country have made a great contribution to the richness of our society.
- ----2. The more I get to know French-speaking people, the more I want to be able to speak their language.
- ---3. French-speaking people are very democratic in their politics and philosophy.
- ---4. French-speaking people have produced outstanding artists and writers.
- ---- By bringing the old French folkways to our society, they have contributed greatly to our way of life.
- ---6. French-speaking people's undying faith in their religious beliefs is a positive force in this modern world.
- ---7. The French-speaking person has every reason to be proud of his race and his traditions.
- ---8. If Canada should lose the influence of French-speaking people, it would indeed be a deep loss.
- ---9. French-speaking peoples are much more polite than many Canadians.
- --- 10. We can learn better ways of cooking, serving food, and entertaining from the French-speaking people.
- --- 11. French-speaking people are very dependable.
- ---12. Canadian children can learn much of value by associating with French-speaking playmates.

- ---13 French-speaking people set a good example for us by their family life.
- ---14 French-speaking people are generous and hospitable to strangers.
- ---15 Canadians should make a greater effort to meet more French-speaking people.
- ---16 It is wrong to try to force the French-speaking person to become completely Canadian in his habits.
- ---17 If I had my way, I would rather live in France than in this country.
- ---18 London would be a much better city if more French-speaking people would move here.
- ---19 The French-speaking people show great understanding in the way they adjust to the Canadian way of life.
- ---20 In general, Canadian industry tends to benefit from the employment of French-speaking people.

APPENDIX G

Raw Data

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183 DGGB CBBR	DGGBA ABBCB AE CBBBC ABJ E EA	BA ABBCB AB BC ABJ B EA	BBCB AB BJ E EA	ABCI	5 5	DDCBE	DFEE		ABBF	42	15	30	54	: 95	27	34 1
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174 AAACC DBBBC DFABB CBCEF BBI A CAADD	AAACC DBBBC DFABB CBCEF BBI A CAADD	C DBBBC DFABB	BBBC DFABB BI A CAADD	FABB AADD			FFBBA ADCFF	ADFDF	CACEC	88	78 9	5 9	8	æ	0	0
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EPA	7		96	85		97		13	1	_	7	-	Ö		ις		93		DEC	ŀ	36		13	60		7	٢	95		67
Q	78		98	80		66		9		35	0	D	d		77		91		NC		83		17	0		ľ	ו	6		94
	DBCDC	່ ເປັ	CCCFB	DCCFC	ည	ACFFE	EC	BDCDC) ()	ACCUA PB	מפתפת		10 A C) , , ,	BBBBB	. ~	PCCFC	, ,	DCDDA	٠,	ACBAB		Krbuc	FABFR	1	ECBAR	:	ECCFC		DCCEC FE
	DA	ADED	<u>64</u> €	EPPA	PPFF	PFBA	DEAF	CCBD		מממה	A R R B	PCA L	1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	1 E E	EBE	EDF	FFE	PFF	DAF	DDD	ACA	DCB	100 H	FBF	DDF	DAD	D B	EAD	E4 1	FECCF
ខ	DC	CB	A FABE A FBA F	P.	BB	FABB	EBEF	CEDC	これない	DAFD	FFF	3ECB	SBAD	DEF	BEB	3DBF	DAB	A EE	EFF	FDD	CDD	CCC	ECE	BAD	ADE	DBA	BBDF	BAE	ECBF	ыO
RESPONS	CEA	DBC	BARCB	DDB	DACI	BAAI	DAF		ייין ביי	DDD	ABAE	BEBC	BECL	CADA	CDAE	DAEE	CDCD	AAFE	BBAB	FFAA	DBAC	CABC	FFFF	BCAE	BAAD	DADB	DBCB	AD	A E	
æ	4		AFACE	EDC	מ מ	rai	AA	ון ה מילו		ADE	CI	4 DE	PAI) A F) EC	BF	100	E B			H (ב א) [24) [24	AB	AE	BC	AB	AB	A U	CDDFA
	DB	BH B) ~	BFAB	טנקם	DERC	א א מ	1 E	BFAB	BC D	BFBB	3D B	3 ECC	3C F	GEB	3D A	3BCB	T T	SECB	ZH E	י אַ מַּ	EBC	P4	FAC	E E	۲ ا	м ; г.,	FAC	ים ני מילי	H
	AAABA	EBEBD	CFBFF	CGGBB	A ACC	A 500 %	Ardar	BCDED	CCGBA	ADFAF	CEEBB	BDBCB	EAABB	DFAAF	CCHCB	DEBEP	CCEBB	AAUEF	THE BA	7000E	ARDEA	CBBCA	CBACA	AAABC	ADBBE	BFFCE	CBBBB	RAABA	AAB	CDD
AGE	173	175	٠ أ	177	175	2	171	•	180		187		173		781	7	ρ/-	173		176	2	178	!	178		- / 3	173	-	176	
SEX	ρ _ω	ß.	ı 1	Œ	*	;	ρ.		Œ		Z:	:	E.	F	1 24	ţ	4	Ęz	4	Œ		ᄄ	;	Σ	t	4	ŗ.	.	æ	
Ω	10137	10138	•	10135	10142		10133		10132	,	10143	(77101	,	10.123	10120	7	10127	1	10136)	10125		0140	10075	>	10062) ;	10107	

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	BS			DE	PAR	DEPAR TMENTA	NTA	L R	RESU	LTS	
10105	XI	177	ECGBA	CBDBB	AADEA	BECB	BEFFE	FFADF	FCBAB	76	92	95	72	63	9.2	52	37
1000	¢	•	FBEBB	CBP E	BDEFA	EDFB	A .	BAAAD))	į				,
6900		6/-	BEDGE	DEDAC	DFABC		EPC	BDDBA	ACBEC	78	91	80	96	80	92	61	40
10087	p.	179	AAABC	DEERC	DEBESC	נו מ		BDDDF		ć	t	ı	,				
1			BDACE	BAH B	BBCDB) ~	BDB	ADDAR	receb	S	7	G D	9	3	ω ω	24	40
10089	P4	167	AAACB	CEEBC	DEABC	C		EDEAF	A PC	76	89	. 11/	72	73	9	711	60
•	ı	1	EBDCF	EAJ A	CABAB	ã	CCAPD	DEADF))		1			5	
10088	DL _I	177	AAACC	CGFBC	DFABA	ပ	FEABA	DDEAE	PCEEA	63	78	06	85	87	80	47	٠,
	ţ		DAAAD	AAI D	BABAE	70	BAAEF	DDDAD	EB				۲			•	
10090	Ŀ,	169	AAACC	DEEAC	DFABA	2	EEBDB	DEFDE	BDCFA	96	95	55	83	80	91	87	U D
000	į		ABBBD	EAA E	CACAD	A	BBCDE	BADAE)				•
8/001	<u>ን</u> -	1/4	CBC	A BB	ACDAC	S	EFCCB	AFFFA	CDCFB	92	78	ω	77	3.1	62	μ	00
6	(1	BDCCF	BAIB	CBBDB	S	BBCDD	EPEA))	,				-	
10079	ይ	159	CGGBC	AGBAA	BAEBE	0	EFBAD	EBEBE	BCCFB	72	4	83	α	6	7	5	76
1	1	1	BBEEF	BAJ B	CBBDA	O	BCAEF	AFFAE)	,				
10072	L	179	AAABB	CBDAC	DFABB	ပ	FEBAD	EDFEP	DBBFB	66	66	66	66	56	0	o G	α=
1	1	,	ADADA	AAC D	BABAB	AA	AABFF	ADDDF			•		`		`	`	2
10073	ß.	179	A ABC	CBDCC	DFACA	ပ	FE	EFEDF	BBEFB	42	45	53	. 8 17	96	20	34	3
	1		FB DF	DAD D	CABPB	AA	AABFF	EDDDP		1))	•	•	r	2
10070	D. ,	179	AAABB	CEFBC	AFABD	ပ	FDABA	_	ADCFB	91	89	78	6	6	ď	2	77
1	1		CBADA	AAA D	BABAB	VV	AABFF	۸.	מכ)	`		,	>	t
100/4	3 -4	175	BFFBE	AAAAD	EEBED	CE	EDAFE	•	BCAEF	72	43	53 1	1 1	9	72	. 911	0
0,000	1	,	FFEDF	AE B	AEBFC	D	ADCFD		BC			,			ı	•	
10068	¥,	9/1		CEFCC	DPAEB	CEBD	9	~=	EEBDA	98	75	74	93	98	63	50	U T
1000	ſ		PH (DAIE	BDADB	DAEA	띮	٠.,	DB))	•	
19001	٠,	179		CGBAC	DFABB	DEBE	E	EEEBF	EBBEA	66	66	66	93	86	0	2,0	5
0	1		BAAFF	DAH E	BCCDD	AADC	DCFF	DDDAF	Œ)	,))	`	,	
10069	<u>.</u>	174	DGGBB	ABEBB	AADDD	BD	DFF	FPDFF	FCFDF	80	23	9 17	83	37	20	77	77
,	1	1	FEEFF	FAJ P	BFDFF	DFFC	FEFF	D CFF)	,)		>		
9001	<u>.</u>	1/3	AAAAC	CEBA	DFABA	P	BBE	В		16	98	97 (93	76	9.5	7	37
1000			-	AB	æ				ပ				,		,)	
10064	<u> </u>	179	AAABA	EFB	FA	BA	PPUBE	F	FCCFA	76	80	80	70 8	98	91	53	٦
			سعا	CAE F	CBCFC	CDCCC		BFFDF))))	

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONS	ស			Di	EPAR	THEN	NTA	1	BSI	LTS	
10065	β .	171	20 0	BBB	AB	CAD	FAB	EEB	DDAEB	66	95	80	90	81	98	58	39
10116	βte	180	AAABD	DEBAC FRG F	DFAAC	CAAEA	AUBFE EPBEE BBCBE	FEEFF	EA CCEFA	97	92	93	91	80	86	52	32
10081	**	180	טו	B F G	EDB	CAD	ŗĊŗ	ALB		16	78	94	90	65	9.0	51	36
10117	3 C	176	8 B	GEB BH	ADD ABB	DCB ABE	DDC	DFF	FC BCCFD FC	116	88	66	66	96	66	57	8 7
0 +	E 6	177	E C	~	ECA	NA E	EBF PCF	FFF	ECCFC	66	95	95	96	98	97	58	37
	<u>.</u>		8 E	GEA	FAACDE	BAD	DCB	DDB DFA	DABPE	97	80	93	h 6	77	93	6 11	41
70	Бц ;		60 E0	(A) (A)	CDD	ECD ADC	ead def	FDA DDB	FCBEA EC	66	31	74	ထ	73	96	51	Ļ 3
	E (x⊹ r	出口 日	ပ ရ နာ	ACD	CABACA	CDB	DDA AAE	ACC DC EC	16	45	ဏ	ών Em	11	35	t 7	t: 5
7 6	ъ., ;	<u> </u>	ELI ELI	BAB AG	A DB	DAD	FAE Dee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	EBDED BP	9 †	<u>(1)</u>	55	62	59	15	(A)	2
10020	'2 4 [BBA	FACBAC	BAE EDD	PBB CBF	FEB	EAA FB EA	9 77	95	1 6	8	116	94	54	t 1
15	4 T	176	ra to te	A C B	ADD DCE	DBD	FDD CA	PF FF FF	ပ္သည္မ		09	69		11 &	96	(2)	39
15	: x:	174		o	A L'D DBD CCA	ABC AAR	FUU BAP DCB	DOD DFF	DCBEC BC	58	9 6	<u>.</u>	7		79	_ (28
10153	p 24	178	AB C	BE GPC	BBB	BFC	DBF	AAA	֓֞֞֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓			H H	ट भ	-		COR	
20	Œ	182	7 K C	BD DFA	ACA BCC		ra d CBA Par	7 A E	BAR BAR POP	08	364	ω σ					
10208	3 E	181	FBACE CEGBB CFAEP	可因上	CACPD	DEABD	DAFFA	DEDCE		92	71	80	88	95 75	70	43	31
10209	30	088	. 67	SES	FCF	EAB	# E E	FD ABD	BC PP AA	72	54	716	33	87	† 16	51	0 7

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	RESPONSE	S			DE	PAR	DEPARTHENTA		L RE	SU	LTS	
10216	3 2	079	AAC	CGBBC	124	e e	EB	DDD	PDBFA	78	68	97	93	986	97 5	2	36
1001	*	17.	DFDEF	PCG B	BADDE	DDECB	AEADF	ADDED	EB PBBFC	16	25	. 19	72	47	54	36	30
11701	4		REEDF	CCH P	CAPD	CCF	FAAPC	FCCC	ບ		,			,	(,	
10190	Z	174	BFFAE	BAAAD	EEBEA	EA	FFECB	PP	PCEPE	72	61	38	32	33	25	 E	20
10188	×	181	CFDCC	FBA BABBCC	PPDDD Abaeb	BFFCF	EDCFD EAFAB	DDDCCDDF	FC EBCAB	58	31	50	65	54	5.4.3	34	32
	! !		DFABF	ABI B	DDF	FADBD	ADAPE	FAAAP		ď	76	ď	2	9	שני	77	77
10 19 ¢	3 4	99 -	EDDBA	DDFAC BBE F	BUDDD	DEEDA	DDBFF	AFDA	EB		2			`	•		
11001	6 -4	192	BPFAE	AAABD	ECBDB	врсрв	BDAEA	AFFD		20	40	tt 3	†	ဂ	25	39	24
			DBDBF	BAB	DDDDB	DDFEB	DBCFF	EDDD	AA			711	9.0	V	6	7	0
11002	βLi	176	BFFCE	AAA B	EABDD	DCCCD	DFUDE	Drrr		0	29			0	>		
11004	Ċ.	173	DFAEF	FAC FADBCB	BEFEA	CEEFE BDDBD	EFEDE		BEBBB	72	58	25	38	47	52	0 †	25
	4	2	FPFF	FAE F	AADDD	ADAAB	EDADD	EADI	AA								
11006	P -1	180	BFFBB	AAABD	ZABBD	вррвр	APEPD	FFDE		46	25	40	56	12	22	27	22
			EEPDE	CAG E	DDDFD	EFDCE	EDDFD	BAC	EB	,	•	(•	(
11007	P -4	188	BFFBE	AAACD	EBBBA	BCBCB	ABCDC	AFDI		寸	13	2	56	_	7	/	7
			BACDE	EAH C	DCDED	PDBAD	EPDCE	BACI	ည္								
11008	ß	177	DCGBB	AGECB	AADDB	CDBCB	EFFBD	DFE		63	65	CĦ	o C	s S	3	Ω	2
			EAPDF	DAI	ABDDE	DADDA	DADE	ADD	EB	r					c	c	<
11009	Œ	184	BFGBE	AAACD	EAAED	CECDB	BFFE	DEF		7	=	6	s	07	>	>	>
11010	X	000	REFRE	AAACD	EBBED	CEARE	PFF	DFF	CCCFC	43	54	35	41	21	42	33	27
2	:))	ADFFF	FAA F	CPFFF	PPPPP	CFFF	PF	FC								
11011	Æ	174	BGFBA	AAACD	EABED	DEACH	FEFE	FD	Ā	20	36	30	76	26	_	22	9
			AAAAD	FAB F	CDBFC	: EDCFF	PCEC	F	DF	!							
11013	E	178	BFFCE	AAACD	EDBAA	CCADA	BCB	AI	-	20	24	43	12	76	32	39	7
			ABDBE	BA	FCAC	CAFCF	BBB	H	12D	,	((C		
11014	P	291	BAFBE	AAAB	FABB	CDCD	ADDE	Ξ	Ω	1	36	7	7	2	٧	† 7	n -
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11015		000	DCBDI	CAF	PPPE	<u>а</u> в		ž E	PE		3	4	:	4			
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AL E	92	68	19	٠.		89	54	80	, <u>-</u>	T	9 5		ж 8	7		2	•	-	18 7	•	ע	8 6		2 6 5	
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PARTMEN	85	3.0			8 17	58	9	96	=		5 7		.99	ď		9 6		n	9 17	,	97	08	•	71	
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	CEAC	ת המהם	֓֞֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֜֝֓֓֓֓֓֓	CCFF D	PCFDC DD	CCFC	C BCEF	CBFC	ט	OBBFD	DRRFR	OB OB	FCCAE	A B	n P	3 P	AB	K C		PF	DEL (CA BBCW	AB	EDEE	DA
	BPP D	ABD E	Q P4 I	FF	AF	သင့	1 H H H	FFF	CEC	EAF	יי מיני	D A A	BDF	BAE	FEL	7 7	\overline{a}	ADEAE	FFFEF	BFDBD	BFAAB	DDDAD	ii Pi		ADDDE
	PED D	EPD D	4 U	A PI	AAEFB FAC	<u> </u>	E E	24 C	R F F	DD H	1 6	2 F	E E	FE	A B	A	BF	BA	FF	3DF	FBB		FERED	BCFED	DDDED
SPONSES		FCBD E	S C	E E	CDADD A	ABDB	BDDC	EAEE	DEBA	CBDD	したし	BACB	CAEB	PAACE	3CBDC	BA	ALABI	DBADI	AAABU	BFBC	DCAD		11 -		DAEC
RES	e.	DDEA	ABDD	CBAA	ACED	ACDEB	CCDDC	CEEFC	AEEBU BEBEC	AALCA	EFDFD	ABDCA	AUGEE	CCAFE	ADEBA	BABDU	BDADI	EEBCI	BAAD	CCAA	AAEC	AAAE	AADC		
	RFCB	AJ D	AACD AB B	AAAD	FEAB	PECB	AF C	AG E	ABFAB AAE F	ADECB	DAIE	AGDCB	AAL DAGREB	AAJE	AGBBB	DAH D	BAJ A	AAAAD	BAB A	AADCA	AEBBE	AAF	AGFBE	AAACI	EAC
	DRCRA A	FBFBD D	BFFBA A	BFFCE	DBCBA A	EAEDD	CDCCC	AFAFF	CGGAC	DCGBB	EFFDF	CCGBB	AAADE	AEFCA	CGGBB	ADAEF	ABADE	BFFCE	DBAAA		CCDBA	CBBAD	CDCBA	RPFR	EDEDB
AGE			184	187	176	000		5	175	175		173	•	0	163		1/4	178	(185	173		179	182	701
SEX		E	Œ	بحز	Œ	Œ	:	_ይ	ſΣ.,	Ŀ		压	ŗ	1	ß.		ĬŽ4	Σ		E.	Σ	2	ይ		E
T. D. S.		61011	11021	11022	11023	11025	2	11026	11054	11058		11038	0	11039	11057		11049	11031		11050	70011	n	11046		75011

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	ESPONSE	3S			DI	DEPARTHENTA	표표표	NTA	I R	ESU	LTS	
11041	æ	188	BPPBE	AAC		~	קבן ע ב	PPAPP	FCFCA	6	13	15	က	26	27	32	20
11051	E	176	E	AAC		O	APPDA	REECF	r F Dbbab	50	52	C ħ	72	86	24	36	34
11042	=	181		AAB E	ADEED			DAABB	9	۲							• (
	}	• •	2	. •				FDFBD	ARDID	n	C	30	٠,	7	_	97	20
11040	æ	170	CCCBB					PFAFF	FCFCC	6.6	83	66	716	95	98	59	39
11045	ρ.	183	PPPEC	PAA PARCE		ם נ	ECFFF	ECCCC	FP	S) .
) : :	•	2	CBEBE	ц				AFFAFF EFABF	BBBCB	20	30	C7	ر د	7 # 5	96	33	34
11034	æ	182	APPBB	PT-1				BEBPP	BCCBA	23	36	11	26	31	29	27	24
11044	<u>p</u> .	176	CCAEF	□ ~				ADDAD	DA								
• • •	4	2	DADBB	5 144				DUAAF FFFF	FBBCC	y S	æ	08	χ 2	63	93	53	37
11043	E	180	BPPBE					AEADE	EABAA	63	56	20	79	7.1	9	3	34
1			A EA A E	щ				EDDBE	})	r)
11047	T.	169	CBGCA	rec;				BDEBF	EBCDB	35	29	0 17	32	83	29	32	31
4	:		FABAE	μ.				EABDC	PP							1	
11053	ይ	184	BFFBE	AC				FDDFF	BDCFB	72	71	30	29	26	9 †	0 †	22
777	ŗ	•	AEBAF	124				CEEAE	BC								l
21111	بد	179	BFFBE					врррр	FFDDB	63	9	30	8 1	54	62	39	-
7 0 7 7 7	;	,	DAFDE	1				CFFFC	PC								
	E	1/3	AAABB	O 1				EEBEF	AACCD	5 8	11	62	ħ ħ	83	71 71	42	19
11103	2	176	ECFCF BBBBBBB	4 4				BCCBD	BB								
7	3	2		ABG				AFUDE	DACFC	5 8	9/	84	83	66	83	21	39
11117	<u>p</u>	174	20	AFBC				FFEBF	FCREB	42	36	بر بر	8 11	10	4	7	77
,			FPPPP	FBH				EFFEF	ì					2			
11123	Z i	169	-	ABBA				BFFBD	ECCFB	8	76	95	06	98	16	54	7
,	;	,	4	ABD				AFFEE	EC								
11171	Ε	176	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	AAAC				DPFEP	FBBFA	35	36	35	67	29	54	33	33
11120	×	101	BA	ABB F	BEAEF			BFFAD									
27	C	791	ABABA	e L	DEAAD			EEPBF	FCCFB	96	92	90	1 16	116	66	54	L h
			Ω.	CBA	Crubr	n	FFCFF		PC								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	ន			DE	PAR	THEN	TAL	æ	ESUL	TS	
11099	Dr.	174		DFBAC	DFAAA	CBAEB	ED	REPF	_	. 116	75 (8 48	8 9	& 6	3 5	7	38
			AEEAE B	AJ D		AEB	AAFE	RDAF	AC FCCEB	88	71	9 8 1	9 1	9 5	# 8	m	25
50111)	C/		BP F		REFO	DBFF	PPDF	C	(c	•	c	c	
11124	E	184		GBCB		BAD	ADAD	OFCEP RDDRD		7/	- +	2	ς Ω	-	o 7	0	70
11125	X .	180		GCBB		BAL	AADAD	PC		88	18	83 1	41 8	80	0	0	0
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11100	<u>r</u>	169		FBBC BBA F	DFACC BAAAB 1	EAFBA	FECUL	arr. APF1	23 CF			· > [١ () i	· (
11097	М	182		DGBAC	FA	ABAI	EFBBA	FFA	ا مقا	72	75	28.	7.5	ς 0	יי ט	<u>-</u> ا	נג ע
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-	4	C/-		FBB F	DF)	FFF	FECFE	FFF	PC				,				
11095	ጮ	157		DCFBC	FA	EEAI	EFBBD	AFF	-	80	95	90	9 8	71	06	6 #	38
•	•			BAF F	DC	DAF	DUBFF	FFF) ロ ロ							4	Ç
11094	P4	179		CGBAC	FA	DCB]	EFBBD	BFF		9/	ر2/	53	2	3	000	Ω ±	
				AAE F	BA	ABE	LABEF	FF FF FF	EC C	0	C	60	07	00	α	917	011
11096	Œ	179		AAACD	EB	EEA	EFEBA	A 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		a a							
				BAG F	BB	BBF	EDBFF	14 E	DC For		63		77	0	7.0	۲ ۲	۲,
11098	[t.	175		DFEBC	F A	DCA	EFDEA	BEC		γ) 1	0						
				EAI E	BA	त न	FCCAF	DFF	טכ קוניקונ		c	r.	(26	ď	7	16
11113	E	199		AAAAB	BBB	BCA	EBBEE	KA t		07	0)		
1		,		ABD F	SDA	FEU	AEUBE	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		35	73	11	3.5	45	17	25	2
11113	E	181		AAACU			FACFE	DCB	D.A.								
11122	X	179		FAAAB	OE E	CED	CFFFF	FFD	DEFED	6	13	10	9	37	12	31	-
1	:	•		DBC F	PFF	म म म	DCBAE	CBC	O								
11104	Σ	173		EAAAA	DE E	BCC	BAABE	AAA	⋖:	56	47	œ	62	31	22	21	7
•				BBE	ABE	AAA	BAABA	ABA	AA								ŗ
11112	Œ	178		BGFAC	CFC	CCE	DAAAA	ADA	[2]	96	26	æ	2	C X	y 0	00	7
				DBC 1	A D A	DAI	AAL	AA	AB						7	0.17	č
11061	124	179		CGEA(DF	ABA	AAI	CD	Y 1	2	7 8	Ω t	0	0	C /		'n
				BAB 1	CD	BCI	DFE	ii.	ы								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			R	RESPONSE	SS			DI	DEPAR	THE	THENTA	,,	RESU	LTS	
11079	ρ ₄	166	CGGBC	GBA	ED	BAE	CB		CPCDB	78	89	78	88	90	87	8 77	37
11067	ŗ		ABACF	AJ	2	FFC		PP EP	PC)			•
001	Ŀ 4	1/2	BFFBE	AAABD PAH P	EABDD	ECCB		BFFAF	PDCFB	15	43	38	14	31	7 7	0 †	21
11072	ы	180	AAAAC	DFBBC	DFAAB	DBAEA	BACAC	DACAE	CB BCADC	76	56	87	26	7	77	2	6
	í	,	BBABA	ပ	ACCBB	BACCB		EADAF	1)	2		-			
11062	βų	160	AAABC	DPDBC	DFAAA	BBAEA		EEDDE	CBBDF	67	91	9/	66	98	67	50	9 17
6	ı	į	DAADF	U	CACDB	ABDCB		EDDAE				•				>	
11073	щ	174	BFFBE	AAC	BBBAB	BCADC		EDADF	ACBAD	50	78	69	29	80	73	917	30
	;	1	AAABF	AD	BAADA	EADBB		EDDBA	W								2
1100		177	CCGBA	BDC	AADED	AEDCE		EDEED	DEEDE	15	25	10	m	S	11	23	8
,	;		DCECC	DAG D	BDDDC	DDDDE		AAAAC	Ω))			2
11068	X.	169	CCGBB	AGBBB	ABDDD	CDDBD		EFBCF	PBBBC	80	89	67	4	97	86	9 77	38
	ı	•	FCFBF	DAID	DFEPC	PDCCE		BAABC	DB			•)
11069	Œų	180	AAACB	CGFAC	DFADD	CCACB		AFEEF	FBCFA	58	643	3,3	72	บบ	4 4	7	22
•	:		BDBCE	DAJ F	BBCFA	BEBBD		EEFAD	!							-	
11081	×	172	AAABA	CGFAC	DFAEA	AAAEE		EFDEF	BCFDF	67	75	83	85	87	86	5 1	2
	ı	•	PCFBC	CAB A	BFFFA	DDDCC		DDDCC								-	
110/4	Pω	180	AAABC	CBEBB	ADACB	CCBDB		CADCP	ECDCF	19	23	10	C	10	32	96	77
	;	,	DECFD	EAE	FPDFD	EDEFB		ACBDD				•	•			1	
11080	E	180	EBGBB	2	APD B	CBBEA		BDEDF	BCCEB	50	73	79	4	06	6.2	36	71
(,	DAACA	Æ	BAEAB	ABABC		CADDF		•)	
11085	X:	182	DGHBC	AGFBB	ABECB	DDAEB		BDDEF	FCBEE	97	80	9 17	776	11	79	5 11	3 (1
4	:	1	BBDBD	<u>.</u>	CBBDE	DBFBA		FDDAF	EC		•	•					
1089	E	///	AAABC	<u>ස</u>	DEACC	BDBBB		PDDDF	CCDC	54	98	9/	83	92	93	53	37
	;	,	DDDBD	_	DDDD	DDDCC		DDDEA	DA								
108/		191	DB GC	8	ABCCC	BCCBE		ADADF	BCDAC	72	69	7.1	51	89	917	47	7
4	;		CADBC	=	ADAEA	DDBDA		BAAAB									
9/01	E	194	AAABA	~	AFAAB	ACAE	FCAF	FFFDF	PCAFC	41	9/	90	85	86	716	56	3.5
0	;	,	DECCC	כיז	CDCFC	FACF	DFF	CFFCC)				
88011	E	178	AAACC	<u>ස</u>	DFABA	BBBE	EBED	DABCF		72	66	68	91	92	96	7.5	30
7	:	į	ECDCD	CAIE	ADDDE	足	PBFF	FBDDF	FB								
0/01	E	†/	DGHBA	ည	ABCCB	CBBC	FFAAC	FDDAF		58	45	179	81	80	62	34	34
			DFEFF	CAA	DDCAD	S	CD	DD	ບ								,)

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	ဖ			DEPA	∞.	TMEN	TAL	œ	ESUL'	TS	
11084	<u> </u>	177	BPFBE	4	EABCB	~	0	124		80	58	0	9 8	0	85 1	64	34
			EPEAF	H	00	0	LAAFA	BFAAA D	_	47	08	7 179	48 8	7	7 08	. 74	33
11064	c	190	DPDPP	E E	CBC	PPC	. ~	3 2	F (1		,))		
11065	æ	185	BPPBE	IAC	EAB	CEDC	~	\Box	0.3	35	19	_	20	39	2 tt	59	21
			DPEFB	H	CDC	BFEC	\sim	2 2	30		1	,	,	۲ ک	C	7.2	,
11071	Z	178	CC BB	381	ADD	CCAE	EFB	B	DCAFC	Ω Ω			4	n	7		
11086	2	173	DAABE	CAB F	CAC	BADC	下の日	こる	ACBEB	66	96	66	65	86	95	58	34
			BDABD	B G	BAE	AADB	ABE	A	ЭВ								
11063	Ξ.	183	CCCBA	BE	AAC	CBDC	PPE	Ω	FCCDC	28	t 2	rt 3		8 44	26	28	39
		6	DCCBF	EAD D	BA	DAE	AEDEE	ᇣ	DE CBACA	19	36	£ #	32	99	8 77	0 17	33
11003	E	000	BCFBD DANRA			DCBA	DE	ن د	の記				l				
11012	2 2	140	BFEBE	A	EAE	DCAE	ACI	Ω	FCBAC	26	33	10	24	31	32	30	25
		•	BDFCB	ũ	DAI	ACBE	BA(V	CB			,	;	•	1	(
11015	E :	000	CCCBA	B	AAI	BCCE	ACI	S	DEEFF	0	DEP	ART	Z E	TAL	民	COR	a
			FECDA	Ы	DF]	FFAI	DF	Ø	EI EI	:							
11017	7 F	173	CGGBA	F	AAI	CDBI	BBI	Æ.	BCCCC	24	7.1	/ 9	2.7	3	र्ड रो	ر بر	77
			EBBBE	BAH	BA	ADAI	ΕA	4	AB								
11018	9 F	000	CGABB	AFEC	AA	ECAI	DF	Z.	[1 4	4.5	26	9	8	ブ オ	4	30	30
			DFBAE	CAI	BA	ADC	AA	<u> </u>	FC ;								
11024	æ st	000	BFGBE	AAAC	EA	AEAI			Pri D	35	23	20	-	†	φ 1	99	C 7
11051	r, Ez	176	FAUCU	A	ام ر اع ر	CCB	D C	1 ~		26	36	7	7	ω	20	30	16
•		-	DCADE	PAF	DB	BB	AD	щ	\Box								
1108	E	169	BPPBE	AAAC	EB	CBA	F	स्य	154	20	73	64	79	90	62	36	34
			AABEA	BAA	E E	DEB	DA	O	DC DC								
1105	₩ 9	181	CBDB	BACC	BA	DCE	CA	~	14	# 3	25	9	93	69	56	υ Ω	34
			CDCAD	FAG	DA	CAA	AA	144 (FA				•			.=	ب ب
1103	6 F	189	ш.	ABB	AEDE	DBA	FA	E	4	æ æ	62	Ω	٥	<u>-</u>	U T		
•		•	DFBA	FAG	CBBD		14 P	→ ⊢	ם כ	7	52	بر ب	7	39	36	28	29
11037	<u>-</u>	183	BFFBE	CAH D	BBBB	4 P	140	- 1	AB								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			R	RESPONSE	SS			DF	DPPAR	THE	THENTAL		RESULT	TS	
11114	βu	182	CDBCB	AB B	DDC	DBCCB	PP	DDF		26	23	28	12	10	6	20	19
4	ŗ	,	03	PB	ACFFE	DAPCF	FFC	CPPPC	FC	67	S.	2	ά α		73.1	۲ ا	4
6111	L i	183	<u> </u>	ver o PBJ	r od BDF	d bi	ar Eda	5 5	2		3	,	,	•	1		
11117	P4	182	BPFBE	AAAB	BB	щ	PEB	EDC	CBEEC	42	36	35	8 7	10	36	33	24
•	;	(DBCBB	CBH	PA		CDE	ABB		Ċ			o	r	o		
11118	T	178	BFFBE	AAAC	SE S		AAE	A (ABABA	SC SC	73	ο Λ	Σ Υ	à	D	7	6.7
11008	[2- ,	188	AAAAA		AAAFB	AAAAA	AAAAABBCEDD	AB CB	BE DADBC	63	65	0 17	65	54	73	9 †1	30
			ACADA	D I	DA	щ	EAE	-	8)	•		(ı			ţ
11078	ĵĿ,	182	DCCCB	ABDB	BCDB	щ (E C	\Box	DECDD	5	29	7	97	S.	07	ر	
11075	Dυ	178	CCCEB	AAL AAAABAAGFB	BAAD	<i>)</i> —	CAZ		EAEEF	58	119	25	9	16	27	38	14
			CEBFC	DAP	BBFC	Н	CEE	<u> </u>	മ								
11005	Œ	186	CCDBA	ABBC	AADD	-	CAI	\Box	ABBBB	10	13	ഹ	20	56	9	18	16
			CAEBE	EAF	AABI		EA	-	ا ت	1	(•	ı	(
11033	E	168	BEEBE	AAAC	ECBC	_	AA	⊷	врсвр	7	7	25	0	Ŋ	ω	25	3
			BCDAA	CAD	CBCE	_	CBC										
11082	ጮ	175	AAABC	CGFA	DEAR	_	FFED	PFF	PPBPP	63	63	53	17	†† ††	09	9 †	23
			FFAAA	BAC	AACI		EECFF	FAC							1		
11700	Ы	190	BFFBE	AAAC	EBBD	•	BDBE	BC A	BDFFB	0 2	DEP	ART	E E	TAL	RE	COR	Ω
			CAFDC	EH	PFFF	DPPF	FCDF	CEC									:
10178	Œ	176	A ABB	CBDE	DFAB		0 0 0	A	면 (면	75	ر ح	9.1	1 5	99	96	53	+
7070	3	7	DABE	ABI		DAEC		54 C	יי השי	ر بر	ď	v	ά	7	32	311	7
06101	5	0	BD 8	BI	CBBB	ADDB		回 ロ	, 8)					I
10195	Σ	180	BFFCE	AAA	EDBD	BDB	DDE	FAA	EBEDA	23	25	0 7	90	63	85	11 17	37
			DADAA	DB	AADE	DEEA	DADE		DA								
10180	다	080					阳			84	80	73	51	24	73	21	25
				BA	BBCD	BBEC	ABCD	CDDA									
10193	ርፈ	173	CBB	ABDC	ABCD	DBCE	EDAB	DEDD	FCEDE	78	36	0 7	59	39	52	97	77
40.100	þ	175	A E	DBD	ACDD	n (DCDE FADD	RCBC	CB	4	~	C	~	-	~	19	20
70101	4		ן ייי	CBC C	ACDF	DDCD	DCD		2	•	•	ı	7	•	•		i

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	ESPONSE	ss			DE	DEPARTHEN	THE	NTAL	IL B	ESULT	LTS	
12075	De.	179	DCCBB	ABDC	AADCD	BEAE	FFFEA	BFFEF	Page 1	96	16	88	98	80	96	53	41
12076	Pu	176	PEEF F DCC BA	r A	ABEERA	CEAEC	FFFEA	ANALA ANALA	FB FPCFB	72	65	†9	29	61	36	37	20
	ı		Dia.	PAG	BBBEE	DADC	BCCFF	BPFFP	PC))
12054	ß.	176	DCCAC	AEBA	ACCCA	CCBE	DDCDA	ADDDC	S	35	25	25	38	16	19	25	22
12072	P 4	177	DCEAA	AGDC	AADEB	CDAA	FEEEB	AFFAF) ~	91	56	67	54	59	68	53	20
1			PDACE	PAC	DABFC	AECC	EBDCE	CAABB	BC								
12088	3 .5	184	CCGBB	ABDC	ACDDD	ADBD	REFFB	EFECP	DCBEC	94	040	8 17	19	96	20	37	27
			FBABF	FAI	CDDDD	FDAE	CAAFB	ADDCD									
12035	æ	186	CCGBA	ABDC	ACDDB	EDBD	DBFFB	FFFCF	63	20	#	38	32	7 7	34	30	26
12071	Þ	176	LEBDDB	DAF	RCEFD	EDCB	FDCEB	DCEBD	88								
- >	4	-	DEDAA	CAR	RABAPP	7 TA T	FAACE	BEFEE		t O	60	0	7	+	9	œ E	ري پ
12084	æ:	189	CCBAA	ABPC	AADCD	CDAE	EFFEF	PPPPP	PCEDF	42	31	8 17	41	54	32	3	22
			PFFFF	FAE	CAFFF	FAPC	FPFFF	CFCAC	22							-	
12044	E	189	CDHBA	ABGC	ACCCD	CCCB	ACFFC	FFCFF	DCFCC	72	29	48	57	31	50	41	23
,			PFFCF	AAE	PPEPC	FPFF	PDFFC	BCCCC	BB								
12041	E	184	CDGBA	ABDB	AACED	CCAE	ACFFC	C FFCFF		88	65	83	65	68	62	47	23
			FFBF	AAB	FDEFA	HEFF	FAFFC	DBCCA									
12050	E	170	CGGBC	AGFC	ADDAD	ACAD	ADDFE	EFDEF	_	NO NO	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL		RECOR	0
			FEFBE	EAA	EEDFC	EEDC	EBBCE	FEEDB	S								
12048	Σ	176	CEGBC	AGEB	BBEAB	CCAE	DBFCE	ECFCF	Ħ	10	23	20	20	21	9	24	12
3	;		मुस्यम्	FAI	CFCFF	FEFE	ECFFE	EPPFP	FC								
17045	E	8/1	CDBBA	ABDB	AACDD	DDAE	FEEFA	FFDDF		91	73	9	65	26	82	6 †	32
			PBABB	CAF	CBBFA	BCCC	DBBCE	BAABF									
12046	ጮ	172	DGGBC	ABBB	ACDEB	CCAE	DCCBC	DCBCD	DCCCB	42	29	20	56	10	22	30	19
			CBABC	BAG	CACCC	BBDB	ABCBA	CADEC									
12104	ഥ	179	EAABB	BBFB	A ACB	CCAD	EFCDD	DDDDE	24	28	19	©	26	29	22	26	23
			DPFFP	FBE	PPBFE	FDCF	ECCFE	EFFCC									
12106	Ē	177	EGGCB	B EA	AFDBB	CDCD	FFBBE	BFFFF	Δı	42	040	38	48	6 17	38	36	22
,			CBBAF	EBG	CBCEF	EBF	ERDFF	FFFFF	¥								
12116	ጮ	179	AAABC	CBEB	DFABB	CCAD	EEBBB	AEEDF	DCCDB	96	78	69	70	78	9	47	22
			EBBDF	FBG	CAAFE	C	ALABF	EDEEE	Ω								

H.D.	SEX	A GE			田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	THE	NTAL	22 22	SU	LTS	
12121	ß.	184	္အ	BBAC	3 A 3 C	CCBCB	BBFC	CCF	-60	23	15	15	56	ω	32 3	7 7	က
12005	[h4	172			CBCD			00000 6 14 14 18 14 18 18	CCCPA	20	23	-	æ	59	o	30	6
12001	墅	182		ABDCB	AFCE	CDBDC		DODE	a 15a 1	16	19	27	26	26	25 2	28 2	23
12002	Æ	182	四四四	FAB D ACBCB	BACE	ADPCC	BAAF	PAAE		26	7	27	1 1	37	27	30 3	22
00	E	1.74		BAC DACE	BDBD	ADAED	ADDE	BADI	14 14 1	3 6	63	9.0	51	80	е) С)	51	39
12067	₽±4	173	E 6	DAH PABBCB	BABI	BBBFB DBADA	BEBE	の西路の西路の西路の西路の西路の西路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路の田路	\smile \smile	7	-	đ	1	16	4	13	19
12058	3 23	187	2 0	CAH CABECB	DEDI	ACCDF BCADB	CAA	12 H B H B 1	_	35	æ	25	-	16	15	28	16
70	įž.,	176	H	FAI CAFBCB	CECI	BAEEB BCADD	EBB] FFD]	EFF(76	63	74	35	63	96	47	37
203	Σ		A O	DAC PABDCB	CFF	FFEEF Abaeb	<u> </u>	म् मम् म		26	29	53	38	54	27	26	56
20.3	Œ	-	E E	CAG F	FFF	PFPPP AEAAE	CFF	CCC		N _O	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	R	COR	Д
	: 3	. а	(Pa (PAH PHAT PHAT	FCF	CFCCC	FFC	CCCC	CP	ON	DEP	A R	E X	TAL	E E	COR	Ω
7 000	E 1) PI =		CAC	DEDCE	THE LEGICAL	444	EB BCCE		وب	95	7.0	= =	87	64	36
7 C	E 15	· 0	9 5		BAB	BBBCD	BDB	AFF	EC.					39	77 77	35	26
209	Li De	0 1		BAC F DBFAC	ADC	FDCCF	DAA	DDD	PC								
209	į į	-	A	DAD F DBFBC	OFF OFA	EFCBE	PCF FFB	BFF	PI CI	91	97	89	77	83	11	47	31
209	j B≥.		E1 ≪	FAE ADFBBC	BAC	AAFDA	AFA	AFF	घ्न घ्र	66	97	89	89	178	90	52	42
209		175	BDBCF AAABC DFDEF	PAF ECGEBC BAG F	BABBE DEABD BBBFE	ABDCE BCADC ECBCD	DACEF CFBAA EFAFB	EDDDE DEPER	FC DCBFE FC	96	93	19	59	65	63	93	37

SBX	AGE			RE	E SPON SE	SS			DI	PAR	DEPARTMEN	₽	AL R	23	SULTS	
176		AAABC	FFA	DFACB		AEAAD	EDA	BCAED	84	15	15	26	29	19	33	14
174		AAACC		AADBD	DCBDF	ADDAD	ADADD									
		CBCCP	AI	CBCCC		BCCFB	DOC	FCCFC BC	7/	-	3	7	76	99	1	27
172		AAABC	BA	DFABB		FDBDA	EL		91	89	91	83	† 8	95	55	37
179		DUKKE	ה מ ה	BABAA		DDEDD	2	- I								
:		DEFED	FBA F	CEDFC		EDCAR.	おいないだい	DEEB DEEB	56	36	9	32	†	0 7	35	77
176		AAABA	8	DFABD		FFBAA	[편] (전	FAEPC	91	85	7.8	7	7	מ	0	7.0
1		ABAAF	m	AACFB		BFBDF	H	່								t O
111		AAABC	S	DFACB		DDBED	2	ABEDE	9 7	58	1 9	8 1	37	75	0	7
173		ABABD	ם פני	BABAE		DFBFF	日田	()				,				
?		AAABC	n	DOADD		EFBBE	띮	FCCFE	5 6	36	8 7	51	7 7	7 7 7	38	23
,		CBBCC	CBD	BBCBB		CDCDB	ഥ	F.								
6/1		AAABB	DGEBC	DFAAE		FDCBB	ہعز ستا	DCCFB	98	98	78	7.5	56	47	53	7
1		CEAFF	BBF F	CBCDE		BPCFF	124	O								
1/4		AGABB	CGEBC	DFACA		ACAFF	E	FPFPE	23	œ	19	32	26	22	3.1	α
;		FCFFF	PBH P	AFFFF		PPFPF	7	E)						}		
7/1		AAACA	BGFBC	DFADD		DEREA		ADBFE	58	43	30	32	31	62	41	0
		FADFF	DBI F	BDBFB		EPAFF	田田	O						1		
181		AAABC	DBBBC	DFACB		FFBBB	بتز بن	EDCFB	38	15	5	٦,	20	25	00	2
		DDBBF	FBJ F	AFEFD		EEDEF	re) Lei) (1))		
172		AAABC	DBBAC	DEACA		FFCFC	E.	FCBEC	58	71	5.5	41	511	77	7 17	7
1		BCBCC	CBA P	CBCAC		BCBFC	121	r)						•		
172		AAABC	DF FAC	DFAAE		FPCCF	E.	FCBFC	176	96	66	~	96	00	9	5
		CACCF	CBB P	CBCCF		CFCFF	H	;) ([]						•		
183		EA BA	BBBCC	DFDEB		EFDFD	Œ	CDCAC	67	28	76	67	1	0	צע	2.3
		DPEDF	BBC D	ADDDC		ACBFF	0	; ; ; { ;						3		n
162		AAABB	CGBBC	DPABE		FFBFE	P.	ECCFC	26	58	71	67	8	α	11	3
		PEFFF	FBD F	CDAEC		FBADF	Pu Pu							5	- +	
183		AAACC	CGECC	2		DBDFD	(C)	FCDAC	19	36	8 77	ηη	20	2 11	7/1	2
(FFBCB	BBE D	Ø		DCBFE	EB.	:	٠,					•		
180		AAABC	DGBCC	AFAAA		DPDFE			716	017	۲ ۲	11	11 11	ď	1	C
		FAECD	BF			FAAFA	12	;	۲ ١)			†	0	-	2 2

S	×	AGE			RF	RES PÓNSE	S			Ω	DEPAR	THEN	ľĀ	H	RESU	LTS	
F 18	മ	_	AAABC	DBEBC	BB	CB	PC	PFI	FAEAF	72	07	ħ9	81	63	75	7 7	35
F 17	~	2	AAABA	BBBAC	DFACA		H E	FBABF	FB FECFC	76	88	88	8 7	31	69		
P 17		6	FEAFF	CCEAC		PB C		P P 1	۵ ۵ ۵	2	1				,		
	•			FBJ F	F F	FBF	DFI		ForrC	2	UEP	A K T	之 以 E	TAL	RE	CORD	Δ
) L	-	000	1 0	BBBBC	- T	DAI	FB	PFI	ECAFC	17	23	25	26	32	24	27	23
.	T)	67	и ш	BECAC	AUFEU	CCACA	בי כ	A D A	FC dr.	ō					(
			7 1	CBC C	13	ADF		DAC	۲ د د د	0	0 0	-	7	60	7.7	(5	30
· E		172	m	CBBBC	7	CAD	PBE	EDE	ECDED	98	06	90	α	0	70	7,	
·	Ž	,	ue r	FBD R	H	DOG	CBF	EE)							J
	_		T 1	CFBAC		BAB	CBC	FE	FCCFF	88	89	66	88	66	86	58	0 #
æ	3	82	DBBBB	A FDCB		31 K	DAF	in in	۾ ر	L	r		•			,	
			ш	DAJ F	3	800		1 E	A L CE	n	n	ੜ	-	-	,	12	_
D-,		173 (m	ABEAB	Ξ	EAD	H	3DE	CAEPD	-	-	-	α	4	-	0	7
_			-	DAAA	<u> </u>	EBD	ည္သ	BE		•	•	-	>	>	-		
L.	-	`	~ .	AGFCB	<u>~</u>	AAE	EDA	FFD	ECBEB	78	54	25	38	31	. 9 77	, 00	2
X	178		·	DAB D	9	A DB	AAE	E E	C			1)	`	
	-		_	ADFAD RAF	ย "		2 F E		FACAC	88	09	53	56	58	56	38	29
Ēų	17	73 (• ~~	ABFCC			a D F	리 II 각 II	FC	26	0	0	0		c	c	
	,			EAG E	8	AAA	OAD	F				>	0	7	<u>,</u>	77	C 7
E	_	ກ ເ ກ		ABFCB	Ü	OAB	된 (1)	FD	BCCED	38	15	25	41	42	0 7	32	27
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X.	13	m	8	ABBCB	Ω	၁၁	ED	日日	ACCEC	67	96	, ,	7 0 0	770	אמ	o	7
	C	•	EEECF	FAI	DD	AA	DF	E	B		•		כ	t	0	, n	7
4	õ	n	20 (ABFC	ACD	ECB	AF DB	DE	FDCFB	63	23	30	. 92	37	27 3	2	7
		4	٠.	AA		CA	AFF	CC	PC))	•			_

SULTS	5 42 35		0 44 25	RECORD	i)	4 27 23	7	45 30	7 57 39) -	8 58 40		1 12 11	0	0	6 39 23	1	6 38 29	7	9 22 25	! !	0 32 27	35 77 0	7	8 42 21] !	6 59 27	7 35 17	-)
I RE	63 7	•	0 - n	TAL		32 2	00	ν	6	,	6 66		_	¥	5	31 4		58.5)	12 1		t 2 tt	19 4	`	17 17 17 17		8 77	37 2.	1
NTA	81		9	N E		26	7.2	1	88)	88	,	-	α)	38)	26)	. 8 17	,	1 1	, 1 1		35 1		0 0 2	26)
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DEPAR	0 7	o	0	DEP		23	r,		66		83	r	ν,	-	•	54		09		19		<u>.</u>	19		75		96	23	
2	72	70	•	NO		11	78		98		88	L	n	_	•	78		88		26		n D	17		80		97	63	
		FB PPCPC	, ; ; ;	FEFFC	ပ ်	ECAFC	CCADD) : :	ECDED	P4	FCCFF	۾ ن دع	14 T C E	CAEPD	 ! 7 }	ECBEB	FC	FACAC	,,	DDFDE		DA	DBDBB	D4	BCCFB	<u>。</u> 妇:	ACCEC	FDCFB	PC
	PFI	FBABF	PFI	PPI	FFI	14 C	AAC	DAC	EDE	EE.	A E	יה הויק הויק	71 LT	BDE	CBB	FFD	EEA	FBA	FF	田田山	יא איני	000	IDC	3AC	FA	DD C	T) P	FDE	FCC
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RESPONSE	CCB	FEB	PFBE	CCC	FFBF	E DRU	CCAC	CADE	ACAD	BDCC	CEAE	DERE	ABDD	BEAD	CEBD	BAAE	EADB	CDDC	AAFC	CECD	RDAR	AAAE	CCAD	EDCD	BDDC	EAFC	DAAE	AECB	FPCA
24	PAI	FFBFF	PFI	P A(7 K	DF F	FAI	CI	PAE		8 4	3 DC	FEL	CD	3 A F	I DA	N N	LDE	3 A F	S E		AD	2		BD	4 C	00:	S	AF
	BE	BBBAC	BI	CE	1-	BA	EC.	BC	BBE	Ω α Ω	7 D. E.	FDC	7	BEA	Z.	3FC	<u> </u>	3 F A	E C	֓֞֝֜֝֝֜֝֝֓֜֝֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֝֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֡֝֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡	3 G	H	第	ا ر	A C	ם ממ	H	ABPCA	¥
		AAABA	FEAFF	EAABA	AAABB	BEFBF	AAABC	CDCCF	AAABC	DEBFE	RECOR	DBBBB	BCBEB	CBGBA	CBCAF	CCGBA	ADAKE	CCEBA	FCEAC		DG CA	AADDE	CBDBA	RUFUE	BFFBE	CCGRA	EEECF	CBEBA	rcncr
AGE	181	175	9	6/1	000))	167	,	1 /2	167	5	182		173	1	///	170	ρ/-	173	2	173		179		8/-	183))	188	
SEX	<u>p.</u>	D.	ŗ	4	р.,		200	;	C	x	:	æ		Dz.,	£)	>	E	Ĺ	4	E	:	Œ	þ	4	X :		Œ	
	12117	12118	4	6117	12120		12122	C	12123	12124	ı	12009	•	12010	7000	17071	12014	*1071	12016	2	12018	6	71071	12011	-	12008	,	12020	

I.D.		SEX	AGE			ļ L	RESPONSE	Sa			Ω	DEPARTHENTAL	RTHE	KINS		RESULT	1.7.	v.
12022	52	***	179	CCGCA		ACDDD	CEDCC	AAPRD	DRDDP		7	20	3	ć	•			
12006	9(*	172	DCDAB	DAC A	BDDEA	ADAB	ADD	a	BB	20	30	0	3.5	7.1	70	†	30
1001	2	*		BCBAP	BAG	\ -	3 ~	BBBB	BDDBB	EBBFE	0	DEP	ARTH	MEN	TAL		RECOR	2
1071	<u> </u>		180	CCGBA	DA:T E	AADCD	BCB	DFDA	BDDAF	FCCEB	NO	DEP	ARTH	HEN	TAL		RECORD	0
12004	†	pL,	173	CGGBA	ABBC	ACC	BBA			DC	0							
1201	7	DL4	171	BFBDF	AAE D	ED	DE C	EBAAF	ADPFF	BB		70	9	97	37	72	9 †7	29
1202	~	Þ		BAEDF	1 121 1	BEEFE	EEBDE	FAEDE	DFFDF	FEDPC DA	92	52	28	35	63	99	4 3	24
707.	?	4	70	AAFDF	ABDBB BAD F	AADAB	BBAEB	EEEFD	DFFFF	PH (88	78	43	65	61	70	45	29
1201	<u>m</u>	E;	167	BFFBA	AAACD	EABCD	CAADE	BAFEF	FFDEF	אן אַצּ	47	a	ā	•				
1200	m	T.	191	FUEUF	EAD FABCCA	ADEFB	EAEBE	DCDDC	PDADE	AB				-	, T	9	25	35
1202		3	9	PCBCC	BAD E	CEDFD	FAPCA	BAR F. F. EFDPP	FFUEF		80	69	93	75	98	4	39	0 7
7071	+	E:	08.	CCGAA	ABFCB	AABAB	DAADA	AADAA	AEDDF	CCFDA	42	6 11	74	3	7	6.2	0	6
12078	8	æ	172	BFFBE	AAABD	CDBAD	E APCA	AAADD	ADDDD	AC								
1207	٢	*		DEDCE	CAIE	BDEDC	DADFD	LAAEB	EDFED		72	28	20	12	73	28	20	18
1071		E	6/1	CCGBC BBACD	ACEAB EAH C	AADBA	CCADB	EFCDE	DBCCF		15	16	5	9	9	0	0	0
1208	e	200	Ch2	CCGBB	ABBCB	ADDAA	CCAD	BEDEB	A F F F F F E C D F	CC	ď	~	0	c		,		
12047	7	p.,	175	BCDCF	BAD F	CDECD	AECBC		DACCD	BD			0	7 7	- n	۵	1	7.7
12061	1			DDDDB	: Δ	BDEDD	CACA PPPP	FPDED	CEDDF	DCEC	12	36	7	56	9	寸	21	12
C 0 7 -		띡	-/3	CCCBB	ACFB	ACECB	CCDB	EDABD	CDFDD	DECFA	88	80	38 (. 8 1	73	56	50	17
12040	0	Y	174) _	A A	OE OE	AEB	AUAFF FFDPF	DEDDA EC	EC FORFO	ŗ.	^	٦		(
10202	~	x	183	CFFCF	BAA	CFFFC	FC	F CFF	CFFFF	4		t C		7 67	6 7	7 7 7	E E	28
	,				era CC	CDBAC	E Bepra	因 で なな	P RP	हुन है हि	76	9/	89 (88	75	95	24	39
16201	—	` *C	173	AAABA	EDAC	AE	BCAED	, Pi	B.	FCFFF	47	0	07	c		•		ì
				FEFBE	ACB A	BABFE	EBABB	FB	m	1	;	h		70	~ - 0	χ χ	26	56

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	RESPONSE	S		. ;	10	DEPAR		THENTA	L R	R SU	LTS	
12039	3 22	179	U	~	ADDEA			EFFAA	ABFAP	1	m	27	14	Ŋ	22	25	24
			FAPAB	A.J	CFAPC	PC		သသ						1			
12036	2	173	•	BEB	AEDED	~	PCC	PC	DCCFA	26	29	53	38	54	27	26	26
ı			u	NG.	CACEF	1	PFF	PP									
12031	¥.	181		AAAAD	EDBBD	BCADA	CE		PAFFD	23	29	58	35	89	50	27	37
1			Ω	æ	PDBPE	品	CCF	EF	EC								
12066	p.,	172	C	EPC	APCBD	CBEB	DDAEE	00	CCFEB	9 †7	36	9 †	ω	16	11	25	16
•			E CDF	NG.	ALIZI	FFF	FEEBF	S									
12064	C	182	8	BEC	ABDBD	ACC	FFCBB	FB	DCCDB	35	29	53	ω	26	38	39	19
			-	AE	CDBEA	FCE	EDAFD	H	DF								
12065	P 4	182	മ	BFC	ACDCB	ADB	PDEED	00	BBCFD	9/	26	9/	62	71 77	75	0 70	37
			(a)	~	BDD C		FAAFB	田田	PC								
12061	<u>የ</u> ተ	181	r 1	PEC	ACDBD	CBEC	EFBAB	ВА	ACCFD	28	58	09	32	54	89	45	28
			\sim	AB	CDBEC	BEBB	DBCFE	FE	₍₁₎								
12033	pL;	175	m	BEB	AEDBB	CADB	PFCBC	BB	CCBEB	76	73	53	54	31	79	45	34
1			G.)	EAD B	BDDEC	0	ADBDA	00	t								
12070	ጮ	177	7 1	BBB	AADCD	8	PPFCF	H	DACBD	54	45	25	12	16	15	27	17
1			\sim	AA	PFFCC	<u>د.</u>	FPDCA	P	ъэ				ı				
12069	PL ₁	182	CCGBA	BBB	ABDBD	B	FFFAB	FD	EBCFB	67	9	35	85	37	99	36	31
			-	AJ	BAADD	8	DCBCF	FD	t)								
12074	C+	175	m	ABBCB	AADCD	3B	ADFEB	00	FCBAC	28	٣	16	35	16	34	37	19
•			\sim	AE	BDAED	30	CFBAC	EB									
12032	Σ	174	m	GFB	AADCD	ပ္ပ	BBFFD	B B	FBCFD	42	19	35	12	ω	19.	28	19
1			r•7	ပ	CBCFF	<u>ئ</u>	FBBBC	G F	BA								
12073	D.	173	~	DEA	AADDD	DBEC	FFACE	() (4)	PBFF	#3	23	30	26	37	27	35	17
- 1			œ	AD	PBBDF	DFFF	PF PF	E C	သ				•				
12034	C4	175	G B	BDC	ABDCD	CBDD	AFBFE	E3	FBBFB	84	73.	89	6/	98	93	9 7	77 77
			æ	AE	BBFFB	AFBE	FBAFF	日日	ЭE		:						
12068	<u>D</u>	172	\sim	~	DDBBA	CADB	DDCAA	AE	BCCDC	23	9	18	57	16	8	13	25
			\sim	AI	AADDD	ACED	BBDAD	Q)		
12086	E	189	7 1	ВА	AEDBC	α	AACAC	AC	ACAAC	35	19	53	26	29	15	25	19
(\sim	G	ACD	AC	DEAFF	FB									
12053	ß.	182	CCCAB		ADDBB	DA	CA	DA	PFAFF	72	611	62	8 7	ω	36	35	22
			-		되	$\mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{C}}$	CRF	FBB						١			

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	DEPARTHEN	THE	T	LB	ESUL	LTS	
12055	p. ,	176	- ~ -	ADBCB		~ C	CFFFE	FFFFF	_	67	38	25	35	59	25	29	22
12052	**	172	(M A	BEB	i O E		FFDRF	FFFF	FDCFF	92	0 7	69	83	39	75.	38	39
12056	×	171		BEC	E CO	5 5 5	EFFEB	FFFFF	rr FCBBB	26	89	. 68	. 01	11	88	53	33
12051	E	187	. ~ /	A	. D	. 5	CCAPD	BADDC	ACBDC	6	-	_	20	26	19	20	27
12043	X C	176	~	3 E	9 9		FECB APDDD	ACBEA	AF ECDEE	50	19	9 77	. 83	73	1 1	31	30
12085	=	190	P 1 00	LD CBB		끈	FECDE AFFFF	CFDBC PFCFF	BA Fappa	54	£ 3	28	29	63	09	œ ===	21
12008	æ	178	- M	A P SPA		P 2	F B P C F P C F P F	DCCCA FFCFF	CF	97	96	_	Ċ				
12062	βH	179	2111	I	F C	F (2)	PBFCA DDCFD	BCCCB	CC				, α				
13063	E	169	- m	AC PBA	HE	A C	EBEFB FFABA	CFFDF	DC				, α				
13064	E	169	n. m	A D BEA		88	AACBF	BFFF	CC	•		י ני					
13070	Œ	183	7 1 -	A E B F B	Par set	1 K	ACBFF FFABB	AEADF	BC EDCF		95	י ס		- 96			
13060	Ē	177	<u>ውን</u> የነ	A A 3 D B	41 45	9.5	DBACF EEBCC	BUUDE BUDDE	EB DBCD			. L					
13056	Ç.	167		EAA A DBDBC	B A A	DBDBB CCADB	BACDE FEBCA	FADEE ADDAF	EC FBCEB	98	98	7				58	
13057		172	,,,,,	80C			ADBFFFFBBD	FEEDF		76	96	93	10	92	80	50	30
13036	E	180	ഷന ദ	н ВВ	4 6		EDBEE FFCCB	DFERF		88	66	66	97	66	66	57	8 7
13058	[Z-4	177		AG BDB	12 E		FEBBB FEBBB	DFFBE		91	97	97	88	89	92	53	36
13062	×	176	AAACC CEECE	EAL BGDAC DAC D	DFABC CDDDB	CBBDB DBBBD	AEBCD EDBDF	A AF EFF E FDEEF		76	66	66	7.0	66	66	59	43

ັດ	34	33	28	•	777		3 48		9 23		4 32		1 34		5 38		ORD		5 29		8 28		0 20		9 32		7 45		77 -		9 29	
JLT	52	49	39	1	53		8 7		m		Ŋ		⇉		S		RECO		S		(L)		2		2 4		9		7 5		7 4	
RESULT	88	83	99		98		97		9 †7		88		72		95				86		54		62		ω		6		6		7	
	89	99	51	,	80		24		39		65		80		8		NTAL		95		31		83		76		67		66		69	
DEPARTHENTAL	70	19	75		76		90		カカ		51		96		1 6		THE		86		67		38		8 1		76		66		65	
THE	7.1	89	53		93		116		27		91		7 u		95		A R		95		1 9		83		90		98		97		85	
PAR	97	96	65		96		116		47		82		85		66		DEP		6		88		9/		88		98		98		92	
DE	88	67	58		66		88		35		76		98		6		N ₀		66		98		63		96		98		97		97	
	BCCFC	PBCFB	FFCFA	В	H	AC			DCACB								FABFA	EB	FCCFF		FDCFA			CB	FFDEC		•	Ρì	FCCFC		FBCFB	ည
	BCFBB	4 PA P	FFFDC		FFFDE	BFFBF	EFFCD	AEPPF	PFCPF	ACAAA	BFFBF	AFFAF	CFFCF	म्बन्ध्य	EDDDE	BDDAE	DEDAP	BFFAE	BDEAF	A EEF	FFFFP	BFFFF	FEEDF	BDDDF	ALTEI		A	a	BFB	EAE	BFFCF	ED
S	FEBBB	E E	FFFEF	<u> </u>	EFC	DAC	PFC	BCC	DCI	PFI	F F	FC	FF	DF(DE!	DBC	FF	AE	FF	ŭ	FFFB	FFLF		EDDE		EEAP	EP	ADAF	FFCA	ACC	FFB	DAF
SPONSE	四亿	BBAE	AAAEA	BAFB		24	Ω	Ω	ы	D -1	Ø	~	щ	144	O	~	O		щ		~	Н	1	-	AAA	EBF	DCBDB	ABDC	DBAE	AABC	AB	ABFB
RE	AFAAC	FAA	AEEFF DDABA	ADCB	CFAA	ADCC	DFAB	CBCC	AACC	DFFF	DFAE	CFF	DEAR	CBCL	DDF	BACA	DFAI	BAA	DFA	CCAI	DF AI	BEFI	DFAI	AAA	DF A1	CBD]	DFA	BBAA	DFAA		DFAC	CAC
	4	CBFA	ra Br	FA	CGFAC	FAI F	CCFAC	PAD C	ABFBC	DAIF	BEFAC	BAA F	DFDAC	BAJ F	CBDAC	AAF D	CEDAC	EAA A	CCFAC	FAI I	CBFBC	AJ I	DFAAC	FAG 1	CBF (FAB]	CDDB	BAB	DBFC	BA	BEPB	FAE E
	99	ָבְיבָיבְיבָ בייביי	ACADE	U	-	C)	AAABC	CECAF	BG CA	DBAFF	AAAAB	CFBFF	AAAAC	CBPFF	AAABC	ABABF	AAAAB	AAADF	AAACC	CEDCF	AAABA	FFFFF	AAACB	FAFCF	EAABA	FEEEF	AAABC	CACBF	A BC	CPCCF		BFABF
AGE	173	175	178		168		180		182		186		182		175		180		175		177		177		182		171		172		183	
SEX	<u>p.</u>	p ∟	[E-I		~		ρĿι		р.,		ρ.,		<u>Cer</u> l		Pag		Œι		æ		рц		E		×		P LI		<u>6</u>		œ	
I.D.	13055	13059	13043		13048		13053		13038	•	13050		13049		13065		13040		13068		13039		13066		13061		13051		13052		13044	

I.D.	SEX	AGE			Z	RE SPONSE	S			Q	E PA F	DEPARTMEN	₽	AL R	ESULT	LTS	
13010	<u>r</u>	180		BFB	8	DBD	REPD	PDEEP	DBBDA	96	97	95	86	88	92	54	35
13001	*	170		EAA A	a (EDAAA	DAEPP	EDEEF	PC								
-	G	2	CEBER	FAB	ABEDE	AAADB	FFBAB	BFFDB		88	95	81	65	24	72	0 †	35
13028	p	179			DDADD		AFFFD	FFAEF		96	73	S.	7	26	77		0
6	;		FBABF	н	BAAFB		FEFF	ACFEB	BC)) 1
13023	Ľ	178	CGHCA	AGEC	AEDDD		AFEED	BFFDF		67	6 7	69	59	37	56	8	29
4	1	,	EDDBP	BA	CDFFB		FECDF	FCCCE	PC								,
13004	C	181	DGGBC	AFBA	AECBD	DBBD	FFBBF	BDEAE		6 7	75	9 †1	54	65	99	41	11
•	1	•	CCDDC	EAE	CBBEF	EBBF	ACBFB	BBEDF								•	
1301/)L _i	183	CGGCE		EEBCA	CCAD	PPCPP	PPPPD	PCCFE	28	040	8 7	7 7	10	30	32	22
1000	:	Ì	RFFF	CAH	PPPPP	EEFC	FECAF	PPPPP	FВ)]
13005	E	9/.L	CCCCA	Ф	ADEAC	BEAE	न्यन्त्र	FFFPP		9 †	09	25	59	59	8 7	36	27
6	!		BBBDF	ō.	BPCFF	PPFF	PFFFP	FPFPP	PC								
13006	ርተ	175	B FGB	ပ္	EC BCB	BBBD	EEABB	AFADF	[F]	98	63	1 78	81	39	5	77 &	۲
	;	1	BBCEF	נח	CABDE	BAFC	FBDFE	FDDAB	AC							7	ר ר
13029	Œ	172	DGBBA	PA	AECED	BCAE	FFABA	FFAEF		96	78	86	83	1	70	5	1
0	:	!	BDBBD	_	AAADA	DEDB	FAAFA	ADDAF	BB				,	-		2	
13026	C	179	CCGBA	ABEBB	AADDB	CCAE	DFAAE	DPPDE	O	72	52	09	. 83	7.1	56	36	32
,	;		AFEEF	FAG F	AEEPD	EFFC	EPEPF	PFFED	AC				,				
13016	Œ	184	CCCCB	ABECB	AEDCB	DOCC	EPDAD	EFLDF		91	93	95	67	178	0	17	23
	;	•	DEDAD	AAG D	ADADA	AEDD	ALAED	ADDDE	DA								
13024	Œ	181	CGDCA	ပ္ပ	AEDDB	ADAC	CDEFF	PFAFF	ы	94	93	98	66	67	47	77 (1	4.2
0000	;		DFEAF	BAE	CPEPE	EEPF	DEAPD	AAAAF	FD				,			-	
13022	E	8/.	၁၅	æ	A EBD	BDAE	FPCDE	CDABF		35	52	69	51	778	25	25	717
0	ı	1	FFDDF	DAC A	DDDEF	LADF	DAECD	BDECF						•)		-
13027	<u> </u>	179	DCEBB	33	ACDCA	DCBE	DFDDA	CFBDC		0	DEP	ART	NE E	TAT.	200	S O P	_
9	;		BABBF	BAH D	BCBDE	FAFB	DPECE	FEDDB	AC					:	1	5	3
13014	E	178	DGDBA	ABFBB	ABDCD	DCBEB	EDEBD	DFAAP		91	88	776	86	69	6	r,	25
4	١	1	BEBBD	Ø	ADBDB	DB	ß.	EDABE	BB)		,	١			
13621	ы	176	CC BB	BA	EDC	AE	DBAB	EDFBF		72	85	81	67	65	89	07	۲,
7	:		CEBFF	AB.	$\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{C}}$	AFF	BFF	FEDEP)	,	.	
13011	E	150	BCFCA	CBC	C	\mathbf{E}^{C}		CFAFE	بتز	63	47	58	59	617	68	37	36
			ECCCC	CAB P	PPF	PPP	PFF	FFF	FP				1	,			>

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	DEPAR	THEN	TA	LR	RESU	LTS	
13012		173	DGDBA	U	U P	ELD	PAA	FDBEF	BAFBA	67	91	93	96	92	91	47	41
13020	æ	175	DBBBA	BFB	CCED	CDECD	EPFFE	CDDDF	EACBC	18	. 99	71	9.6	81	83	7 7	38
13003	×	173	PCFAF DGHBB	AA Beb	ACCD	ADDAP CBBEC	FDDFE	FDDDP DPFDP	EC FAAFE	66	86	86	96	66	66	58	45
13009	Æ	181	ADCEF DGDBB	n m		ACFAC BCCED	CPDFF FFACA	AECCD CDEEF	FA FBCFC	91	0	97	0	92	0	0	0
13042	Z	181	CBCCF	m r i		DAPCC	A FA F P F F F D A	FDAAF FFFCF	ECCCFC	58	63	917	t -		70	42	32
13054	D -4	179	BFDFF	mrs		BCBFB ABAEB	ADBPA ADBBB	DBCBD DAFBF	CC FBCFE	72	93	85	98	65	633	51	39
13041	S.	175	A EDF F A A A B C	E F	~ ~	DBEBA CCAEC	DDB BP PPCBB	FFFFF CDFFB	AC ACCCC	67	73	69	8	80	89	0 †	33
13002	<u>[</u> 2-,	180	CECFF BFFAE	AB FAAAAA	D-1 D-1	PAPCC CAABA	BCCBF DECBF	CFF E	EC CPCPP	917	65	917	19	37	50	0 1	24
13008	3 C	191	CECAF	AC A BBCB	~ ~	ADFCA CEBCE	ACBCF EFFDD	BFFFF DDDDF	Ω	NO	DEP	ART	2. E1	TAL	RE	COF	Ω
13019	X	182	ADADB BFFCE	AI A	00	AAECA CBADB	LAADD BFCDC	EDDDD DEAAC	BA DBDCF	63	47	20	57	47	179	39	32
13030	E	177	EFFDB CGGCB	J C BBB	\sim m	EDCBA DDAEB	CDABC DABCD	BDEEC BECB	CB ECFFD	80	69	50	12	39	36		
13020	E	176	BFCDB	AA CABCA	tel tel	BBDAD DCAAC	ACBCE BEL C	DACAF FCACE	Ω	78	56	7.1	86	81	83	7 77	38
13007	æ	172	ECFEB DBGCB	A E FBCB	ABD	AFFCD CCACC	ACBFD EEAAE	EDABE DDDED	BD FPCEB	72	92	91	†	89	79	54	25
13067	E	180	AFDFF	AH BB1	DB	DDFBA ABBBD	DBDDFBFFBA	CAAA	AC DDCFF	50	63	t 3	11 17	29	179	38	33
13037	æ	181	AAABC	4 P4 •	ADD	DANEA DANEA	FAFC	FCFCF	DECFC	96	66	66	41	92	92	99	31
13015	×	173	DGDBA	AH GDB		BECBC	CCCAF	C FF FFDFF	cc Fccoc	88	89	88	96	66	66	26	43
13018	βz.₁	176	FADDE CCBBA BEAEF	CAF F ABFCB FAI E	DEFFF ABDED BFFFF	KKFFF CCBBD FFECF	FCDFF EFAAA FBDEF	FFFFF BDDAF EFFF	FA EACEC FB	97	83	78	9 8	16	58	41	27

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	E SPONSE	s			DE	PA	RTHE	NTA	AL R	ESUL	LTS	
14024	æ	174	CGBAA	- ن	CDD	BDD	(i) (FFF	FPFFC	23	13	80	38	51	9 #	21	35
14002	£	180	CBGBA	FAE FA DBB	rr Dai	CEA	אין (פען אין נאט	PFP	AC FECFF	23	7	53	67	9	47	77	4
			PPPP	-	PPL	PPP	D.P	CCC	· 24								
14001	E	179	BFFBE	*	BDE	CAA	4	म म म	FPPPP	36	23	53	17	10	38	29	29
14003	Σ	175	FFDCF	~	A A F	F F F	ري در	BFC	DA	7	0.7	d					
)	3)	CCCPF		7 7 7 7	1 P	יו ני	T T T	4 1 1		t 0	0	o t	67	7 7	3.9	- 7
14004	ጮ	172	CBBBB	(3)	CAD	BDA) P3	FCA		91	47	62	59	39	83	6 7	5.
1		!	EBBCF	-	CDC	DCF		FFA	ပ								
14005	Σщ	176	BFFCE	er :	BBE	CCA	0	FBF		9/	47	27	72	9₹	ħ9	39	32
14008	E	173	ABEEU DBGBA	BAF F ABECB	AACED	BDACD	EACFF FPDAA	BDFDF AEFFF	FC PPCPP	63	92	74	17	71 77	73	7-	75
			FCAFF	~	BEL	ABF	00	EAA	် ပ								
14007	Œ	161	BFFBE	•	BBL	BCA	日日	DED	BCFDB	67	78	81	65	84	82	47	34
	ſ	,	BEEFC	AL 1	DE	DEB	C.F.	LAB									
14009	[24	161	CGGBA	ල .		CDC	EB	FFB	FBFFF	80	83	87	85	63	95	52	0 7
3	;	1	BFFEF	~	CP	7.7	BE	BEE	EC								
14010	Œ	176	CBHAC	∞ .	DAA	CBA	3 B	D.B	FCCFA	17 8	69	8 1	93	89	88	47	39
4	:	(BBACE	~	AAA	AAF	CF	DAA	FC								
14011	E	180	AAABB	P4 1	ACI	BBA	V	AEB	FCCFC	23	25	27	51	31	38	39	1 0
7	ţ	•	BCACF	≪ (EAB	ABF	BB	FFA	U								
71041	ž,	8/1	AAAAB		ADE	BDA	CA	FD	FBBFF	80	88	84	19	54	19	45	34
7 7 7 7	5	0	BADFF	a (DEF	F1 (F1)	(H)	FEC	ပ								
24013	E;	000		ю,	HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI HEI	ည (သ	DEBEA	BC	FPACB	28	23	38	8	56	25	30	21
14014	Œ	173	CCCBA	ح 🖂	7 E E	C C A	ב ה	БАВ	74 7-1	26	=	7	C	5	ر بر	r (.	,
				~	1	})	:	C	9	•		1				_
14016	F	190	DC BA	Д	CLB	AAE	CDF	DDF	CEPDB	50	24	15	æ	16	2.0	***	17
			FBFCB	~	ABE	CCE	CCB	EED	် ပ	1)				•
14017	æ:	175	DGGCB	щ	BCC		AA	DDA	FCPDC	9 17	36	62	h 6	1 8	99	32	35
9	:	(ABADD	⋖ .	DCA	CCB	DCF	FEE	\mathcal{O}								
14019	Ε	183	BFGBE	AAACD EA.1 F	ECBCD	ADCDD	AAFFF	FFBEF	BCCAB	28	80	28	8 11	42	75	43	34
) 1 1	ς	י י	1	DDE	4 H D	DC								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	DEPARTHENT	ITAL	RE	SOL	TS	
14018	p.,	184	~	ABDAB		CBCD	88	Pa (EBCBF	80	73	70 1	15 1	16 7	17 4	m	35
14021	ρ.	180	EAAEF	AAI E AGPAD	AEBEB	EEAFE	KAA PD FFABD	DFFDA	EBBFC	t 3	9/	0 10	41	42 (1 89	42	31
		t	U	AAB P	AECFB	AEEAA	FBDF	CFFC	8	70	67	0 7	7	2	c c	, 7	26
14020		9/ [DCGBB	AEDBB CAA D	BDBDE	BAFBA	e f d A D A	EDDCD	CB CB			- 1	ר	- 1	1	,	
14025	E	180	\Box	AGECB	AAECD	ADADD	EFAB	DFFBF	FBCFC	9 †1	31	09	24 (9	42 1	7.7	18
			\circ	FAF B	CFCBC	ABCCC	EBCF	CFFEF				,	L	ſ		r	
14023	E	184	DCGBA	ABDAB	ACCDB	DCABD	FFLE	CFFEF	FCFFC	19	63	- -	ქ	3/	2	` _ =	7
14006	*	000	CGGCC	ABDAB	ADDDD	CEBED	FFAB	FFFFF	FCEFE	38	99	119	67	. 98	70	45	29
))	ABFAF	EAG P	BBEFF	PFFAP	FLAF	RPPPP									
14126	3C	179	AAACC	CEECC	DFAAA	CBADB	EEDD	DEFFD	FCAFD	116	96	95	93	96	88	26	30
			EEDBC	DBG D	EDAAA	DDEDD	EALE	REERF									
14170	3 C	181	CGHBA	ABFCB	ABCDD	CCADC	EFDE	DFFEA	DCAFC	91	26	. 49	ပ (၁	26	.	オカ	π π
			DBAAF	EBA F	EDAFA	FEAAE	DBEE	DFEEA	_								
14169	æ	183	AAABC	CEEAC	DFACE	ADAEC	FPF	EPFDF	ERCFD	176	85	1 8	79	80	11	e Cl	יייו (אין
			EBEBE	CBJ B	BEFFB	FAECA	FEFI	PFFFF									·
14168	3 C	178	BFFBE	AAAAD	ECBDB	CBCDB	PEBE	BFFBC	FCCFC	20	9	84	ы О	71.	99	43	7
			BACAP	FBI B	BACBA	DAEFA	ABCE	FFFEF	, ,								
14167	Œ:	178	CCGBA	ABFBB	AACCB	၁၁၁၁၁	AAA	EAAAB	BBBAB	28	0 7	67	67	20	73	7 7	m
			DBBAD	BBH P	BEBDD	DAACB	AAAI	AEEBD	, ,								
14166	E	186	BFFBE	AAABD	EBBCD	EBACB	FPU	CEFEF	FCCFC	16	36	0 †	76	56	21	34	_
			CDCFF	DBG P	CDBDC	DDCFC	BCF	FFDEF	 								•
14165	X C	178	BPPBE	AAABD	EABBA	ALAEB	BFE	DAFDD	CBCEC	9 †1	64	7.7	35	77	7.7	35	_
			BABDF	EBF A	CBCEE	DBBDB	ABAI	EDEAD	<i>r</i> 1								•
14164	E	183	၁၁၅၅၁	AGDCC	AADBD	CCAEB	EFA	PDDEF	FCCFB	72	63	74	5	1 7 †	99	42	m
			EBBCD	BBE A	BEBEC	ABECC	BEB]	EEEDP	0								
14163	3 2	168	CBDBA	AGFCB	AACDE	CCBDD	AEA	BFADF	CAAAC	76	71	87	82	65	82	2	=
			FCFCC	CBD	CDDFC	DACFC	DCA	CADCF									
14162	X	177	BFFBE	AAA	ECBCB	BCCDD	ABB	AFDEP	PAEDA	23	23	20	59	10	27	27	7
			ACBDE	FBC	CAA	LADAD	AA	DEFEF	O								
14161	X C	174	CCCBA	ACE	ADD	CCCDC	DDAD	DDDAF	EBBDA	80	47	9/	6	76	93	8	⇒
			AC	FBB	ADA	DDDBE	EAA	DEE	EB								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			R	RE SPONSE	S			DI	DEPARTHENT	THE	NTAL	Œ	ESULT	LTS	
14159	***	175	P.B		CBE	CEACA	CFFA		FBAEA	23	25	35	92	42	72	33	42
				PBJ F	DE	EEDAD	EAA	ADD					!	}			
14158	**	176	BPPBE	AA	AB	CDDCD	EDPC	24	CCCFD	91	82	88	93	98	92	47	42
,			B	A	7	DCCBA	BAB	CFF	20						ı		
14157	==	180	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	ABBCB	ABDED	CDCDD	ADEF	G	ECBEB	78	80	95	16	66	98	61	8 7
(Ø	ABH A	BADE	DBACB	Н	DDA	FB								
14155	Δı	178	Ø	AAACD	EABC	ABBDC	AEFF	FCD	ECCFC	9/	40	09	9	42	6/	9 17	3
. !		:	B	PBP D	BD	124	LBBC	DEE	FB								
14153	D	174	B	CEDAC	DF	щ	FFCB	FFD	CBAFB	96	83	09	29	51	80	42	38
1		!	B	ABD P	ວ	щ	DEBA	FFA	FC							l	
14151	P4	173	U	-	E	STI.	EEDA	EDD	FABEA	72	29	64	54	26	9 †	0 †	22
•				BBB E	BA	-	ADAE	DDA	DC								
14146	Щ	176	ф	ABCCA	Ü	щ	DFCD	PPE	ACBFB	ON.	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	R	COR	P
,			A	(7)	S	щ	FBEP	FFE	FC								
14147	P4	176	8	-	四	-	EEFF	DBB	ECEEB	54	65	50	35	26	50	46	2
			P	-	DE	-	PBFE	CBE	四日								
14145	24	171	A	נפו	AA	U	AFAA	PFF	FFAFF	84	78	71	77 77	99	49	9 77	25
;	!	1	•	De.	AA	-	AFFC	FFF	t)								
14144	ဌ	177	U		品	U	EEDE	EDA	EDBFB	11	29	2	35	10	12	16	26
•		1	P	M	DF		EDEE	PFF	AC								
14141	[24	172	Д	دے	A	-	EFBD	FFA	DCBFA	80	82	0 †	29	31	42	42	7
		,	~	CO.	BD	щ	ABBD	DFD	DC								
14142	P4	181	Ø.	2	D	J	DDCA	DDB	FBFEB	98	16	87	96	11	92	99	m
4	١	,	BDBAF	DBC D		_	щ	EFA	20								
14140	3-4	181	8	\circ	2	—	FFCA	PFF	ABCPC	91	83	29	51	39	54	41	2
	,	į	P4	-	S	щ	ACCB	PFP	EC								
14143	<u>የ</u> ኒ	174	C	ďΩ	0	щ	FFBB	PFP	BCCDF	67	52	53	7 7	47	9 †	39	2
•	;	,	~	BD	S		ABBD	मिन्	FC C								
14131	E	164	Ø	BD	AB	щ	EAFF	FAA	APFEB	96	116	6	86	67	66	99	7
	;	,	er Eri	B B	B E	_	ACBF	ည္က	PC								
14132	E	181	GB	GB	V	-	DDFA	DEF	CCEDC	67	23	09	9	98	54	34	3
4	8		EFACC	ည္က	ပ	Н	ACBF	DDD	AC								
14130	E;	300	<u>G</u> B	S E	AB	ш	DFAE	FFA	ECBEB	72	89	91	89	73	88	48	38
			7	CBA	FEATD	12.	E AF	ED	РВ								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	SS			DE	PAR	DEPARTHEN	E-I	AL B	RESU	LTS	
14133	D .,	171	EBGBB	AECB	ABCBB	BCADA	APDBD	EPPPP	CCCFC	66	98	87	97	77	95	54	39
,			CEADD	ပ	CBBDD	DDFCB		FD	DB								
14128	X	000	CCGBA	ABDB	ABDCB	CDBCB	FFEA	EA	ECCFC	91	71	78	70	69	83	47	35
			CDBCF	EB	PBBAA	BCFEC	BCCE	ABEDF	ည္ရ								
14135	<u>р</u> ц	182	AAACC	CBFA	DFADA	ACBCB		APPDE		91	86	81	91	84	98	9 7	38
,			CDAAE	EB F	FREAD	EDFCA	AACE	AFFEP									
14138	DL,	174	DBGCA	ACBB	ABCBD	BCADA				63	47	43	32	m	09	42	27
,			EEDED	DB	EFFF	EEEBC											
14139	*	183	AAABB	CBFA	DFACB	BDAEB			DCCEC	96	82	89	41	81	90	57	30
			ABABP	EB	DDADD	DBEEB											
14137	P 4	176	CCHBA	ABEB	ABDCB	CDADB				63	65	58	62	64	75	8 7	29
			EFAEF	CBH	BABAE	ABEBB								ı		•	
14134	E	173	BFFBB	ABAC	EABDB	BCCCD				ON	DEP	AR	THEN	TAL	RE	COR	۵
			PPPEF	CBE	ADAFF	PEPDE			DC					l		·	
14127	æ	168	AAABC	BBEA	DFAAB	ABAED				80	91	78	79	76	79	45	34
			CDBBB	FBH	CDDDE	BACAC			EC								
14039	E	169	AAAAB	CGFA	DFABA	EBAEB				99	66	66	98	86	66	59	6 7
			CACCF	DAJ	CABAE	AAABC			သ					1			
14040	6 4	181	AAABC	DFBA	DFABE	DBAEA				66	26	91	0	86	0	0	0
			CEBAA	FAA	CACDF	ACBCB									١.	•	•
14034	×	178	AAAAA	DEDB	DF ACE	DEADD				91	O	66	98	97	91	9 17	42
			BBBDC	BAE	BCABD	ACAAA			FC								
14035	p.,	174	AAABC	DFFAC	DFACA	ABAEB	FFCAD		FCAFB	66	16	91	76	87	91	54	34
			CDBBF	FAP	CPCEE	FFEDF											
14038	Z	169	AAACB	DBDB	DFABB	CCCDE				67	76	93	6	11	97	54	42
			EAABF	EAI	BDBFB	FDFCF	ERFF	FFFAF									
14036	<u>P</u>	172	AAACC	DPDA	DFAAA	ABAEB	EDBA	EPPPP		116	85	90	83	77	96	53	41
			EDDDF	FAG	CFCFA	FFEDE	FABF	EFFEE									
14050	E	170	AAABC	DBEB	DFAAB	BBADA	EFBA	EPEFF		88	26	66	94	98	95	54	39
			EAAFE	CAA	CCCED	AAFCB	DADD	BDFBE									
14029	E	171	AAABB	CBFA	-	ADADD	AFAD	DFEFF		91	93	1.6	716	66	86	55	42
			FFDCF	CAJ	124	PCFCF	PCDF	CDDCC	AC								
14037	ρLi	172	AAACC	CFDAC	AFABA	BBADB		EFFFE		58	69	80	81	59	90	51	36
			EDDFE	EAH	124	FFEDF	FADD	DFFFF	Εij								

I.D. S	SEX	AGE			38	SPONSE	ທ			DE	DEPARTHEN	THE	TAL	œ	ESULT	LIS	
14172		173	AAABA	CBERA	CAADD	BDAC	FBB	AA		86	96	97	97	92.	91	51	37
14173	· p	176	CABCE	EBC F	DFABA	CBABC	PPCBD	ADDCE	r. Pcppc	91	83	89	85 (9	87	51	28
•	•)	BEBBF	FBD F	CBEDA	DAPCF	P	DFFE							,		
14075	24	175	AAABC	DFEAC	DFABC	EBBEA	DPCCD	ш		91	63	π π	68	37	99	0	32
			CBBFF	PAP P	BCAAA	AAECB	AACCD	DDDBF	AC	,	ì	ı	((
14045	P	175	AAABB	DEDCC	DEACA	CBAEB	BPCBB	щ.	Œ	96	98	97	ω ω	7 6	7.6	53	Υ 1
			EDDFE	FAP P	CECDB	PDPCA	FACEP	μ,	EA	,					,		
14074	М	178	AAABC	DEEAC	DFABB	CCCEB	EEADE	щ.		91	80	m 80	82	29	98	51	35
			EDDDE	AAE P	EPEPC	FBFCC	PPEFE	J	ည္								
14044	рц	183	AAACB	CGDAC	DFAAB	DAADA	EFBEA	щ.	(Feb. 1	88	80	0	70	37	80	45	32
			DEBAP	PAE P	CDCDD	FBFCC	LBBDF	-	EC								(
14028	P -1	172	AAABB	CBEAC	DEACB	DCADB	EFBAA	~	<u> </u>	76	88	1 8	81	71	92	25	0 †
			FBFCD	CAI F	CEBFC	ACBDC	BAADD	_	DA								
14027	X :	178	AAACB	CBCCC	DDACA	CCBBC	DFEED	~		88	78	1 78	82	83	92	25	41
			PDEAP	CAH A	CBBFE	EBFBB	FDEPC	_	BA								
14031	<u> </u>	178	AAABC	DGEAC	DFADD	DEABC	PFCFF	_	FCCDF	80	82	81	51	617	90	51	36
			PPPPP	FAB B	BDCCB	EPPCC	FCCEF	_	BF						•	,	•
14026		169		CEDAC	DDAB	CBAEB	FFABC	_		0	0	66	0	93	0	0	0
			AFACF	PAG A	AAADC	DDPFB	AABDE	_	PB								
14032	ρ.,	174		DPFBC	DFAAA	BAADB	FFCDD	-		94	75	62	93	47	70	9 †	5 8
			\Box	FAC P	FEFAC	FABEF	FBCCF	-	DC								
14047	æ;	182	AAAAC	CEFAC	DFABA	DBADA	PPCCC	_	FCEFF	88	80	178	88	61	82	47	34
			CABCF	FAH B	CECDE	EBFBF	EECFC										
14046	Œ	172	AAACB	DGBAC	DFAAB	DBADB	FFCCD		8	91	88	66	2	88	98	26	42
			CFCEF	FAG F	BABBA	AAADA	DABBE		EC								,
14049	P4	178	AAABA	CGEAC	DFADD	DAACB	AFBED		Ω	91	80	1 8	81	80	90	47	0 †
			AEAAP	FAJ F	CCCEB	AACAD	ABAEF		EC								
14033	P4	180	AAABC	DFFAC	DFAAB	CBADB	FFBDD		Ø	0 2	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	~	ECOR	0
			DFADF	EAD E	ADADB	DAA	Z,		FD								!
14030	P -1	182	AAABB	CGFBC	DFADD	ADAE	FPEF		<u> </u>	96	98	90	82	80	96	53	45
			PEFBF	' FAA F		PFA	FUBE	AFFF	βij								
14048	T	177	AAABC	CBEBC	DF	ညညည	FFCE	BFF	PBCFB	84	95	69	90	96	92	53	40
			ADCEE	EAI	S	DDAE	EA	AFFE	AC								

ຽ	16	•	⇒	32	Ċ	7	0 †	C	•	34	40	•	35		zi O	42	!	34	13		20	28		24	27
RESULT	41	. (34	740	=	7	45	3.2	ו	52	7		52	į)	50		777	39		30	43		22	34
RES		•	20	99	0	•	87	7.0		æ æ	92		93	Ď.		95		7.7	27		† 7	9		17	7 7
AL	63		57	68	7	<u>-</u>	31	59		83	56		96	7 4 4	5 ⊣	75		59	9		0	42	,	0	10
THENT	26		97	59	2	_	6 5	91		59	86		93	Z G	3	89		J J	26		1	70		29	29
RTR	35		C7	71	r, Q		ω -	53		<u>-</u>	9		χ Σ	₽ 8 ₽	•	89		0	35	4	2	†9		2	25
DEPAR	31	7	0	58	7	,	28	63		n n	63		76	DEP		89		00	28	7/1	t O	617	t	_	611
a	38	000	000	63	63		1 2	67	ú	0	58		y	ON		88		5	35	ŗ.		72	r	מ	58
	M	DB	1			DC			EA	AC C		AB	י אי	· <		FCDCE	BA Posta		PCDFC	FC FFFF FFFF	4	BEPFB	p o	4 U	PCEAB FC
	BEFEF	CEDDB	P.B	FFBEF AEDD	CDDDF	BAEDD	FBFBF	BPEDP	FFFDC RDFF	BEADE	BFEAE	DDEDD	PERCE	CCCAF	പ	De.	C N N F		FCD	v. rv.	EDF	FB	K 12	i E	EEDAP FEFEF
នន	DFFE	FPFE	DF	H []	EDE	BE	EADAF	PEBEA	# [1]	EBFFD	FEAD	PPRC	BPCFF	DDEBC	DCCBC	EBFEF	DCCBC	ADAFF	FFBCC	PFBDD	DAEEF	FFBDA	FRCBR	ABF	LCCEA BEBBF
RESPONSE	BADB	EDDB	DBEB	C) PL	DCCD	田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田	ADCCA	DBACA	DFFBA	CEACC	BCCBC	BBADA	CCFCC	CDCCC	ABBEB	ABAED	CBEB	AFAD		DBDC	CDBC	ADAEB	DAD	EFC	BCADB DAFCE
æ.	ABDED	ECECA	BDDBE	ABCDD	AAECD	CBADE	BDAFF	DEADB	ABDCD	BECFC	DFACA	ABDCD	CACBB	AACCB	DBCBC	DEACD	EEBBD	CCBAB	- 0	ADB	DDD	EEBDD	ADB	DFF	ECEDD ABDDE
	ABEC	ACFBD	EAC A	ABCBB FAD D	ABBCB	DAP B ABFCB	DAH D	CBEBC	ABFAB	EAJ F	DBFBC	ABBAB	FAB C	BEAB	BAD F	BAR P	AAAAD	CAG F	AAH	ABBB	DAJ	A A A A C A A	ABEA	FAB	AAAAD AAC E
	CCEBA	BGGAC	BDBEB	PBACB	V 2222	CBDBA		BBBC			BRABE		_	DGEBA	FUECE	FDECF	BFFBE	CABDE	CECFF	CEGBB	ECEEF	DCEEF	CECBB	ю,	BFFAE ECEEE
AGE	181	173	187		000	183	,	7/-	183	170	6/-	181	į	7/5	174	•	184	176)	176	173	2	176	6	00
SEX	x :	=	×	2 2		×			×	2	3	E:	F)	Ď.		P±1	Ω		<u>ρ.</u> ,) Pa	4	, Бт	4	
I.D.	14051	14052	14053) ŭ	1	14057	14058		14059	14060		14061	0 70 77	14003	140.64	,	14066	14067		14069	14070	010	14071	14072	7

ESULTS		78 20	34 23		24 27	(L	17 57	29 18		01 91	,	30 19	c	/7 Qh		24 77	-	24 3/	51 11	† -	311 30	ר ר	53 28	1	CORD		22 15		40 21	39 41	`
RES		07	36		. 25	•	7	19		88		77	7.7		70			7	Q R		α 9		82		L RE	ı	7		†	80)
LAI	٢	- יי	5 42		##	C		6 0		8	۲	, n	6.3	0	77			t V	χ,		47		78		NTA	•	_		t	42	
SEN	,	2	5 6		54	=	1	8		8	7 17	*	α	ר	2	•	9 0		06		75		72		TME	,	2		7 0	59	
DEPARTHENTAL	u		9 35		2 T	צ		œ 	•	8	20	ח	78	•	٠	ר	α	>	95	•	48		86		PAR		C 7	7		58	
EP	C	4	7	(7	C	1	36	(92	20	4	9		29	1	0		89		43		16		DE	,	2	00		31	
 	2		. 67		n O	28	1	23		9	2.3		63		63		76		96		67		67		N O N		87	0	>	58	
	CREAC	i	AABFC	p	FUCED	CFAFD	່ບ	ADFDC	ပ ဗိ	7) 1) 1)	7 F F F A F	: •	FCCFC	r	FAEFA	W.	BBCEB	ł	BDBFC	CA	ABCDB	CB	AABED		FBECC	# P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	יי ייי	ABDEA	2	EBCFB	E.
	DPPER	EFC	PAP	~ C	9	DPDA	FACC	DFD	FDBI	EDDDF	AFDI	DDDI	DAC	ADCC	BFFI	BDDI	DDEF	BDDI	ACBC	FFFA	ADEA	EDDD	AADA	EAAA	E F	7 4 6 6	DDFD	BDEE	CDDF	EDDF	EDEB
S	EACCD	DAD	PFA	RPDDR	DLAFF	ACFDE	FACFB	ADEDC			DEA	PPD	BA	PF	3DB	IDD	EDDE	CAEF	PAAF	PFFF	EFAD	FAAD	BDBAA	AACE	PARC	SAAD	DAEFE	EEEFD	DBBAE	FFFBB	DEDEE
RE SPONSE	DDAE	BACB	C) A	ACBD	PDFE	DAAE	PFAA	DCBCB	DEFE	BACC	BDEB	BEEE	A EA E	ADEC	AAAB	AABE	DCAD	DBCF	ADAC	FDFC	CCAC	AEAF	DDCAD	AUUA	כ כ	BAC	EFC	AC	BE	ACBCC	AEB
Æ	EDI	CBI	AAC	EBE	BB	DE	AF	EBE	DFA	BAA	EAB	ABA	AAC	AAC	AAC	BAA	AF	AAA	DFA	ADC	AAC	20 CE	カ に な を は を	g cc	P	DDC	A	BDC	EE EE	ADCDB	LDE
	AAA	AAD	PRT	AAA	PBH	ABAI	CBG	AAA	CBF	PBC	AAAC	EBB	AEDA	EBC	ABEC	EBI	CEEB	EBH	CEDA	CBE	ADDB	DDF	5888 588	AAAC	CBD	ADEA	ABB	ADDA	DBA	AFUBB	ממ
	BFFBE	DPCCA	PPPPP	BFFCE	BBBEF	BCDDB	AFEAF	ACRDP	AAABA	AFCCF	CFFBE	FDECB	DGGBA	BABCE	BBBBB	FBAUF	EGGBA	EFADF	AAABB	AUTION CO.	ないこのの	D D D B	BEDED	BCGBA	FBFEC	CGCBC	DDAFF	CCCBB	LAEDF	FRED A	1
3 S E	171	101	2	173	•	26	47.0	C / _	174		187	176	0/-	071	9/-	170	0	176	0/-	180	2	175	2	174		168	i	172	101	9	
D EA	ß.	×	2	g.,	3	E	Đ	4	ᄄ	:	E	*	2	3	Ę	7	=	×	=	×	:	E		Œ		<u>г</u> -		E	`		
	14073	14198		14197	14196	0614	14193		14192	7070	- n-	14189		14188	0	14187) -	14194	1	14185))	14184	•	14183		14181	4	14.180	14179		

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONS	E S			DE	DEPAR	THEN	NTA	LR	ESU	LTS	
14177	E	177		AAC	EABAD	CAC	EDE	BEFAC	AACPD	54	69	719	67	47	79	43	36
14176	**	181	FFAAF AAABC	CBH A DEEAC	CBADA DPABC	A BCB B DBAEB	AAAEF Ffbbb	BEFER	2	72							
70707	Þ	,	BDAEE	BG	BADA	EEBB	EDBPE	EEA	;					9	<u>-</u>	20	33
2	ч	9	EBBCD	AFDAA BBB F	BEEAD		FFCAD FD DB	PDDPP EFEDP	FCADC FC	76	83	83	72	69	8 2	20	33
14102	= :	188	CCDBB	BBA	AADDD	EACB	CPFAD	FFD	FAADC	35	23	11	3.2	26	52	32	4
14163	2 5	177	ADAFF BFFBE	BCAB		4 0	EABFF	44 G	W (. ,					
			ECFCF	80	FFFB	3 6	FAAFD	4 124	CB	\$	08	ري د	ω 	95	7 6	53	0 7
14105	æ	176	DCCBB	GFB	ADED	G		FDDEF		78	09	93	98	87	82	77 17	37
14107	<u>ሙ</u>	180	DAAFC	EBF		A		AAB	p c	ŕ	ر د					. ,	
,			AFEBF	BH	BCEC	2 P-1		PFFFF	rccr BC	9/	28	3.	ري 	97	26	30	ω •
14109	Į.	173	BFGCE	AAB	ABCB	ည		F BBF	ABADC	17	10	30	20	2.1	20	30	α
7	:	0	DEEAF	BJ	CFFA	AA		BAAAD	4			•		-			
8 - 1 - 1	E	000	AAABC	DBEAC	FABE	-		CEEDF	CCEFC	42	31	. 12	72	10	42	31	50
14110	ρ	5	BCBED	BI	ECFB	G-7		TEBBE	υ								
6-1-4-	2 4	194	BFFBE	AAC	BBDB	. .		BFBDD	ACBEC	58	61	20	17	29	54	42	24
10.40.4	ŗ	•	BDADF	BJ	CBDB	\circ		BDDAF	သ								
17161	Y 4	183	CCDCB	BEB	DDBB	m		FFDBC	BCCEC	38	36	25	41	47	58	0 †	28
11116	,		DBAEF	88	BCAC	63		FDDBF	ည								
5	5	6/1		או במנ במנ	ABCD			ERDFD	FDDED	88	61	71 1	8 17	6 11	73	8 7	28
14122	æ	181	CGGRC	ARFRA	CUUF			ADDED	- (
		• •	DEDDE	ີບ	DADE			ALAAN	ECFUC	7 1	ر ح ح	0	28 28	t 5	20	0 7	24
14123	Æ	183	CGGBC	GDC	ADCD	· ~	AADEE	FAD	PCAAC	47	86	00	ď	07	o	0	9 11
4			PCFAP	ABD F	PEPE	٨.	FDAED	222	F.		3	`			n	0	0
14114	Σ	174	CDHAB	FBB	CDBA	~	FFCBA	FFB	FCCFB	88	29	. 69	4	51	83	8 77	3.11
4	;	! !	CBCCC	BE	CCCBE	BFDD	DFFFF	AFFAF	ບ			,	,)		
14113	E	175	BFFCE	AAB	ECBBB	CADB	FEDFD	FD	DCCFC	58	43	8 49	89	64	80	4.5	35
11116	نا	170	DODDC	a a	CCD	€ (c	FFC	ບ						,		
	4	611	CLEBA	8 tg 1	BEC	DCBCC	AA	DEEDB	FBCDF	35	23	0 17	36	ω	59	31	22
			AAUUF	DBG E	BDCAD	DDB	AAA	EDA									

I.D.	SEX	AGE			æ	RESPONSE	ES			DI	DEPAR	THEN	NTA	H	RESUL	LTS	
14108	рщ	187	BFFAE	AAAA	DDBBD	DCBDB	RPDFE	वस्यस्य	PRREC	0	a	7	,				
7	ı	į	EAEAF	A	A E	PDPD	PAAFA	RFFDA	BC				2	n	99) 1	32
01141	ъ,	176	CCGBB	ABBC	ABDDD	BDECC	EADCE	DBEBD		88	71	ς λ	7	50	7.2		
4	i	!	BEAEF	DBA	_	DCDBB	BBCAB	CDBED	AB							t	α V
14111	4	172	BPPBE	AAAB	ECBDD	DDADB	DDDDD	AADDE	W	35	13	10	20	0	12	2.0	4
7000	ţ	6	ADADD	DBB	ABEAA	BCADD	AAAED	ADEFF	CA)		3	1			
000	4	83	BFFBE	AAAB	EABED	DEBDB	APFEA	AFDDA		67	67	87	96	07	717	a	2
, , ,	ţ	,	ACBBA	AAF	DFDDF	DAECB	FFBFE	FAAAF	DE		•	>					7
9/041	4	9/1	AAAAC	CBDA	DEACB	CBAEB	PPCED	DFFEF	ECCFD	80	76	5.5	7.5	07	70	20	2
7	:	•	CEBBF	FAG	CADDE	ABBDD	CBBFD	RFFEF	FC))				2		
080+1)	189	BFFAE	AAAB	EABDD	BCBCD	EPCBD	BFFDD	ECCFB	94	36	0 77	5.1	7.	ά	0	a
75.75		•	BEBFF	124	BBBDB	DDACE	AAABF	BBBDB	DC				-)	-			
A / 0 + 1	.	182	EGHBB	AGFB	ACDAB	ACAEL	AAEDE	BDDEB	CAFFD	54	25	30	90	26	000	7	-
1	i	!	CADBF	AAJ	BBBEB	DDECE	ECDCA	FDDDD	S C C)])					*
14078	Ē4	171	၁၅၁၁	AAGB	BAADB	AECAE	BDFCF	AFFFA	FBPPP	26	29	4	17	26	70	26	Ċ
4	;	,	CFCFC	FAI	PCFDF	CFEFC	PBFCF	EFAFB	FC.) }	2						7
14083	E	181	CGGBB	ABBB	AADBB	CCBDE	FDBB	BEFFE	FCCPB	72	82	77 8	00	70	0	0	5
000	:		BADBF		BDBFA	EAFEF	EEBEF	EFEFF	EB								r t
60041	E	1 /6	BHB	AAGE	BAACC	DBDCE	CEFAC	BFFFF	FCCCF	76	99	06	96	0	7	77	1.1
4	;	i I	FCECE	FAJ	CCFCC	BBEBB	BEDBF	FBFFF	CF								-
88041	E	175	CGGBA	ABACD	EABDD	ADAEC	DADFA	ADDEP	DCBAA	63	78	80	80	47	α	77	0.1
1000	:		FBEBD	BAID	CABFA	EDDCD	DADPD	EDDBF	FC)						
78041	E	1/8	CBBAA	BEABA	ACDBA	CACDD	PFFAA	DADFA	CCBCD	42	5 17	25	3.6	37	0.11	36	2
7	3	,	CDBBC	CAC P	CAADA	DDAFA	FCDFD	CAAAC	ည								
14090	E	7/1	CBGC	BABEA	BABCC	ABCCD	BEFAB	BBFFA	FFBCF	97	31	55	57	7	79	011	7
	:	•	BBBCC	DAA B	FBBBA	FBBAE	BBDBE	EFFFE	I.E		,						-)
14084	E	183	BGHCE	AGABD	EBBCB	ADCBC	FFAEA	BEDAF	DCBBD	7	7	^	3.2	٧	4	17	6
400	:	1	EBCFA	BAE	EPDEP	AECBD	FBDFD	BFECF	BE		•	1		>	>		
14081	E	6/1	CCGCA	ABECC	A CDB	DCACE	AFBBA	BLBDF	DCFDA	15	۲.	46	26	26	7	20	2
100	:		DCCCC	CABE	BDBED	RBDCB	DBEF	AADF))					
18041	Σ	1/4	CGGCB	ABD		DCACA	EFAD	EDF	AEAFA	50	43	25	62	617	4.2	3/1	26
14006	þ	74.4	CDEEF	DA.	•	DDC			ر ر))	1				
000	4	9/-	CBGB	AAG	-	BDDA	EED	βŁ	PCCCF	80	65	50	2.4	50	82	11 11	7
			CBBBB	BAG	DCDDB	DB	ECC	EFF		,)	•			1		

I.D.	SEX	AGE			R	re sponse	S			DE	PAR	PARTHEN	TA	1	RESULT	LTS	
14092	×	179	CBDBB	ABCCB	AACBB	CCAED	DEFEE	B EAF	BBDDC	28	29	35	8 7	6 17	0 1	32	27
14093	X :	177	AAABA	CBEA	DFABD	BAB		DDEDF	AADDC	20	45	7.1	06	. 59	. 11	38	40
14094	**	191	CBBCC	A CB	ADCDD	BDA	EEBD	AEEE	FFBDB	35	23	0 17	57	26	29	28	25
14095	E	179	CGGCB	ACFCB	ABDDA	DAFCA CDADB	CABFF AABAD	ADDBE	DC DBAEB	カカ	19	15	38	80	42	35	25
14098	æ	181	AAAAC	CCFFA	CDFAA	AAA	EFFCE	DREE	DA PCFFA PC	67	73	83	98	16	93	20))
14077	P L-1	177	CGGAC	AGFAB	AREAB	BCB	EEEFE	DEDD	ABCFF PC	6 1	63	119	. 98	71	75	9 17	31
14097	Æ	179	CGGBA	AGBAB AAH A	A DCCC BAAPD	CCA	EFEFA ACPFB	BDDD	BACDC AC	NO	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	<u>a</u>	CORD	Ω
14096	E	179	AAAAABPBBBBB	BEBAC FAG B	DFAAC	CBB	FFCBD	DBFE	BCBFC	116	95	66	96	68	66	28	4
14068	ъ.	179	C BB	ABBBB AAI F	AADEB	A EC	PFCEE	AFCE PFFF	FCDFC	15	23	30	51	56	42	0 †	20
14195	æ	173	BFFB	EAAAC	DEBBD	000	CFFC FF FF	BDAE	DBCBE	10	15	38	11 11	16	34	25	ω,
14054	E	000	BFFBE	AGABD DAE A	EBBCB	A DC	CCBEC	BFEC	DEAAB	20	15	35	26	611	9 †	41	7
14190	<u>p.</u>	181	BFFAE	AAACD BBA F	ABBBB	DBE	FFCBD	EEEF AFFA	FCCFC	80	85	81	89	69	98	t 1	m
14182	**	017	BFFBB	AAAAD ABC F	ECBCE	DCA	FFABB	EFFB	CBCCC	28	31	9 †7	8	16	32	34	'n
14178	ß4	183	BFFBE	AAACD	EABDD	CE	BFAED	EFEB	AFFFC EC	72	65	73	8 17	6 17	20	47	-
14112	æ	179	BFFBE	AAABD CBC F	ECBDB	DCA	ADCA	DCFE	CACFC	58	0 7	8 77	20		27	34	=
14117	ĮΣ-4	178	CGGCC	APDCC ABH A	DEDAB	EAI	AFBE	BFDE	BCEAC	72	09	67	54	61	82	8 7	m
14120	P4	175	CBGBA	4 0	ACCC	CBADB	DPCE	DFDF		9 †	23	25	59	37	70	39	œ.

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RI	RESPONSE	S			DE	DEPAR	THENT	~	1 K	RESULT	LTS	
14124	×	183	DBE	BABDC	2	DCCDB	CEFDE	ABEED	EBBDA	9 17	19	15	59	31	9 †	29	(,
14115	*	174	DADDF	ABE	EAADE	BDADA	DDAAD	DADDD	EA	2	ת מ	6	2			, (
		• •	F	BF		AAFCA	FEAFF	APPER	י ני ני ט	2	טבע	AKTA	Z Z	ENTAL	H H	KECOKD	a
14104	드	178	ည္က	GFA	AE	DCADB	LEBBD		ABCFA	50	67	53	35	42	54	77 77	2
	:	,	4	DBE F	BCA	ABAAF	DAAFE	EEPDD	AB								
16091	X.	167	田 こ	ABPCB	AAE	BEABE	APFPD	FFEFF	FAEFE	6 7	9	53 (65	65	85	8 7	8
i (1	1	△	DAB C	AEE	DEFAC	PCEPD	CCCDP	EA								
14015	E;	176	∞	AAACD	ADB	DCAEC	DBFED	DFCDE	DDCCC	28	23	. 05	72	8	72	35	7
(1	C)	DAP P	1	FDBDF	DDDCC	DDEEF	FD								
14022	DL,	175	BAFAE	AAACD	EBBD	ACADB	FFCBB	BFFFA	FABFB	63	52	5	32	19	58	33	3
,	1	(•	BAC P	CECA	DAPCA	BABEF	EBEEB	AC								
14160	Œ	193	8	AGDBB	RE	AEECC	FPERP	EDABF	FCBAC	m	æ	20	6	26	† 9	34	~
,			G)	EBA C		EACBA	DEDFF	FBDCB	~			1)
14156	Σ	192	A	CEDAC	DE	CBAEA	AECAD	BAECB	CEBDB	9/	9/	69	215	73	73	8 77	2
			B	ABG D		BACBC	EA DBC	ECFBD))	
14154	ĵ.,	176	4	AAAAD		DCACB	EPCAA	AFFAF	BAFFC	58	75	09	51	47	ħ9	50	~
1	1		ين	FBE F		FPEBE	PCFFF	FFFEF	FC)	1
14152	6 4	189	æ	AAFAA		CBAEA	FECC	DAED	CCCFE	97	75	93	29	80	83	99	26
			œ	FBC A		AACBA	BEBCF	BDEAF						1))	
14129	æ	000	C 3	AAAAD		AEDEE	AAEEF	PEGEP	DBBAC	58	54	. 178	72	68	87	5.5	~
•			Δ)	BBJ E		LAECB	ACBFG	DGEAF					l	,			,
14136	CLI	172	()	ABCBB		CEBED	DFFAD	BFDEP	FCCFF	54	47	0 17	26	56	32	11	1
	:	,	EG .	CBG B		CBECB	EFBCE	EEFDE	EC						l		
14042	E	180		CGDAC		CDADA	FFBBA	BBEAF	PCCDC	46	88	93	91	88	86	57	7
0	ļ	1	C)	EAC B		ABBDA	PCBEE	ADDAF	BB						,		
14041	Ē	178	ò	CCFBB		DCARE	EFBAD	EDFFF	FCCFB	96	80	. 17/	11	6 7	83	50	3
		1	P	EAB E		BBDAB	BBABF	FDLAP	BC)		
14043	ጮ	176	\mathbf{a}	CBDBB		CBBEB	EFBEA	EFFBE	FBCFC	88	89	75	83	7.1	17	6 11	Š
1			AC.	AD	CDCDD	B B	EBF	DFFDF									,
14056	Σ	176	B	AB	ACE	DAB	EFF	FCF		38	36	35	41	16	38	34	7
	;	([4	AG	FAF	FFC	AFF	FFA	ည								2
14062	Œ	183	CGGAC		ABEAC	ADAEA	BECCD	FDEEE		72	80	95	81	75	62	52	16
			Œ		BA	ACC	DBF	FFE	FC					,		 	

I.D. SEX	X AGE	paz			R	re sponse	ຮູ			DE	PAR	DEPARTHEN	HTAL	œ	ESULT	LTS	
14	18	æ		AAAD	EEBAD	CAEAE	DFB	PEP	BAEDC	84	89	06	62	80	88	53	33
	,			AP P	ABCBC	ABBCA	DECP	FFB	BA								
Ъ 4	181	# BFGC	CEP	ACD G	ECBCA	CBCDB		AEFDF	ECCDE	19	2	25	10	16	24		19
E	182		P		EBBBB	BDBDD	DDDA	Δ	EABED	72	58	97	83	69	62	1 1 1	0 7
	710		<u>m</u> :		EDAED	ADBCC	DDDF	DB			•			•			
E	-		ž 5		AAAEB	DAACB	DBAC	CDBDB	CCCDE	15	2	15	,-	ω	_	21	16
E	179		P	AAACD	EABBD	ADADE		BFFDF	FCCFF	54	15	10	9	37	0	27	(L)
		EP	ပ္ထ		C BPE	EFFDC	EPEP	FPFFP	1))		•		
X	19	<u>س</u>	æ		ECBED	CEADB	DBBE	BDFFF	BBCAC	28	40	27	† †	37	52	35	30
			4		BDCEC	BEAAA	ADBF	PCBCF	BC								
Œų	080		ပ္က		AABBA	CBAEB	FFBA	AAAAE	DCCCA	88	47	53	7	10	48	39	24
	•		<u> </u>		BDCAC	AABBA	ACBD	CADEA	CE								
Σ	_	၁၁ 96	333		AADBE	CBACD	ACBE	DADCF	BDADD	S	⇉	7	- -	12	4	56	3
			W		CBDDC	AECEA	CBAF	ECALB	A								
Œ	167		ပ္ပ		ACEBA	CBBDA	FFBF	RFFEC	PECFC	NO NO	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	RE	COR	Ω
			F		BCCBC	FPCFD	ACBB	PEFFF	ВС								
بتا	176		3 A		AACCD	BCCDC	AFFC	CFFDF	CCCFC	76	85	83	38	61	80	51	29
			Õ		EBAFC	PPCCP	ADBD	CEAFB	FC								
ß,	179		3.4		DDACD	BEDCB	DAFF	FFCPF	FCCCC	35	63	38	14	31	54	47	15
			A (PFFFC	FFDFF	FCFF	BCCCF	CE								
ᄺ	203		田		EBBEB	DBABC	DACA	ACBDC	BCDBD	11	_	m	12	16	_	12	5
			B		DAAED	DDFAD	EEDB	EABDB	AA								
Ē4	176		34		BACEA	ACAEC	BFFE	RFFAF	FAAFA	ON	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	RE	RECORD	Q
			2		CCEFD	FLAFB	DCEC	FDBBC	BC								
ρ.,	18	_		AABD	EABBB	BDADE	DEFF	EDADA	ABACF	15	10	m	10	10	_	17	۱
				AA A	EAPCD	ECDED	FFED	EPEDD	14								
ſΨ	17	=			AADED	CEACD	ACAD	ACBAD	BACBD	7	m	_	m	9	13	29	~
				AB A	CACBE	ACBAD	BCAC	BADEC								ı	
1	17	σ		BFCB	AAEED	ECEAE	ADFF	FEE	PCACC	54	47	0 †	8 11	26	ħ9	94	25
					CAAFF	PEBCF		BEC	<u> </u>								
124	18	~		ECEDC	4	BBDBD	BEDBD	DCE	ABEDC	9	9	10	œ	_	20	27	N
		EA		CAC B	DCEED	Ü	EFECC	щ	BF								

SEX	X AGE	35			RE	SPONSE	ss			DE	DEPARTHENTA	THE	NTA	1	RESULT	LTS	
-		16	CCCCE	AABFC	AAE	DAECC	ECAP	PFA	FCACC	9 17	36	æ	10	26	70	51	23
_	U 1	06	DCCCB		BAFDA	ADBDD	BEACA	∡ ם כ	BCBCF	NO	DEP	ART	HEN	ITAL	EE.	COR	Ð
•	16	69	CGGBC	AB	ADECB	ABBCC	AADE	FEEAE	ECCCB	09	31	58	70	98	09	39	30
	-	178	CGGBA	ABFB	ABD	AEAED	4 144	AEFDF	FCBDC	42	52	43	9	7) 17	52	77 77	21
	-	179	AABBE BFFAE	AAH E Aaabd	CBCEB EABDD		BEBBF EEDCD	BDBEF	BC EBFED	35	~	77	17	٧	77	0	22
	,	!	EEBDF	FAH	CDDFD	124	124	BCCCF			ı			•			
	-	75	BFFBE	AAACD FAF F	EABDB	CCBCC	FUCEF	DEDEP	EBFFD	26	36	25	10	19	20	30	18
	-	46	BF BE	AAAB	EBBCD		DDFED	DDDCD	BBBAB	15	10	5	9	α	α	22	16
	•	į	DUBBB	BAA	BBDEE		BBEDD	ADDDE	DC)			
	_	1	CEGBB	ABECB FAG P	ABDDD		CFFFD	AFFFF RPCRR	CCCDB	35	4 3	52	6 1	99	75	47	30
ß.	-	175	BEFBE	AAAA	EDBCD		EFABF	BFFDF	DDCFC	58	54	09	29	26	68	118	25
			BCBFF		PPPPF		PDFFE	CCDEP									
	-	09	DGGBC	AFFE	CECBA	CCAE	FACDF	FPFFF	FAPPF	84	52	9	8 7	42	30	33	21
	•	170	FEFF	-	FFFF	FFF	PPFFF	FFFFFF	PP	•							
	_	D N	CGGBC	AGEBD DAC D	ECBED D	AECC	BFADD	FDFDD	מממממ	0	47	0 †	17	39	54	38	28
	18	180	3 2	AAACD	E E	DBACB	DFDFB	ECBEF	EFAFF	3	19	58	62	51	32	22	33
	,	(8.4	BAD F	EAEF	BFC	EALFB	DFEAC	PC								
		6/	CCGBA	ABFB	ABDB	AE	CFDBD	BEFBB	DCBFC	9 17	29	† 9	6 1	51	80	† †	36
	7	83	E F	AAAAD	E C	\circ	LBEDB	AEADF	BBBAB	63	5 17	43	17	α	36	2.5	21
			ADBBE	BAB	ADE	BFB	DAADE	Ф	;)			
	<u>~</u>	82	BFFBA	ABCF	Д	щ	V	CAC	APEPP	38	38	25	†† †	37	42	38	22
	,	!	PDDBC	AAI	CDF	FCCCC	FCA	CFCFE	EB								
	-	11	BFFBE	AAAB	BC		EEF	FDD	EBFED	58	25	8	26	21	34	34	22
	,	į	EEBDF	FAE	CDF	BCD	A	EFF	B								
.	~	t a	CCGBA	AGEC	AEA	BAE	PL,	DEEEF	BCCFA	38	26	0 †	51	42	99	36	36
			EEBDF	BBA E	CDBEB	EEDBE	ВF	EEE	DC								

I.D.	SEX	AGB	·		RE	SPONSE	S			DE	DEPARTHENTA	THE	NTA	L R	RESULT	LTS	
16113	, ръ 4	183	BFFBE	AA	BA	AAE	DA	EED	BCBEC	63	98	11	8	84	87	55	30
16107	Þ	180	PEBDF	BBD D	CDBEB	RECBE	EBBEE	BE	DC P RPP	ď	7	16	7	~	20	37	17
•))	1	FBH F	PPPPD	DCCAB	CCDEP		;))		2	•))		
16105	P -1	181	ы	AAACD		BCADB	PEDPD	CP	BPFFF	38	36	15	14	29	38	36	22
			p.	PBP P		DCCAB	CCDEF		DC								
16044	p4	177	υ	ABBCC		CBABB	FACFE	FD	PDFFF	23	53	25	8 7	31	25	28	23
			<u> </u>	FAE D		DDDDD	DDDDD	P	00								
16108	<u>P</u>	181	U	ACBAB		ECBDB	ADCCB	CE	CBCFC	6	13	25	17	12	9	20	18
			2	PBI E		BBEBB	BACAP	四	AC								
16056	Æ	175	m	AEEAB		BDAAB	FFFFC	BI	FCCPC	6 4	61	94	† 1 †	37	† 9	40	31
			<u>-</u>	CAG P		ACCCC	PCFFF										
16048	æ	177	Ø	ABECC		BCACB	EPDDD	AADD	FAADA	88	89	88	17	83	83	53	29
		. *	DDABF	BAI A		EDEPB	EBEPE		DE								
16181	ρ.	182	m	AGECB		A ECA E	PFFFF	FFF		63	58	179	11	42	62	36	34
			р.	FBB F		PFBFP	PFFFE	PPF	БÌ								
16033	p.,	163	O	A PEAB		BCAEB	EECFB	AFE		48	82	0 †	29	47	58	42	26
			íz,	FAD F		DCECC	EEDPF	DEF		•							
16038	æ	177	m	ABCAB		BBBDD	FDCFD	FDA	FCFAF	9/	23	25	77	51	68	37	36
				PAI F		AAPAF	E DFD	DDACE	ပ္ပ								
16039	X.	177	~	ABECC		CDADD	ECEFE	EFAAE	ECBBA	19	23	9	38	19	27	23	29
			Ø	AAJ A		LAFAD	AAAFD	DAAAI	DA								
16049	X	180	æ	ABDBB		BDCCC	Befer	EDDDE	EBDEB	80	92	93	75	92	91	51	37
				AAJ D		ABEDA	DBDED	EEEA	DB								
16110	p _L	184	BFFBE	AAABD		ADCDD	PEAEE	EFFF	DPCPB	19	29	30	35	617	36	38	19
			р.,	CBA F	BF	FPCCF	PCFFF	CPFFI	DF								
16093	Ľ	175	U	ABECB	AC	ABACD	FFFFD	DFE	124	6 7	45	8 7	9	39	0 †	39	20
			Ü	FAD F	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$	FFFFA	ACPCF	PFF	EC								
16126	ᄄ	179	PEBBC	BEBAA	BF	CDBBC	ADBEC	AFF	~	80	58	19	14	51	8 7	36	27
			AABEA	BBG F	田田	PEEFB	EEFFA	FFE									
16123	Pω	176	BA	CFFAB	AF	CCBCC	FFBFB	EFF	Ç.	917	47	50	35	6 17	99	41	31
				EBD F	8	EAEAE	EAADD	DE	DB								
16124	P	175	U	CFFAC	D	CCBCC	PP PB	EFF		35	23	20	11	16	36	31	26
			24	DBE F	AI	PPFC	FAD	I	Ø								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			*	RESPONSE	BS			D	DEPAR	THENTA	ITAI		RESULT	TS	
16121	рц	179	-	CGPB		CCBCB	EFEDA	DFABP	RBBAB	76	7	75	000		•		Ś
16122	Ç.	175	DDBAF	888	BAB	PC	DA	AD	20	2		ว	ב מ	0	9 1	7	30
		2	BADDF	CBC	4 O	AAFA	PFB	EFFBB	PACFB	91	9/	74 5	51 5	. 175	77 3	8	0 7
16 126	P 4	178	ECGBA	C BC	AF	CCAD		DEEDF	3	80	58	67 1	14 5	_	4.8	9	77
16130	æ	188	AAAAC		<u>ц</u> С	ABDCA	ADBEE	PEDDD	DF	ŗ	,	. (. ,	. ,)	•	
16 147	3	190	PFBEF	PBA	AF	PH (DAED	EFECF	FC	0	98	48 5 5	9	ω	7 79	6	22
16164	:	2 (CFFDF	3 45	2 5			CADBC	BBBA CC	9/	9/	698	99	1 7	h L,	7	36
3	C		RARBB	CGDA	DFAAA	E	DFDPF		PCADC	96	83	95 5	7 9	Þ	82 4	80	33
16 145	æ	172	AAABA	DBBC		- 11	EFFFF	FFFCF	EB A A P P C	76	Q	3 37	=	•	ľ	(Y
16144	æ	172	FBFCD	OBF	DFFFC		PBFFC		BC	2		۵		-	ე -	7 0	٥
47.47.4	ı	•	FBFCA		5	1 14	FCEF	7 Y U	DCFDC AR	98	° 96	8 tt 9	5	& 6	5	m	0 †
16 13 1	.	180	EDBBA		AF	-4	PPDE	DEDF	PCCEE	67	36	46 3	Γ.	מ	4	7	•
16132	ß.	176	DCEDF EDRE		A	- (EADDC	OL.	ည)	•	,	n	·	י ס	_
•	۱ ،	•	ECPDA		F	<i>y</i> •==	AFAEE	PFACP FFFFC	FFACC	58	. 74	20 1	7 7	2 4	0 3	1 2	8
16129	De.	181	AAABC		DI	U	BFCCA	١ ١٠.	FCBFF	716	, 09	73 4	α	0	٥		
16138	Œ	180	CUBFF		5	m	EECFF	tz.			,)	د	n) 0	7	
	1	• !	EYEBE		AE	9 124	AASSA	n. n	FAAPF	63	58 8	3 5	د 5	8 7	77 0	6 3	7
16 137	<u>ን</u> -	174	AAABC	CEFAC	DF	4	FFCBA	. ~	FEBFD	56	7 1	5 2	9	2 1	1 2	2	6
16135	더	173	EGGBC		DA	a A	EFBAA	FUAAF	DC	70	c	5	((
16136		170	ABAFF		BBCDE	DB		DDD	; ;	16	78	<u>τ</u>	מ סכ	9	9 5	7 4	2
)		2	EFBBF	DB BC EBG P	DFABB BEDEE	BBAEB	FFEBA	BDFBF	ECPPB	NO	DEPA	RTM	ENT,	AL	REC(ORD	
16140	<u> </u>	171	EAABA		FAD	20	FEF	7 F F	FARPD	17 (1	36.3	ر د	=		۲		
16134	β . .	176	PEEBE	DB	EEF	FFFBC	FEFF	FFP	: :		·	-	± -	ב ו ת	ν α	7	ש
) •	(2	PPBFF	⊾ ر	DFAAA PFFFB	KBAEB PFFAF	EFCCA FFFEF	APFFE FPFFF	FFCFF FB	80	71 2	7 5	9 6	5 5	8 4.3	2 2	9

I.D.	SEX	AGE			æ	RE SPONSE	S			DE	DEPARTHENTA	THE	NTA	I B	ESULT	LTS	
16109	PH	190	BFFBE	A B	RCBBB	ECADB	AA	CBFAC	CBCFC	19	m	ھ	10	10	m	18	12
•	1		CA FP	FBJ F	BBBBC	BBEEB	BA	EE	EB								
16030		174	CCCBB	щ.	ABDCB	CBC	EAB	BDAAF	AAADA	9	m	25	20	5 6	S	24	7
16133	P .,	175	EGGBC	DFFBC	DFACA	BBADB	PFCCB	ABUAU	AA Propr	96	90	9	0	0	0	7	7
			DDBEF	PBD	 -) })) 1	! !	;		`					5	5
16173	æ	176	DCEBB	ABBCB	ABDBB		EDUBE	CDCBC	ADBPC	23	13	25	32	5.7	27	29	23
,			EBADB	CBD D	BDBDC		DCCBD	DDECC									
16172	ß.	192	DCGBB	ABFAB	AADED	ADDCC		DDDBD	ECCBC	1 78	73	83	51	93	† 9	9 17	25
			EEDEF	DBC E	BEDEE		124	PEEDF	DB								
16156	Щ	178	AAAAC	DBDBC	DFAAB	DCAEA	FFBBA	DDEEA	ABAFB	63	78	69	26	63	83	47	35
1			ADBFF	ABG F	CBBAD	ABPEA	AFAAD	PPEDP	BC								
16059	E	191	DCCAA	ABFCA	CBCCC	DBACB	DCACA	DCBCE	CAECB	6	19	æ	12	-	9	22	1
			BABDB	FAJ F	ADBFC	ACBEF	DEBCA	CEFCA	CD								
16008	P4	178	CCGCA	ADEBB	ACDCL	CCADB	EFAEA	BFDEF	PDBDF	20	29	28	32	വ	7 7	0 #1	2
			DBBAC	EAI C	FCFEF	DFCEF	CFDBA	ABDEF)			
16002	E	175	DGGAB	A FDAB	AEDBB	ADBDB	FDDAD	EEDDF	DCCDA	97	66	66	76	86	96	54	77
•			AEDBF	FAC D	BAAFA	AABBA	ALAFD	EFDAD	EE								
16006	E	182	CBBBC	AGEBB	A A DCC	DEACB	DDDCB	ADDDB	DBCFC	15	36	25	51	42	34	32	24
,			CBCFF	~	CBEDC		DDCEF	DDDDD	DC								
16912	X :	200	BFFBA	AAACD	BB	CDACB	AFBFB	FFCEF	DCCDC	6	m	20	_	10	8	21	17
,			ABADF		AF	DFDBD	BB	FAAAB	AC						•		
16061	Z:	182	CDDBA	щ	ACD	CCACC		CABDC	EFABD	7		⇉	17	m	17	27	19
1			AFCBE	AB		U	DAB	BLEAC									
16076	<u>ይ</u> ዛ	191	BFFBA	AAABD	ABC	CCCDC				58	29	35	æ	† †	28	55	13
16062	*	176	p	5 6	2	6			1								
7000	6	2	9 1	֝֟֝֝֟֝֟֝֝֟֝֟֝֝֟֝֟֝֝֓֟֝֟֝֓֓֓֓֟֝֓֓֓֓֓֟֝֓֓֡֝֡֝֡֡֝֡֡֝֡֝֡֡֝֡֡֡֝֡	⊃ 6	3 (EFEDC	<u>က</u> ပ		96	63	53	8	† †	99	39	29
	:	į	AUCEA		△	8	EACCD	DB	BE								
16072	E	176	m	ABEAB	AADDD	ADDEC	FEFBE	मुन्तु नुन	FCCFC	N 0	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	REC	COR	0
1	!	1	P-4	~	Μ	四河	ECEPF	FD	CC								
16078	ይ ų	177	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	U	EADDD	BCCDD	DDFFF	DF	FFAFF	38	36	35	35	56	62	43	27
6	:	,	FCCCE		PP	띮	Į.	FP	DC								
16005	E	181	U		ACD	BCCD	BFFAC	ρij	CCCCF	72	98	89	57	83	80	47	33
			<u> </u>	FAF A	DBDCD	BB	В	AD	FC								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	DEPARTMEN	T.	L R	RESU	LTS	
16001	æ	182	CC BB BBEBE	αn)	ADDBC	CLBBD	EDEDA	EFEDF	EBAEB	63	75	8 1	38	83	89	8 7	25
16003	2 2	180		(A)	ADC	BDADD	EFBC	FFD	FCFDB	80	95	87	75	68	85	8 7	35
16011	E	179	BFFCE		CBD	CCDED	AE C	0 () (AEBCB	28	13	29	17	26	13	27	16
16010	Æ	175	3 2	200	d U	AECDC	ADEP	-	BCCDA	54	29	81	8 †	68	19	11 11	35
16054	æ	180	EFECF CCCBA	A A		EDEDA BDADB	DAD	FDDDD BF EFF	CA PCCPC	23	29	25	12	رج 1	8	34	29
16069	æ	180	EBBBF CDGBA	3 E	CFCFB BAEED	DABER	BFAB	മധ	£ 3	10				7			
16064	20	180	FACFA CBEBA	AJ BF	(C) (C)	CDDFF	CFCB	ים ט	∠) 09			75		
16077	Ē	178	FDPBF BCGBA	五田田田	EDEFC AACBD	DFBDE	FBD	ധമ		5. 5.							
16068	Œ	183	BFAFF CCGBA	A H BD	PH 44	BEFCF	EBB FCA	ലാമ) F	י כ	ے ۔
16084	<u>p</u>	178	BBBAR	H E	CBFB ABEDD	CACBC BCBCC	ABC	മായ	된	72	6 7	5.3		; =	99	777	, c
16063	Œ	178	ADD D BFFBE	A A	BDDEE EBBDD	EDDAA BCAEA	EDD	<u> </u>	U								
16073	æ	178	BABEF	AD BC	CBADA ACDBD	A DEBA BDBCB	BAA	ലമ	BF	778			17				
16083	۲	176	FBECE CDCBA	A D	BBAFB AADCA	ABBCB CEADB	ABEADB	A A	В	23							31
16074	Œ	175	DBDDDBFFBA	FAD DAAA C	DDDDDDAABED	DDDBD	DBDDD	DDDDE	DD CCBEB	80	0 7	58	20	63	09	17 17	25
16067	Œ	192	FEFCF BFFBE	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	BBEFC	FCECE DCADB	FFF DEA	P4 (2)	FC FBCEC	9 11	56	35	65	61	54	39	27
16182	Ε4	175	EBE GDB GDB	A H GB	CDEFE	ADCDE	EBC	FOE	FC FCCCC	88	98	85	35	77	70	51	23
16081	ţ z	176	CGHBC	AGFBB	<u> </u>	AEACE	7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 7 7	ပ		0	DEP	DEPARTMEN	MEN	TAL	RE	COR	Q

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I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	DEPARTHENTAL	TAL	œ	ESULT	TS	
16066	X	200	DGGCC	GBBB AG E	ACDBB	CCACC	EEEED	DEDDE	PFBEE DD	26	0 17	38 1	4 2	9	3 2	8 1	5
16065	æ	185	DCEAB	e e	ABDDD	EDADC		BDEDF	EBCEE	38	45	38 3	2 1	9	2 2	7 1	5
16380	P 4	179	BFFAE	AAAD AA B	BCBDB	DBAEB	88	AEBCC	FBCBC	17	19	-	80	1	0 2	4 1	9
16165	X	180		AABD	EBBCA	CDACB	96	DEAFF	CBFED	-	_	9	-		5 2	0 1	5
16168	P4	179			ACDCB	CDCCB	4 00 6	APFBD	CBFFC	58	017	55 2	0.	7 9	φ M	6 2	2.7
16178	P -1	179		BBBBC FRT F	DDFAC	BAEDD	4 A A	B	EFDCF	80	62	25 3	12 8	4 7	3	9	30
16179	Œ	180	8	ABECB	CDD	DCCCD	PPE	AFDDF	FECFB	118	69	53 3	88 5	7 4	7 6,	2	34
16149	p .,	000	CCCBA	. M G	AADBA	CSBDD	DEF	EEFCC	FDFFF	10	15	8 2	6 1	9	9 2	œ	11
16159	p u	192	B PFB		DEABC	DDCCC	CFF	AAFFF	PPBPP PC	7	æ	25	m	7	2 2	œ	14
16175	<u>}</u>	181	DCBA	(B)	AADED	ACCCC		AEFEC	ECEBF	OX	DEP	ARTM	ENT	AL.	REC	ORD	0
16160	ß	176	CCGBA	m B	AADCD	DCCCD	777	AFFFF	FBAFB FC	20	28	40 2	26 2	5 2	1 7 8 9	2	23
16164	3 23	192	BGFBE	AACD BE F	EABCD	CDABD		EFFFF	CCCFC	6	19	25 '	12 3	11 2	5 2	S	26
16097	E	178	BFFBA	AACD AH F	EABCB	A ECCD EFFF		PFFFF	EFDDE	38	13	35 2	20 3	37 2	2 2	6	20
16092	æ	175	BFFBE CFBAC	AACD AC A	EABBD	ADADE		DFFDF	FCCFC EC	66	82	91 6	6 1 9	91 9	95 5	2	34
16180	P4	186	CGGBA	BFBB BA F	AADCD BDAFE	DCCCD	FEFF	AFDFF FFFAF	PEC PE FC	911	040	9 17	8	37	38 4	0 17	18
16095	E	170	CCCCA	BECB AF A	AADCD	CDADE	DDDC	D DDE	DBCBC DF	9 11	23	38	14	29	19 2	29 1	16
16114	E	180		AACD BE B	EBBCB	ABBCC BBEBE		DFB	FCCFB EC	NO	DEP	DEPARTMENT	ENJ	PAL	RE	RECORD	Ω.

S	70	1	14	35		43	30)	41		73		7		73	,			33	7.7		4		Q		38		97	Q
ULT	ď		26	36		38	9 77		49		<u>n</u>		97		40	C		20	00	817		5 17		COR		45		3/	RECOR
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-1	61	5	21	54	į	24	37	,	9		0		7	a		77		Š		6		51		ITAL		617)	TAL
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DEPARTHE	27	ı	0	30		55	50		97	35		0	†	77 8		16		7.1	•	87		09		AR		6 7	0 17		A R
EPA	69		\$	25	Ų	D D	45		82	C C		<u>ر</u> ب		9	5	31	,	69		71	•	76		DEP		28	20		DEP
Ω	58		73	42		20	91		9/	5)	ď)	76	2	9 77		977		66		63		N _O		67	5.4	7	NO
	CCCFC	Ç	r cr CC	PCCPC	, F	DB DB	FCFFF	FC	ACDCC	CAARC	ב	CCAPF	4		່ ບ	ACFFA	ບ	PBCPC	l U	CBCEC	AC	BFFCC	BC	FBCBC	BD	BCCEE	PCDCC	າ ບ	DCCCB CC
	PCPPP	EBBCF	FFF	<u>64</u>	FFFFC	Ä		AFFGF			CE	-	CCCCD	Æ	DAABC	FECFF	CFFDF	FFFFC	CBBFF	FFFFF	CBDEP	EFAEF	BDBDB	DBDBC	8 2	DBADF	FCF	pcc	CAACB BDDCE
S S	CDDF	FDCFF	PCCB	P4 I		DA	14	E		S	F	CA	FEEBC	BDFFA	FPDPP	CAFFF	AAAFF	PPBFB	DCCFE	FFEBB	DCCFE	DAEPC	FCBEE	CBEBA	CEAA	ध्य व्य	FBFFE	PDF	BDBDB
RESPONSE	DDC	DDDFD	PDC	AEI	AFF	DAA	ACE	FFF	ACD	REA	PFP	REA	FFF	ACA	DF	BDDD	AFF	BEAE	FFDA	BBAD	EDDA	BAAC	FFEB	CBBC	3 C C	BLACC	DAC	FFC	BCBCC
æ	EABDB	CCEP	_		AEDCB	$\overline{}$		ב כ	S	A	FI	E	F	AE	CB	AA	AB	-		-	\sim .	EABBD	~	< (נמנו מינו	EAADD	AEE	CCD	ACDBA DDDFC
	AAAB	DEB FAFEB	FBG	ABE	A	DBD		ABE								ABFBB	FBH F	3DB	35	SDB.	33	IAB	מ מ מ	ם זים	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	€	BEC	AA	ABECB CBD D
	—	CGGAC	CBDFF	CCCBB	DDDAC	FAACB	AAABC	DDBBA	BAABB	CCEBA	FFAEB	BGHBA	यवयय	DCGBB	EECDA	2222	A AEF	CCEB	BFCFF	CGHB	Brcer	Drrb E	Chres	RADAR	REFRE	FEEEC	DCDBA	CB AD	DDDCB
AGE	189	179	1	175	175	ć	94	173		188	1	187	,	181	ì	98-	ŗ	8/-		ρ/-	70	± 0	אל	3	175	•	183	(7/-
SEX	æ	D-I	:	E	E	Þ	4	Æ		2 C	:	E	:	E	:	E		.	£.	4	م	L 4	Σ	3	Ě		` Æ		E
I.D.	16101	16106	, 00	10094	16163	16160	000	16161	,	16103	. 0404	10 11 4	7000	10031	14474	/ - 0	16115	01101	16110		16116	-	16058)	16069)) !	16040	16 10 2	60131

	42 33 27		78 46 28		64 46 25		73 45 31		16 29 16		24 31 19		1 10 10		40 30 29		52 35 30		27 36 14		99 59 42		y7 56 40		56 40 27		1 17 10		44 35 26		RECORD		12 24 16	
	25		15 15		56		88		21		9		⇒		56		47		59		68		89		69		16		26		TAL		16	
! !	20		75		41		9		9		35		14		41		35		41		98		72		32		10		† 7 †7		TMEN		76	
MTHTW	35		69		69		9/		10		25		_		35		58		9		98		66		74		7		9		AR		30	
1	6 17		73		83		6 4		19		36				36		58		43		66		98		52		_		54		DEP		23	
1	16		7 8		72		63		15		15		7		50		72		23		98		97		42		15		9 77		NO		23	
	PCCFC	В	ACBFC		FCCFC	ည	ECFFC	BC	PCCFB	DA	ACAPC	BC	FCCDA	FC	FBAFB	BB	BCCEB	DC	PCCFC	DC	ACCFB	FC	DCCFB	FC	C BFF		ADDDD	DD	EABCD			DC		स्य
	P	Ű	DFBFF	۱	[1 4	P	1	ñ	Ö	Ħ	ŏ	3	4	7	S	33	Ä	3	Ħ	1	E.	(A)	Ω,	ET.	H	124	7	C	m	2	(5)	Q.	بتز	ري ايتر
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	AEAD	PDCC		r BUC	AEAE	PFFC	CDBD	PFBD	ACCC	FDFF	DDBD	BBAF	BAEE	EDEC	DDBD	DFFF	DBAD	DEBB	BCAE	DBEC	DBAE	BEEA	DBAE	BBEA	CEAD	FEEF	BADE	DDDD	ACAC	CCBL	DBAL	ABFC	EBDE	PFFE
	ABDCD	<u> </u>	9	٠, !	<u>भू</u>	₩.	S	E.	Ä	Ā	9	H	ü	H	9	24	H	8	ည	F	=	四〇	A A	巴	30	F.	~		E	\mathcal{E}	E E	8	Ž	4
	AFEAB	m 1	3DB	ָׁבְ מ	S KA	30	DEB	5	BEA	83	BBB	FI.	FEB	C	BBA	日日	GBB	B 74	CFC	ВВ	GBA	E E	·	A G	AFC	ВН	BEC	AB	BCE	Ξ	EFA	BBJ C	24 24	೮
	Deecc	DCFCF	22220	ECADE	CGGAC	PCFCF	DGEBB	PPFBP	CGGBB	BDBDF	DCGCA	CBACE	၁၁၅၅၁	ABPPC	AAABB	FDBFP	AAABC	BCCDA	CECBB	CDBDF	AAAAC	CACBF	AAAAC	CACBF	B BA	AFBD	DAAB	DDCDB	CBBBA	CBBBD	AAABC	ABAEE	AAABC	FFFF
1	172	(182		1/9		173		179		178		195		174		172		177		171		171	1	176		179		173		181		183	
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	16151	1	16152	4 7 4	16153		16099		16111		16055		16032		16154		16155		16171		16045		16046		16177	•	16041		16157		16139	;	16146	

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	E SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	TMEN	ŢÀ	H H	ESULT	LTS	
16142	æ	177	EAABB	BBB	DAAB	BB	EABAB	DDAEE	AADDD	35	45	55	38	99	68	45	31
16127	p .,	179	AAABC	CBBAC	DADDD	CCCAD	CEFU	A E D B	מ ט ר	15	13	-	8	37	27	26	26
16125	P4	182	AAABC	CBBBC	DFADD	CDCCB	EDADA	EEDA	न स्व	26	31	35	m	16	13	28	15
16143	3 E	175	BBAAF	ABF F DEDAC	BEAAD DFAAD	EFEBA	FFDBE	OF FA	△	50	91	69	77 17	65	68	6 11	24
16118	p.	172	DCFCC BFFBE	DBD CAAACD	CDCFC EABCD	ACCBC BCBED	CCBFB EFAFF	FCFA FFFD		35	38	10	12	16	13	28	15
17012	Œ	185	DFDFF CEDBA	CBI FABFCB	CFFFF ABCBE	PFFBF EEBBC	FEFFF	PPPP Reer	स्र स्र	72	-	_	-	12	36	9 †	7
17011	*		PAACD	DAC EAGFBB	CDAAC	DBCCD	DCDFDBFADB	FEDE ADAB	CB AABE	17	9	œ	ω	26	2	25	10
17020	3 23	177	EDBDA	CAB F	FACAF	DFACA	LABBB	A F ED	AC EABD	88	95	16	88		92		t 1
17014	*	187	EADEF	AAA A	ADADE	CEABB	DDDDB	FDDD	DC		23	50	m	12	30	0 17	14
	: :		BCBCF	CAEA	CDCDE	BDBCA	LBBCF	BADE	CC				, ,				
/10/1	E :	88 6	DDDDD	A CC BAH E	BFADE	EEDDB	EDAFD	UFEU	EBUU				-				
17623	E.	173	BFFFB	ABAAD EAD B	EABDE	DCCCB	FEBAA	DFEB	ABF)	œ				_	
17015	X	184	DGCBA BCBAB	ABDBB CAF D	ABDCI	CDCBB	EFABA ADAEF	EEDC AFED	DBEFB BC	63	67	9 †1	8 8	1 18	95	51	38
17016	3 E	172	DGGBA	ABBBB	ABDDI	DCCCB	FECBB	BFEB		116	52	t1 9	35	39	19	9 17	25
17021	æ	187	DCGBA	AGDBB	ACDDI	DCDCD	EFABE	AFFE	र स्त	19	017	0 †	10	16	27	31	21
17002	3 E	182	CAAEF	FAB FAB AB	BDBDI	DBABA BBACB	ABAEE DFBBB	BFFDF BFFBF	त्र स	54	65	9	70	63	9	41	30
17022	Œ	175	DECEF	AAC F AAABD	CPCD	A FCFCC	BBCFF DFCAD	PFFC DFFF		67	47	25	10	11 11	27	31	21
			CFAFF	AAC P	CDFF1	F PAFCE	DADF	FFE	FC		(•				
17013	Œ	176	BFFCE	AAAAD FAD F	EBBC1 FFFF1	B CEAEB P PPFP	FFCDA FFFF	FED	ECERF FF	45	 .	15	20	26	_	7.7	7

I.D. S	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DEI	DEPAR	THENTA	ITAL		RESUI	LTS	
17007	×	192	CBGBA	APDBB		AEABE	FEDE	EPDFF	62	72	58	10	51,	19 1	2 7 7	31	30
	: :		OP	BAH F	PPPFC	PFFED	PPBPB	FFFDF	FF FCDFB	28	52	73	1 4	24	6.8	35 ;	28
600/1	E	<u> </u>	FFFBF	CAJ F		PPPCP	PFF	FFFAB	FA			U	•	-	(, ,	4
17010	¥	194	DBBBA	ADCAB		CCADB	FDEF	PFFFF	P. (P.	28	_	. c7	- 0	- 0			
17051	Ç.	172	FFFFF	raa Cbee	UFABA	ABADB	FFDE	AFFFF	ı Pi-ı	91	83	87	32	51	70 1	7 7	28
-	4		म स स स	FAB	BECDA	DDFCF	FCFF	FFFAF DDFFF	54 3	38	54	74	41	47	62	42	28
17054	[Z4	172	CCGCA	ABE BAE	BDCFB	FOFDD	FFDI	FFFFD	FC								
17058	ß.	172	CDCB	AAB	BAADE	DCEAC	BDE	FFFFF	124	1 3	28	35	7 7	9 7	26	D T	۲,
	ŗ		FFFFF	FAI	CFFFF	PPPPP RAARR	FFF]	FFAAAAABABFAB	FECFC	98	66	83	11	80	87	99	29
660/1	L i	C/ -	ANADD	EAJ	ABBAC	DADBB	BBB	CDDDF	သ				(
17074	DZ.	182	CDBBA	A GG	ABDBD	BBCDD	EFE	DF	1	24	43	28	ω	56	25	Ω ±	<u> </u>
1	•	1)	FEAEF	EAE	EFDFC	FEFFP	FDF	CF	သ		ā			70	d	9 77	7
17056	<u> </u>	174	AAAB	BDG	CDFAC	BCCBC	CEA	DD	ايد	98	Ų.	9	2	t O			
			ADDDD	DAG	ADDBD	DDADD	DDD	FF C	자 (저 (71.2	α	12	16	34	8	18
17061		184	DGCHB	AGE	CCDCD	CECEB	ADD	F G	ם נ	7							
			DCBDF	CAB	ввввс	DDCBB	DBB	CA	BA		2,	7	5 5	8	9	115	7 17
17064	ß	179	EDCBB	BFFC	DCABA	ACCCC	FFF	14 I	W (9	7.3						
			FCFCF	[14	AFAFA	FFFCF	F F F	BF	ာ ရ			9	7 7	0	ď	30	34
17067	Σ	196	BFFBE	AAAB	EBBBE	CDAEC	DDD	3 .4	.	0 1	0.0				-		
12026	Þ	168	α	4 E	ACCB	ë		FF	Ē	19	15	9	26	æ	15	24	18
† · · · ·	4	•	DODDI	; P4	FFDE	FED	FED	FFEED	EF					-			4
17053	æ	180	υ	3 CF	DFAC	Ξ	D E	DEEA	~	28	7.3	/ 3	2	t t	7 +	טע	
			•	E 17	BBAA	ABBB	ACB	BEDA	Z-1 						5 5		7.
17004	Œ.	180	Ø	AAE	AACD	DCAD	FFD	DFFF	T	9/	_	Ω ±	3	0 3		?	7
•	ı	•		D B	FFDE	FFF	EE	FFF	EC 1				=	6.1	90	7	7
17072	Œ	179	щ	A A I	ACCC	AEAE	DFA	FFDF	Y	ת	χ γ	ų J	40	0		7	,
l	1		-	F F	CBFF	PCPC	BBE	CBBC	FC		٢	C	U		=	30	C
17052	ጮ	173	ш	ວ	DFAE	DBAC	BF(AFF		7 7	36	3	0	0	Ť	0	า
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I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	DEPARTHEN	HTAL		RESULT	LTS	
17055	p ₄	199	AAACC	EEA	DFAAA	BBAEB	EFBAA	BFFAE	ECBEC	28	89	30	20	47	3	5	17
17068		173	AAABC	CBEAC	DDABB	BCABB	AFDRE	FFDED	PCDDC	63	83	88	57	83	88	55	31
17066	20	193	CDBBA	, B ,	ACCEB	CBADA	PECCD PREDC	BFFCF	EBEAE	8	10	7	9	31	7	30	7
17060	6 4	177	DDDBC	AFBAB	AADAD	CCAEA	FFFF	PFFFF	FCFFF	58	43	43	0	16	0	0	0
17062	<u> </u>	178	DCHAC	FAA FABABAB	ABEBA	BBFCF	r BFF FPDDD	FCCCC	FF CCCAB	50	010	27	35	21	0 #	35	24
17071	31.	175	BBAAF	CAC EAGFBB	CEEDC	ADFCB	AABBE	FFFEF Anner	B PCCPC	α	ď	7.1	. 0/	73	5	2	26
			PPPCP	EAB F	BFBFF	FFAFC	FCCCF	CDECD	•			-	`		1	>	
1/0/1	<u>}</u>	183	AA	CGFAC	DFACB	CCBEC	FFAD	ьı	AC C	88	98	69	7 7 7	69	09	42	27
17027	ры	181	A BFGBE		CBD	CCADC	DEDF	BFFEF	PFCDB	15	14	25	10	16	œ	21	17
17026	Þ	000	FAFDF	DA	APFFF	FFFFF	F F F	FFFF	(
070/1	4	601	AFBFF	AFED	ת ה	CCDCC	FUA	74 (74 (74 (74 (74 (74	F F C F E	2	93	9/	2.7	89	9	53	27
17043	рц	180	CGGB		ABCBB		~	FFBEB	DBEBC	23	52	25	20	26	38	34	22
17041	D .	189	DEEDD		BCDED		DEDC	ABCDE	DC	ac	0	7.0	٠ د	7	c	7	
• • •	ı))	ECBCC		BFDBC		AP	CACCA	BC		<u>,</u>				'n		
17040	P4	187	BPGBA	AAAC	DEBED		E4 6	ECDDE	FEDDE	35	29	80	10	7	30	74	25
17037	6 4	171	BFGCA	AAAC	EBBCD		FFFA	FFFDF	DACFB	10	m	æ	æ	80	寸	20	13
17045	p.	188	BCAEF	BAH P	FFBEB	BECEF	FBBAB	STTTT ATTTA	EC	a	<u>.</u> بر	u	(r	ū	4.	
• •	1		FFFF	FAP			FFAF	FFFAF	, 4	•	2	ר	2	4			2
17047	ጮ	185	CBHBA	AFE			FFBE	AFFFF		#		7	10	7		19	8
17080	ρ.,	165	EAABB				FFAF	FFFAF	AA	96	78	۵۲	0	4	c	<u> </u>	2
			DADAE	DAA			DDA	AAAAA	1	2	2					>	
17039	24	181	CCGBA		AADCD	CBB	AF D	FFDDF	DBCFC	23	10	20	35	2	S	24	-
			EBDCF	FA	DCFED	N N	DEBFC	ECADF									

•	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			D	DEPAR	THEN	NTA	ы	RESU	SULTS	
020	ርካ	178	AAABB	BFF C	AFACB	c ccB	FF	FFFF	FAAPF	96	83	71	38	61	99	45	27
r	ŗ	(AAF	AA													
038	.	181	DDGBB	E	ABECA	ACBCC	00	PPFPP	FPFFF	9/	69	73	32	71	11	6 17	29
(ı	Ċ	ייר אין אין	AI	F F F	FFF	FI FI FI	Dr.	FF								
035	ъ	5.76	GEB	GFC	BCC	CCD	EEE	Dr.	PERRE	58	75	43	9	7	22	34	15
(1	E P F	ΑF	FFP	EEE	医牙足	rv3	CE								
029	Ľ	173	GEB	GEB	FDA	BAE	FCB	7.3	CCCPC	84	93	7.1	51	59	83	55	2.7
			ECD	AJ	BCA	BFC	PCF	\sim	BC								
980	ጮ	180	ပ	DB	DCC	DBD	CCD	\circ	BCACE	28	13	27	26	_	2.0	50	19
			DBA	AG	P FC	BAC	FFC	۲'n.			!						
17046	ţ r	180	3HC	FBA	CDC	AAD	DCE	\sim	DBCFE	54	47	35	4 1	10	0 †7	35	24
			BED	AG	ACE	DAE	BDA	-	PP								
17033	ᄄ	177	AAC	Δ.	FAA	CAD	BA	\sim	EBEEA	35	36	18	29	21	13	25	19
			DED	AD	DBD	BEA	AAA	-									
17034	ኴ	181	AAC	FEA	FAA	CAD	EBA	\sim	EBEEA	58	75	80	67	59	7.0	47	7.7
,			DED	AE	DBD	BEA	AAA	-									
17030	ጮ	000	BDB	GFA	ACC	DAD	PDF	fr.	FDCFB	42	58	35	41	26	48	32	3
(BEF	AA	EFF	FDB	BDF	ſŦ.)
17028	ሙ	175	GB	BDC	ADB	EBD				42	13	27	29	16	1	24	17
					DZ-4												
17079	ţ <u>r</u>	181	AAB	GFA	FAB	CBC	FFF	FFF		76	36	9 1	85	(m)	47	7,	~
			בע	V		FBFCF	PEF	FFFCF									
17078	բ	175	AAB	3B	FAB	EAE	FCE	म म	Et.	α)	67	52	17	37	0 #3	34	7.5
1			H	W	Q		ΕA	ĽΨ									
17063	Ŀ	176	AB	B	EAA	AAE	FCB	EFA	FCAFC	80	93	116	11	8	93	50	0 7
9	:		BE	AD	CF	CFB	В Б	DDF	FC								
17018	Σ	178	S	GBB	BDB	DCE	AAB	ADB	CCBBA	<i>L</i> 9	28	80	51	65	79	6 #	30
			BC	ΥI	DBL	BEC	DBF	DDB	υ)
7019	Œ	179	FB	AA	CBC	DBC	BCD	BDD	CBAAE	42	73	9 17	3.5	(C)	20	3.2	70
			FD	ΑJ	FBF	ECF	ADC	AFC									
7001	Œ	163	A B	EBA	FAD	CAE	ECE	FFB	ANAR	67	73	74	7.0	± €	96	41	46
,	:	(ABBBE	m	ABADB	EDBBA	CBBFE	CEEED									
1/003	Σ	185	EB	BBC	ADD	DBC	BDC	DBC		94	36	50	62	68	99	0 77	3.2
			EB	Ω	DDD	ECD	ABA	FBD	ΛF								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PART	DEPARTMEN	TAL	~	ESUL	TS	
17008	30	173	AFFBE	ABACD	EABED	BECBE	PFF	PPP	Ñ.	-	15	8	#	8	13 2	Ŋ	18
) , ,	:		~	AAI F	APPPB	FFF	PFF	FFF	ည	ć	r	r	c		:	2	
17057	βĿι	245	BFFBE	AAACD	DDBBA	CB C	ADAAD	AEDEA A	AABEA	38	57	υς α	ט ט	.	7 T O	† †	٧ t
17073	X	177	-	AGDAA	CADDD	CEE	CBDBD	ACC	· m	9 17	19	-	-	. 91	Ξ	30	11
)	:		1	AAD B	CBCCB	BBCCF	BBCAC	ACL	80		,	,	ŧ	,	t		
17069	E	177	-	DCECB	AFAED	BCABA	AFFAA	CFE	BCCAC	88	9/	23	35	_	· •	υ L	λ 1
			13	CAJ F	CBBFB	DBFCE	LBAFE	BEI	ည္သ			c			c		
17075	Œ	175	est:	AGFBB	ABCDB	DCBDB	EAEDB	CAL	CCDAC	19	∞	γ 2 3	67	٥	α	- 7	3 /
		į	<u> </u>	CAFD	CAABC	DCCCC	FCBEF			63	7,6	. 91	70,	6.3	7 2	7	0 17
17070	Œ	174	~ (ADEBB	ABECB	ACCCC	מממטט	7 6	(A)			>	`	ר			
17065	Σ	173	η «	ACDCB	ACDDD	EEAEC	DCBDC	CBC	EBDCC	9 17	010	3.0	14	56	22	27	22
)	•	•	U	DAF B	CABFF	BCDCC	CCDAA	AA	CD								
17042	[24	183	ш	AGE C	ACDCD	CCADC	CDEDD	EF		35	25	C t	10	S	19	29	18
•			ω	DACA	BCDED	CBABC	LDCBA	BC	СВ								
17049	Œ	178	\mathbf{B}	A B C	BACDB	DACAB	CEEDD	DF		80	65	6 9	5	~	P P	7 4	30
			ρ.,	FAJ F	PFPFF	FFAAF	FAFFF	G.	FB				,				
17032	E 4	172	B	CGFCC	DFACA	BCECE	DFDBD	DD		9/	82	62	32	47	20	3/	1.7
			Ω	DAC	BAAFD	DDDEB	Ď.	BA	DC			,		(•	Ć	
17031	[t.,	111		ABDDB	BCCA	ACBBD	딘	AC		-	m	7	32	œ	_	X)	ر
			C	BAB	BEECE	_ك	DC	CB	Ω								
17048	ĒΨ	226	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	AGF B	ADDBD	EE DE	ABCDE	20		e Se	9/	S S	9.7	~	2	n t	07
			Ω	EAI A	BCDED	CEABC	DEDCB	AB	DC								
17076	124	178	B	CEFAC	DFACB	CCACC	DEFAA	AA		1 18	၁		7/	26	72	τ ι	2
			Ö	DAG	DDDDD		DDCDD	DD	DD				•	•			
17044	E4	178	X	ABDAE	ADDE		AAFAA	BB		28	25	27	-	2	9 [2	7
			m	CAEC	BACC		CCDFE	된	AB				•				
18035	E.	175	æ	ACEAE	ACDD		PDDDD	DE	DDDDDD	35	29		∞	3	15	J	_
			õ	CAFC	CDBE		BCLBB	2	CB								
18036	.c	176		AGFA	AEDA		ADDAF	DI	ট্র	23	0	25	56	37	9 †	35	7
				DAG	_	FBFCC	DFBPE	r.	FC		1	:					
18044	Σ	174		AG	DE		EADA	BE		28	3.1	0	5 5	9,7	t	97	λ) ()
				DAE	ď	BDECD	LAAE	BI	a.								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	RESPONSE	ន			DE	DEPAR	THENTA	YTA 1	L RE	SU	LTS	
18029	E .	179	DBGAA	BBBAB	ACDCB	DAD	LB	BC	CDAPB	23	7	25	7	26	16	25	20
18045	**	178	88	ABDBB	AADED	3 2	ADABD	AB	DB BACAB	38	15	15	0	37	38	38	2
18039	D -4	173	ABABA	AF B Bbab		ABABA Baaea		BAABC	AB ACCFB	80	96	× 11 6	•	, ,,	α	9	1
	ı	6				BDFEB	Ď	FF	!))		١		•	>	-
18034	Ĉ.	183	ည္က			BBCEB	AA	FA	PPPCB	38	47	38	38	37	52	41	24
18030	Œ	183	P F		ADCBC	CAPCB	DA	F F	FA	ac	21	· C	2,2	c	6		,
			8			CBCCE	AC	2 C	2 0		-	>			>	ח	N N
18038	머	172	AC			DBBCA	7	AD	DDEPD	6	13	80	26	7	17	27	-
						CFCCE	2	DB									
18040	E	183	BB		CFADD	ű	EEBBE	FFEFF	BBCFE	67	9/	93 (67 8	98	75	50	27
			3AE	BAA F	AA	A EC	EE	AE	EC)	,	I
18020	E	228	3GC	CAGEA		BA	മ			83	61	55	29	59	28	11 17	24
				¥))
18026	ጮ	186	CCGBA	GBB	BDDD	CDBCC	DPCB	DPPDF	EEBFB	9/	98	74	57	10	26	38	2
•		•	AAAEF	Ω	DCAF	DABBA	BBDD	CA								,	
18040	×	183	AAABC	DEEAC	FABB	CBABB	DFEA	BE	FCADF	67	9/	93	1 69	98	75	20	2
			AECDE	FAA F	ECBF	AAFAA	DBCF	AA	EC						,		1
18043	¥.	202	EAEAC	CBBAC	DBA	DBCCD	BBBD	AB	CBBCB	7	7	53	ω	26	2	13	16
			ACDAA	BAD C	E E	BABBC	CDEC	S	æ) !	ı)	
18015	124	183	CCCAB	ABBAR		BCAEA	FFCCC	CFBFF	CCCBB	23	54	35	3	21	13	26	-
0	;	•	CBCCF	CAP F	P.C	FBCCB	PCFF	FB	FC								
18002	E	178	EAABC	CFEAB		DAADB	EFAA	EA	DBCFD	94	69	62 1	8 17	65	52	11 11	2
			BBCFB	CAC P	AED	DAFBA	AEAF	DA	FC								1
18013	С	192	CCCBA	ABFAB	DDE	CDADC	CEAF	AD	FBBDA	17	_	20	26	m	œ	19	~
			CEECF	DAD B	CBED	EAEDA	LAAE	ED	PC					1)	,	
18006	D.	177	DBGBA	ABCBB	CCB	DBAEB	FFBB	FF	FACFB	9/	69	91	8	21	8 17	9 17	-
•			AAA F	FAG E	ECEC	BAECB	ECCB	F	EC)	,	
18009	E	179	AAABB	CBDCC	FABB	BCBDC	FFAA	DD	ECAFE	96	9/	89 (. 69	73	83	52	3(
	ı	•	FFDDF	AAJ F	EDFB	AFB	بخا	AFFFC	AC						,	1	,
18004	Œ,	183	EDGAC	CBDAC		ECAEB	FFB	\mathbf{E}	CABCD	28	ω	15	29	ß	0 17	30	2
			EDCBA	AAE A	C	EPF	FA	DCB	BD								i

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	TMEN	TA	H	ESU	LTS	
18020	E	181	7 1 7	AAAC	ABC	ဥ္က	FAB	DDC	DCBEC	83	61	55	29	59	58	7 7	24
18018	Œ	201	\ m /	ABBB	CEA		P DC	EDA	FCCDC	80	0	73	29	9	17 17	29	32
18003	рц	178	1 Cc. (EAAA	ECB	CAD	FACABB	1770 1878 1878	CC FEBDF	28	19	18	14	26	17	22	19
18010	ርካ	170	51 7 Y	FAD	CBC	A A D	ADC	BAD	EC BCBFC	35	99	50	54	42	36	33	24
18021	X :	175	70 (1)	CAA	EEF	AB CD	BBF PEB	DDF	FC EBBEB	911	36	62	29	61	38	37	21
18007	缸	180	\circ	BAB ABBB	DDE EED	DA CD	CAF	REE	CB PCADA	178	19	17 8	t 1	80	179	47	24
18014	ጮ	180	ac: (1)	AAH CBDA	DAD BAD	AD BE	DFFE	DUB	EA PFBEB	84	80	82	77	73	88	52	34
18005	ഥ	204	mil	EAE	A P E C E C	DD	AAEDAD	EEA DDD	C C C C C C	42							
18017	ĵz,	181	-σ: Ω	BAFABEA	DDD	BB BD	AAA	DEA	B BCD				_				
18011	×	181	നമ	FAHABBB	AADCDC	BA	BDF	AAA	B C C					26			
18012	X C	173	C) CO	FAB ABFB	BCA	軍口	ABF	DFC	C_{C}^{\square}	23							
18033	Σ	193	\sim	DACADEC	ABF	E E	AE DAD	EDD BED	CCACE			_		65			
18027	20	172	6 (10)	DA	ACB ADC	M	E B CA	BDA DDB	C EBC	10		_	10				
18032		180	പ മ	FAH	AFA AEE	CA	FCE BDA	CFC	ED Cabce	OR	DEP	ART	MEN	TAL	RE	COR	Ω
18042	Œ	000	ന മ	BACABBA	AED CDD	CEAB	FDD	FDF ADD		16	58	91	57	54	62	0 1	30
18037	Çe.	103	\circ	BACDGFC	BBB FAB	F E	DC F FD F	DDA		28	45	25	51	ከከ	62	39	31
18031	Ţ.	195	EEEEF CCBA FDECP	BAH F ABFBB DAB F	DAAEB AADDD EEEFD	DBFDB CDCBC FABEE	EBACE AFFEF FDEFF	AFFFF EFEDF Dedef	FC FDDDA EB	54	0 7		20	37			

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	ESPONSE	S			DE	DEPAR	TME	NTA	1	RESU	LTS	
18008	æ	192	В	AAB	CBB	BAE	₹5	CCDFA	BPBEC	5	œ	20	85	31	24	16	
	1	(CBBAB	AAI D	ADBCE	BACBB	BB	24))					
18016	ß.	181	DB	BDB	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	BEE	BDD	DAC	DCBAB	78	98	91	8 7	69	72	7	S
4	١	1	DA	A G	DBD	ACE	ADD	LAA	BC								1
18019	3 4	1/4	AB	врв	F AC	BBC	FAB	FFB	PCCFE	76	73	67	41	29	9	3	7
0	;	,	BD	AJ	BBF	BFD	FBB	FFF	FC								•
18001	Œ	198	HB	врс	ACD	EAD	CED	FEC	PCCFC	58	54	9/	32	11	58	5	\sim
(;		CD	AB	DA	BEF	BDB	EEB	AB								1
19033	Œ	190	AB	FDA	F AC	BBD	FBC	EFF	AFCFC	716	16	97	83	76	75	53	
	1	•	CF	ND.	ABD	ADB	CBD	LDA	FA								
19049	6 4	173	FB	AAB	ABA	CBD	PED	PE	DBEFB	86	9/	9/	7 6	84	86	48	
į	;	1	N H	AJ	BBF	FAC	ABF	FFD	EB								
19059	X:	173	G B	DEC	ACD	DBD	FAA	FFF	FECFC	24	69	8 7	8	11	79	6 7	
			A C	AJ	FBF	BAC	CBF	EEE	6								
190E0	E	178	CB	GCB	врс	SCC	FAF	FBE	CBFAC	38	47	80	85	86	72	77	
•			DA	AA	DAF	AFA	BAE	AAA	æ								
19044	Σ	187	GB	CFB	ACB	CBC	ECB	EAE	EAEAE	2	25	43	4	63	8 77	34	
6	i		A E	A E	AEA	EAE	AEA	EAE	æ								
19031	ĵ.	179	AB	CFFAC	AFABA	BCADE	AA	BFFBF	FECFF	96	82	69	91	73	79	45	
(!		A F	A B	BFD	BEB	BCE	FFF	F								
19336	<u> </u>	175	GB	BEB	BDD	DBD	DED	DCD	FAFFF	86	92	69	14	68	77	50	
•			\mathcal{C}	A G	F B D	FFA	EFF	BCA	O)	
19038	<u>1</u> 24	183	PC	A P.C	EAB	CAE	PFE	PFF	EDEEC	26	23	20	17	29	15	31	
	:		E.	AI	DBD	FAB	DCF	PFP	FC	•)		
1 304 /	Σ	1 / 1	CB	GPC	A DE	EEA	CFF	FBF	EPBEP	28	43	29	19	73	58	39	
(ı		$\mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{C}}$	H	PPF	FFC	DFF	BBB	BC								
18081	Ēų	174	HC	AAC	CBB	CDD	PFE	FCD	ABBAF	23	13	10	32	10	27	27	
į			A E	H	DBE	DBB	AEE	AAA	മ								
19045	Σ	172	B B	BFB	ACE	EEC	FFA	FDC	FFBAA	54	29	35	8 7	39	8 77	3.5	
			FC	E W	PFF	PDC	FFF	כננ	ستا								
19034	፫	172	ပ	AAB	ВВD	CCB	FDE	FEF	DACDC	83	69	58	8	37	56	1	
(DA	A E	DDF	EDF	F	DDE									
19040	ይ	173	A B	PEA	FAB	AE	FBA	PEF	EACFB	88	9/	58	9	71	719	3,8	
			DF	AA	DAF	FFF	FFA	FFD	AC								

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	PAR	PARTHEN	NTAL	œ	ESUL	TS	
19048	p	162	AAAAC	EDA	4	CBAEB	EFB	DDEC	BCEDC	98	86	66	66	5 66	66	29 (9 77
10046	x	102	BEBDE	AAI E	CFCAB	AEACA	FUDER		EC	C	חאט	u a €	7 C	T & ch	744	140044	6
0 1 0 1	=	761	ADACC	4 (5)	P	FFACD	FCC		1 124		777	1	2 2 2	¢			
19042	æ	175	CAABA	ပ္	EED	DDDCA	AEPDE	DD	FCADD	88	98	93	1 6	98	92 (1 61	0 †
			PDPDD		PP	FFFBD	DDDED	PCC	ממ								
19008	2 :	180	DDHCB	ē	ADDC	ECCCB	ACAED	CFA	PPBFC	19	29	38	59	24	27 1	. 04	12
			FCEBP	н	BFBF	ABDCB	EBFFB	EDA	В								
19011	[2- 4	181	CGBCC	ABE	AECC	CEADD	CPFFF	FFA	FAAFC	54	0	18	٠ ا	29 (09	42	27
			PCFFF	FAB	BAFF	FAEEF	PDFFD	PFF	ည								
19003	E	183	DBDBB	AFF	ABCB	BBAEB	EPPPP	FFC	PCBBC	24	24	35	88	06	72 (. 5 #	30
			DBEDF	AAD	BDCE	DDEEC	EBCFD	CD	AA								
19002	Œ	173	BPGBE	AAA	REBC	BCCBC	CFDCD	PPF	CCCFF	96	69	69	10	. 06	72 (6 1	56
			CCCFF	AAC	CCCI	CPCCC	CFCPF	PFF	ည								
19901	Œ	172	CCEBA	AGE	AADE	CEEAE	EFFED	FDE	CCDDC	96	09	97	81	. 59	72	52	23
			FEFCF	DAE	AEFE	RECEA	FBFFC	CD	CE								
19006	E	176	AGHBC	BFL	AFAI	DDBDB	ACFFF	PE	CCEAA	72	24	74	75	9	24	42	24
			CBDAB	DAG	AFFE	DEDDA	EALBA	ABA	AB								
19004	3 77	183	AAAGC	000	CAAI	DCCDB	DBDBC	CCI	CDDDDE	19	23	20	32	æ	6	19	20
			BDDDF	DAE	BDDI	FDDCE	CDDEF	DCC	ပ္င								
19007	æ	184	BFFBE	AAA	EABI	AEEAE	DFFDD	DFI	EDCDC	19	29	30	29	21	32	22	33
			PDPED	FAE	DDFI	FDACE	EAFFE	H	PA								
19005	æ	177	AAABA	DEEAC	DFA(CBAEB	ADDFF	FF	FFFDB	66	82	93	66	95	56	26	† †
			BDFCF	CAI	CC	DDBEF	FFFFC	AAI	E E								
19014	ρц	186	၁၁၅ ၁	ABI	AEDI	BDACB	DAADD	AF	FACDB	17	29	20	59	10	34	28	30
			DFADF	DAI	AAEI	LAFBA	ALAEF	ADI	ည္ထ								
19050	β.,	178	BPFBE	AAI	EEBI	DDAED	ADEEB	FF]	BCBEC	96	98	92	98	93	97	26	0 †1
			BBBED	CAI	CFC]	DDBDA	ABEFD	BD	PC								
19016	Σ	172	BPFCA	AG1	EABI	DCBCB	FFEEE	EE	FEEFF	23	15	⇉	53	#	12	74	18
			FFDFD	FA(DDD	FDFFD	FAFFF	E.	FA								
19918	بتا	172	AAABC	DF.	DFA	BCADB	FEBAA	AE	FBBFE	7 8	09	73	76	65	19	9 †	33
			DFDDE	EA	DAB	DDECD	DFBFE	피	FC								
19017	24	179	AAABA	BG	DFA	ADADD	FPEFF	BF	FCCFB	94	9/	73	93	65	80	42	36
			FFBAA	BAI	BED	EAFBA	ECEFE	स	BC								

S	43		າ	37		29		3.5		2.5		23		τ,		14		74		77		36		25		18		28		34		32	
LT	57		†	67		5		36		25		3		77 77		33		t t		32		51		51		22		4.5		57		0 †	
RESU	66		0	88		70		68		24		C		4		19		9		CH		06.		73		10		68		76		99	
1	66		0	73		65		75		16		12		C		16		73		63		71		34		42		98		67		71 77	
NTA	66	7	0	93		8 1		89		7 7		29		35		J		75		77		62	•	51		17		67		99		54	
THE	66	. 0	0	94		74		5.3				E #		25		5		58		25		09		73		m		74		66		35	
DEPAR	66	ā	ז ר	88		71		43		10		30	,	.19		13		71		23		63		80		m		63		96		09	
DE	97	à		78		84		72		28		43		35		35		83		15		54		78		35		72		94		80	
		PA PAPP	1 1 1	EDDEB	~	ACDAB	ᄄ	EEEED	P.	CFBAF	ບ	FPCEE	υ	FBCBC	p.,	FFFFF	Ω		U								ß.		U		В	CBCEB	
	PE	FDDDD	i E	E.	DD	AD	DD	EI EI	$\mathbf{F}^{\mathbf{C}}$	된	BA	DF	FF	CD	FB	되	BC	FD	EC	AE	F	DB	五五	124	EB	五八二	日日	표	DD	FDE	DAB	BEFAF	FFE
S	FBB	FDCFE	DAF	FBB	DAA	AFF	DED	DFF	EDE	ADB	BAB	FDF	DDF	BED	CDC	FFB	BCB	FDD	CCD	CA	BAB	FFB	BBD		AF	FD	BBF	되	CCF	PCB	BCD	EECBB	EBF
SPONSE	CAE	DAFCD	DFC	BAE	EDB	ADB	DDC	BAD	CEB	CED	FED	သည	DAA	EEA	EDD	BCA	BCC	BAD	FFA	ECA	DFE	ECC	FBB		FBD	BAE	AFF	DAE	CFC	AAE	BEB	DEAEA	BFC
RE	EAA	EEDDA	ABF	EBB	DAD	BBD	DAD	DAC	BBD	DCB	FFF	ADC	DAF	CBE	BBB	E DB	DCD	EBA	CCA	ACE	EFA	ADD	AAD	æ	CAF	FDB	CBE	PDC	ACC	FAB	BCC	DFAAB	BBC
	FDB	PAJ F BCEAC	AA	AAA	AB	BAC	AC	AAB	AR	CFB	AD	ВВ	ΑJ	AAC	AC	AAA	AD	AAA	AJ	BFB	AB	ABCCB	AF			BFC	A G	FEA	A H	BFA	AE	CBEAC	AB
	AAB	EDABD	EEA	PFA	PDD	DEB	AEB	FFB	DEB	EPG	BF	ш	FAD	FFC	LBC	P G A	CCB	FGC	FCF	GGB	EAE	CCB	BBF	G		EGB	BAD	AAB	BBC	Ø	BBC	AAACC	BDB
AGE	171	180		174		178		176		174		189		183		178		181		173		197		0.19		176		173		181	1	178	
SEX	DL-1	ρ.,		<u>ቤ</u>		æ;		ρ.,		E	1	<u> </u>		¥		Z;		î.		Σ		E	ļ	<u> </u>		[Z-4		Œ		E	1	Ţz.,	
I.D.	19019	19020		19021		19022		19035		19043	(19039		19012		19013		19009		19041		19)15	4	10180		21036		21027		21044	•	21041	

C C	ACC CF	124 ≪3	AC P	FA	SPON DBAE	S FIC	स्य स्थ स्य स्थ		D1	EPAR 91	7 RE 35	T.A.	m /	ESUL 82 4	LTS 463	స్ట
170	C	AAABC	CEBAC	DFACD FERE	CDBDC	EBEEB REPEB	4 4 0	FC BCDDB	63	80	81 8	85 9	95	73 4	18 2	8
172		BFFBE	AAB	BBC		- 44	9 0	EDBDA	38	36	. 52	75 8	80	58	35 3	m
173		AAABC	AAF D C BAC	BAD FAB		-	e E	DB RRCFR	77	7.11	, ,	ر ب	0	· · ·	c	
179		AEAFF	EAC F	CE		FAEF	E	,	1	-	,	`	n	>	ט ט	2
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18	\sim	7) (BA	FAA	AAE	FDBAD	DDP	FABPC	97	93	. 16	9 76	86	o S S	1	_
17	m	CCACB	BAJ F C EBC	BBBDCDFABB	FABAA	DCBFF	FDDBF		36	7	u			. (. ,	
			æ	ABE	FFA	ELAFF	Fr Fr	TU A		9		າ ດ	ת ת	カフロ	_	رح ح
18	2	$^{\circ}$	GBC	FAB	DBC	A B	DDE	ECDDB	80	7.1	10) 17 C	47	86	4	α
16	=	() 0	EAJ EAJ	4 5 7 7 7	E E	¥	ADB	¥)	<u>ر</u>	
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17	9	AAAAC	BDB	PAD	CDE	EBC	BDDAE	ECCEB	58	16	α	9 1 0	σ	م 4	ď	ď
,	1	BDABB	AF	ABB	BCD	CBE	DDA)		١		·	
<u> </u>	_	AAABC	n n	FAB U	BAE	BB a	FED	DECDC	76	75	62 8	£3 8	7	83 4	9	9
18	_	CCGCC	r m	AADCC	ACBEC	LBEFC	73348 73147	DC	77	c a	7	0	c	ر د د		
,	,	CDADD	AA	ABD	ECC	BBF	IDD	,		١	>	†	7		- 0	3 1
<u>∞</u>	<u>-</u>	BFFBE CDC	AAABD AE	EBD	BDCDB	FBB	iri Fri	ADCFF	84	83	3 † 18	57 7	m	82 5	ο ω	
17	3	CCCBC	ABEBB	AAEED	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	BBB	E	BABCD	10	α	1	76.6	Ľ	79.7	r,	α
17	~	मुनुबुद्ध	AJ	स स		ት የ ነ ነ ነ	FFF	<u> </u>)	-	•)	`	7	
-)		AD						72	95	5 66	98 9	6	98 5	5	7
16	119	Θ	BBB	Ē	CAB	U	FC	FCCFC	67	2	α	מע	=	2 2	ر د	C
170	a	CCCCE	FAA F	BABAC	BFE	CCF	EDF)		1	•	7	>	
•	`	۵ (D EA A E	BBD	EEABB ADFAD	FURRE	FDF F DAA D	FEDFF AF	35	19	35 5	545		12 2	4 1	8

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONS	ES			DE	DEPAR	THEN	TA	L R	ESU	LTS	
21089	æ	176	CBGBB	CEB	ECC	BAD	DBCCB	PFBFF		80	78	83	90	68	98	20	34
21099	<u>p</u> .	184	EGHBB	EAJ C CBBAB	ABAAB	BDBCFCBBDD	FBFFD	PPPAP DFEPP	AA FCCEC	63	63	53	5	7.1	79	۲ ۳	28
!			EBFBF	AJ	DFP	EBA	PADFE	BEFEF	່ບ								
21077	=	183	DBGBB	GDC	ACD	CBE	EFBAB	BEFDE	FBEFA	72	23	53	38	617	8 †1	37	56
21087	æ	177	CBHCA	A H GDC	BBBDD	BDDCAR	DAAFF	DFFDE	AC	CII	10	0	90	0	c	c	c
			CBACB	AH	ACF	PPF	FFFFF	BEBBB	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		2)	>	>	>
21083	ρ.,	183	AAACC	EBA	PAB	BAD	FFCEA	EDEBE	BCEDB	72	82	ις M	7.0	68	99	8 7	56
(1	,	DEBCF	A D	DBE	BEE	AEBEE	FFEED	U								
21088		180	CCGBA	BFC	ALA	BED	FBFFF	FFCFF	FFFFC	38	ω	m	41	37	24	27	23
21004	3	,	FAFDF	AI		FDC	FDFFD	CCCCF	ſΣ.,								
t 2017	E	8/-	CCGBB	ы Б	EDB	CAD	EFABF	DFFEE	FCCFF	72	55	71	24	81	75	t 3	34
21008	Þ	100	AFBEF	A E	DBD	AFB	FDDBE	FFFAD	ָ ט וֹ	,							
06017	4	601	EGDD FFDD	1 1 1	ם מינ	C L L	CEFAD	DFDEE	FECCE	91	71	55	11	80	98	67	35
21093	` X	182	AAACC	73 T	0 M C	i i i i	ADAFE	EAFFE	भ भ	7							
	}	1	EBDDE	A D	DEF	PCF	DCAFD	BADDE	CARDC	-	<u>†</u>	t O	ں بر	-	α	ربر ال	1
21082	D .,	177	D GCC	FBA	EDB	BBD	DEADD	DDDDF	BDDEB	35	58	38	88	59	0 17	27	32
,		;	DAACF	AC	BDE	AFF	EDDFE	DEEDF	~								
21081	œ	176	D GBC	BBA	EDD	DAD	DDDED	DDDDCP	BDDEB	50	38	643	36	61	38	31	27
0	;	ţ	DAACF	AB	BDD	AFF	DDEFD	FEDDD	FA								
21085	E	1/5	AAABB	BBA	DAB	BAE	EPBBF	FFFEF	FCCFC	88	39	98	85	96	93	55	42
21076	3	101	AFABF	AF	AAD	AAA	FABFF	FFFAD	B								
2 2 2 3	=	5	CAACD	מ שלק	r ad RRE	UAE RRR	SECEE SECTE	DIFFER	DCBFD	28	36	0 #	ა ე	92	68	-	32
21097	DZ;	179	AAABC	FBB	FAE	BAC	EEBAA	FFEAF	FBFFA	88	80	6.2	75	75	0	0 1/	20
			AAADA	A H	AAE	EAB	FBAFE	EFFLA	ິບ						•		
21078	ρ,	180	ACEBA	BBC	DDD	CAC	DFCEA	DFDDD	DDADD	67	38	27	57	117	25	25	⇒
	1	•	FLEDF	ΑI	AED	AFD	EDDEE	PPFDB	Ω								
71091	DL.,	182	ECGCC	BEC	ADC	BBD	DEEBB	BDDEF	CBBAA	28	45	25	59	643	54	37	23
21002	p	170	BCBEE	AB	DE	ECB	CDBEB	BACDD	ח		,	,					
n	4	2	FAPRR	CACE	F AB		AUBER	FFBFF	ABDAA	91	76	97	93	80	11	6 7	59
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	נ	U DE	H LD	FUEFD	DDAHE									

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RR	SSPONSE	S			DE	DEPAR	THEN	NTA	L R	P.	SULTS	
21013	p	173	BPGBE	AAAAD	EABB	ADBDB	FC	DPPFF	FPCFC	9/	82	81	91	93	76	51	0 †7
1	1	•	CBCCF	CAD F	O	CCPCC	CCCFF	FFFFF	FC								•
21068	βĿι	181	သသ၅၅၁	ABCBA	BDDB	DCADB	EA	CABAD	ABCBB	58	36	25	8 7	39	17	24	22
			CABCA	BAI D	CPCB	BCFFF	پيو نقا	PFFFA	CF								!
21061	XC	192	သ၁၅၅၁	APBCC	DBDD	DCCEA	EBEFA	PFFAF		58	9/	74	65	98	† 9	71 77	27
1			AECAL	CAB C	ш	ш	80	BACDB								•	
21051	2	183	DBBBC	AGFAB	m;	щ	F	DFFFF	PECFF	54	38	53	54	7) 17	9 7	33	29
			EDEEF	DAB F	U	124	80	BFFEF	7 3								
21063	ር ኒ	179	DBEBA	ADECB		щ	FB	ADDDF	BEBEB	54	617	62	26	51	34	35	21
,			ECBDF	DAD D	ш	_	5	BEFAF	သ								I
21064	ը	181	CGBB	ACBCD	щ	J	呂	FDDDP	DCCDD	23	61	38	32	42	77 77	42	19
!			DDDBF	FAE F		ш	E	BDBDD	EB					I			
21070	œ	176	DCECC	ADECB	AU ;	J	A	BDABE	AAADA	35	13	20	57	26	22	23	24
			AAADD	DAA	_	124	E	DDAAF				, !					
21053	E	181	CCDBA	ABFCD	~	~	BD	DCCBB	CCBFF	24	73	85	54	76	56	9 7	21
			EADFC	BAD F	144	O	8	DFCCF									
21062	æ	172	BFFBE	AAAAD	l T I	O	E	DFFDF	PCBFE	ON N	DEP	ART	E	TAL	EE	COR	9
•		,	EDEDP	BAC F	щ	124	B	EEEEF	EC)
21060	Œ	180	CCGBA	ABACC		J	BF	CCBED	EBBED	5 6	23	10	51	† †	52	30	35
1			CEEEF	FAA E	U	124	EF	EBDDC	ВЪ								
21058	E	182	၁၁၅၅၁	AGFAC	-	O	FC	DDDDDE	CBDFB	66	66	66	66	66	95	8 17	4 5
1		!	BEAEP	AAI D	ш	ш	AB	AFFAD									
21059	Σ	177	DDBAC	ABDAB	~	~	2	PPFPP	मुनुसुनु	76	09	† 8	62	11	87	55	30
1	;		PPFFP	FAJ F	14	14	FF	FFFFC	ည								
21052	Z;	178	CCDCE	AGAAB	~	ж	Z O	DDDDAC	FACFD	84	75	84	26	76	86	43	41
,	ı		ACAEF	DACE	-	_		CDAAC	FA								
21008	P4	194	CFFBE	AAACD	μLI	U	BI	DADCE	FCBDA	72	28	49	11	73	62	36	34
			FDCDP	BAI E	U	PCC)	$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	FECDB	DC								
21011	ኴ	171	BFFBE	ACACD	щ	щ	FFAAA	AFFEP	PCCFD	9 7	52	16	26	7 7	42	37	23
1			BEBFC	ф	PPEDF	DBBBF	FD	EABCE	FC) }
21055	ጮ	178	CCGCB	PC	•	CDDCC	14	FFDDD	PCCDD	54	œ	25	12	16	19	26	21
!			DDDBB	EAF A	EDBDD	AADAD	AA	DDDDDE	BB								, }
21071	βų	180	AAABB	BB	₽4	BDBCC	EPEDA	00	PCBFC	94	95	87	66	81	98	54	43
			EADEF	AB	BDDDD	REDDE	DDE	EE									

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSE	S			DE	DEPARTMEN	TME	⊣	AL R	ESU	LTS	
21072	P4	182	DGCBC	ABBCB	AAEDB	CDCCB	EEBBB	22333	EBBED	96	96	9.1	6	9	60	5	7
(DFBBF	ບ	BBADA	BAA	ADE	EEE	l U			-			-		0
21001	Œ;	181	CCCBA	BPC	ADD	CDD	BAA	FDA	AAAAA	23	S	27	96	30	017	36	2
			AAAAF	A B	EBB	PP	BP	m	P 4		•						
21046	ĵĿ,	183	CBBBB	BBC	8CD	8	PPPP	₽.		9 17	38	18	32	7	77	32	20
4	1		DBBEE	A G	CBD	PEA	D C	4) 						
21005	D .4	172	AAACC	BA	FAA	H	EBD	all:	BCBEB	66	96	86	776	8	86	R R	7
0	;	, 	DEADD	DAFD	ADDDD	AD	G:	EFEDE	ш								-
21085	X:	176	CDHBA	BCA	ACC.	DAD	EDB	ν		72	65	67	4	318	11	5 17	4
1	1		AFFFF	A G	AAD	FD	BBD	Œ									
21079	ጮ	183	AAABC	EBA	FAB	CAD	PPF	0.0	CCCFB	9 17	19	0 7	38	47	8 17	4	30
400	;	•	ECBEF	AJ	BE	AAC	ALF	63	υ)					
21048	5 5	181	BFFBE	AAA	A BD	ECC	EEP	ĒΣ	ECCBC	72	52	80	25	4	8	77	4
(FCCCC	AH	PFF	PCF	CAP	()									
21037	ቤ	176	AAACC	ВВВ	PAC	EAD	ABA		EBCBD	42	15	38	67	26	8 17	77	00
•	;	1	EEEDC	A H) BA	EBB	BEF	B	<u> </u>))			
21069	E:	173	CCDBA	BCC	EDD	CBC	EAA	(1	CEPDB	1 8	45	94	716	716	82	3.8	۲ ٦
•	:	ı	ABCBA	A.J	AAD	AABDB	CAA	-	· •))					
79017	E	1/9	CBGBA	BFA	A DA	CAE	ည္က		22222	23	19	15	8	47	5	77	3
7	:	•	DDCDC	H	OCF	PEF	PEP	Œ	EI E4								
77017	E	180	BGHCB	FBA	3BB	CAC	EBB	ന	FABBA	26	38	35	17	7.1	70	26	2.0
9	;		RFFE	S	3BE	ABF	BCB	G)		1)						
716.18	E:	† † t	BFFBE	AAC	BE	ညည	AFE	ሴገ	FBEEB	10		m	-	9	9	20	16
40.0	ţ	į	FBFAC	H	BB		EAF	ന	C				•))		
7 10 10	Ł	† / t	BCECA	AAB	BC	DAC	CDD	Gr.	CCFFF	67	71	0 1	59	63	28	0 17	28
200	;		FEERE	V .	FE	FDC	PFP	7)	AC								
#C017	E	1/4	သည္သရသ	8 B B	EDC	DCB	न्त	6-7	FBBCE	97	25	38	29	4.2	50	3.1	۲,
, ,	ſ	•	AAAAE	er er	e E	FFB	₽-	-	घ								
/ 1 0 1 7)	180	CBEBA	GEC	CD	N O	5		BBCFA	63	38	25	29	26	36	7	26
0000	ı		BBBBF	Ξ)BE	ACA	BAF	-	U								
99017	ž.,	185	CGGCB	300	DA	3AE	ABF	67	D FFA	9 †1	23 (62	41	6.1	30	28	26
21100	;	•	FCFDD		7 7	SFE	FCFAF	CEEDF				I			,		
00117	E	180	CEEBA	E C	LDE	CDC	DEB			99	61	80	83	83	5.2	3,8	77
			BBABF	E	3 BD	AADBA	E		В)))	

I.D.	SEX	AGE			RE	SPONSES	SS			DE	EPAR	TME	NTA	L R	ESU	LTS	
21120	β.,	176	GB	<u> 1947</u>	FDB	BAE	F E	ρ.,	FBFFE	80	82	84	90	89	70	#3	'n
21119	Ď.	181	DEBFF	BA Rar	C F B	A PAA	FCFF	3 4 4 4	PC 7								r
· · ·	•	•	D.	ı pa) P=	A A	ADF	4 4	ر س د	66	ע	ر ا	7	ע ע	0	90	14
21117	X C	179	A B	BDB	FAB	DEAEA	\mathbf{FC}	AA	FCEFE	76	82	88	91	89	95	47	Ħ
21125	Þ	176	BB	BH	e i	BFC	D I	14 H	(3)								
7	4	*	こ 引 译	4 K	A B B B	A CA Prop	11 12 11 12 12 15	i i i i i	FFCDE	97	36	23	72	6 7	24	29	7
21105	Σ	180	EB	BBB	FCD	DCD	m	A	EBCFA	78	58	91	66	96	92	47	7
,	1	1	Æ	BF	ABD	DFB	DBF	AA	U								
21124	ĵu,	177	A B	BDB	FAB	BBE	FDE	निम	FCFFF	88	78	93	26	61	75	47	'n
21110	3	473	DE	BE	AAF	A FC	EFF	AAA	æ								
-	E	2	טָ מַ	UAB T	ACA	BAD	r S	FCF	FFAFF	19	13	53	38	26	34	27	7
21122	ţ.	000	AA	EACAA	DEBBC	FFF F BCDAD	r A B B		FC	43	٤٦	ď	7	Q Q	, C	11 8	(*
			ΕA	BC	CAA	DAC	Ü	五日)) 1 ()								7
21123	ഥ	000	GB	ВВ	DDC	CBD	FAB	FFD	FBBFB	72	82	69	57	96	88	6 17	\sim
,			AA	ВД	AAF	A FC	BDF	FFE	t								}
21110	ſz,	172	AB	GEB	P AC	BAE	FCD	EFE	BBCFB	24	73	50	51	61	8 7	41	22
ļ	1	1	田田田	BA	BBE	BFA	PEF	FFF	FA								
21102	<u>ው</u> ,	175	GB	GEC	FAD	DAD	FAF	FFD	FCCFB	91	78	19	81	73	85	6 17	34
,			ΕA	BC	AFF	DFA	FAF	FFF	DC								
21110	ᅜ	173	A B	GEA	FAB	CAD	FCD	FFF	ECBFD	54	73	20	51	61	8 17	41	22
9	ı		四回	B	ACD	A E B	DED	DDD	AB								
71101	ß.,	175	BC	EFA	BDC	CAD	FBD	DFC	FEBFB	96	96	9.1	85	80	95	57	3,
,	I		BF	ВВ	BDD	ADD	AAF	EFD	FC								
21116	댼	188	H	AFB	E AC	BBE	FCB	FFF	FPCFD	58	71	80	7.0	69	79	8 7	m
			BF	BG	FFF	BFF	FCF	FFF	FC								1
21109	ſz,	179	AA	GBA	FAA	AAE	CA	EFF	FECFA	91	75	61	89	92	79	tit	(4)
			BD	ВJ	FA	DDE	EBF	FFD	FC								
21103	ř.	177	AC	E E	FAA	BAE	PCB	FFF	FCCPF	88	63	† 9	38	11	51	43	23
			\mathbf{CF}	BD	CBB	BFC	FCF	BFF	г) Б								
21115	ĮĽ,	179	AC	BBB	DFAAD	AΕ	FCA	FFD	DCADA	66	116	16	96	84	9.7	53	ⅎ
			DB	BF	ACF	AFD	DAE	FFF									

LTS	97 98 99 96 99 97 60 35		76 67 39 70 49 48 41 22] !	76 71 85 90 90 79 43 34	• •	58 36 53 51 47 34 32 24	1	54 89 99 99 99 55 47 74 55 66 66 66 68 46		CPB 84 75 67 51 61 46 42 20)
ESU]	97 (1 8 1		79		34		66	· ·	9 17)
DEPARTMENTAL RESULTS	66		61		90	,	47		66		61	
NIA	96		70		06		51		66		5	
E E E	66		30		85		53		66		67	
PAI	98		6 3		71		36		89		75	
<u> </u>	97		76		76		58		94		94	
	FACDA	DE	PCPPC	FC	BCBFC	FC	PCCFC	AB	CCBFC	단	CFB	
	DADDE		CEPCF	PFFCF	DPPPD	C AB	DFFFE	PEDEF	FEDFF	D Q		
ຮູ	CAAAE						EFBEF			CAAE	ьī	
KESPONSES	BCBBE	BAADA	DDAEB	CCFCC	CCADB	B FC	EBACB		DAECA	CAA A	DCADE	
X	CAEAB	ACABD	AACCD	သညည	DEADC	C BDD	ADDCA	EACEA	BAECD	BDBFC	AFAAD	
	BBBDB	DBG A	ABDCB	FBE F	CCDAC	FBI E	AGAAB	BBC F	AABAC	EBH F	DE C	
	AAAB	DABAB	DBGBA	CCCCF	AAABC	BABAF	သသသ	AD F	CBDB	BBDBF	AAABC	C
AGE	178		180		181		172		172		185	
SEA	E		DL,		æ i		<u>የ</u> ኋ		Œ		ኴ	
I. D. SEK AGE	21106		21104		21108		21112		21107		21028	

USER: CIPO PROJECT NO: SE01

***	ON AT 09:4	09:43.01	08	-01-	72	
***	OFF AT 09:40	04.40	-80	08-01-7	72	
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***	IT STOR	VMI		.186	PAGE-HR.	
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***	LINES PRINTED	ED	3089			\$1.61
***	PAGES PRINTED	ED	74			\$.42
***	DRUM READS		21			
***	RATE FACTOR		•	1.3		
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