

Exam 1 - Section 1

Question

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS, a serious condition in which the body's defences against some illnesses are broken down. The length of time between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis can be very variable.

Back-projection analyses, based on AIDS cases reported prior to 1996, indicated that annual HIV incidence in Australia peaked at around 1985. There followed thirteen years of decline, after which the rate of diagnoses remained relatively stable at around 680 per year between 1998 and 2001. Recent estimates show a rise above this level to 826 in 2002 and 818 in 2004.

The annual number of AIDS diagnoses in Australia peaked in 1994 with 953 cases, and then declined rapidly to 206 in 1999. The number of AIDS diagnoses rose slightly to an estimated 239 in 2004.

According to this information, which of the following is the best conclusion?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The rapid decline in Australian AIDS diagnoses in the five years following 1994 can be attributed to development of effective treatment for the HIV virus.
- ☐ B. From 2004 onwards, we are likely to see an increase in HIV incidences and AIDS diagnoses.
- ☐ C. The peak of AIDS diagnoses being later than the peak of HIV incidence can be explained by the lapse in time between infection and the actual development of the AIDS condition.
- ☐ D. In 2003, there were between 818 and 826 incidences of HIV in Australia.

Question

Blood is made up of various elements, three of which are red cells, white cells and platelets. Samples of blood were removed from two people and each sample was analysed to determine the composition of the blood.

Person X is known to be a sufferer of a rare disease

Person Y does not suffer from the disease

The table below shows the results of the blood analysis

<i>Number of each type of cell per millilitre of whole blood ($\times 10^4$)</i>			
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Red</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Platelets</i>
Person X	505.91	7.12	22.63
Person Y	496.54	7.14	25.98

Which of the following is a valid conclusion that could be drawn from these results?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The rare disease is caused by a deficiency of red blood cells
- ☐ B. Person X has more red cells and fewer platelets than is normal
- ☐ C. There are variations between people in the numbers of different blood cell types

- ☐ D. The rare disease causes a drop in the average number of platelets per millilitre of blood

In a particular tribe in West Africa, there are two only types of people. The first type belong to a class known as Masif and the second type belong to a class known as Wasif. There are no other types of people in the tribe. The activities of both classes are governed by perfectly patterned norms of social behaviour. Each person of the tribe must obey the norms strictly.

As far as marriage is concerned, the following norms are to be followed. The people of a particular tribe cannot marry any other member of their own class, but they can marry members of the other class. After being married, each male member ceases to be a member of the class in which he was born, and automatically becomes a member of the class to which his wife belongs. Females remain members of their own class after being married. On birth, a child automatically becomes a member of his or her mother's class. When a male member of a class becomes a widow or divorcee, he again belongs to the class to which he was born. Nobody can marry more than one person.

Question

A man born into Wasif

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Can have his daughter born into class Wasif
- ☐ B. Can have a son-in-law born into class Masif
- ☐ C. Can have an uncle from either Wasif or Masif
- ☐ D. Can have a divorced son in Wasif

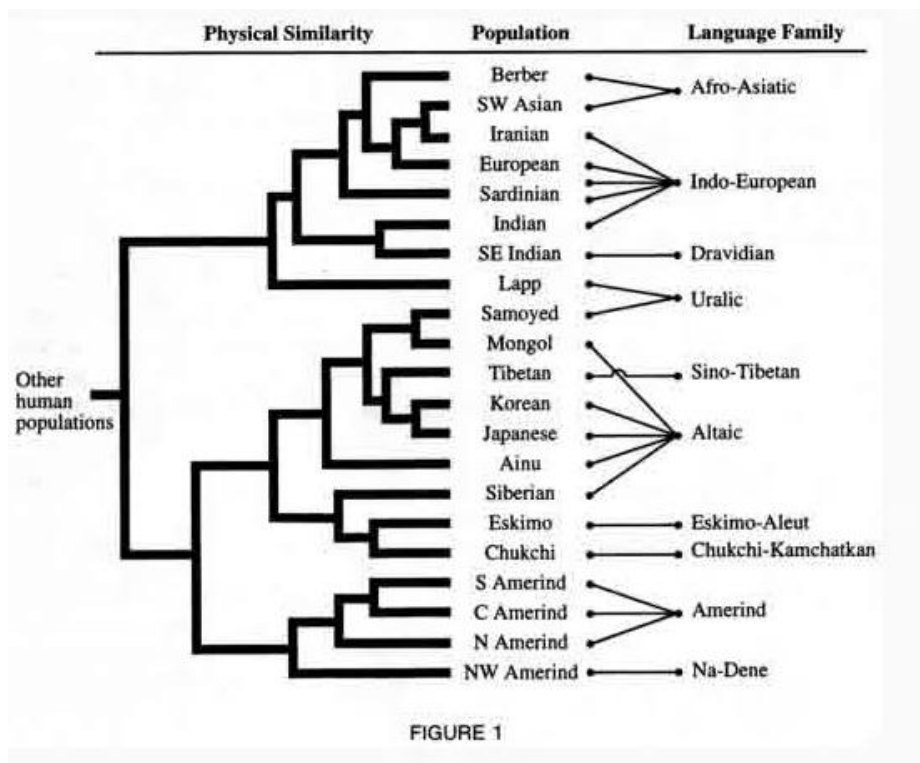
Question

Which of the following marriages is not permissible according to the social laws?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Any widower born in class Masif marries his brother's widow
- ☐ B. Any widower marries his wife's sister
- ☐ C. Any boy of class Wasif marries his father's sister
- ☐ D. Any girl of class Wasif marries her mother's brother

Figure 1 presents information about a number of populations of indigenous people from different parts of the world. The names of the populations are given in the middle column of the figure.



For populations that are physically similar there is a similar rate of occurrence amongst the individuals in those populations of features such as a particular eye colour, hair type and blood type.

In figure 1 thick lines are drawn on the left of the population names. The arrangement of these lines indicates the level of physical similarity between members of populations. As the lines extend leftwards from the population names, they join other lines at branch points. The further to the left a branch point for a pair of named populations occurs, the fewer physical characteristics the people of the population tend to have in common. Thus Iranians and SW Asians share more physical similarities than do Europeans and Iranians.

On the right of the population names is an indication of similarity in the languages used (eg. Mongols and Koreans both speak languages from the Altaic family of languages).

Assume that the lengths of the line segments to the left of the population names are directly proportional to the number of years ago that branching occurred.

Question

Of the following, the pair with the most physical similarities is likely to be
Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Samoyed and N Amerind
- ☐ B. Chukchi and S Amerind
- ☐ C. Samoyed and Chukchi
- ☐ D. Lapp and Samoyed

Question

Of the following, the pair with the most language similarities is likely to be

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Indian and SE Indian
- ☐ B. Lapp and Samoyed
- ☐ C. SE Indian and Lapp
- ☐ D. Samoyed and Mongol

Question

Consider the following statements about the classification system depicted in figure 1, for the situation where one population name occurs directly above another:

I. The two populations speak the same language

II. The two populations have the most physical similarity possible between members of a pair

Which one of the following is always true?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. I only
- ☐ B. II only
- ☐ C. I and II
- ☐ D. Neither I nor II

Question

Which of the following does *not* represent the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest, in which populations separated from preceding larger populations?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. NW Amerind, Siberian, Lapp
- ☐ B. Siberian, Chukchi, Mongol
- ☐ C. Ainu, Tibetan, Japanese
- ☐ D. Lapp, Ainu, Berber

Question

Two of Anthony, Bernard and Charles are in a boxing match with each other. The shorter of Anthony and Bernard is the older of the two boxers. The younger of Bernard and Charles is the shorter of the two boxers. The taller of Anthony and Charles is the younger of the two boxers.

Who is not in the boxing match?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Anthony
- ☐ B. Bernard
- ☐ C. Charles

- ☐ D. There is insufficient information to determine who is not in the boxing match

Question

Cane toads are found most abundantly in urban areas, grassland and woodland. In recent years, it has been noticed that toads in the Cairns area are much smaller than they used to be. A theory is that when toads first colonise a new territory, there is an abundant food supply. The toads gorge themselves and get quite large. As the numbers of toads increase from breeding, the food resource never reaches its pre-toad levels and therefore, the toads' size and their food supply achieve a 'compromise'.

From this information, it can be concluded that

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. the highest concentration of cane toads in Australia is found in the Cairns area.
- ☐ B. given that their food supplies are the same, an area with a higher population of cane toads will contain smaller sized cane toads than an area with a lower population of cane toads.
- ☐ C. given that their food supplies are the same, an area with a higher population of cane toads will attract less cane toads than an area with a lower population of cane toads.
- ☐ D. as the population of cane toads increase in a certain area, the ability of the toads to breed is compromised.

Question

Mobile phone use while driving is common but dangerous. Because of this, many jurisdictions have made the use of a cell phone while driving illegal. Others have enacted laws to ban handheld mobile phone use, but allow use of a handsfree device.

Research has found that speaking on mobile phones has a similar effect on a driver as a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.10. Speaking on handheld and handsfree mobile phones caused the same number of accidents in most cases.

Which of the following can be concluded from the information?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. If you have a BAC of 0.10 and are driving with a mobile phone, it is twice as likely that you will have a crash
- ☐ B. Driving with a handheld phone is safer than driving with a BAC of 0.10
- ☐ C. In the accidents investigated by the research, the same number of drivers were driving with handsfree mobiles as with handheld mobiles
- ☐ D. The results suggest that the concentration involved in talking on a mobile rather than the use of hands is the reason why accidents occur

In the Cirque du Lol, there are 3 clowns named Ape, Bongo and Clap that share a particular dressing habit. Their costume consists of a curly wig, a fake nose and big shoes and each comes in 3 different colours: orange, pink and green.

Their dressing habit can be described as thus: If one clown wears an item of a certain colour, both other clowns won't wear a corresponding item of that same colour. For example, if Ape wears a curly pink wig, both Bongo and Clap will not wear a curly pink wig. And if Bongo wears a curly green wig, Ape and Clap will not wear a curly green wig. Furthermore if one particular clown wears an item of a certain colour, that clown's other two costume items will not be of that colour. For example, if Ape wears a curly pink wig, he will not wear a fake pink nose, nor big pink shoes.

Question

What colour is Bongo's curly wig if he is wearing a fake orange nose and Ape is wearing an orange curly wig and a fake green nose?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Pink
- ☐ B. Green
- ☐ C. Orange
- ☐ D. Pink or Green

Question

What colour are Clap's big shoes if Ape is wearing a fake pink nose and Bongo is wearing a pink curly wig?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Pink
- ☐ B. Green
- ☐ C. Orange
- ☐ D. None of the above.

Question

What colour are Ape's big shoes if it is known that Bongo is wearing a fake green nose and Clap is wearing big green shoes?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Pink
- ☐ B. Orange
- ☐ C. Pink or Orange
- ☐ D. Not enough information

Question

What colour are Bongo's big shoes if it is known that Ape is wearing a green curly wig and Clap is wearing big orange shoes?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Pink
- ☐ B. Green
- ☐ C. Green or Pink
- ☐ D. Not enough information

Question

The dark regions in the starry night sky are not pockets in the universe that are devoid of stars as had long been thought. Rather, they are dark because of interstellar dust that hides the stars behind it. Although its visual effect is so pronounced, dust is only a minor constituent of the material, extremely low in density, that lies between the stars. Dust accounts for about one percent of the total mass of interstellar matter. The rest is hydrogen and helium gas, with smaller amounts of other elements. Optical astronomy is most directly affected, for although interstellar gas is perfectly transparent, dust is not.

According to the passage, which of the following is a direct visual consequence of interstellar dust?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Some stars are invisible to observers on Earth
- ☐ B. Many visible stars are made to seem brighter than they really are
- ☐ C. The presence of hydrogen and helium gas is revealed
- ☐ D. The dust is visible against a background of bright stars

Question

The following people make statements that can either be true or false.

Katie: Mathew and Jeremy make statements of the same nature

Sarah: Matthew's statement is true

Jeremy: Sarah's statement is false

George: Katie's statement is false

Matthew: George and Sarah make statements of the same nature

What is the largest number of statements that could possibly be true, when "statements of the same nature" means statements that are either both true or both false?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. 1
- ☐ B. 2
- ☐ C. 3

☐ D. 4

It is widely acknowledged that mankind is fast approaching the peak of its oil production. Therefore, the suggestion for ethanol, a renewable fuel, to be employed as a partial replacement for petrol in Australia has been raised.

In practical application, ethanol may be blended with petrol to produce fuel for the internal combustion engines in vehicles. The most applicable ethanol blended fuel in Australia is the E10 fuel (10% ethanol, 90% petrol). This is the maximum legal blend in Australia and will be the blend under discussion.

Firstly, there are various environmental benefits in the employment of E10 fuel. The most obvious advantage is that the ethanol portion of E10 is renewable. Also, since ethanol is an oxygenate (containing 35% oxygen by mass), the combustion of E10 fuel will be more complete than standard unleaded petrol. The use of E10 in vehicles reduces the emission of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, carcinogens (benzene and toluene) and carbon dioxide (by 1.5 to 5.5%). Furthermore, the use of E10 fuel in cars may benefit the driver. The addition of ethanol into petrol will raise the octane rating of the fuel and thus reduce engine "knocking". Additionally, due to the higher latent heat of ethanol, the use of E10 will result in reduced heat loss tendency and increased engine efficiency. Concerning the issue of personal finance, it is important to notice that E10 fuel is sold in Australia at the same price as unleaded petrol. Moreover, the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries has indicated that new car warranties would support ethanol levels up to 10% (which is E10). Also, no vehicle modifications are required for the use of E10; no side-effects were reported by BP in their recent E10 trial in Brisbane

**carcinogens*: cancer causing agents.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the above extract?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The author of the report supports ethanol blended fuel
- ☐ B. The use of ethanol blended fuel will decrease the dependency of the economy on imported petrol
- ☐ C. Vehicle owners would benefit even more if 22% ethanol was blended into the fuel they use
- ☐ D. The use of ethanol blended fuel may contribute towards a cleaner environment

Question

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

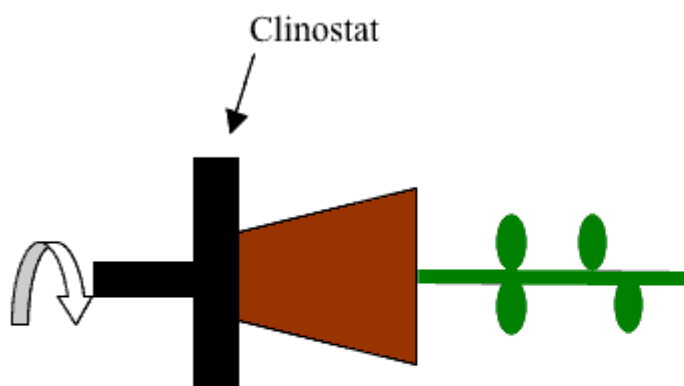
Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The cost of ethanol blended fuel is less than that of standard petrol
- ☐ B. Cars with standard petrol will release approximately 1.5 to 5.5 times the carbon dioxide of ethanol blended fuel

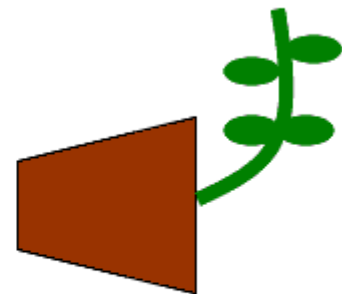
- ☐ C. More heat is lost with standard fuel compared to ethanol blended fuel
- ☐ D. If ethanol is not mixed with petrol, fuel stores will soon run out

Plant growth is influenced by many factors in the environment. The directional growth response made by a plant to an environmental stimulus is called a tropism. Geotropism refers to the plant's growth response to gravity. Negative geotropism describes plant growth in the opposite direction of gravity - such as shoot growth. Positive geotropism refers to plant growth in the same direction as gravity - such as root growth.

Below is a diagram showing the results of plant growth in two different situations. The clinostat is a device which slowly rotates when power is supplied. This rotation exposes all sides of the plant to both positive and negative geotropism throughout the cycle. The plant on the left is of a plant which has always been attached to a clinostat. Note its horizontal orientation. The plant on the right shows the plant under normal growing conditions.



Plant attached to clinostat



Plant under normal conditions

Question

The information suggests which of the following:

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The clinostat does not influence plant geotropism.
- ☐ B. The clinostat causes plants to ignore the effects of gravity.
- ☐ C. The clinostat is responsible for the normal plant growth.
- ☐ D. The clinostat rotation may allow the plant to experience abnormal plant growth.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the information?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A clinostat operating in the vertical direction would cause the plant to grow horizontally.
- ☐ B. The clinostat in any position always causes plants to grow horizontally.
- ☐ C. Exposing all sides of the plant to positive and negative geotropism results in

horizontal plant growth.

- ☐ D. Rotation of the plant results in abnormal plant growth.

Question

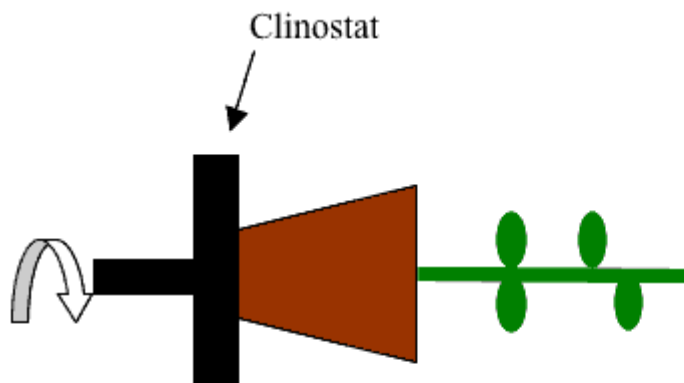
Which of the following can be concluded from the information?

Choose one answer.

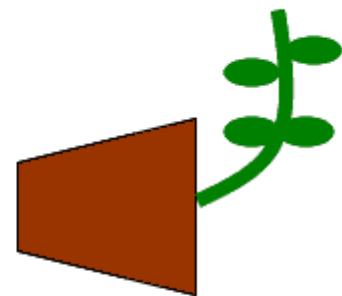
- ☒ A. In normal plant growth, roots experience negative geotropism.
- ☐ B. The clinostat causes positive geotropism on the roots.
- ☐ C. The clinostat causes positive geotropism on the shoots.
- ☐ D. The exposure of all sides of a plant to the same gravity conditions may counteract normal plant geotropism.

Plant growth is influenced by many factors in the environment. The directional growth response made by a plant to an environmental stimulus is called a tropism. Geotropism refers to the plant's growth response to gravity. Negative geotropism describes plant growth in the opposite direction of gravity - such as shoot growth. Positive geotropism refers to plant growth in the same direction as gravity - such as root growth.

Below is a diagram showing the results of plant growth in two different situations. The clinostat is a device which slowly rotates when power is supplied. This rotation exposes all sides of the plant to both positive and negative geotropism throughout the cycle. The plant on the left is of a plant which has always been attached to a clinostat. Note its horizontal orientation. The plant on the right shows the plant under normal growing conditions.



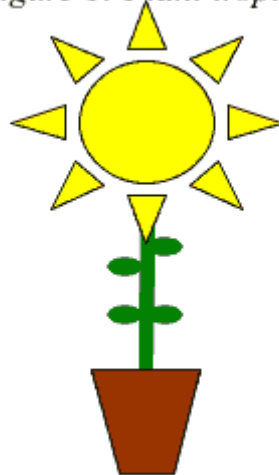
Plant attached to clinostat



Plant under normal conditions

A tropism is a directional growth response made by a plant to an environmental stimulus. An example of a tropism is the bending of a seedling toward a source of light. This occurs because there is unequal growth of the opposite sides of the tip of the seedling. Because light is the stimulus, this bending is known as a phototropic response.

Figure 1: Plant tropism



Plants can either grow towards or away from the stimulus. When the plant grows towards the stimulus, it is referred to as a positive tropism. When the plant grows away from the stimulus, it is referred to as a negative tropism.

The following table describes various tropisms.

Tropism	Stimulus
Phototropism	Light
Geotropism	Gravity
Thigmotropism	Touch
Heliotropism	Sunlight

Question

Following this information, it is most likely that:

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Normal root growth is a negative geotropism
- ☐ B. Normal root growth is a positive geotropism
- ☐ C. Normal shoot growth is a negative phototropism
- ☐ D. Normal shoot growth is a positive thigmotropism

Question

In figure 1, the tropism of the plant shoot is best referred to as:

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Positive phototropism.
- ☐ B. Negative phototropism.
- ☐ C. Positive geotropism.

- ☐ D. There is no observable tropism.

Question

Excessive amounts of mercury in drinking water, which occurs only with certain types of industrial pollution, have been shown to cause Hobson's Disease. Island R has an economy based entirely on agriculture; modern industry of any kind is unknown. The inhabitants of Island R have an unusually high incidence of Hobson's Disease.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above statements?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Mercury in drinking water is actually perfectly safe
- ☐ B. The inhabitants of Island R have mercury in their drinking water
- ☐ C. Mercury in drinking water has sources other than industrial pollution
- ☐ D. Hobson's Disease must have causes other than mercury in drinking water

Question

There are 5 rabbit holes under a tree, 3 of which are actually inhabited by rabbits.

If a man puts his hand into one of the holes and finds that it is empty, what is the probability that he will find a rabbit in the next hole?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{2}{5}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{3}{4}$

Question

Mike has a number of pencils in his case. He has at least 2 black pencils, 2 blue pencils, 2 red pencils, and 2 orange pencils but has no more than 3 pencils of a particular colour.

Without looking at the colors, what is the minimum number of pencils he must remove to guarantee he has 2 pairs, each of the same color?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. 5 pencils
- ☐ B. 7 pencils
- ☐ C. 9 pencils
- ☐ D. None of the above

In transfusing blood from one person to another, the bloods of donors and recipients are normally classified into four major O-A-B blood types, as shown in Figure 3-1, depending on the presence or absence of the two antigens, the A and B antigens. Antigens are specific markers on the surfaces of red blood cells. Because of the way these antigens are inherited,

people may have neither of them on their cells, they may have one, or they may have both simultaneously.

When type A antigen is not present in a person's red blood cells, substances known as anti-A antibodies develop in the blood. Also, when type B antigen is not present in the red blood cells, substances called anti-B antibodies develop in the blood. These antibodies cause the destruction of any red blood cells that carry the A or B marker respectively. Because of this, blood transfusions can only occur in situations where the antibodies and antigens do not clash.

Figure 3-1: Blood Types with Their Constituent Antigens and Antibodies

Blood types	Antigens	Antibodies
O	-	Anti-A and Anti-B
A	A	Anti-B
B	B	Anti-A
AB	A and B	-

Along with the O-A-B blood type system, the Rh blood type system is also important when transfusing blood. In the O-A-B system, the blood antibodies responsible for causing transfusion reactions develop spontaneously, whereas in the Rh system, spontaneous antibodies almost never occur. Instead, the person must first be massively exposed to an Rh antigen, such as by transfusion of blood containing the Rh antigen, which would stimulate the body to produce antibodies to cause a significant transfusion reaction to develop in the future.

There are six common types of Rh antigens, each of which is called an Rh factor. These are designated C, D, E, c, d, and e. A person who has a C antigen does not have the c antigen, but the person missing the C antigen always has the c antigen. This applies to the D-d and E-e antigens. Every person has one of each of the three pairs of antigens. Capital letters denote that the antigen of that particular letter is produced, and non-capital indicate that no antigen is produced.

The Rh blood type is determined by two genes, one on each of two paired chromosomes. Genes are special codes which give the body instructions on how to construct things. These genes are located within structures called chromosomes. Chromosomes are present in pairs. The rhesus genes are split over three locations, one each for the C/c D/d and E/e antigens. The Rh blood type genes can be any one of three types but only one type on each of the two chromosomes. These combinations of genes are known as the genotypes, and each person has one of the six genotypes. This is shown in Figure 3-2. Whenever a capital letter to non-capital letter combination exists across the two paired chromosomes for the genotype, the capital overrides the non-capital.

The type D antigen is the most common and is the main Rh factor that results in adverse transfusion reactions. Anyone who has this type of antigen is said to be Rhesus positive (RhD+), whereas a person without is said to be Rhesus negative (RhD-). RhD- people have no anti-Rhesus antibodies.

Figure 3-2: Genotypes and respective symbols of the Rhesus blood type system

Genotype	Symbol
cde/cde	rr
CDe/cde	R1r
CDe/CDe	R1R1
cDE/cde	R2r
CDe/cDE	R1R2
cDE/cDE	R2R2

Question

In regards to blood transfusions, which of the following can be deduced from the above information?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A person with blood type AB can receive only type AB and type O blood.
- ☐ B. A person with blood type B can receive only type A and B blood.
- ☐ C. A person with blood type AB cannot receive type A blood.
- ☐ D. A person with blood type B cannot receive type A blood.

Question

The above information suggests which of the following?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A person with R2r blood type can be regarded as Rhesus negative.
- ☐ B. A person with R1r blood type can be regarded as Rhesus negative.
- ☐ C. A person with rr blood type can be regarded as Rhesus negative.
- ☐ D. A person with R2R2 blood type can be regarded as Rhesus negative.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the above information, assuming that the person has never had a blood transfusion?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. An RhD- person given RhD+ blood during a transfusion will experience an immediate adverse reaction.
- ☐ B. An RhD- person given RhD+ blood during a transfusion will not experience any immediate adverse reaction, but will have an adverse reaction if given RhD+ blood in the future.
- ☐ C. An RhD+ person given RhD+ blood will experience an immediate adverse reaction.
- ☐ D. An RhD+ person given RhD- blood during a transfusion will not experience any immediate adverse reaction, but will have an adverse reaction if given RhD- blood in the future.

Question

Following this information and assuming that the person has never had a blood transfusion, it can be inferred that

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A person with AB RhD- blood can only be given AB RhD-, A RhD- and B RhD- blood.
- ☐ B. A person with B RhD- blood can only be given B RhD- blood.
- ☐ C. A person with AB RhD+ blood can be given any blood type.
- ☐ D. A person with B RhD+ blood can only be given B RhD+ and O RhD+ blood.

Question

In ancient armies archers were often brought to the front before battles to shoot a volley of arrows into the ranks of the opposing army. Generals believed that this action would incite fear in the enemy and weed out some soldiers before hand-to-hand combat occurred. During the battle, archers would be moved to the back, where they would try to aim at the commanders of the enemy forces. Eventually in the 15th century, opposing armies began to realize that if they sent soldiers on horseback to circle around behind the archers of the other army, then they would be able to kill off 100 archers for every 15 horsemen sent.

Which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Armies began to discontinue their use of archers in the 15th century
- ☐ B. Archers were less effective in the 15th century
- ☐ C. Horsemen were effective in killing archers
- ☐ D. Archers were able to incite fear in opposing armies

Question

Travelers wandering through desert regions have a hard time finding water because there is so little of it present on the surface of the land. A scientist examined the water level in the containers carried by a nomadic tribe that sometimes travels through the desert and sometimes travels near the seashore. Surprisingly, the water level in the nomads' water containers was consistently several levels higher when they were traveling in the desert than it was at any time when they were traveling by the seashore.

Which of the following would explain why the water levels were higher in a drier place like the desert?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Nomads need to drink water more in the desert than they do near the seashore.
- ☐ B. Nomads prepare for traveling in the desert by filling up water containers near the sea.
- ☐ C. Water evaporates from the water containers faster in the desert.
- ☐ D. Water near the seashore is not safe to drink.

Question

An analyst of a now dead Australian Aboriginal language makes the following meaning-based translations after years of studying the language. Assume all phrases are grammatically

consistent and correct in that nouns are always in the same position in both the Aboriginal original and the English translation, and that punctuation has the same meaning as in English.

- I “bandanj marr” – red river
- II “pakula wirripa yerriman” – few hungry kangaroos
- III “jampat wamut” – flowing fast
- IV “tjandala wirripa” – near kangaroos
- V “nantunga kurgala jampat” – many fast echidnas

Another scholar then translates the phrase, “Jampat marr wamut tjandala: nantunga wirripa bandanj, pakula kurgala yerriman.” to, “River flowing fast near: many red kangaroos, few hungry echidnas.” If the first analyst’s 5 translations were correct, the second scholar made an incorrect translations.

Which of the following mistakes do we know the second scholar made?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Translated the words ‘yerriman’ and ‘tjandala’ incorrectly.
- ☐ B. Translated the phrase ‘nantunga wirripa bandanj’ incorrectly.
- ☐ C. Translated the words ‘marr’ and ‘bandanj’ incorrectly.
- ☐ D. Translated the phrase ‘jampat marr wamut’ incorrectly.

Question

Six children attempt to make a human pyramid. They decide that their pyramid will have a bottom layer of 3 children, a middle later of 2 children and a top layer of 1 child. It is known by the children that there are 720 different possible pyramids that can be made by the 6 of them. Just before they begin constructing their pyramid, Mark, wanting to show off his strength, lays claim to the middle position of the pyramid’s bottom layer. Tammy then follows suit and makes a statement regarding her preferred position(s) in the pyramid. When the children take Mark and Tammy’s preferences into consideration, they find there are now only 108 different possible pyramids that can be made.

What could Tammy have said?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. “I refuse to be positioned beside [next to] Aaron.”
- ☐ B. “I demand to be in the same layer as Bronwyn.”
- ☐ C. “I wish to not be at the top of the pyramid.”
- ☐ D. “I request to be in the bottom layer.”

Question

It is well known that hospital pathogens¹ can be transmitted from the hands of health care workers (HCWs) to patients. This may occur through direct contact with the patient or indirectly, via an inanimate object. Many articles of clothing and equipment, such as neckties, doctors’ coats, stethoscopes and pens, have been noted to carry potential pathogens.

Items such as the ends of neckties have been suggested as potential sources of nosocomial²

infection because of their position at waist level, their tendency to swing freely as the wearer leans forward and the fact that many are not machine-washable. Most are capable of being colonised with bacteria, including pathogens such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Similarly, plastic identity badges attached to fabric lanyards hang around the front of the body, where, because of their pendulous nature, they can come into contact with patients and may act as a source of infection.

1Pathogen: something that can cause disease, e.g. a bacterium or a virus

2Nosocomial: describes a disease or infection that originates in a hospital

What can be concluded from this passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. MRSA readily inhabits plastic identity badges attached to fabric lanyards.
- ☐ B. Doctors' neckties are a potential source of direct transfer of nosocomial infection from doctor to patient
- ☐ C. Many articles of clothing and equipment, such as neckties, doctors' coats, stethoscopes and pens, have been noted to be an indirect method of transmitting MSRA
- ☐ D. Plastic identity badges attached to fabric lanyards may offer a similar method of transmitting infection to neckties because of their position at waist level, and their pendulous nature

Question

Eye colour is a dominant trait. That is, the chromosome with the darkest eye-colour will be the eye colour of the child. Each person has two chromosomes for their eye colour, one from the father, and one from the mother. For example if the chromosome of a child is Brown and Green (BG), then the child's eyes will be brown.

A brown eyed child (BG) grows up and marries a brown eyed wife in the future and together they have a child.

Which of the following is correct?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Their child will have brown eyes
- ☐ B. Their child has a $\frac{7}{8}$ chance of having brown eyes
- ☐ C. Their child has a $\frac{3}{4}$ chance of having brown eyes
- ☐ D. Their child has a $\frac{1}{2}$ chance of having brown eyes

Question

Abigail, Bridget and Claudia eat dinner out regularly. Each orders either coffee or tea after dinner. If Abigail orders coffee, then Bridget orders the drink that Claudia orders. If Bridget orders coffee, then Abigail orders the drink that Claudia doesn't order. If Claudia orders tea, then Abigail orders the drink that Bridget orders.

Who always orders the same drink after dinner?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Abigail
- ☐ B. Bridget
- ☐ C. Claudia
- ☐ D. There is insufficient information to answer the question

An experiment for preventing the common cold was conducted with five trial groups, each of 750 people. Each group took syrup B41 at different strengths for three months. The results are given in the table.

<i>Trial group</i>	<i>Syrup content</i>	<i>% of trial group with colds over three months</i>
A-1	Sugar only	28
B-1	Sugar + 5mL B41	30
C-1	Sugar + 10mL B41	30
D-1	Sugar + 15mL B41	29
E-1	Sugar + 20mL B41	10

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Marks: 1

Question

What is the best conclusion that can be reached?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. B41 has little effect on the number of colds
- ☐ B. Sugar lowered the number of colds
- ☐ C. Sugar and a dose of B41 work to increase the number of colds
- ☐ D. A 20mL dose of B41 and sugar work to reduce the number of colds

Question

What conclusion would have been reached if only the A-1, B-1, C-1 and D-1 groups were set up?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. B41 has little effect on the number of colds
- ☐ B. Sugar lowered the number of colds
- ☐ C. Sugar and B41 increased the number of colds
- ☐ D. Sugar and B41 decreased the number of colds

Question

Research was recently undertaken in which subjects (participants) were required to indicate which of two sounds was the loudest. In this simple test, associates of the experimenter,

posing as other subjects, gave a clearly incorrect answer. This provided the real subject with a dilemma between his or her perception and desire to conform.

Yielding ('giving-in') to an obviously incorrect answer increased as the number of opposing persons increased up to five, after which there was little effect. But when a minimum of one of the associates agreed with the subject, yielding behaviour sharply declined, even though the majority was still overwhelmingly against the subject.

Which of the following can be logically concluded from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. As more and more people disagree with the research subject, he or she becomes more and more inclined to agree with the group
- ☐ B. Uncertain tasks often cause confusion in the minds of subjects faced with uncertain rules
- ☐ C. Associates should not be permitted to confuse a subject's judgement in research studies
- ☐ D. Group pressure may be a strong factor on individual judgement in situations requiring perception

Question

Thermometers are based on the property of liquids to expand or contract (reduce or increase in density) with changes in temperature. The 'frog thermometer' of the 17th century is one of the earliest instruments for measuring temperature. The thermometers were used specifically for measuring a person's temperature and were strapped to the arm. The instrument contained six hollow balls of different densities floating in alcohol. The balls floated because their density was lower than that of the alcohol. As the temperature rose, one ball after another sunk.

Using the information in the passage above, it can be concluded that the balls sink as the temperature increases because:

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The density of the alcohol decreases
- ☐ B. The density of the alcohol increases
- ☐ C. The density of the both the balls and the alcohol decrease
- ☐ D. The balls become heavier

Due to the increased emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane over recent decades, the process of global warming has meant that polar ice caps are melting, releasing water into the world's oceans. Rising oceans threaten to inundate most of the world's coastal cities.

However, increased temperatures mean that evaporation rates are higher and so more water is trapped in the atmosphere in the form of rain clouds. Some climatologists oppose the general view that ocean levels are increasing. They believe that greater evaporation and thus more atmospheric water will lead to less ocean water. They predict a drop in ocean water levels claiming that coast dwellers have nothing to fear.

Question

From the following, the piece of evidence, if true, that would offer the greatest support to the views of these climatologists is

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The rate of increase of the volume of atmospheric water is lower than the rate of increase of ocean levels.
- ☐ B. The water levels of most large inland lakes are decreasing.
- ☐ C. There is a limit to the amount of water that can exist in the atmosphere at any one time.
- ☐ D. The Antarctic ice cap is increasing in size.

Question

After a few years it was found that the climatologists were wrong and ocean levels were not dropping at all but in fact increasing at far higher rates than generally expected.

Of the following, the piece of information that, if true, would offer the best explanation for this would be

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. The upper surface of rain clouds is light coloured and reflective, reducing the amount of solar heat reaching the earth.
- ☐ B. Water vapour in the atmosphere acts as a greenhouse gas.
- ☐ C. The maximum volume of atmospheric water is negligible compared to the volume of water trapped in polar ice caps.
- ☐ D. Rain clouds spend more time over temperate and polar regions than over equatorial and tropical areas.

Exam 1 - Section 2

Sylvia returned to Australia after several years overseas. Her brother Stewart picked her up from the airport, took her to the home unit where she will be staying, and went out to get takeaway for dinner. Sylvia called her mother, Molly, and has been talking to her for some time.

Sylvia heard a key in the lock, and turned eagerly towards the door. 'Oh, mum - here's Stewart now.'

Stewart shut the door behind him. Sylvia spoke to her mother with the animation of relief.

'When shall I see you mum?'

'Well, you say.'

'Tomorrow?'

Nodding approval, Stewart took the carton to the kitchen. 'Tomorrow will do me,' said Molly.

'What time?'

'Any time will do me.'

'Two-thirty?'

'All right, okay, good. Have a chat before our cup of tea. I'll just have a word with Stewart if that's okay.'

'Of course. Of course. Here he is now, holding out his hand.'

Smiling in advance, Stewart took the receiver. 'Hullo, old dear. Now what do you think of that? Your daughter home again, eh? Bet you wag your chins off tomorrow.'

As Sylvia went to the kitchen she heard through the phone the laugh she had called as a child her mother's 'man laugh', because it could be provoked only by men. It made her see again Molly in her early forties. Wearing one of her black dresses, and bedizened with art jewellery, this Molly stands with her weight on one high heel. One hand holds a glass of beer, and the other slaps her chest to prove how helpless is her laughter.

As Sylvia put away the food she listened to Stewart, trying to detect in his voice the strain, the false note. She did not hear it. His loud affection was not forced; he was enjoying it. She was depressed by the comparison with her own attitude towards her mother - so stiff, dumb, and unloving. Yet on the other side of the barrier, in the far, incredible distance, was the landscape of early childhood: of giggles, secrets, and walks to the shops hand-in-hand.

'I know,' Stewart was saying. 'Sorry I can't drive her out, old dear. But you know the way it is - got to get out and get a buck.'

'Well,' he said, as he rang off, 'mum's pleased as Punch.'

He was still smiling, pleased as Punch himself. 'She thinks it's great you're back, Syl.'

Whatever her words, Sylvia's voice was always gentle and soft. 'Back to where I'm going to be called Syl?'

Question

Sylvia spoke 'with the animation of relief'. Which one of the following seems the most likely explanation for Sylvia's relief?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Stewart's arrival meant she wouldn't have to talk to Molly much longer
- ☐ B. Sylvia was looking forward to talking to Stewart
- ☐ C. Stewart had been gone too long and she was getting worried
- ☐ D. Sylvia was looking forward to seeing her mother

Question

Which one of the following best describes Molly's manner when she speaks to Sylvia on the telephone?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Nervously excited
- ☐ B. Warmly enthusiastic
- ☐ C. Hostile and guarded
- ☐ D. Restrained and non-committal

Question

Sylvia's comparison of her own reactions to her mother with those of Stewart makes her reflect

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Angrily on Stewart's openness
- ☐ B. Bitterly on Stewart's hypocrisy
- ☐ C. Jealousy that Molly prefers Stewart to her
- ☐ D. Self-critically on her own failure to respond warmly

Question

When Sylvia remembers her early childhood, she

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Becomes depressed about how little her feelings have changed
- ☐ B. Realises that it was the best time of her life and wishes she could recapture it
- ☐ C. Can hardly believe that it could ever have been so, given her present feelings about her mother
- ☐ D. Is angry at herself about having once been vulnerable and innocent enough to trust her mother

Question

The last two sentences of the passage suggest that Sylvia

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Is beginning to feel more relaxed about her return home
- ☐ B. Often sounds less aggressive than she feels
- ☐ C. Has learned to control her temper
- ☐ D. Always speaks her mind

The following extract is taken from the personal reflections of Hannah, a woman dealing with breast cancer.

My life is very different than it would have been if I had not had my illness. I am physically changed, and not for the better, but I am emotionally transformed. The grand goal of never again becoming irritated by small things is, of course, not often met. One way you recognise the return of better mental health and normalcy is when you again find yourself angry in traffic or frustrated by your husband's habit of throwing dirty socks on the floor rather than in the washing basket. We are not saints; we are intensely human. But we have learned to be gentle with ourselves and with those we love. How we cherish our husbands, our partners, our children, our friends.

We do sometimes actually stop to smell a rose or pull off the road to watch the sun set into the ocean. If we walk in the forest early in the autumn, we are aware of the crunch and the sweet smell of the leaves under our feet. If we walk the same path some weeks later, we notice that they have turned brown and the sweet smell has gone. The death of the year surrounds us, but we have faith in the spring. The small animals have disappeared; we know that some will never return, but most will reappear in the spring green and some will be accompanied by new life. We find a promise in the natural rhythms that surround and carry us. We stand together under the brilliant night skies.

We make a conscious and willing choice, each of us, to go on, to take and to appreciate the darkness as well as the sunlight.

Question

Hannah has changed

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Physically and emotionally for the better
- ☐ B. Physically for the better, but emotionally for the worse
- ☐ C. Emotionally for the better, but physically for the worse
- ☐ D. Physically and emotionally for the worse

Question

Hannah feels that her experience of breast cancer has made her

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Less reactive to minor issues
- ☐ B. Feel negatively towards her husband
- ☐ C. Appreciate both the positive and negative aspects of life
- ☐ D. Have increased confidence in herself

Question

Hannah's state of mind can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Reflective
- ☐ B. Joyous
- ☐ C. Resigned

☐ D. Gloomy

Question

Hannah views breast cancer as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A challenge she must overcome
- ☐ B. Something she lives with on a daily basis
- ☐ C. Something that needs to be tackled with saint-like acceptance
- ☐ D. Something that has changed the way other people view her

The following is an extract from a novel. Anna sells her locket in a pawn shop.

Pawn shops may be full of junk, but they're also a breeding ground for stories, if you ask me, not that you did. What happened to make a person trade in the Never Before Used Diamond Solitaire? Who needed money so badly they'd sell a teddy bear missing an eye? As I walk up to the counter, I wonder if someone will look at the locket I'm about to give up, and ask these same questions.

The man at the cash register has a nose the shape of a turnip, and eyes sunk so deep I can't imagine how he sees well enough to go about his business. "Need something?" he asks.

It's all I can do to not turn around and walk out the door; pretend I've come in by mistake. The only thing that keeps me steady is knowing I am not the first person to stand in front of this counter holding the one item in the world I never thought I'd part with.

"I have something to sell," I tell him.

"Am I supposed to guess what it is?"

"Oh." Swallowing, I pull the locket out of the pocket of my jeans. The heart falls on the glass counter in a pool of its own chain. "It's fourteen-karat gold," I pitch. "Hardly ever worn." This is a lie; until this morning, I haven't taken it off in seven years. My father gave it to me when I was six after the bone marrow harvest, because he said anyone who was giving her sister such a major present deserved one of her own. Seeing it there, on the counter, my neck feels shivery and naked.

The owner puts a loop up to his eye, which makes it seem almost normal size. "I'll give you twenty."

"Dollars?"

"No, pesos. What did you think?"

"It's worth five times that!" I'm guessing.

The owner shrugs. "I'm not the one who needs the money."

I pick up the locket, resigned to sealing the deal, and the strangest thing happens – my hand, it just clamps shut like the Jaws of Life. My face goes red with the effort to peel apart my fingers. It takes what seems like an hour for that locket to spill into the owner's outstretched palm.

His eyes stay on my face, softer now. "Tell him you lost it," he offers, advice tossed in for free.

Question

When Anna says "I have something to sell", it is possible to tell that she

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. is resigned to the decision that she must part with her locket.
- ☐ B. cannot believe she is in her situation.
- ☐ C. despises the pawn shop and the owner.
- ☐ D. is out of her comfort zone.

Question

The pawnshop owner offers free advice because

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. He pities Anna and her situation
- ☐ B. He knows he is getting a good deal
- ☐ C. He wants to show Anna that pawnshop owners are falsely stereotyped as bad people
- ☐ D. He normally offers free advice to his customers

Question

How might Anna feel when she leaves the pawn shop?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Shocked and in a state of disbelief

- ☐ B. Frustrated that there was no other option
- ☐ C. Resigned that she has finally parted with her locket
- ☐ D. Empty since she no longer has her locket

Doctor: Hi Tom. How are you feeling today?

Tom: I'm not any better and I need some antibiotics. I just can't afford to be sick right now. I have exams and my workload is just huge.

Doctor: Did you try the treatments we talked about last time? Rest and extra fluids?

Tom: I told you. I'm studying for my exams. Time is one thing I don't have. Rest is something I remember doing once. I have to hold it together for the next two weeks. Then I'll do whatever you want.

Doctor: It sounds like you haven't been doing the self-care tips I talked about. They may not sound like much, but they are the most effective things for you right now

Tom: Look, I told you last time, those things won't work for me. Colds always turn into bronchitis for me. If that happens, I'll be as sick as a dog for weeks. I'll be lucky if I don't get pneumonia. My doctor at home always gave me an antibiotic. It would stop the whole thing and I'd feel great in a couple of days.

Question

The doctor

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Is taking appropriate action in refusing to prescribe the antibiotic
- ☐ B. Knows what is best for Tom in this situation
- ☐ C. Is not listening to Tom and does not fully appreciate his situation
- ☐ D. Asks Tom irrelevant and unnecessary questions and makes condescending statements

Question

When Tom says 'Then I'll do whatever you want', he is

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Expressing his desire to follow the doctor's instructions

- ☐ B. Attempting to convince the doctor that he is generally cooperative
- ☐ C. Displaying his uncritical acceptance of the doctor's recommendations
- ☐ D. Trying to convey the urgent, unique nature of his current situation

Question

During the consultation, Tom can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Worried and concerned
- ☐ B. Hostile and anxious
- ☐ C. Stressed and demanding
- ☐ D. Angry and resentful

Question

The central conflict between Tom and the doctor in the scenario is

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. They have different ideas about what is currently best for Tom
- ☐ B. They do not adequately listen to and understand each other
- ☐ C. They have different approaches to healthcare
- ☐ D. They have different priorities in the consultation

Question

Tom consulted the doctor mainly to

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Discuss ways in which he can improve his overall well-being
- ☐ B. Get a prescription for antibiotics

- ☐ C. Talk about the stress and illness he is feeling in the lead up to his exams
- ☐ D. Let the doctor know he is not getting better

The following passage is adapted from a short story. Fran is the narrator of the story.

Mother, who wanted to keep her, always thought of her as some wild little bird, but I knew she was a homing pigeon. I knew that at some point in her flight path, sooner or later, she would make a U-turn. A sort of human boomerang. So even though I had long since stopped expecting it, I was not surprised when I walked down the gravel drive to the mailbox, which I'd painted papaya yellow to attract good news, and found the flimsy envelope with the New Zealand postmark. I didn't know a soul in New Zealand, but the handwriting reminded me of someone's. My own.

I walked back inside the house.

'Still raining?' Mother asked. She was sitting in her new electric wheelchair in front of the TV, painting her fingernails a neon violet.

'Just let up,' I said. 'Sun's poking through. You know anyone in New Zealand, Mother?'

'Not so as I recall.' She dabbed at her pinky with a cotton ball. Mother was vain about her hands. I was used to how she looked now, but I noticed people staring in the doctor's waiting room. She had lost some weight and most of her hair to chemotherapy, and I guess people were startled to see these dragon-lady nails on a woman who looked as if she should be lying in satin with some flowers on her chest.

'Why do you ask?' she said.

'I opened the envelope and a picture fluttered into my lap. It was a Polaroid of a sweet-faced blond holding a newborn baby in a blue blanket. Before I even read the letter I knew. I knew how those Nazis feel when suddenly, after twenty or thirty uneventful years, they are arrested walking down some sunny street in Buenos Aires. It's the shock of being found after waiting so long.

'What's that?' Mother said.

I wheeled her around to face me and handed her the Polaroid. She studied it for a minute and then looked up, speechless for once, waiting for me to set the tone.

'That's her,' I said. 'Her name's Linda Rose Caswell.'

We looked at the picture again. The blond woman was seated on a flowered couch, her wavy hair just grazing the edge of a dime-a-dozen seascape in a cheap gilt frame.

Mother pointed to the envelope. 'What's she say?'

I unfolded the letter, a single page neatly written. "

'She says she's had my name and address for some time but wanted to wait to contact me until after the birth. The baby's name is Blake and he weighs eight pounds, eight ounces, and was born by cesarean. She says they are waiting and hoping to hear back from me soon.'

'That's it?'

I nodded and handed her the letter. It was short and businesslike, but I could see the ghosts of all the long letters she must have written and crumpled into the wastebasket.

'I guess that makes you a great-grandmother,' I said.

'What about you?' she snorted, pointing a Jungle Orchid fingernail at me. 'You're a grandmother.'

We shook our heads in disbelief. I sat silently, listening to my brain catch up with my history. Forty years old and I felt as if I had just shaken hands with Death. I suppose it's difficult for any woman to accept that she's a grandmother, but in the normal order of things, you have ample time to adjust to the idea. You don't get a snapshot in the mail one day from a baby girl you gave up twenty-four years ago saying, 'Congratulations, you're a grandma!'

'It's not fair,' I said. 'I don't even feel like a mother.'

'Well, here's the living proof.' Mother tapped her nail against the glossy picture. 'She looks just like you.'

'Only her nose is more aristocratic.'

'I'm going to work.' My knees cracked when I stood up. 'You be all right here?'

Mother nodded, scrutinizing the picture in her lap. 'You going to write to her?'

'Of course I am,' I bristled. 'I may be some things, but I am not rude.'

'You going to invite them here? Her and the baby?' She swiveled her eyes sideways at me.

'I haven't thought that far,' I said.

'Well, don't put it off.' She slid her eyes back to the television. She's been waiting twenty-five years. You worried she's going to be trouble or ask for money? For all we know, she's married to a brain surgeon with his and her Cadillacs.'

'She didn't mention any husband at all,' I said, getting drawn into it despite myself.

‘Maybe you’re worried she’ll be disappointed in you,’ she said. ‘You know, that she’s had this big fantasy for all these years that maybe you were Grace Kelly or Margaret Mead and who could live up to that? No one. But you don’t have to, Fran, that’s the thing. You’re her flesh-and-blood mother and that’s enough. That’s all it’ll take.’

Question

Fran would most likely agree with which of the following statements about her relationship with Linda Rose?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Their lives are still connected despite long separations of time and distance.
- ☐ B. They have built up too much resentment toward each other to have a good relationship now.
- ☐ C. Fran’s dreams of a perfect daughter will interfere with any real relationship she might have with Linda Rose.
- ☐ D. The two of them have enough in common that it will not be difficult for them to get close.

Question

Fran’s mother can most accurately be characterized as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. arrogant and cruel.
- ☐ B. strong-willed and caring.
- ☐ C. friendly but withdrawn.
- ☐ D. loving but embittered.

Question

Which of the following statements does not describe one of Fran’s reactions to the news that she is a grandmother?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. She wishes she had had time to prepare for the news.
- ☐ B. She looks forward to inviting Linda Rose and her son, Blake, over for a visit.

- ☐ C. She feels suddenly older now that the label of grandmother applies to her.
- ☐ D. She protests that this change in her life is unfair.

Question

The main point of the first paragraph is that

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Fran believed Linda Rose would someday try to contact her.
- ☐ B. Linda Rose acted like a wild bird when she was young.
- ☐ C. Fran finds the arrival of a letter from Linda Rose surprising.
- ☐ D. Linda Rose's handwriting reminds Fran of her own handwriting.

Question

The main point of the last paragraph is that Fran's mother believes

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Linda Rose has few illusions about Fran.
- ☐ B. Linda Rose might cause trouble or ask for money.
- ☐ C. Fran should not worry about disappointing Linda Rose.
- ☐ D. Fran shouldn't write to Linda Rose until Fran is emotionally prepared.

Question

According to the passage, when Fran looks at her mother, Fran feels

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. surprised by how weak and old her mother looks.
- ☐ B. embarrassed by the gaudy colors of nail polish her mother uses.
- ☐ C. pity that so many people stare at her mother in public.
- ☐ D. accustomed to her mother's frailness and unusual fingernails.

Question

Which of the following statements most accurately expresses Fran's feelings when she hands her mother the letter from Linda Rose?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Fran is disappointed about getting such a short letter after so many years of no news from Linda Rose.
- ☐ B. Fran welcomes the good news about the birth of her grandson, Blake.
- ☐ C. Fran is offended by the letter's cold, businesslike tone.
- ☐ D. Fran knows how hard it must have been for Linda Rose to write the letter.

Question

It can be inferred from the passage that the reason it has been a long time since Fran and Linda Rose have seen each other is because

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Linda Rose left home to get married.
- ☐ B. arguments between Fran and Linda Rose drove Linda Rose away.
- ☐ C. Linda Rose chose to live with her father.
- ☐ D. as a child Linda Rose was adopted by another family.

Question

A reasonable conclusion Fran and her mother draw about Linda Rose from her letter and picture is that Linda Rose

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. lives near the coast with her husband.
- ☐ B. enjoys and collects fine paintings.
- ☐ C. bears a strong resemblance to Fran.
- ☐ D. cares little about how she or her house looks.

Question

According to the passage, the reason why Fran's mother warns Fran not to put off contacting Linda Rose is that Fran's mother

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. wants to see her new great-grandson before she dies.
- ☐ B. knows Fran tends to delay making hard decisions.
- ☐ C. knows how long Linda Rose has been waiting to see Fran.
- ☐ D. suspects Linda Rose is in some sort of trouble.

Mark stood at the kitchen sink, his tie brushing the bottom of the sink as he massaged his temples. "Must we have this conversation again?"

Jane followed him in, her heels still on, clicking along the tiles. "Yes, yes we do. You made a promise, Mark, and you broke it, just like all those other times."

"I know, I know, you don't know how sorry I am. It won't happen again, let's just forget it, ok?"

"It's so typical of you, forgetting about things, that's exactly why you do them again and again-"

"I don't choose to do anything! These things happen, I get caught up, people want me at all sorts of places-"

"And yet you can't even make it to the most important place of all. It was her first show, Mark, and you let her down-"

"You think I wanted to miss April's performance? You think I enjoy slaving away in my office, stewing amongst those reports-"

"I don't know what you're thinking but-"

"That's because you've never understood-"

It was impossible for them to hear one another as they rebutted almost simultaneously, never allowing the other to finish in a sharp furious verbal staccato.

"You're not listening to me!" Mark roared as he slammed his open palm against the cupboard, causing the thud to reverberate across the kitchen.

Jane instantly recoiled and in that single action Mark sensed the natural instinct of an animal, poised and quivering on the edge of flight.

He realised in the same moment, his mistake, and shook his head, lost for words of remorse. So far in their marriage he had never lost his temper in such a physical manner.

His wife was still in the same position, equally speechless, when their daughter appeared in the doorway, arms folded. Mark turned to her in defence, hands up.

"Mum? Mark? What is this?" She looked from one to the other.

It was Mark who eventually found his voice. "It's ok April, we were just talking-"

"Doesn't look it. Certainly doesn't sound like it either."

"We were just talking honey."

Without looking at her husband Jane ushered her daughter upstairs, feeling that familiar lump in her chest rising more and more frequently, from ever since April's father had slammed the front door on his way out five years ago.

Question

In his confrontation with Jane, Mark seems to

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. want to avoid the argument completely
- ☐ B. challenge Jane's moral superiority
- ☐ C. acknowledge that it is partially his fault
- ☐ D. be reluctant in discussing his feelings

Question

April does not ask "Mum? Mark?" in order to

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. seek their attention
- ☐ B. question the appropriateness of their actions
- ☐ C. express her disapproval with their behaviour
- ☐ D. make them feel guilty in disturbing her

Question

Mark does not compare Jane's stance to that of an animal to

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. highlight her fear and surprise
- ☐ B. remind him of her cowardice
- ☐ C. evoke the tension of their situation
- ☐ D. suggest Jane's vulnerability

Question

The relationship between Mark and Jane could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. hopeless
- ☐ B. conventional
- ☐ C. dysfunctional
- ☐ D. unhappy

The following is an extract from a novel. "Babushka" means "grandmother" in Russian.

Tatiana was in the hallway when she heard Dasha, Alexander, Marina, Mama and Babushka all arguing heatedly inside the room. She was about to open the door and walk in with the tea when she heard Alexander say, "No, no you cannot tell her. This is not the time."

And Dasha's voice spilled through the crack in the door. "But, Alexander, she is going to have to know eventually-"

"Not now!"

"What's the point?" said Mama. "What does it matter? Tell her."

Babushka said, "I agree with Alexander. Why weaken her now when she needs her strength?"

Tatiana opened the door. "Tell me what?"

Everyone fell mute.

"Nothing, Tanechka," Dasha said quickly, glaring at Alexander, who lowered his gaze and sat down.

Tatiana was holding the tray of teacups, saucers, spoons and a small teapot. "Tell me what?"

Dasha's face was streaked with tears. "Oh, Tania," she said.

"Oh, Tania, what?" said Tatiana.

No one said anything. No one even looked at her.

Tatiana looked from her grandmother to her mother to her cousin to her sister and stopped on Alexander, who was smoking and looking at his cigarette. "Someone lift your eyes to me," Tatiana thought.

"Alexander, what don't you want them to tell me?"

He raised his eyes. "Your grandfather died, Tania," he said. "In September. Pneumonia."

The tray with the teacups fell from Tatiana's hands, and the cups broke on the wood floor, and the hot tea spilled on her stockings. Tatiana knelt on the floor and picked up all the shards without saying a word to anyone, which was just as well, because no one could say a word to her. And then she put all the broken pieces on the tray, picked the tray up and went back out to the kitchen. As she was closing the door, she heard Alexander say, "Happy now?"

Question

How would Tatiana feel when she opened the door?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. upset
- ☐ B. curious
- ☐ C. isolated
- ☐ D. frustrated

Question

After exiting the room, Tatiana is most likely to

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. move to a more private area to gather her thoughts
- ☐ B. seek someone to talk to about her loss
- ☐ C. re-enter and demand an explanation as to why her family did not tell her earlier

- ☐ D. show her frustration by throwing the broken pieces on the floor

Question

In this passage, Alexander

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. is relieved to have the news off his chest
- ☐ B. changes his mind and believes Tatiana would be better off knowing
- ☐ C. pities Tatiana's situation
- ☐ D. felt pressured to tell Tatiana the news

*The following passage is excerpted from *The Brahmin's life, Siddhartha*.*

Siddhartha was now pleased with himself. He could have dwelt for a long time yet in that soft, well-upholstered hell, if this had not happened, this moment of complete hopelessness and despair and the tense moment when he was ready to do away with himself. Was it not his Self, his small, fearful and proud Self, with which he had wrestled for many years, which had always conquered him again and again, which robbed him of happiness and filled him with fear?

Siddhartha now realised why he had struggled in vain with this Self when he was a Brahmin¹ and an ascetic². Too much knowledge had hindered him; too many holy verses, too many sacrificial rites, too much mortification of the flesh, too much doing and striving. He had been full of arrogance; he had always been the cleverest, the most eager – always a step ahead of the others, always the learned and intellectual one, always the priest or sage. His Self had crawled into his priesthood, into his arrogance, into his intellectuality. It sat there tightly and grew, while the thought he was destroying it by fasting and repentance. Now he understood it and realised that the inner voice had been right, that no teacher could have brought him salvation. That was why he had to go into the world, to lose himself in power, women and money; that was why he had to be a merchant, a dice player, a drinker and a man of property, until the priest and Samana in him were dead. That was why he had to undergo those horrible years, suffer nausea, learn the lesson of the madness of an empty, futile life till the end, till he reached bitter despair, so that Siddhartha the pleasure-monger and Siddhartha the man of property could die. He had died and a new Siddhartha had awakened from his sleep. He also would grow old and die. Siddhartha was transitory, all forms were transitory, but today he was young, he was a child – the new Siddhartha – and he was very happy.

These thoughts passed through his mind. Smiling, he listened thankfully to a humming bee. Happily he looked into the flowing river. Never had a river attracted him as much as this one. Never had he found the voice and appearance of flowing water so beautiful. It seemed to him as if the river had something special to tell him, something which he did not know, something which awaited him. The

new Siddhartha felt a deep love for this flowing water and decided he would not leave it again so quickly.

¹Brahmin: member of the upper class in Hindu society.

²Ascetic: a life characterised by abstinence from worldly pleasures.

Question

The 'soft, well-upholstered hell' is a reference to
Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. an attractive yet uncomfortable dwelling in a previous life.
- ☐ B. his lifestyle, which made him an unhappy person.
- ☐ C. a place to which he went when he wished to be by himself.
- ☐ D. a figment of his imagination that used to haunt him.

Question

What is the meaning of 'self' as it is referred to in the passage?
Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. One's own lifestyle
- ☐ B. One's inner voice
- ☐ C. One's own interests
- ☐ D. One's remembrances

The following dialogue is excerpted from a play. Ziggi talks with his daughter Vivienne (who suffers depression), his second wife Carmela and his sister Connie.

CONNIE: She hasn't been to school for the last four days.

ZIGGI: What?

CARMELA: Great. We feed and clothe her and pay her school fees and she doesn't even bother to go.

ZIGGI: [moving to the stairs] We'll see about this.

CONNIE: Be careful with her, Ziggi. Depression accounts for about ninety-five percent of all suicides.

ZIGGI: Don't try that friggin' scare tactic. She's fine. I'll go up there and tell her to get off her arse and get to school or she's back with her mother.

CARMELA: About time.

CONNIE: Ziggi, be careful.

ZIGGI: [calling up the stairs] Vivienne!

CONNIE: Don't have it out with her now.

ZIGGI: Like hell I won't.

Vivienne appears on the stairs.

VIVIENNE: What?

ZIGGI: Don't say 'What?' to your father.

VIVIENNE: What d'you want me to say?

ZIGGI: Say 'Yes, Dad?', and say it without a surly note in your voice.

VIVIENNE: [mock sweetly] Yes, Dad?

ZIGGI: Have you been missing school?

VIVIENNE: Yes! Thanks, Connie. I thought our talk was confidential.

CONNIE: Vivienne, I think you need to see someone.

ZIGGI: What's this stuff about being suicidal?

CONNIE: I didn't say that.

VIVIENNE: Who wouldn't be in this family?

CONNIE: I think you could be depressed.

VIVIENNE: 'Course I'm depressed. I'm doing crap subjects at school, boys call me a dog on the train every day, and I'm living here!

CARMELA: Well, go back to your mother.

VIVIENNE: She's worse.

Question

Ziggi's comment, "She's fine", shows that Ziggi treats Vivienne's illness

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. dismissively
- ☐ B. inconsiderately
- ☐ C. apathetically
- ☐ D. indifferently

Question

"What's this stuff about being suicidal?" This comment can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. offensive
- ☐ B. blunt
- ☐ C. suspicious
- ☐ D. angry

Question

Ziggi treats Connie

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. in a respectful manner
- ☐ B. in a patronising manner
- ☐ C. in a contemptuous manner
- ☐ D. in a dismissive manner

Question

The word 'worse' in the last line means that Vivienne thinks her mother is

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. less supportive than her current family
- ☐ B. more frustrating than her current family
- ☐ C. angrier than her current family
- ☐ D. more depressing than her current family

Exam 1 - Section 3

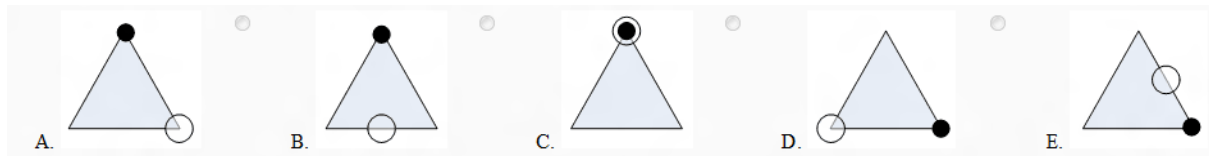
Question

Middle of the Sequence

The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.

Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.

Choose one answer.



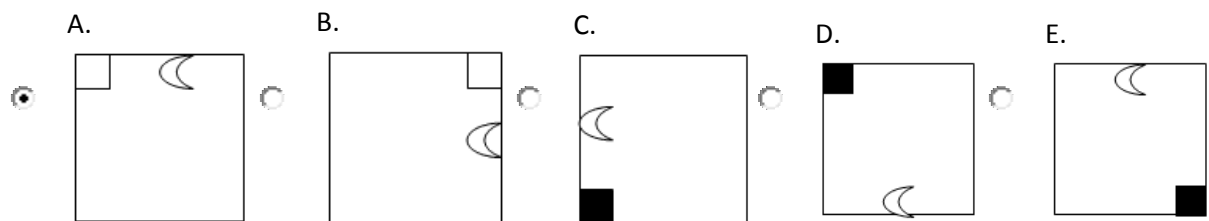
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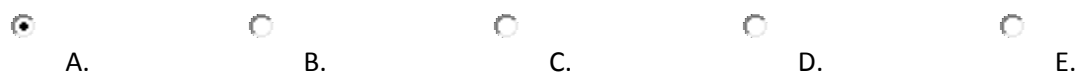
Question

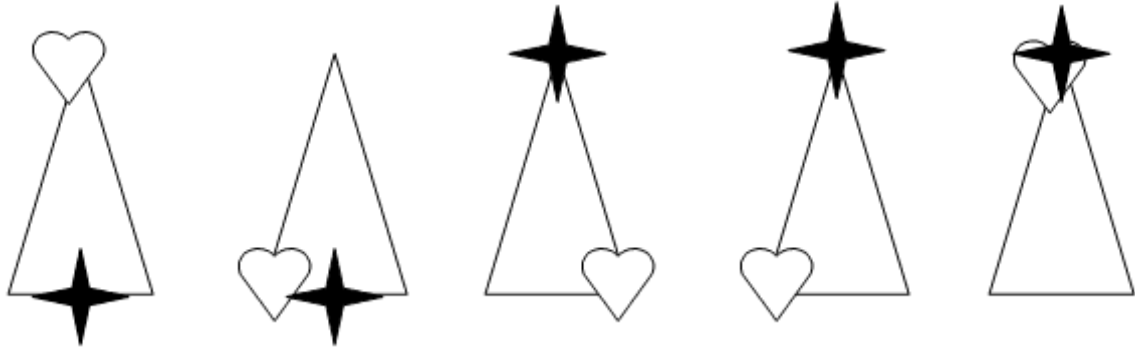
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Choose one answer.





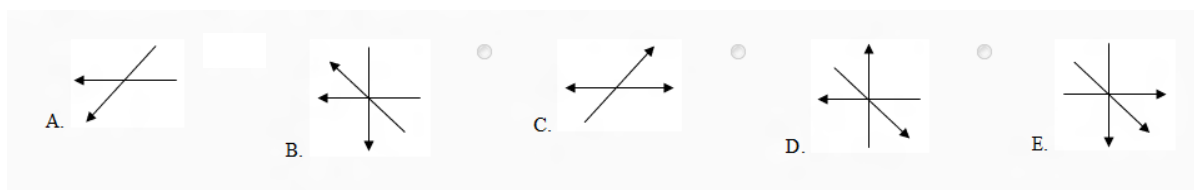
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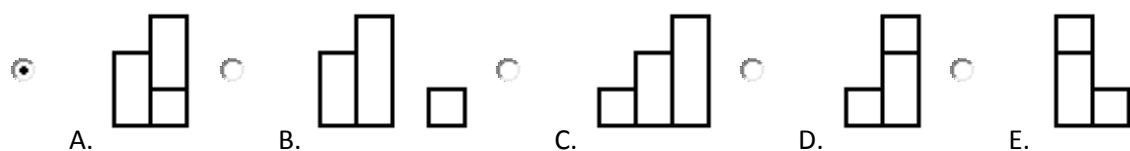
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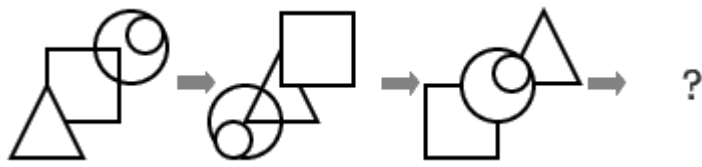
Choose one answer.



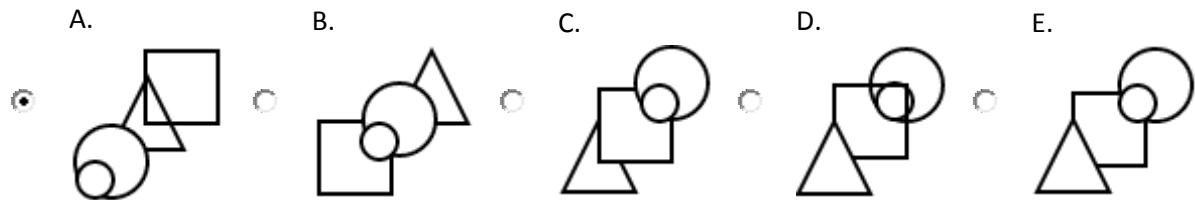
Question

Fourth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fourth in the series.



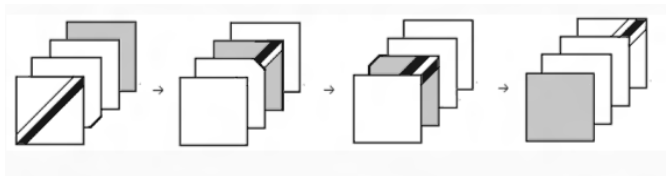
Choose one answer.



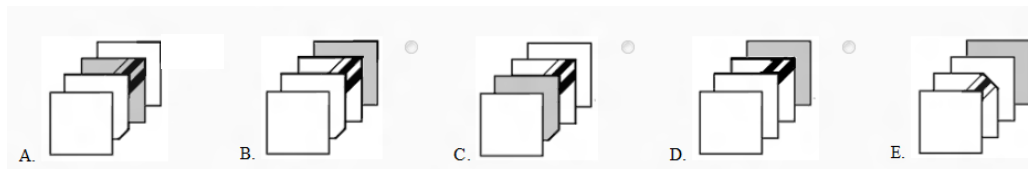
Question

Fifth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fifth in the series.



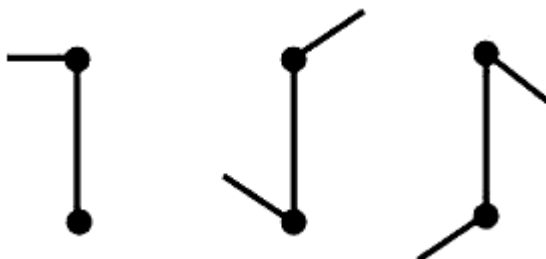
Choose one answer.



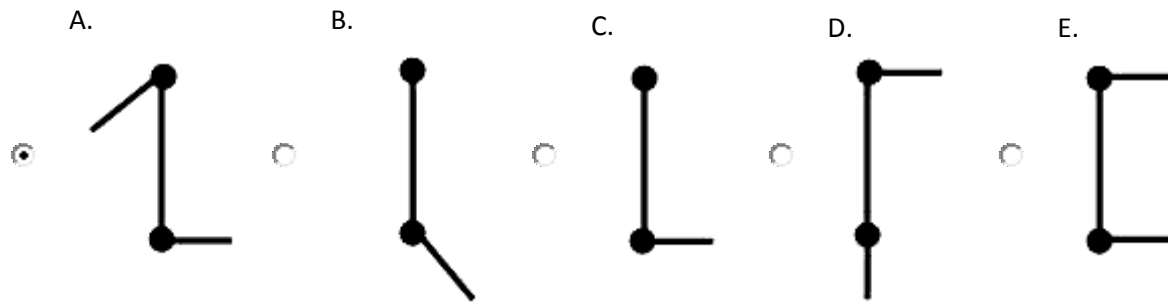
Question

Fourth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fourth in the series.



Choose one answer.



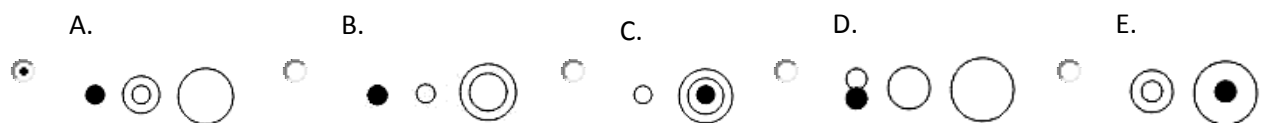
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Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fifth in the series.



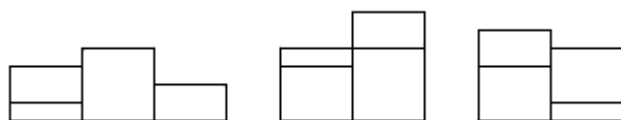
Choose one answer.



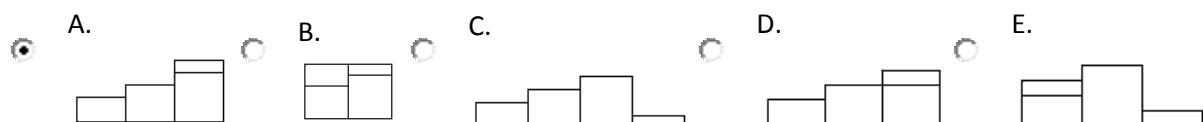
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Choose one answer.



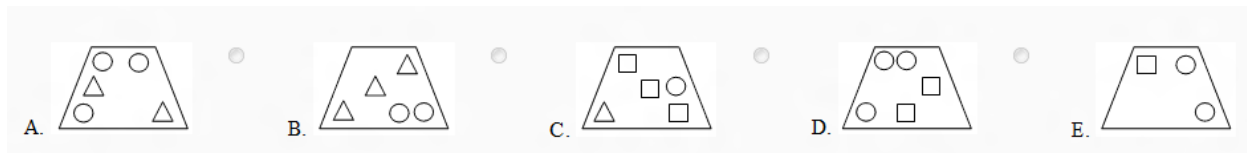
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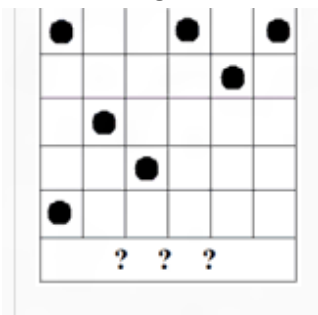
Choose one answer.



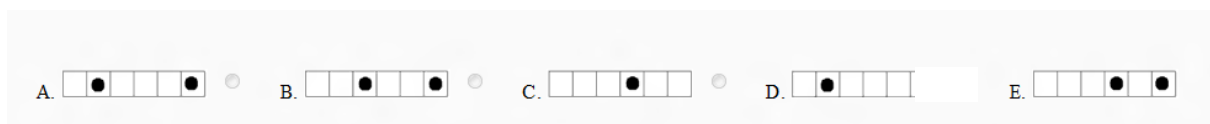
Question

Missing Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



Choose one answer.

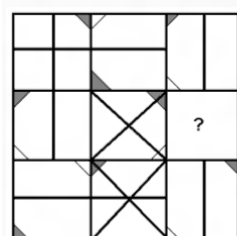


Question

Missing

Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



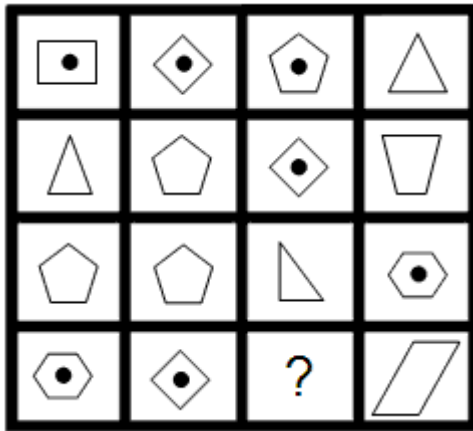
Choose one answer.



Question

Missing Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



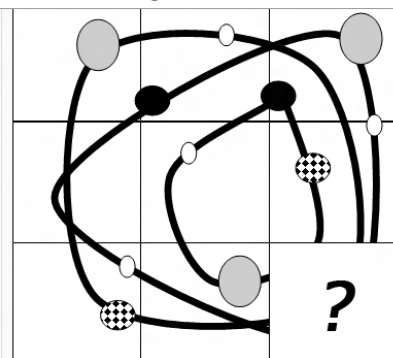
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

Question

Missing Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



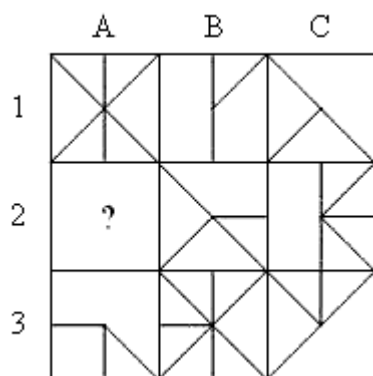
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- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

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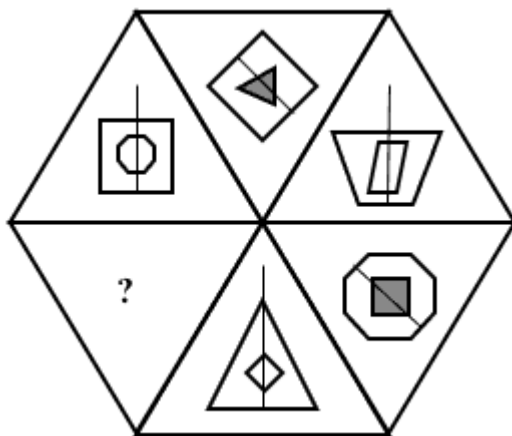
Choose one answer.

- ☒ A.
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☐ C.
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☐ E.

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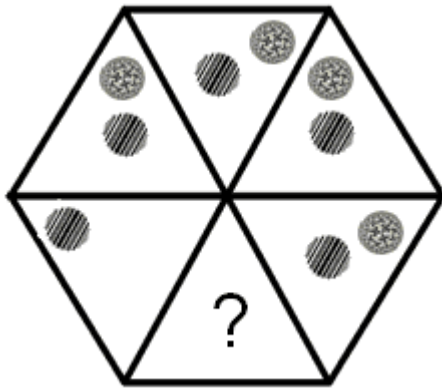
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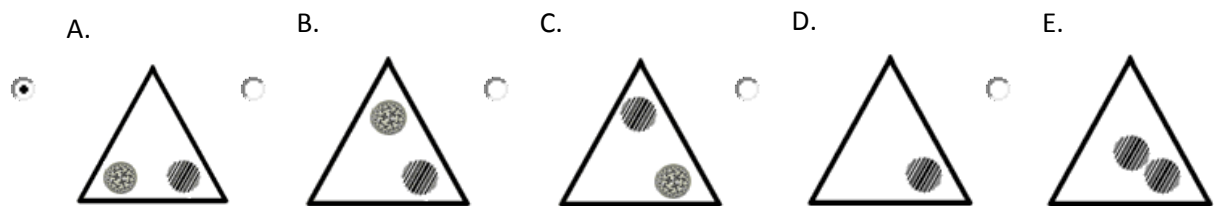
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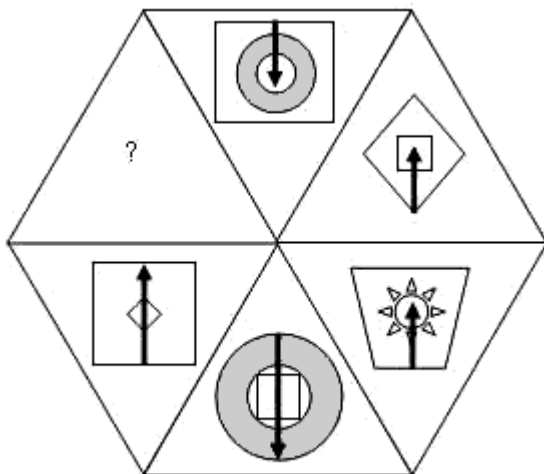
Choose one answer.



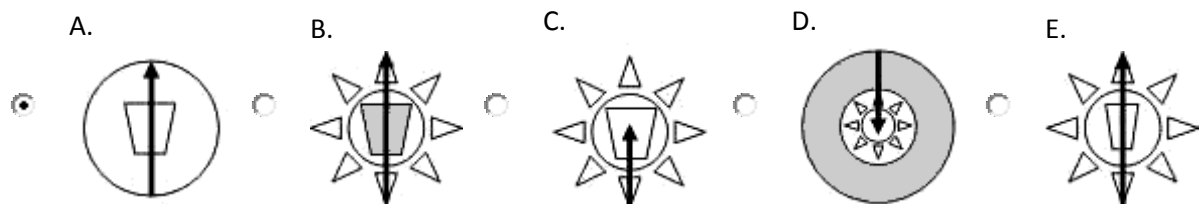
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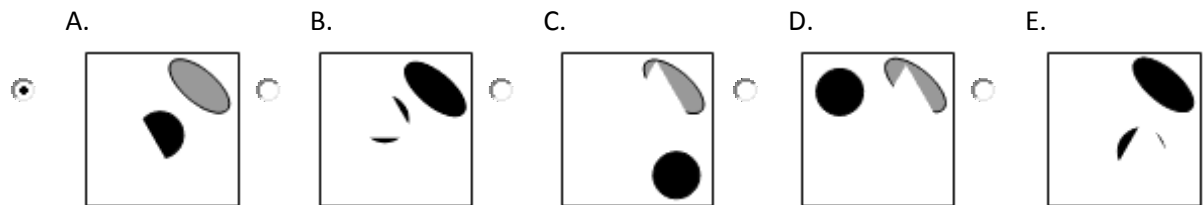
Question

Middle of the Sequence

The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.

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Choose one answer.



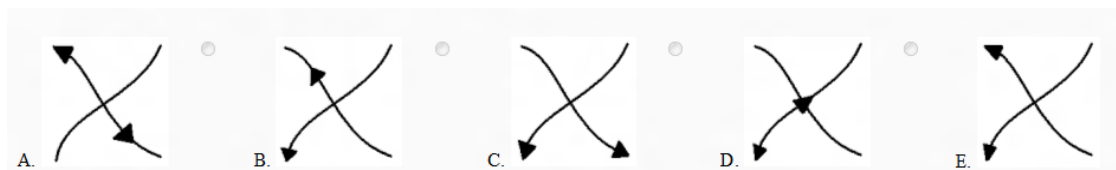
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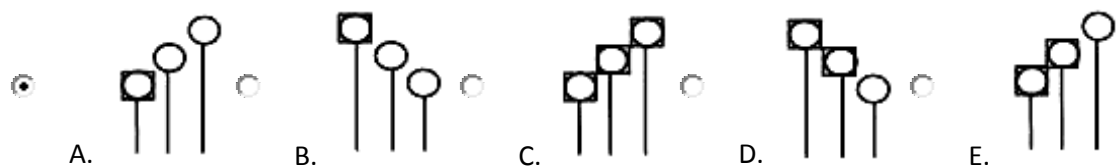
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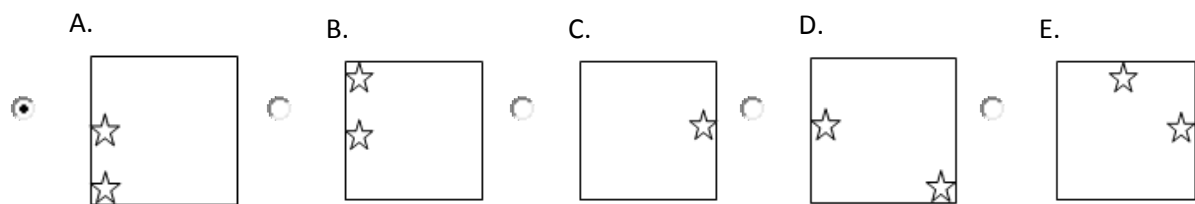
Question

Middle of the Sequence

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Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.

Choose one answer.



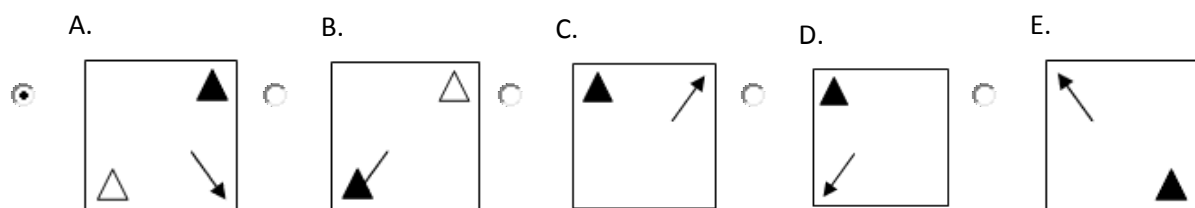
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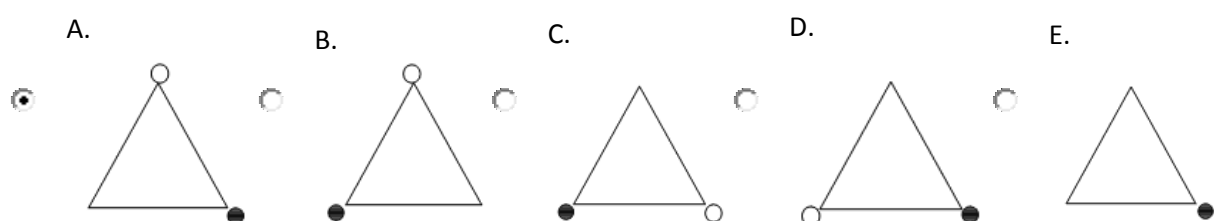
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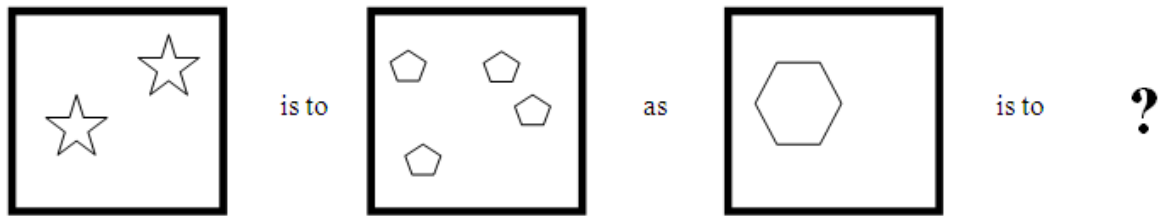


Question

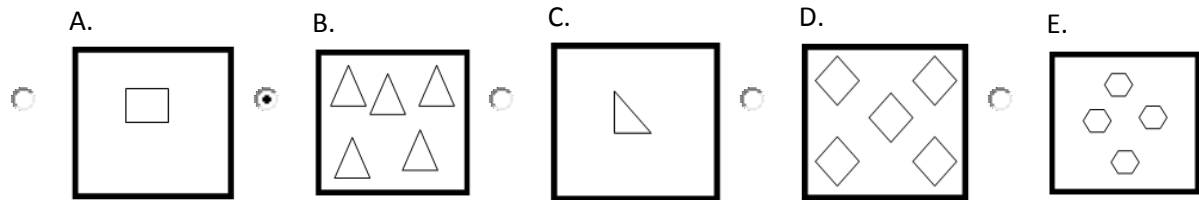
This is to That

Select the figure that would make a second pair of figures with the same relationship as the first

pair.



Choose one answer.



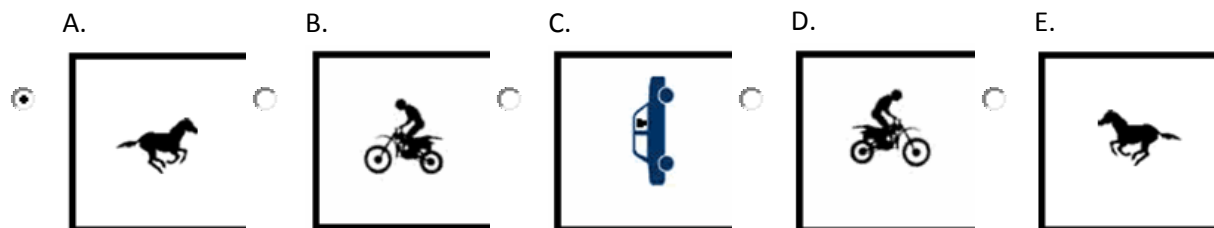
Question

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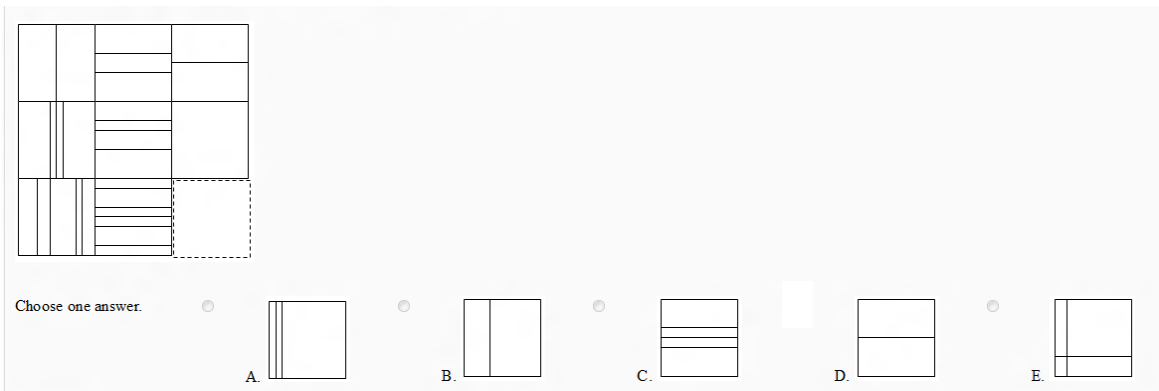
Choose one answer.



Question

Missing Segment

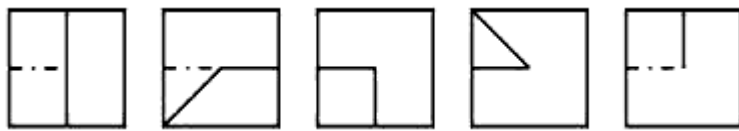
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



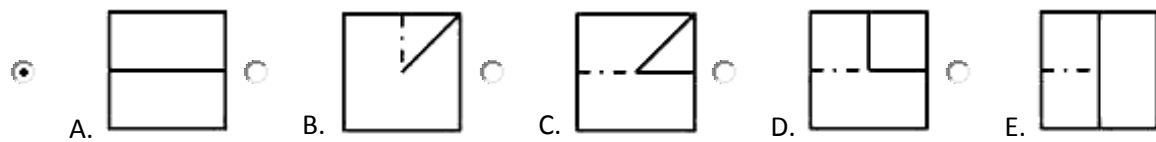
Question

Sixth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the sixth in the series.



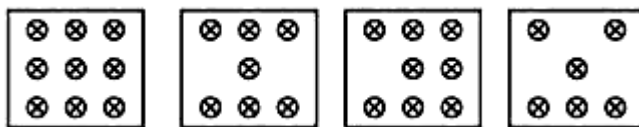
Choose one answer.



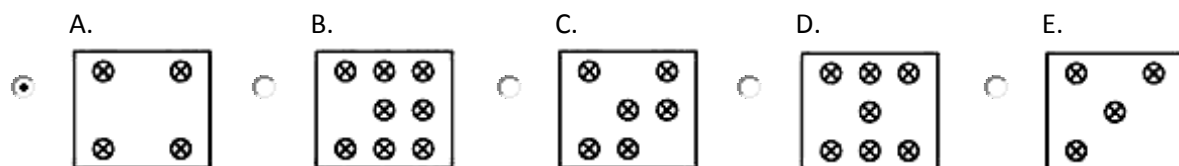
Question

Fifth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fifth in the series.



Choose one answer.



Question

Next in the Sequence

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the next in the sequence.

Choose one answer.

☒ A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E.

Question

Next in the Sequence

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the next in the sequence.

Choose one answer.

☒ A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E.

Question

Middle of the Sequence

The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.

Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.

Choose one answer.

A. B. C. D. E.

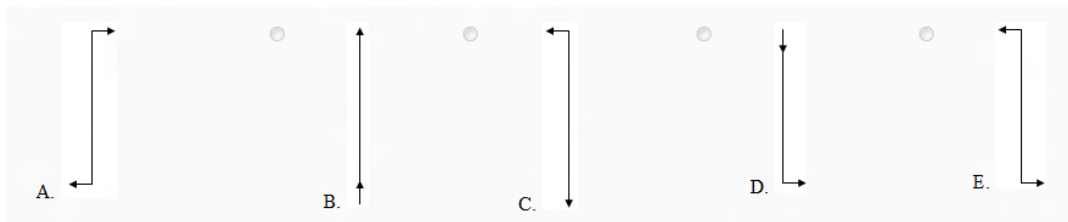
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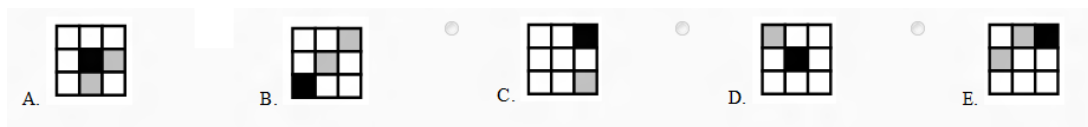
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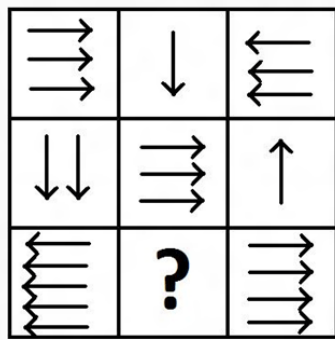
Choose one answer.



Question

Missing Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



Choose one answer.

☒



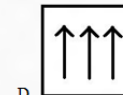
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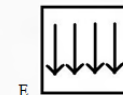
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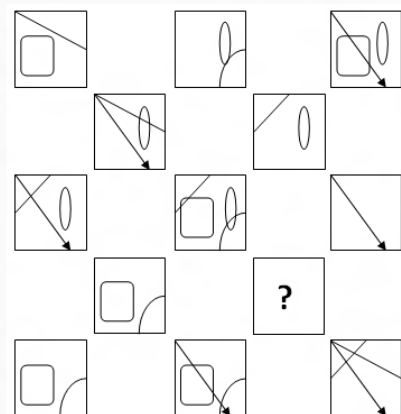
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Question

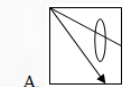
Missing Segment

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.

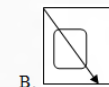


Choose one answer.

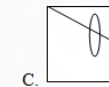
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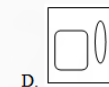
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