

Exam 12 - Section 1

Question

Kim, Steven and Neil can all only eat fried, baked or boiled food. Each one cannot eat one of these categories of food more than twice per Monday to Friday period, and on any one night, they all eat from a different single category.

If Kim ate fried food on Monday and Thursday and baked food on Wednesday, and Steven ate baked food on Tuesday and Thursday and boiled food on Friday, which of these can be true:

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Neil ate fried food on Wednesday
- ☐ B. Steven ate fried food on Thursday
- ☐ C. Steven ate boiled food on Monday
- ☐ D. Neil ate baked food on Wednesday

Question

Jorn, Anette and Roy are attending a party. The party is being held in three rooms, each one of which is playing a different type of music. Room A is playing metal, while room B is playing operatic music and room C is playing symphonic music. Roy likes both operatic and symphonic music, and wants to split his time at the party evenly between these two rooms, while Anette likes both operatic music and metal, and wants to spend time in both rooms, but more time in the room playing metal. Jorn mainly likes metal, although he does not mind listening to either of the other two, as long as he spends more time listening to metal than the either of the other two. Jorn also wants to spend at least an hour in the same room as each of Anette and Roy. None of them will listen to music they are not specifically mentioned as liking or being willing to listen to.

If they arrive at 7pm and leave at 11pm, and can only change rooms at the end of an hour, given that Roy spends the first two hours listening to operatic music and that Jorn and Anette spend the first hour in room A, what is the minimum number of times that a person needs to change rooms to fulfil each of their wishes?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. 2
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 5

Question

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image on the brain's memory system that corresponds to an 'internal representation' of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognised. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one.

Psychologists of the Gestalt school of thought maintain that objects are recognised as wholes

in a parallel procedure: the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's particular features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes more familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

Which is consistent with the Gestalt school of thought?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation
- ☐ B. An object is recognised as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts
- ☐ C. The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in one step
- ☐ D. Both B and C

Question

Lee, Dale and Terry are related to each other. Among the three are Lee's spouse, Dale's sibling and Terry's sister-in-law. Lee's spouse and Dale's sibling are of the same sex. No one is married to a person of the same sex.

Who is the married man?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Lee
- ☐ B. Dale
- ☐ C. Terry
- ☐ D. Cannot be determined from the information provided

Question

Whooping cough is caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. There are very few medical reasons why a child should not have pertussis immunisation. It is now accepted that contraindications (reasons why a child should not have the immunisation) have been overstated in the past. Newer vaccination formulations mean that previously troublesome post-vaccination symptoms, such as fever, are much less common than was the case with previous versions.

There is a booster vaccine available for individuals aged 10 or over. To protect very young babies who are most at risk themselves, it is a good idea for parents, carers and grandparents, as well as brothers and sisters who are 10 years old or older, to have a booster vaccination. This is because the protective efficacy of the vaccine wears off over time. All adults planning a pregnancy are also advised to have a booster vaccination.

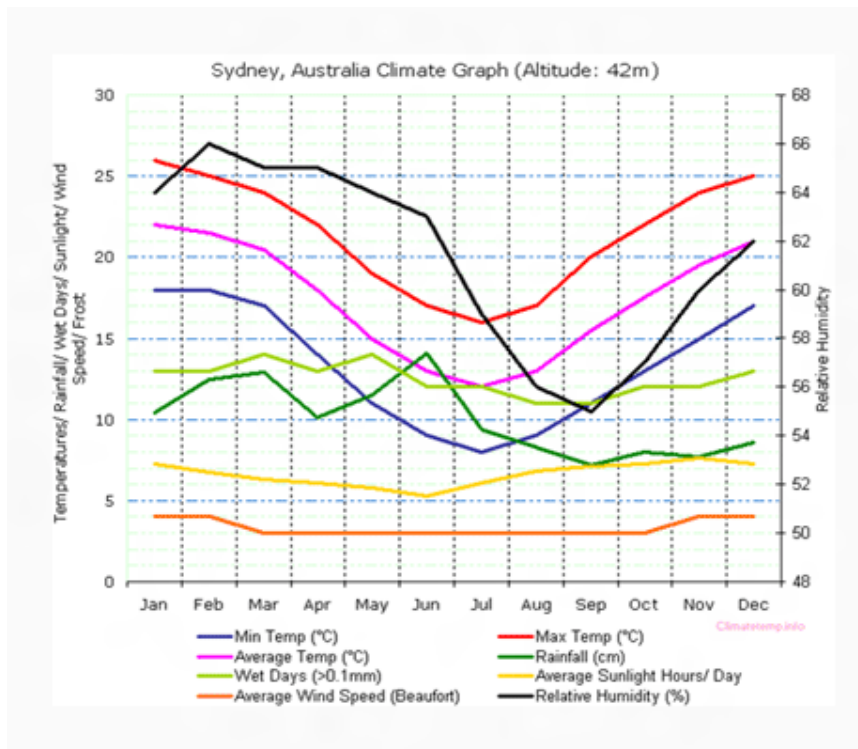
Which of the following statements can be concluded from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Whooping cough is often fatal for young children and thus every child should be vaccinated against it despite any side effects.
- ☐ B. There are no whooping cough booster vaccines available for children under 10 years of age.

- ☐ C. Overstated contraindications in the past have dissuaded many parents from vaccinating their children against whooping cough.
- ☐ D. A child vaccinated against whooping cough may still contract the disease in the future.

Question



Based on the graph, which of the following can be concluded?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The wind speed in Sydney did not change at all during winter (June-August).
- ☐ B. The month with the highest relative humidity was also the month with the greatest number of wet days.
- ☐ C. The month with the greatest amount of rainfall had the least average hours of sunlight per day.
- ☐ D. More centimetres of rain fell in March and August combined than in June and July combined.

Question

Rose has a 1L beaker, a 500mL beaker and a 300mL beaker. The 1L beaker is full while the other two are empty. Rose is playing a game where she must obtain a certain amount of liquid in a certain beaker in the least number of moves. A 'move' is defined as pouring liquid from one beaker to another or emptying a beaker.

The least number of moves in which she can obtain 400mL of liquid in the 500mL beaker without refilling any beakers is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 3

- ☐ B. 4
- ☐ C. 5
- ☐ D. 6

Question

Abe, Bart, Chandler and Doug are an anthropologist, biologist, chemist and dentist, but not necessarily in that order. Chandler and the dentist play tennis together. Abe has many allergies therefore stays away from animals, but sometimes visits the biologist. The chemist and dentist don't get on due to arguments about whose pet is more superior. Bart knows more about politics than the chemist.

What is each man's occupation?

Choose one answer.

- A.
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abe | Bart | Chandler | Doug |
| Anthropologist | Biologist | Chemist | Dentist |
- B.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abe | Bart | Chandler | Doug |
| Chemist | Biologist | Anthropologist | Dentist |
- C.
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abe | Bart | Chandler | Doug |
| Anthropologist | Dentist | Biologist | Chemist |
- D.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Abe | Bart | Chandler | Doug |
| Biologist | Dentist | Anthropologist | Chemist |

Question

I have several different shapes. The circle is smaller than the rectangle. The rectangle is larger than the square. The pentagon is larger than the circle. The square is smaller than the hexagon but larger than the triangle. The oval is larger than the triangle but smaller than the rectangle. The decagon is larger than the square. The triangle is smaller than the rectangle. Which of these could not be the largest shape?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Rectangle
- ☐ B. Hexagon
- ☐ C. Oval
- ☐ D. Pentagon

Question

The grandson is about as many days old as the son is in weeks. The grandson is approximately as many months old as the father is in years. The ages of the grandson, the son, and the father add up to 120 years.

What are their respective ages in years?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Father = 70, Son = 32 and Grandson = 18
- ☐ B. Father = 72, Son = 42 and Grandson = 6
- ☐ C. Father = 68, Son = 4 and Grandson = 12
- ☐ D. Father = 74, Son = 38 and Grandson = 8

The following extract is from Swietach, P. et al. 2008, 'Cancer-associated, hypoxia-inducible carbonic anhydrase IX facilitates CO₂ diffusion', *BJU International*, Vol. 101, No. s4, pp. 22-24. The extract deals with a situation of chemical equilibrium of acidity in cells of the human body. A chemical equilibrium is a situation where the elements of a reversible reaction – in this case, $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$ (the double arrow means that reactions in both direction are possible) – reach stable concentrations. The addition of reactants on one side of the reaction, disturbing the equilibrium, will cause an increase in products (for example, if the concentration of CO₂ is increased, the acidity (concentration of H⁺) and HCO₃⁻ concentration will increase also. Chemical equilibrium systems are also known as buffer systems.

Carbonic anhydrase (CA) enzymes are expressed in virtually all tissues and catalyse the reversible hydration of CO₂: $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$. CO₂/HCO₃⁻ (carbonic) buffer is a major pH buffering system in both the intra- and extracellular compartments. Indeed, among the 13 active isozymes* detected to date, some CAs catalyse intracellular* reactions whereas others have an extracellular* catalytic site. The involvement of H⁺ ions in the CA-catalysed reaction confers an important pH-regulatory role for the enzyme. Intracellular CA can assist in the removal of metabolically generated acid by augmenting H⁺ ion titration with intracellular HCO₃⁻ into membrane-permeant CO₂. Extracellular CA can accelerate acid-removal by supplying extracellular substrate for HCO₃⁻ uptake (e.g. Na⁺-HCO₃⁻ co-transport) and by sustaining an outward transmembrane [CO₂] gradient, through reacting cell-excreted CO₂ to HCO₃⁻.

One example of an extracellular-facing CA isozyme is CAIX. The search for a physiological role of CAIX has attracted significant research effort since it has been shown that CAIX expression is associated with cancer and is induced by hypoxia* via hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1 α). Tumours are capable of sustaining a high metabolic rate even under inadequate blood-perfusion and hypoxia. For this reason, it has been speculated that tissues expressing CAIX may have enhanced ability to remove metabolically derived acid. Such an adaptation would benefit cancer survival. It has been proposed that CAIX increases extracellular acidification, possibly by shifting the site of CO₂ hydration from intra- to extracellular, thereby favouring cell-survival and tumour invasion. Alternatively, CAIX may streamline membrane HCO₃⁻ transport by delivering substrate through a 'transport metabolon*'. CAIX may also facilitate extracellular CO₂ diffusion by allowing for parallel diffusion of HCO₃⁻, as has been proposed for other extracellular CA isozymes in muscle.

*Isozymes: different forms of CA, i.e. CAIX is an isozyme of CA

*Intra/extracellular: inside or outside the cell

*Hypoxia: a lack of oxygen in the cell

*Metabolon: an intermediate functional complex formed between stages of a metabolic pathway

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the extract?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. CAs only exist under the hypoxic conditions found in tumours
- ☐ B. All cells under hypoxic conditions have a lower metabolic rate in regard to the carbonic buffer than those under normal conditions
- ☐ C. Inside the cell, CAs act to reduce acidity; outside the cell, CAs act to reduce HCO_3^- levels
- ☐ D. Cancer-induced hypoxia generates more CAIX, which in turn aid in the metabolism of cellular CO_2

Question

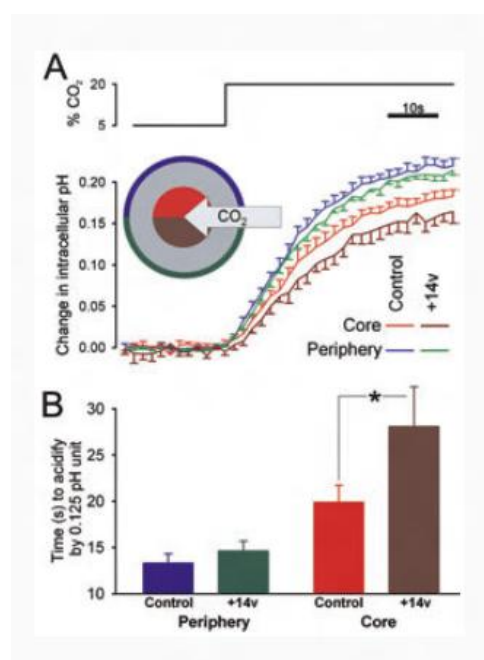
Which of the following statements is false given the information in the extract?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Research suggests that under hypoxic conditions, CAIX acts to increase acidity in both the intracellular and extracellular environments
- ☐ B. The outward CO_2 gradient is maintained by the formation of HCO_3^- outside the cell
- ☐ C. CAs are thought to have a role in the survival of a tumour through both intracellular and extracellular activity
- ☐ D. CAs, as well as acting intracellularly and extracellularly to influence the carbonic buffer system, may also create metabolons which allow CO_2 removal to be more streamlined

Question

Researchers conducted an experiment to test the effect of CAs on cell acidification. CO_2 was diffused into a dense spheroid of multiple cells (containing CAs), an arrangement found in tumours, and with the same conditions. In half of the spheroid, +14v (a CA inhibitor) was injected, and the other half was left as a control. Apart from the addition of +14v, the halves were identical. The researchers measured the changes in the acidity of the cell in the areas shown on the diagram. Their results are below.



Which of the following conclusions **cannot** be drawn from their data?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. In both the exterior and core environments of the spheroid, the rate of acidification was reduced through inhibiting CAs
- ☐ B. The extracellular environment of the cells was more acidic than the intracellular environment
- ☐ C. The outward transmembrane CO₂ gradient was more positive for the control cells than the +14v cells
- ☐ D. The influence of CAs in maintaining the carbonic buffer is more prevalent in the core of spheroids than in the exterior

Question

In Diagram A, why have the researchers constructed trendlines at the high end of the error margins in the inhibitor trials (brown and green lines), and the low end of the possible range for the controls (blue and orange lines)?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The design of the experiment means that this must be done for meaningful results to be found and analysed
- ☐ B. The researchers were unsure of the affect that the inhibitor would have on the cell acidification
- ☐ C. The readings taken were not 100% accurate
- ☐ D. The researchers wanted to ensure that they were not overstating their results

Question

An art critic has is surveying a gallery to find a piece he would like to buy. The piece, however, has been forged by numerous people throughout the years, such that 20% of the paintings in circulation are fake. The critic correctly identifies a fake as being fake 90% of the time; but only correctly identifies a real piece as being real half the time. The critic finds the painting, and believes it is a fake.

What is the probability that the painting is real?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 40%
- ☐ B. 50%
- ☐ C. 69%
- ☐ D. 80%

Question

A new disease, called Yuiopitis, has broken out in the town of Yuiop. The disease is incapacitating and has no obvious symptoms; however medical researchers have developed a blood test with which they can establish whether or not a person has the disease. They treat the citizens whom they believe are infected, and after a few months, the outbreak is stopped. In a test of the population in the months after, they discover that they misdiagnosed in many

cases: 10% of the population who had the disease gave a negative result in the diagnosis, and 5% of the population who didn't have it gave a positive result. Finally, it was discovered that there if a citizen had been diagnosed with the disease, the chances of them actually having the disease and not having it were exactly equal.

To the nearest percentage, what was the infection rate of the disease?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 5%
- ☐ B. 15%
- ☐ C. 50%
- ☐ D. It is impossible to tell

Question

Consider the following graph indicating the employment to population ratio for a certain demographic of males in Australia over a period of time.



From this, it can be correctly deduced that:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. During the last five years, employers in Australia have increased their demand for younger workers.
- ☐ B. In the year 2007, 64.8% of males were employed in Australia.
- ☐ C. A lower proportion of males aged 15-24 were employed in Australia in 2001 than in any year between 2006 and 2009.
- ☐ D. In the year 2004, any given male aged 15-24 had less chance of being employed than any given male aged 15-24 in the year 2008.

Question

Studies have shown that children who have divorced parents generally obtain lower scores than their peers in exams:

This indicates that:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Any child with divorced parents will perform worse in exams than a child without divorced parents.
- ☐ B. Most children who have divorced parents perform poorly in exams.
- ☐ C. Some children with divorced parents find it difficult to obtain high scores in exams.

- ☐ D. Some children have difficulty studying if their parents are divorced.

Question

During the last 10 years, the government has used advertising companies to raise awareness against young people drinking irresponsibly. At the same time, advertising also promotes and increases the appeal of alcoholic beverages. Drinking today, is as prevalent among young people as it was 10 years ago.

Which of the following can be most correctly concluded from this passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There are factors other than advertising that may affect the decisions made by young people regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- ☐ B. Advertisements were as influential 10 years ago as they are today in regards to alcoholic beverages.
- ☐ C. Restricting advertisements associated with drinking will not be successful in reducing the amount of drinking among young people.
- ☐ D. Advertising doesn't affect young people's decisions regarding whether or not to consume alcoholic beverages.

Question

George has three bottles – A, B and C which hold 3, 5 and 8 litres respectively. Water is scarce so George can't throw any out but he can fill the bottles up using the tap as often as he likes. Filling up bottles using the tap does not count as a transfer.

What is the minimum number of water transfers from bottle to bottle that George has to make to acquire exactly four litres.

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 4
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 7

Question

George has three bottles – A, B and C which hold 3, 5 and 8 litres respectively. Water is scarce so George can't throw any out but he can fill the bottles up using the tap as often as he likes. Filling up bottles using the tap does not count as a transfer.

George later realises that he needs exactly seven more litres of water. How many transfers must he perform to acquire exactly seven litres if the above rules apply?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 4
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 7

Question

A recent study has revealed that 5 out of every 12 people on the island of Varuna consider themselves to be living a healthy lifestyle. Of these people, 3 out of 7 are men and the rest are women. There are equal numbers of men and women on the island

The number of

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Men who believe they have a healthy lifestyle as a proportion of all men is 18 out of 42
- ☐ B. Men who do not believe they have a healthy lifestyle as a proportion of all men is 25 out of 42
- ☐ C. Women who believe they have a healthy lifestyle as a proportion of all women is 20 out of 42
- ☐ D. Women who do not believe they have a healthy lifestyle as a proportion of all women is 15 out of 42

Question

At a certain office store, there are 7 chairs. Each chair has a base made of either steel or wood and the fabric is blue, black or red. There is at least one of each colour and base.

Every black chair has a wooden base

No steel chair has red fabric

If there are only two wooden chairs of the same colour, then which of the following options must be true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. At least two of the chairs are red
- ☐ B. There are less than four wooden chairs
- ☐ C. There are at least four blue chairs
- ☐ D. There is one black chair

Excerpt from *The Gift of Dyslexia* by Ronald D. Davis & Eldon M. Braun, Souvenir Press Ltd, 1995, pages 8-9

Dyslexia was the first general term used to describe various learning problems. Eventually, these problems were subdivided and categorized to describe different learning disabilities. Because of this, we might call dyslexia the Mother of Learning Disabilities. By now, over seventy names are used to describe its various aspects.

Originally, researchers thought dyslexic people had some form of brain or nerve damage, or a congenital malfunction that interfered with the mental processes necessary for reading. Then, in the late 1920s, Dr. Samuel Torrey Orton redefined dyslexia as 'cross lateralisation of the brain'. This meant that the left side of the brain was doing what the right side was normally supposed to do, and the right side was doing the job of the left side. This was only a theory, and before long he decided it was incorrect. Then he introduced a second theory, saying that dyslexia was 'mixed hemispheric dominance'. This meant that sometimes the right side of the brain was doing what the left side was supposed to, and vice-versa.*

Today there are many different theories of what dyslexia is and what causes it. Most were

formulated to explain the symptoms or characteristics of dyslexia – and why the disability occurred.

* Congenital – existing at or from birth

Question

Which of the following conclusions is most supported by the excerpt?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There is currently only a limited understanding of the underlying causes of dyslexia
- ☐ B. Difficulty with reading occurs as a result of dyslexia interfering with the mental processes necessary for reading during the individual's childhood
- ☐ C. All dyslexic people suffer from brain or nerve damage & this affects their ability to learn
- ☐ D. The majority of people with learning disabilities can also be diagnosed as suffering from dyslexia

Question

The Pacific sea otter has the most beautiful and valuable fur in the world. Between 1725 and 1910 the otter was hunted commercially. To protect the otter from extinction, an international treaty in 1910 outlawed otter hunting.

Which of the following deductions may be made?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Many people were greedy for the fur, and they competed bitterly for it.
- ☐ B. Today, no amount of money can purchase a coat of this valuable fur.
- ☐ C. The sea otters were so close to extinction that even today a major disease or illegal hunting could wipe them out.
- ☐ D. By the beginning of this century, the sea otter's valuable fur had endangered its survival.

A detective watching suspects Joshua, Sam, Joanna and Tom, and their movements in and out of a building has made the following observations:

- Every day, each of the suspects enters, and later leaves, the building exactly once.
- No suspect ever enters or leaves the building together with another suspect.
- No suspect ever leaves the building in the same position (first, second, third or fourth) in which he or she entered the building.
- Both in entering the building and in leaving it, Sam is always earlier than Joanna.

Question

Which of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the suspects leave the building on the day on which they enter it in the order Tom, Joshua, Sam, Joanna?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Joshua, Sam, Joanna, Tom
- ☐ B. Joshua, Sam, Tom, Joanna

- ☐ C. Sam, Joshua, Joanna, Tom
- ☐ D. Joanna, Tom, Joshua, Sam

Question

On a day on which the two suspects who enter the building first are also the two suspects who leave it first, the last two suspects to enter the building could be:
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Joshua and Tom
- ☐ B. Sam and Joanna
- ☐ C. Sam and Tom
- ☐ D. Joanna and Tom

Question

On a day on which Sam enters the building second and Tom enters it third, which of the following must be true?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Joshua leaves the building third.
- ☐ B. Sam leaves the building first.
- ☐ C. Joanna leaves the building third.
- ☐ D. Tom leaves the building second.

Question

Pneumococcal disease is an infection caused by the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (*S. pneumoniae*) bacterium, also known as pneumococcus. Infection can result in pneumonia, infection of the blood (bacteraemia/sepsis), middle-ear infection (otitis media), or bacterial meningitis.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that pneumococcal disease is the world's number 1 vaccine-preventable cause of death among infants and children younger than 5 years of age.

According to the WHO, up to 1.6 million people die each year globally as a result of pneumococcal diseases - about half of them are children younger than 5 years of age in developing countries. WHO classes pneumococcal disease as a major cause of mortality and morbidity.

Pneumococcal disease causes two deaths every hour among children younger than 5 years of age in the Americas annually, according to PAHO (Pan American Health Organization). It is also among the top two isolates found in otitis media. Pneumococcal pneumonia tends to affect humans when they are either very young or very old.

Which statement is best supported by the text?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. approximately 1.6 million people die each year from pneumococcal disease
- ☐ B. Infection of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* always causes disease
- ☐ C. *Pneumococcus* is present in all cases of pneumococcal disease

- ☐ D. 0.8 million children younger than 5 years of age die each year globally as a result of pneumococcal diseases

Question

Sam, Greg and Bob are either wearing a scarf, belt or gloves (each one is wearing a different type of accessory). Each man is dressed according to the following four rules.

1. Each of their accessories is a different colour, either silver, blue or green.
2. None of the men are wearing an accessory which starts with the same letter as their name.
3. None of the accessories are the colour that starts with the same letter as the first letter of the accessory.
4. Bob is not wearing a scarf.

Use the above rules to figure out which statement is true.
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Sam could be wearing silver gloves
- ☐ B. Greg is definitely wearing a blue scarf
- ☐ C. Greg is possibly wearing blue or green
- ☐ D. Bob is definitely wearing silver gloves

Question

A Canadian study found that alcohol is a factor in 1 in 25 deaths worldwide. The British Medical Association says that alcohol kills six people in Scotland every day.

The lifetime risk of alcohol-use disorders for men is more than 20%, with a risk of about 15% for alcohol abuse and 10% for alcohol dependence, according to researchers from the University of California, San Diego, USA.

(sourced from: <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/157163.php> 30/12/09)

Which statement is best supported by the text?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The average Scottish death rate from alcohol consumption would be higher than the average death rate from alcohol consumption for the rest of the world
- ☐ B. Alcohol is a factor in 4% of deaths in the USA
- ☐ C. 4% of deaths worldwide are caused by alcohol
- ☐ D. Lifetime risk of alcohol-use disorders for men could be 32

Question

Read the statements and determine the maximum number of statements that can be true.

Brett: Both Eloisa and Andrew are lying.

Dan: Andrew and Eloisa are telling the truth.

Andrew: Calvin is telling the truth.

Eloisa: Either Calvin or Andrew is lying.

Calvin: Brett and Eloisa are lying.

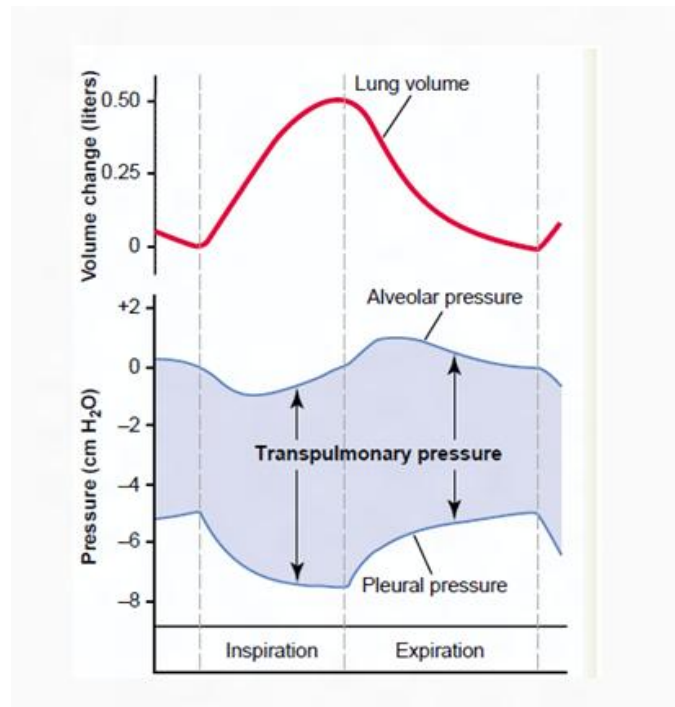
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 1

- ☐ B. 2
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 4

Question

The following is a diagram (Guyton and Hall 11th Ed.) that represents the changes in pressure in respect to the lungs and its surrounding structures against the change in lung volume. Use this diagram to answer the following question



Using the diagram above, state which of the following is false?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The pressure in the pleura is always greater than the pressure in the alveoli
- ☐ B. Pleural pressure does not mirror alveolar pressure
- ☐ C. The greatest lung volume attainable is 0.50 litres
- ☐ D. Transpulmonary pressure is lowest at the end of expiration

Question

Answer the following question based on the paragraph below. Extract from Basic Epidemiology, 2nd Ed.

The elimination of smallpox contributed greatly to the health and well-being of millions of people, particularly in many of the poorest populations. Smallpox illustrates both the achievements and frustrations of modern public health. In the 1790s it was shown that cowpox infection conferred protection against the smallpox virus, yet it took almost 200 years for the benefits of this discovery to be accepted and applied throughout the world.

Which of the following can we not conclude?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Smallpox is no longer a major public health problem
- ☐ B. Third-world countries felt the effects of smallpox more than those in areas of higher socio-economic status
- ☐ C. Smallpox was eradicated in the 1990s
- ☐ D. Eradication of smallpox was a significant moment in public health

Question

Alcohol abuse costs the Australian government billions of dollars every year in health care and loss of economic productivity. It is estimated that average marginal cost of manufactured goods increases by 23.5% biannually due to the health costs of alcohol abuse. Scientific research shows that 85% of alcoholics who give up drinking go 'cold turkey' (stop consuming the addictive substance completely and without other products to assist) and 10% join a group such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) to engage in group counselling and mentor programs. 50% of alcoholics who engage in a mentor program go back to drinking within 5 years.

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Mentor programs are not effective in keeping alcoholics from going back to their addictions for good.
- ☐ B. A former alcoholic is more likely to succeed in staying sober if they do not join a group like Alcoholics Anonymous.
- ☐ C. Alcoholics Anonymous should employ methods other than group counselling and mentor programs.
- ☐ D. At least 5% of alcoholics trying to quit their addiction do not use groups like Alcoholics Anonymous or go 'cold turkey'.

Question

Psoriasis is a relatively common skin disease affecting 1% to 2% of the population. The main feature of psoriasis is a red, scaly area or patch. The patches appear particularly on the knees, elbows and scalp and sometimes on other parts of the trunk, and legs. Psoriasis affects both sexes and all races. It can occur at any stage of life, although it starts most frequently in young adults.

Itching is usually only mild. Psoriasis only rarely affects general health apart from arthritis. A flare in a person's psoriasis can, however, have a profound impact on an individual's feelings of wellbeing and have a major impact on their way of life and daily activities. Once a person develops psoriasis it usually continues, although it may get better or worse over time and even seem to disappear for prolonged periods.

From the passage:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Psoriasis on the legs is usually less severe than psoriasis present on the knees, elbows or scalp
- ☐ B. For a disease to be considered relatively common, it must impact no less than 2% of

the population

C. An 18-year-old is more likely to develop psoriasis than a 10-year-old

D. Psoriasis is incurable

PROPORTION OF PERSONS WHO HAD LONG-TERM CONDITIONS (a) BY ORIGIN OF BIRTH (2007-08)

PROPORTION OF PERSONS WHO HAD LONG-TERM CONDITIONS (a) BY ORIGIN OF BIRTH (2007-08)

	Long-term condition						Persons(c)
	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes mellitus	Heart, stroke and vascular diseases(b)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	Mental and behavioural problems	
PROPORTION OF PERSONS (%)							
Country of birth							
Australia	14.3	11.0	3.4	4.8	1.6	11.8	100.0
Other Oceania	8.3	9.7	2.9	6.6	1.6	7.3	100.0
United Kingdom	27.0	9.2	5.3	8.5	3.0	11.3	100.0
Other North-West Europe	26.6	5.4	6.1	10.7	2.0	10.8	100.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	31.0	6.7	13.2	13.0	2.2	13.5	100.0
North Africa and the Middle East	15.8	3.7	7.7	6.6	N/A	8.4	100.0
South-East Asia	11.5	7.4	5.4	3.1	1.0	5.4	100.0
All other countries	8.3	3.3	3.0	2.3	0.6	8.1	100.0
Born overseas							
Before 1996	25.0	7.7	8.0	9.4	2.3	10.7	100.0
1996–2008	4.4	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	6.9	100.0

Source: National Health Survey 2007-2008

a) Selected conditions which are current and have lasted, or are expected to last, for 6 months or more.

b) Includes ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, oedema, heart failure, and diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries.

c) Includes all persons with or without long-term condition.

d) Any one person has a maximum of one chronic disease

Question

In 2007-2008, which would have been most likely?

Choose one answer.

A. A randomly selected person of South-East Asian birth suffering from asthma or diabetes mellitus

B. A randomly selected person of Australian birth suffering from malignant neoplasms or asthma.

C. A randomly selected person born overseas prior to 1996 suffering from heart, stroke and vascular diseases or malignant neoplasms.

- ☐ D. A randomly selected person of Oceanian birth other than Australia suffering from mental and behavioural problems or heart, stroke and vascular diseases.

Question

In 2007-2008, which would have been least likely?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A randomly selected person of Southern or Eastern European descent suffering from arthritis or mental and behavioural problems
- ☐ B. A randomly selected person born in the United Kingdom suffering from arthritis or heart, stroke and vascular diseases
- ☐ C. A randomly selected person of Australian birth not suffering from any long term condition
- ☐ D. A randomly selected person born overseas prior to 1996 suffering from arthritis, asthma or diabetes mellitus

Captive breeding programs now demand a sizable portion of the annual budget and research efforts at many major zoological gardens. Originally, these programs were designed to keep zoos stocked while causing as little disruption to nature as possible; every animal bred in a zoo represented an animal that needn't be taken from the wild. Now, however, zoos often consider captive breeding programs as an insurance program for severely endangered species. If a species is on the brink of extinction, the thinking goes, animals bred in captivity may, with careful research and planning, be introduced into the wild.

Question

According to the passage, zoos now regard captive breeding programs as:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Primarily a means to provide animals for zoo exhibits
- ☐ B. A method to assure the survival of endangered species
- ☐ C. An insurance policy against endangered species being captured in the wild
- ☐ D. A means to expand their collection of animals

Question

In the passage, the phrase 'the thinking goes' serves primarily to convey that:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The viewpoint may not be shared by the author
- ☐ B. Considerable effort goes into such endeavours
- ☐ C. The author disagrees strongly with the policy
- ☐ D. Such a policy is now only theoretical, and has not been put into practice

Question

There is an outbreak of a new disease X. Patients can be treated with drug A or drug B. In a certain experiment to test effectiveness, patients suffering from disease X are separated into 5

groups. The first group is given pills containing drug A, the second group is given pills containing drug B, the third group is given placebo pills and the fourth group is given nothing. After 2 weeks, the patients treated with drug A recovered significantly. Those treated with a placebo also recovered slightly. Patients treated with drug B also recovered slightly, but less than those that took a placebo. The condition of those who took nothing worsened.

Which of the following can be concluded from the results?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Disease X is best treated by drug A
- ☐ B. The significant recovery of patients in group 1 was caused solely by drug A
- ☐ C. Drug B aids recovery from disease X
- ☐ D. Recovery from disease X is affected by the patient's psychological state

Question

A recent study identified that the birth rate of Country A has decreased by 13% over the past year. The study also noted that the death rate has remained stable for a number of years leading the author to conclude that the population of Country A is decreasing at a significant rate.

Which of the following statements is assumed by the author in making his conclusion?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There was no significant migration into Country A during the time that the study was conducted
- ☐ B. The number of deaths in Country A has been increasing for several years
- ☐ C. The birth rate of Country A has been fluctuating significantly for several years.
- ☐ D. Neighbouring countries are experiencing the same population trends that Country A currently is

Question

Use the following paragraph (Clinical Medicine 7th Ed, Kumar and Clark) to answer the next two questions

Exposure to asbestos occurred particularly in ship building yards and in power stations, but its ubiquitous use meant that low levels of exposure were common. Up to 50% of urban dwellers have been found to have asbestos bodies (asbestos fibre covered in protein secretions) in their lungs at post-mortem. Regulations in the UK prohibit the use of crocidolite and severely restrict the use of chrysotile. Careful dust control measures are enforced, which should eventually abolish the problem. Workers continue to be exposed to blue asbestos in the course of demolition or in the replacement of insulation, and it should be remembered that there is a considerable time lag between exposure and development of disease, particularly mesothelioma (20-40years).

A synergistic relationship exists between asbestosis and cigarette smoking and the development of bronchial carcinoma; the risk is multiplied fivefold above the risk attributable to smoking. The risk of lung cancer is also increased in non-smokers.

Mesothelioma: Cancer of the mesothelium which is a protective sac that covers most of the body's internal organs

Carcinoma: Malignant tumour

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

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Bronchial carcinoma cannot occur without the combined effects of asbestosis and cigarette smoke
- ☐ B. Smokers have five times the risk of developing bronchial carcinoma when compared to non-smokers
- ☐ C. A smoker suffering from asbestosis is more likely to get bronchial carcinoma than a non-smoker suffering from asbestosis
- ☐ D. Smokers have a higher mortality rate than non-smokers

Question

Citing the legal precedent set by asbestos exposure cases, a state judge agreed to combine a series of workplace disability cases involving repetitive stress injuries to the hands and wrists. The judge's decision to consolidate hundreds of suits by data entry workers, word processors, newspaper employees, and other workers who use computers into one case is likely to prove detrimental for the computer manufacturing companies being sued, notwithstanding the defence's argument that the cases should not be combined because of the different individuals and workplaces involved.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the validity of the judge's decision to consolidate the cases.

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Unlike asbestos exposure cases, in which the allegedly liable product is the same in each situation, the type and quality of the allegedly liable office equipment is different in each case.
- ☐ B. The fact that consolidation will accelerate the legal process may prove advantageous for the defence, as it limits the number of witnesses who can testify for the plaintiffs.
- ☐ C. One of the most common causes of repetitive stress injuries is companies' failure to allow its employees adequate rest time from using computer keyboards.
- ☐ D. The issue of responsibility for the repetitive stress injury cannot be resolved without first addressing the question of its existence as an actual medical condition

Exam 12 - Section 2

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. The narrator's face has been deformed in an accident.

It's funny about a face, how big a difference it makes. I mean, one day you look in a mirror and you think, yeah, that's me, that's my face. And then another day you sneak out of your hospital room, when the nurses are at tea, and you find a bathroom and go in and look in the mirror (you have your hands over your eyes but you peep through your fingers) and you think, that's not me, that's not my face. So am I my face? I mean, is that all I am? I don't know the answer to that but I do know that, because part of my face is changed, I'm not the person I was before. I'm a different person. I don't know who, but a different one. Once I tried to tell myself that it's who you are inside that counts, but that didn't work too well because I knew I'd changed inside anyway.

But even if I hadn't... what I mean is, if my big toe had changed radically, or my kneecap, or my bum, it might upset me but I'd still be the same *person*, wouldn't I? That's not true of my face. Because it has changed, the person I once was is lost and gone forever. I miss her, but she has slipped away like a spirit and has disappeared into a land of spirits, and she will never return.

Question

The narrator changed as a person because
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She wanted to
- ☐ B. She felt her new face suited a new personality
- ☐ C. Her face had changed, and this then resulted in her becoming a different person
- ☐ D. Her face had changed, and she did not believe that it was who she was inside that counted

Question

It can be inferred from the passage that the narrator
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Thinks that she is, essentially, her face
- ☐ B. Believes that because her face has changed, the person she once was will never return
- ☐ C. Found it hilarious that a face can make such a big difference
- ☐ D. Believes that people's faces and their personalities are linked somehow

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. The narrator lives at the “farm”, a place for teenagers with extremely high IQs.

Source: Caswell, B. 1992, *A Cage of Butterflies*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia.

Actually, genius is a highly overrated commodity. Ask almost anyone at the farm. For a start, it tends to be quite specialised. Mention genius to most people and they think of Leonardo da

Vinci or Einstein. But Einstein's genius was limited to conceptual mathematics, and Leonardo... well, he was just lucky. He lived in the Renaissance, when they were all trying as hard as they could to learn as much as they could about everything. A mind like that comes along maybe once in a thousand years.

Your average genius generally focuses itself in one area.

Take Gretel, for example. She's a whiz with multi-dimensional maths. Start her on the properties of the parallel symmetric matrix and she can talk up a storm; but – as she's pointed out on more than one occasion – the subject rarely comes up in conversation. Especially among the half of the population whose interest in higher maths is limited to the stats from the weekend football. Unfortunately, this happens to be the half of the population that Gretel is hung up on. I suggested once, in her own best interests, that perhaps fourteen was a little young to be a cynical and frustrated would-be nymphomaniac, but she suggested a novel use for my crutches, which might have proved uncomfortable in strict three-dimensional terms. Genius can also be incredibly touchy!

I guess that's why most of us don't mind it here. It's a place where we don't have to pretend to be anything but what we are.

There are a couple of kids here who made it all the way to high school before anyone picked up that they were “gifted”. What a word!

It doesn't take long to discover what being different means. So they learned early to blend in. Like Chris. He'd fake enough mistakes to keep him near the middle of the class. He played basketball and football. Even scored a few detentions and one letter home. But they got him in the end. And when it came, it was so elementary. He made the mistake of discussing the importance of Stephen Hawking's unification work in quantum theory and relativity physics with one of the science teachers. Well, it wasn't really a discussion. The teacher just stood there, mouth open, until Chris realised he'd blown it. Once they were on to him, there was no point in pretending any more. Actually, I think he was relieved. He was twelve years old by then. You just couldn't live your whole life under a lie like that.

Question

The narrator thinks that genius is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Not as good as most people think it is
- ☐ B. A gift
- ☐ C. Something a person ought to hide
- ☐ D. Something you wouldn't want to have

Marks: 1

Question

It can be inferred from the passage that the narrator

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Enjoys flaunting his intelligence

- ☐ B. Enjoys not having to pretend he isn't intelligent
- ☐ C. Dislikes his intelligence
- ☐ D. Takes pride in his intelligence

Question

In saying "What a word!" the narrator is
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Highlighting the irony of the term "gifted" in this context
- ☐ B. Impressed with how fitting the term "gifted" is in this context
- ☐ C. Displaying his disgust, as to him genius is anything but a gift
- ☐ D. Proud of his "gifted" status

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. Sylvia was Joe's wife.

Source: Stewart, K. 1995, Spilt Milk, Minerva Australia, Port Melbourne, Vic.

Yeh, I left my wife and kid. Yeh, okay, it was me, Joe Manilla. I did it. I couldn't bear the weight of them. They were so there. The way they waited for me, like a bird-nest. The kid squawking; her nasal shrieks. They'd be at me the minute I entered the house. I'd come in from my exploits. Soaring, free. And there they'd be, waiting, focused on me. It was a real let-down. Why me? They wanted to eat me alive. They wanted me on toast. It was no kind of life. My life was in suspension. I was like a suicide, left hanging, half in and out of death. In that square little house, with her sitting there, watching me watch TV. I wasn't the only one. All my mates from school grew up and married and settled down. First one kid, then another. Mortgages, schooling, and school-shoes. In the yoke, with their heads to the ground. Then divorce, moving house, custody; settling down with someone different, younger, new. And back to the same old grind. Head down: schooling, mortgages, shoes. Once the children are out of the way, once the baby's aborted, what tender, mucky glue holds two people together? Beats me. All my mates are out there now, swapping partners, roughly serially, with occasional overlaps. Ending up with the same old thing. It's a joke. Each new configuration is professed to be the big one. Off they trot and tie the knot again, to prove it. It's like a game of musical chairs, ending up with some pretty odd pairings, let me tell you. How many weddings did we go to, Sylvia and I? The same people marrying the same people. Getting their divorces and doing it over again. All the births and christenings; pregnancies like lassoes thrown about each other's necks, like nooses. There's half a dozen blokes I could ring up right now. They wouldn't give a hoot about Sylvia and the kid and me. They're all ditched and rehitched. There's no shame. They'd welcome me with open arms.

Question

The metaphor of the "bird-nest" serves to emphasise
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. the emotional instability of his household
- ☐ B. the bird-like noises Joe's kid made
- ☐ C. how demanding of Joe's attention his wife and kid were
- ☐ D. how bird-like Joe was, "soaring, free"

Question

The metaphor of the "game of musical chairs" serves to emphasise
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. how childish all Joe's mates are
- ☐ B. how repetitive Joe's mates' lives are
- ☐ C. how much Joe's mates enjoy finding new partners
- ☐ D. the lack of amusement in Joe's mates' repetitive lives

Question

Joe thinks that
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. having children makes you suicidal
- ☐ B. his mates don't give a hoot about their kids
- ☐ C. children make life grindingly boring
- ☐ D. children keep couples stuck together

Question

Joe can best be described as
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Sardonic
- ☐ B. Sour
- ☐ C. Suspended
- ☐ D. Sarcastic

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. The narrator Laura's parents have just separated.

Source: Lawrinson, J. 2004, Loz & Al, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, WA.

Then the phone rang. It had been silent all weekend, and I had no idea who it might be. I leapt up to answer it. 'Hello?'

'Hello, Laura.' For a second I wasn't sure it was really her. I'd hardly ever talked to Mum on the phone, and her voice sounded different to what I remembered. She sounded like any old grown-up.

'It's Mum,' she added, seeing as I was taking so long to say anything.

'Hi,' I replied. My voice was normal, as if I was used to my mother calling up out of the blue

after moving out of home.

'Um, how are you?' she asked.

I wanted to say, great, Mum, I'm having a fantastic time. I love having my parents split up and my best friend cut me out of her life. I love knowing I'll have to hang out in the library every lunchtime for the rest of my life because all of a sudden I can't talk to my friends. I love having Dad wanting me to be happy when he's not happy himself, and both of us trying hard to pretend that it's not as bad as it seems.

But what I actually said was, 'Fine.'

What I wanted Mum to say was, Laura, I've realised I've made a huge mistake. I miss you and your dad so much it's driving me crazy and all I want to do is come back. Then things will be like they were before and we'll all be happy again.

But of course, she didn't say anything like that. What she actually said was, 'Laura, I'm moving into my own house now. It's not very big, but it's got a back yard and a garage and a room for you, if you want to come and live here. I'm finishing moving around Wednesday, and I thought you might come to visit on the weekend. You don't have to stay over right away if you don't want to, but you could come for lunch, what do you think? And we could go to the markets, they're not far from here.'

The weekend. Five days away. One half of me missed Mum, and missed her even more now she was on the phone, but the other half of me hated her and wanted her to feel bad about what she'd done to mess up my life. The half that wanted her to feel bad decided it was going to speak first.

'I'm really busy,' my hating half lied coolly, hoping Mum wouldn't say, 'Yes? Doing what?'

But she just sounded really, really sad when she replied, 'Oh. Okay. Well, how about writing down my phone number in case you change your mind?'

Hating half looked down at the message pad with the pencil tied to one corner, and said, 'Sorry. I don't have a pen.'

There was a long silence on the other end of the phone. It was so long I could hear the telephone line making a sound like wind, like sad breathing.

Then she said, in an even softer voice, 'Okay, Laura. It's up to you. I'll talk to you some other time.'

'Goodbye,' hating half said in a tough voice, and heard Mum say, 'I love you, Laura,' as my hand put the receiver down. Missing half was too late when it finally whispered, 'I love you too, Mum,' to the telephone, the blank message pad, and the empty room.

Question

Laura does not write down Mum's phone number because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She hated Mum
- ☐ B. She had a pencil, not a pen
- ☐ C. She was too angry to do so
- ☐ D. She wanted Mum to feel bad

Question

When Mum says 'Okay, Laura. It's up to you', Mum is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Being nice
- ☐ B. Being sarcastic

- ☐ C. Expressing annoyance at Laura's stubbornness
- ☐ D. Accepting that Laura is old enough to make her own decisions

Question

Laura can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Resentful
- ☐ B. Angry
- ☐ C. Misunderstood
- ☐ D. Upset

Question

Mum can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Insensitive
- ☐ B. Understanding
- ☐ C. Upset
- ☐ D. Depressed

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. The narrator, Shelby, is asking Emma, the woman she has lived with for most of her life, about her long-lost mother.

Source: Simons, P. 2007, Road to Paradise, HarperCollinsPublishers, Great Britain.

Straining hard to be grown-up, but staring hard to glean her reaction, I asked, "You think my mother is still alive?"

"How would I know, Shelby?" she said. "Perhaps."

"Where's the letter she wrote him before she left?"

"What letter?" Puzzled at first, suddenly she frowned. Her neutral gaze darkened. "Have you been believing vicious gossip all these years? What's wrong with you? Why are you so eager to make up things about your life? What, life isn't hard enough?"

Life was hard enough. "Am I making it up?" I mouthed.

"What do you think is going on around here?" Emma clunked her cup down! "Who do you think I am? Who do you think has been raising you all these years?"

I didn't answer, but she glared at me as if expecting an answer. So finally I said, "I thought my father left my mother to be with you. So she left."

Gasping and falling speechless Emma straightened, her usually kind and casual eyes flushed with incomprehension. "I simply don't understand who you are. Shelby, your father didn't leave your mother. Your mother left him. And for your information, I am not your father's mistress. I am his sister."

I sucked in my breath. "You are?" I was dumbfounded. "How can that be?" I stammered after minutes of silent shame. "You – you – have different last names."

"So, expert on names? We had one mother. Your father was ten years younger than me."

"You are my aunt?" This could not have been said with more incredulity than if I had said, you are a man?

“Why do you think you called me Aunt Emma?”

“I was just a kid then,” I muttered.

“Yes, and with more sense than now, after twelve years of school. When your father set out to look for your mother, he said he'd be back in two weeks. I agreed to watch over you. Two weeks turned out to be thirteen years. He left you with me because there was nowhere else for you to go.”

I was ashamed and ashen. Humiliation sometimes turns into a parade of pride. It did so with me. To cover up, I said, “Well, why didn't you ever tell me?”

“You called me Aunt Emma!” she nearly yelled.

“Just a name,” I doggedly repeated.

She shook her head. “Yes. Just a name of your daddy's sister.” She was breathing heavily, gathering her thoughts. “Does it benefit you to talk down your life? To make it up out of damaged cloth? Did you ever ask yourself why a jilted and abandoned woman would raise her ex-lover's wayward, ungrateful and preposterous child?” I asked myself this a thousand times a day.

“Because that's you, Shelby,” Emma continued. “Preposterous and ungrateful. You've been spinning and believing these lies about yourself, but it's not to make yourself feel better. It was always to make yourself feel worse.”

Question

In her response to Shelby's question, “Am I making it up?”, Emma can best be described as Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Inquisitive
- ☐ B. Frustrated
- ☐ C. Indignant
- ☐ D. Sad

Question

Shelby says “Well, why didn't you ever tell me?” in order to Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Distract Emma from the fact that Shelby had just accused her of being her father's mistress
- ☐ B. Make it look like Shelby is justified in accusing Emma of being her father's mistress
- ☐ C. Find out why Emma never told her
- ☐ D. Accuse Emma of keeping things from her

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. The narrator lives in a psychiatric hospital.

Source: Lawrinson, J. 2002, *Skating The Edge*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, WA.

If it wasn't for the blue and white sign out the front, you'd never have guessed what it was: Bayview Terrace Adolescent Psychiatric Hospital. I've always hated the word adolescent. It's a weird, clumsy word that makes you feel like a specimen, as if you are passing through the dark tunnel of an age you may or may not emerge from. Obviously there are ways to get through, judging by the number of adults populating the world, but whatever the secrets are,

they're not telling.

The only idea I had about psych hospitals came from *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, which we'd watched for Year Ten English, where all the inmates sat around being weird and getting tortured by the nurse. Bayview was more like school camp, except instead of a couple of teachers getting drunk after they thought everyone was asleep, we had three shifts with three nurses watching every little thing we did and writing it in our notes at the end of each shift, by which time most of the nurses looked as if they could have used a few shots of something strong themselves. We – the residents, who were girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen – all had scheduled things we had to do, organised and approved by our case managers. Most of us had sessions with our psychiatrist or psychologist at least once a week; we had briefings and debriefings with our case managers before and after home visits, in addition to weekly Goals and Achievements; and most of us had family therapy once a fortnight. During term those of us who were still at school took turns on the four computers and did Netschool, where they had lessons and sent their assignments to their teachers, all without having to see a teacher in the flesh, or get to school on time, or worry about getting beaten up or expelled or busted.

Those of us who weren't at school were supposed to be looking for jobs. I went for a couple of jobs after I arrived. One was in a shoe shop. The two managers sat at a desk across from me and took turns firing questions. *What special skills and qualities can you bring to the position of sales assistant for Achilles Footware? If you could choose to be any animal, what animal would you be? What personal goals would you like to have achieved in five years' time? What would you like to have written on your gravestone?* I answered with the first things that came into my head. There may have been more questions, but they stopped right there. The managers peered at my application form again, on which I'd written Bayview's street address: 99 Hillcrest Road.

'Hillcrest Road, Hillcrest Road,' one of the managers mused, tapping his finger on the form. 'Isn't that...'

'Yes,' I said, trying to grin like McMurphy out of *Cuckoo's Nest*.

The managers just about tripped over themselves seeing me out the door. After that, I just put Bayview Psychiatric Hospital as my address. I never got another interview. Whatever the drawbacks of being there, at least in Bayview I felt at home. I felt normal. As normal as it gets.

Question

The managers of the shoe shop most likely rejected the narrator because
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. They thought she was weird
- ☐ B. They disliked her answers to their questions
- ☐ C. They had a biased view towards the patients at the psychiatric hospital
- ☐ D. They thought her address was in a low class suburb

Question

The narrator
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Disliked the hospital because it gave her a bad reputation
- ☐ B. Liked the hospital because of the comprehensive treatment and efficient schooling

system

- ☐ C. Disliked the hospital because she disliked being labeled and treated like a “specimen”
- ☐ D. Liked the hospital because she felt at ease there

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel. Libby's father is upset because Libby has become pregnant. James is Libby's brother and Gail is Libby's mother.

Source: Wolfer, D. 2001, *Choices*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, WA.

Libby thought her father would thaw, but he didn't. When he needed to talk to her he was polite, but frosty, otherwise he avoided her and spent any spare time with James. Libby tried to start conversations with him but he grunted clipped replies. One afternoon, she cornered him while he was reading the paper. 'I know you're disappointed, Dad, but...'

'You're right I am disappointed, now please, I don't want to talk about it. It hurts too much.'

Libby slunk into the kitchen. 'Pregnancy is supposed to be a peaceful time,' she complained to her mother who was writing permaculture notes for her class. 'This cold war atmosphere isn't good for the baby.'

'Well stop provoking him then!'

'What do you mean *provoking*? Just being in the same room gets him going. And he won't listen when I try to tell him it only happened a couple of times.'

'I don't want to hear the details, Elisabeth, and nor does your father. What's done is done. But now that you're here, please sit down, we need to talk. I rang the adoption agency yesterday. They're going to send an information package. After we've read it we can make an appointment. They want to meet you and...'

'What?'

Gail sighed. 'The adoption agency...'

'Who said anything about giving the baby up for adoption?'

'Well, I just assumed... Surely you're not thinking of keeping it? A baby would ruin all your plans. You'd regret it later!'

'How do you know?'

'I just do, Libby.'

'I don't know. It's hard to imagine a baby growing inside me. I feel sick, not pregnant.'

'Well you'd better start imagining it soon,' Gail snapped. 'There's a lot to organise. You'll need maternity clothes, iron tablets, check-ups, supportive bras. Are you going to tell your friends? And what about Darren's family? Do his parents know yet?'

Libby swallowed. 'I don't think so,' she muttered. 'His dad's speaking at a conference in Sydney. He gets home on Saturday.'

'Well, this'll be an interesting homecoming present!'

Libby jumped up and water from her glass splashed across her mother's papers. 'Why do you always have to be so sarcastic? Getting pregnant was an accident!'

Gail looked at her ruined permaculture notes. She felt like slapping Libby. 'Okay, I'm sorry. But surely you can see that you need to make some decisions...'

'Fine, but what's that got to do with Darren's parents?'

'Okay, let's leave them out of it. What are Darren's plans?' Gail hated herself for being so cold, but the numbness inside frosted her words. 'Have you spoken about it yet?'

'About what?' Libby hissed.

'You know very well about what. Is he going to marry you?'

'They're not Catholic, Mum. He might have other ideas.'

'Is that what Darren's suggesting?'

'I told you, we haven't really spoken about it.'

'Well for goodness sakes, it's about time you did!' Gail yelled. 'This is not something that's going to disappear.'

Question

Libby's overall manner can best be described as
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Uncertain
- ☐ B. Irresponsible
- ☐ C. Defensive
- ☐ D. Annoyed

Question

Gail's overall manner can best be described as
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Unreasonable
- ☐ B. Understanding
- ☐ C. Cruel
- ☐ D. Frustrated

Question

The main point of conflict between Libby and Gail in the passage is that
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Gail dislikes Libby's lack of plans
- ☐ B. Gail thinks Libby should put the baby up for adoption
- ☐ C. Gail is angry that Libby has gotten herself pregnant
- ☐ D. Gail is angry that Libby has been provoking her husband

The following passage is extracted from the short story "Land-Locked" by Ruth Micka

On the way home he asked me about my job, the place, the people. This was the most we had talked in a long time. Once in a while I noticed my brother staring at me. There was definitely something wrong with him. Had he lost his job?

Later that day we sat on the beach watching the sun sink into the water.

'This is so beautiful,' said my brother. 'Can you imagine that some people never get to experience this? Land-locked all their lives.'

As the last rays disappeared over the horizon I looked at my brother. Were his cheeks wet?

'You know, I dream about Dad a lot. Always the same dream. He's standing on the farm in his dirty work gear, beckoning me to come and help him, but my feet won't move.'

He covered his face with his hands and sobbed.

Then suddenly his mood changed. He jumped up and ran into the water. I heard him splashing about in the dark and giggling. 'Come in, warm as sheep's piss.'

'Are you out of your mind? Get the **** out of there,' I yelled at the top of my voice. 'The water is full of crocs here!' He didn't seem to hear me.

As we sat at the club with beer in hand I was still annoyed and barely spoke. My brother, on the other hand, in his wet clothes, was the life of the party. The more he drank, the livelier he became. The miners, the locals, the tourists - he danced about buying them drinks and spinning yarns.

Then it happened. My brother jumped on top of a table, swaying about like a grotesque drunken swan. 'Vevaz boan noinoinoigad an noigad vezal bebebegum,' he slurred. With that he tore all his clothes off one by one, until he stood there naked and shivering in front of a rather stunned crowd.

After some discussion with the local constabulary I finally took him home and put him to bed. It was definitely some sort of nervous breakdown. Drugs? Schizophrenia? Was there madness in the family? I'd call mum tomorrow.

At dawn I crept into his room and quietly opened his travel bag. Aha! There was the evidence. Pills and drugs.

Instinctively I turned my head. My brother was sitting up and watching me.

'It's alright, wawa,' he said softly. 'It's cancer. I haven't got long to go.'

Question

What is suggested about the relationship between the two brothers prior to the occurrence of the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The narrator is constantly having to look after his brother
- ☐ B. Open and honest
- ☐ C. Distant, with a lack of communication
- ☐ D. Acrimonious and vindictive

Question

"Aha! There was the evidence. Pills and drugs."

How is the narrator likely to feel just after finding the drugs?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Dismayed
- ☐ B. Suspicious
- ☐ C. Guilty
- ☐ D. Triumphant

Nick and Raven are father and daughter. Nick is a die-hard goth, obsessed with death which is reflected in their household decorations – skulls and coffins.

“Dad, I have something I need to talk to you about.” Raven carefully tucked her mousy brown hair behind one ear and bit her lip.

“Sure thing, honey, what’s up?”

“I think that I’m going to try to be a little more mainstream.” Raven hesitated. “It’s just that I think I’ll fit into school a lot better this way.”

“Raven, I’ve told you. I don’t want you to be a sheep.”

“But aren’t you always telling me to express myself in any way I want?”

“You’re obsessed! With having friends, being popular, being just like everyone else. We taught you to be individual, to be yourself.” Nick shouted.

“Don’t shout at me.” Raven began to tremble. “I am doing what you taught me. I’m expressing myself the way I want to.”

“I don’t even know who you are. I don’t even recognise you.”

Question

Question 23 When Raven tucks “her mousy brown hair behind one ear” (line 1), Raven is expressing:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. nervousness
- ☐ B. anxiety
- ☐ C. frustration
- ☐ D. speechlessness

Question

In this exchange, Raven is trying to:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. rebel against her parents
- ☐ B. change her family’s ways
- ☐ C. be popular by conforming to others
- ☐ D. get her parents to accept her for who she is

Question

What does Nick mean in the final line of the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Raven’s appearance is changed dramatically.
- ☐ B. He doesn’t like her and wants to disown her.
- ☐ C. He feels she has betrayed what their family stands for.
- ☐ D. He feels like she is no longer the daughter he raised her to be.

Pam is in her late teens. She is a perfectionist. She is as emaciated and as bony as a prisoner of war or famine victim, but she insists that her belly sticks out and she wants to lose a little more weight.

Her friendships have changed. Her family is worried. They think she looks skeletal and urge

her to eat more. But that just makes her defiant, so she hardly touches the food on her plate. Pam thinks about food a lot, and cooks for others. But while food fascinates her, eating repels her. So she feeds her dinner to the dog, hides it, or throws it out when no one is looking. When someone is watching she may eat, but may later take a laxative. Occasionally her willpower falters and she binges, but afterwards she vomits or fasts with added determination.

Losing weight makes Pam feel in control. Her parents have always demanded a lot and she expects a lot of herself. After Pam shed the five pounds she wanted to lose, she kept dieting and exercising rigidly. She is plugged in to the idea of putting as little as possible in her body. It gives her a sense of power, even superiority, to know she can live almost without food; she can resist what others find irresistible.

Some of her skin is scaly. She feels cold and is bundled up more. She has problems sleeping and suffers from constipation and sudden muscle cramps. When her periods stopped Pam wondered if her whole system was shutting down. But she hadn't felt too comfortable about menstruation or the prospect of a future pregnancy anyway. What finally scared Pam is that she went from feeling super energetic to be debilitated. When her sister came home from college, she took one look at Pam and started to cry.

Question

How does Pam feel about her physical health

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Worried and Scared
- ☐ B. Critical and obsessed
- ☐ C. Anxious and concerned
- ☐ D. Out of control and confused

Question

How does the family react to Pam's problems

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Disinterested and objective
- ☐ B. Argumentative and confrontational
- ☐ C. Effective and supportive
- ☐ D. Helpless and desperate

Question

What was the main trigger for Pam's condition

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Changes in friendships made her feel uncomfortable and insecure
- ☐ B. Fascination and love of cooking developed into an obsession
- ☐ C. Pressure from her family, self expectations and a need to feel in control
- ☐ D. She wanted to lose her menstrual cycles so that she would never be pregnant

Robert is on the phone with his friend, Hugh. Although they began in the same university course, Robert had to repeat several subjects, meaning he is still in university while Hugh

has begun working.

Robert putters around his room. He slowly picks a few clothes off the floor and dumps them on his bed. There, room cleaned. He glances outside his bedroom window, seeing all the cars zooming past. People in suits, people in fancy cars, rolling in money. They're going somewhere, while he photocopies and copies and pastes random documents for his minimum wage.

Robert pulls on an old ratty t-shirt with the name of his university emblazoned on it to match his dirty track pants he's kept from his schooldays. He stumbles into the kitchen, pulling out an old packet of instant noodles. He glances down to the best before date – two years ago today. Robert shrugs and heats it up. At least it's something.

Robert picks up his old, battered telephone and dials a familiar number.

"Hugh, you there?"

"Yeah, mate. I'm here. How's it going?"

"Oh, you know, failed another subject, whatever." Robert laughs quietly. The microwave pings. He pulls out the container of noodles and begins to eat.

"Oh, no, that sucks, man. Are you going to be able to repeat it?" Hugh asks.

"Yeah, yeah, it'll be okay, I guess. It's just...well, you know I only have one more chance. Another fail and I'm out."

"Don't worry, man, you'll be fine."

"Yeah, I guess." Robert looks around his room. Still living at home with his parents at the age of 23. Oh yeah, he's a real catch. Robert runs his hand through his hair. Leaning back, the dreamcatcher he and Hugh had made together years ago catches his eye. It sways in the slight breeze from Robert's open window, little beads tinkling a little as they click together and twist and turn around one another.

"Hey, mate." Robert cuts into whatever sentence Hugh had started. "Remember that dreamcatcher we made in Year 7?"

Hugh laughs out loud. "Oh yeah. We were such cool kids."

"Well, I think it kind of failed on me. You're out there in New York, working for a major firm, earning big bucks and meeting important people. You're living the dream. And well, I'm still a dreamer." Robert trails off with a quiet laugh. He looks down at the empty bowl of noodles and feels queasy.

Question

What is Hugh's attitude in this passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. supportive
- ☐ B. worried
- ☐ C. anxious
- ☐ D. concerned

Question

What emotion does Robert feel when he laughs "quietly" after telling Hugh that he failed another subject?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. bitterness
- ☐ B. self-derision

- ☐ C. confusion
- ☐ D. anger

Question

Why does Robert feel “queasy” in the final paragraph?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Robert is concerned about his future.
- ☐ B. Robert is confused about his situation and the next step.
- ☐ C. Robert is beginning to realise what he has lost.
- ☐ D. Robert is unsure about what to do next.

The following excerpt is from Notes from the Underground, by Fyodor Dostoevsky (pp. 118-120). The narrator has just awoken to find a stranger next to him.

My head was full of fumes. Something seemed to be hovering over me, rousing me, exciting me, and making me restless. Misery and spite seemed surging up in me again and seeking an outlet. Suddenly I saw beside me two wide open eyes scrutinising me curiously and persistently. The look in those eyes was coldly detached, sullen, as it were utterly remote; it weighed upon me.

A grim idea came into my brain and passed all over my body, as a horrible sensation, such as one feels when one goes into a damp and mouldy cellar. There was something unnatural in those two eyes, beginning to look at me only now. I recalled, too, that during those two hours I had not said a single word to this creature, and had, in fact, considered it utterly superfluous; in fact, the silence had for some reason gratified me. Now I suddenly realised vividly the hideous idea -- revolting as a spider -- of vice, which, without love, grossly and shamelessly begins with that in which true love finds its consummation. For a long time we gazed at each other like that, but she did not drop her eyes before mine and her expression did not change, so that at last I felt uncomfortable.

"What is your name?" I asked abruptly, to put an end to it.

"Liza," she answered almost in a whisper, but somehow far from graciously, and she turned her eyes away.

I was silent.

"What weather! The snow ... it's disgusting!" I said, almost to myself, putting my arm under my head despondently, and gazing at the ceiling.

She made no answer. This was horrible.

"Have you always lived in Petersburg?" I asked a minute later, almost angrily, turning my head slightly towards her.

"No."

"Where do you come from?"

"From Riga," she answered reluctantly.

"Are you a German?"

"No, Russian."

"Have you been here long?"

"Where?"

"In this house?"

"A fortnight."

She spoke more and more jerkily. The candle went out; I could no longer distinguish her face.

"Have you a father and mother?"
"Yes ... no ... I have."
"Where are they?"
"There ... in Riga."
"What are they?"
"Oh, nothing."
"Nothing? Why, what class are they?"
"Tradespeople."
"Have you always lived with them?"
"Yes."
"How old are you?"
"Twenty."
"Why did you leave them?"
"Oh, for no reason."
That answer meant "Let me alone; I feel sick, sad."
We were silent.

Question

Which of the following best describes the Liza's opinion of the narrator?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She thinks he is aberrant and does not trust him
- ☐ B. She thinks he is insensitive because he asks so many questions
- ☐ C. She dislikes him
- ☐ D. She is curious of him

Question

Which best describes the exchange of dialogue between the two characters?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Uneasy and mutually curious
- ☐ B. Tense and argumentative
- ☐ C. Interrogative and insensitive
- ☐ D. Depressed yet enquiring

Question

By the end of the extract, which of the following best describes how the narrator's perception of Liza has changed?
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. He is more able to relate to her
- ☐ B. He has a better understanding of her circumstances
- ☐ C. He has begun to empathise with her
- ☐ D. He has grown tired of her conversation

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel.

Source: Fitzgerald, F. 1994, *The Great Gatsby*, Angus & Robertson, NSW, Australia.

I'm Rebekah and I'm an alcoholic. I've been saying that for sixteen months. When I first came into AA my head was like alphabet soup. Now I'm a lot more together. As a kid, I used to sit in front of the mirror and practise sculling glasses of water, pretending that I was drinking alcohol like the guys in the bars in old westerns. I loved the idea of sculling down a drink, then lighting up a cigarette. I started out-of-control drinking at sixteen when I was finishing high school. I've always been a high achiever. During grade eight I went to this cushy private girls school; I'd gone to a state school before that and they'd never recognised academic achievement which was all that I had. I was hopeless at sport. At this private school, I learnt about the award called dux, which I'd never heard of. Although I only came in halfway through the year, I decided I was going to come top. That year I was dreadfully ill with pneumonia but I was obsessed with the idea. I worked my guts out, and come top I did. That set a pattern. I decided that I had to be top of every single year from then on and I did it. At the end of grade twelve I was dux of the school. It nearly killed me.

Sometimes, I'd want to slack off but the thought of not being top was hideous. Especially not having a dad, and being such a beanpole, it was the way I defined myself, I guess. I judged myself by external things. If I didn't look OK and didn't do well in school I wasn't good at anything. My sense of myself hinged on other things. In the world I always felt really really out of it. Perhaps because Mum had so many secrets and was so out of it herself on booze and drugs, and had so many different fellas, all short-term, at one stage I thought I was an alien who was sent to earth for some secret mission, but it was so secret that even the aliens couldn't tell me! I was always waiting for the sign: watching crows flying in the sky and listening for beeps in my ear.

I felt uneasy and out of it my whole life. By grade eleven, I was so sick with glandular fever I couldn't stand up. I didn't go to school for practically a semester but I was still obsessed with the idea of being top. I'd be working at home, ill in bed. I'd faint after a few minutes but I wouldn't be gentle with myself at all. So when I started drinking, it was such a relief. Before that, I always felt inferior to other people. I had no idea who I was. Plus I was really shy. I've heard Mum say in AA that 'A few drinks made me feel as good as everyone else and a few more made me feel better'. That was certainly the case for me.

Question

The metaphor of the alphabet soup serves to emphasise
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. How mixed up she was, like alphabet letters mixed up in soup
- ☐ B. How much liquid was in her system, given she had drunk so much alcohol
- ☐ C. How hotheaded she was
- ☐ D. How crazy she was

Question

She wanted to come top because
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She didn't have a dad
- ☐ B. She felt that to do well in school would mean that she was good at something
- ☐ C. She wanted to prove she was better than everyone else
- ☐ D. She was easily obsessed with things; this was just one of them

Question

She drank alcohol because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. It was a way to cope with the intense pressure of trying to come top at school
- ☐ B. Her mum did
- ☐ C. She had an inferiority complex
- ☐ D. She loved the taste of alcohol

Question

It is clear that the narrator

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Dislikes alcohol now
- ☐ B. Loved water as a child
- ☐ C. Resented her mum with all her secrets and booze and drugs
- ☐ D. Had a troubled life

The following passage is an excerpt from a novel.

Source: Barnes, H. 1996, *The Weather Girl*, Penguin Books Australia, Australia.

Rose rode her pushbike down to the weir. The bike had plastic streamers on the handlebars, but it was too dark for anyone to see. The moon was dangerously low on the horizon, looking as if it might, without warning, spill over and flood the place with moon stuffing. Water tricked down the concrete wall of the weir as she picked her way up the path, dodging all the small night-demons that trip a girl up. She sat down near the top of the wall, from where she could see broken pieces of the moon reflected in the river.

As she leant back against a tree, she heard a motorcycle chugging up the road. Shrinking behind the tree, she peeked around, peeved, hoping whoever it was would leave again quick. As the bike turned the corner, she saw it was Felix Cook, the poor legless boy, in the bizarre modified motorcycle that had been sent down from Sydney. Instead of a seat, it had a wide pan that his wheelchair could slide into. It was actually registered as roadworthy, she remembered someone saying, but they'd also said you'd have to be stupid to ride it on the road. People got to get places, y'know, and sure he's a cripple but he just gets in the way, doesn't he?

She nearly giggled out loud. What on earth was he doing here? she wondered. How was his dinky chair going to handle the wet grass? Instead of trying, he switched the engine off, unstrapped himself from the seat completely and swung down to the ground like a trapeze artists. She nearly applauded. Watching him lumber across the grass, swinging those brawny arms like an ape, it was as if a broken doll had come to life.

She called from the safety of her tree, 'Bet you're an amazing limbo dancer.' He jumped, startled, doing a 180 in the air and landing again, perfectly cat-like. This time she did laugh out loud, amazed that she had been so frightened before, when, after all, it was only this little mannequin creature. She stepped out into the headlights of his bike. For a moment he squinted up at her, saying nothing. He smiled. His big white teeth reflected the moon, like the river.

Question

While watching Felix, Rose is best described as
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Amused
- ☐ B. Peeved
- ☐ C. Surprised
- ☐ D. Disgusted

Question

The person Rose spoke to most likely said it'd be stupid to ride Felix's bizarre modified motorcycle because

Choose one answer.

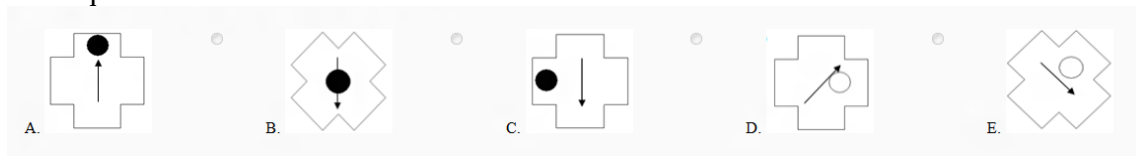
- ☐ A. It was too dangerous for a cripple like Felix
- ☐ B. It made it harder for other people to get where they were going
- ☐ C. It was not well made
- ☐ D. People would make fun of you if you did

Exam 12 - Section 3

Question

Middle of the Sequence

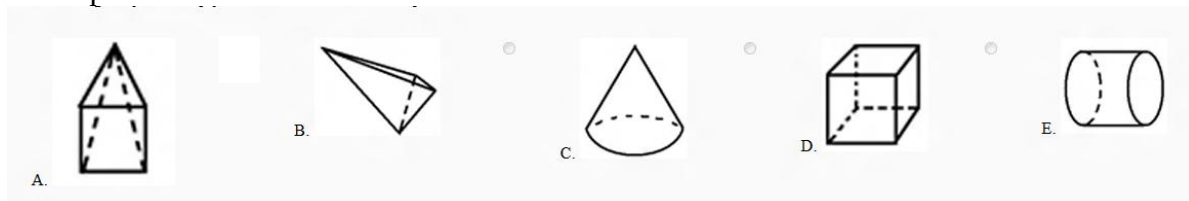
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

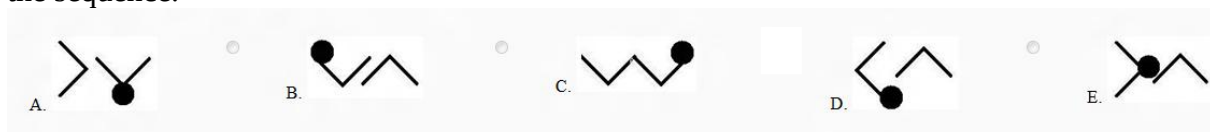
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

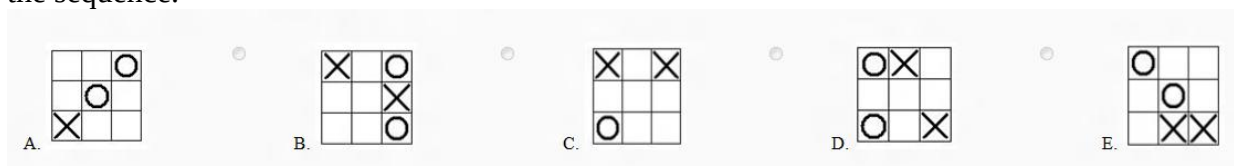
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

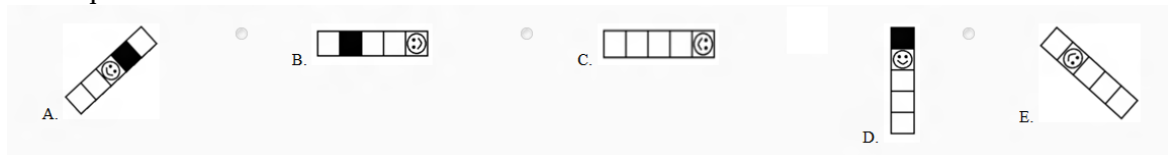
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

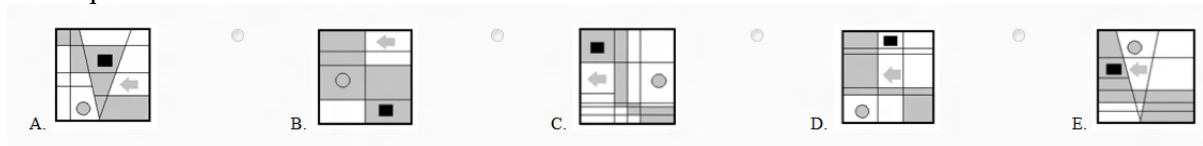
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

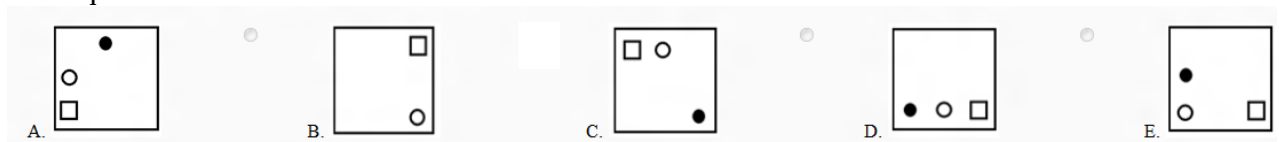
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

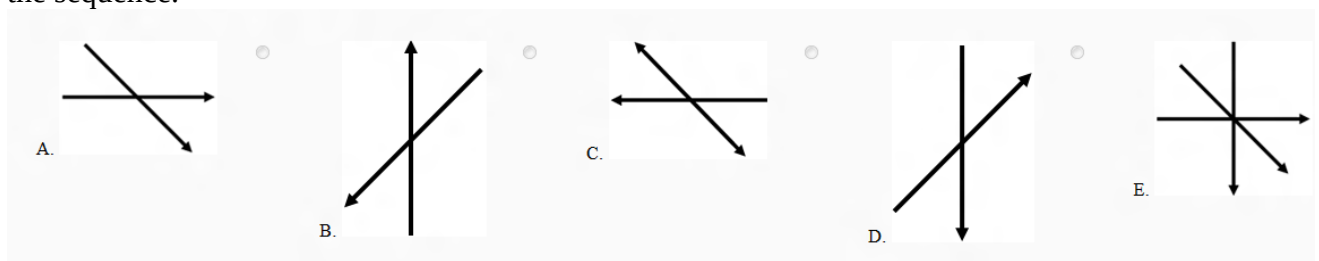
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Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

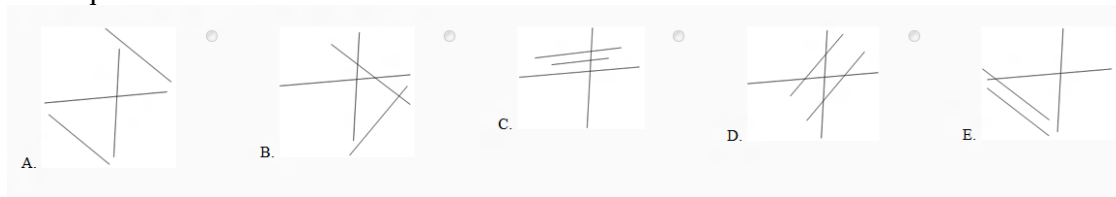
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Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

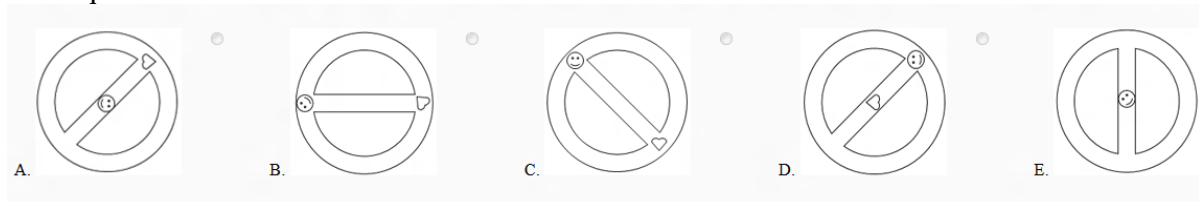
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Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

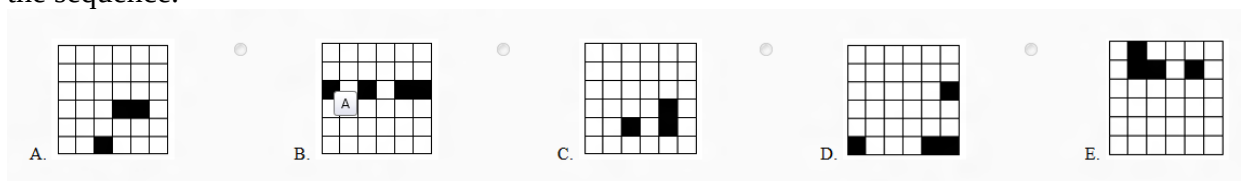
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Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

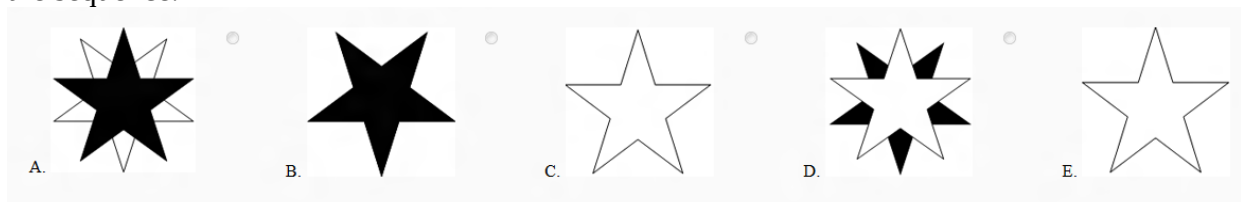
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Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



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.



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.

313

123

501

712

717

Question

Fifth in the Series

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



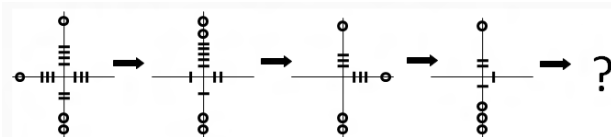
Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

Question

Fifth in the Series

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



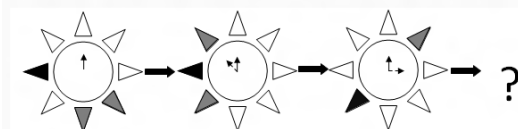
Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

Question

Fourth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

Question

Fourth in the Series

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

Choose one answer.

Choose one answer.

☐
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

Question

Fourth in the Series

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

Choose one answer.

☐ A.
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

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.

Choose one answer.

☐ A.
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

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

Choose one answer.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Question Missing Segment

Choose one answer.

A.

B.

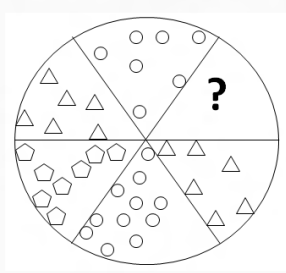
C.

D.

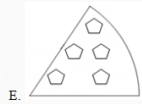
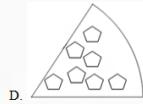
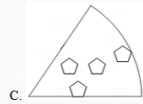
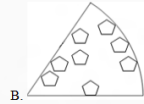
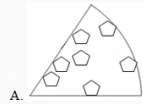
E.

Question Missing Segment

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



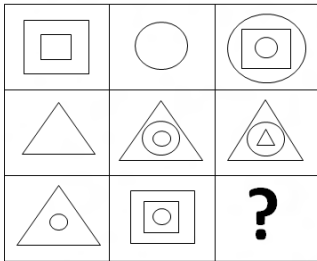
Choose one answer.



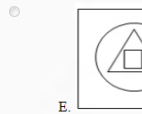
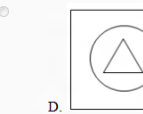
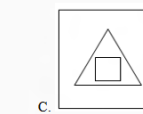
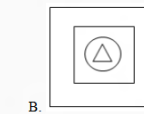
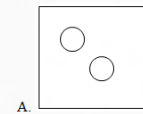
Question

Missing Segment

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



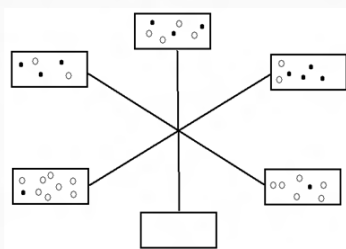
Choose one answer.



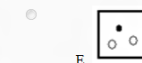
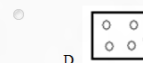
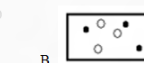
Question

Missing Segment

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



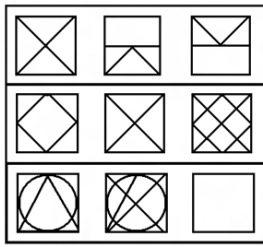
Choose one answer.



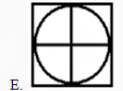
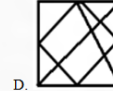
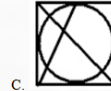
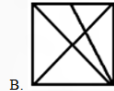
Question

Missing Segment

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



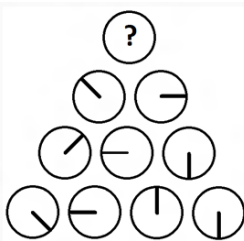
Choose one answer.



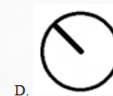
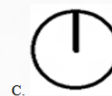
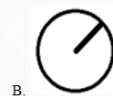
Question

Missing Segment

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

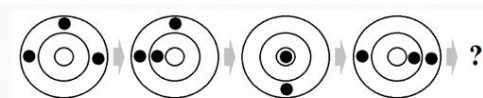


Choose one answer.



Question

Fifth in the Series



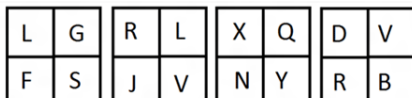
Choose one answer.



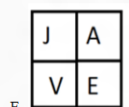
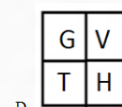
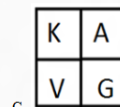
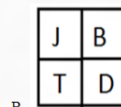
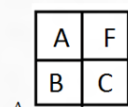
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



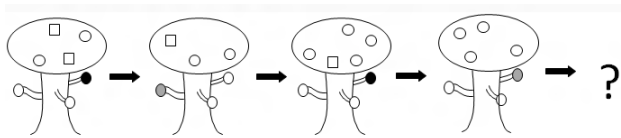
Choose one answer.



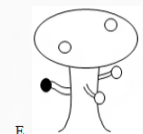
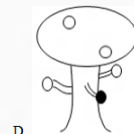
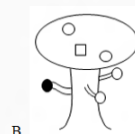
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



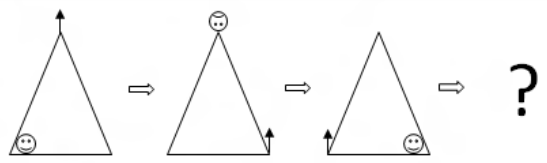
Choose one answer.



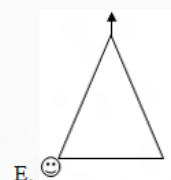
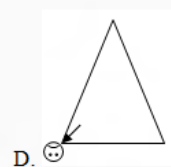
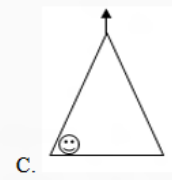
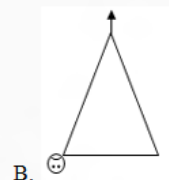
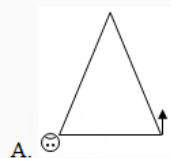
Question

Fourth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.

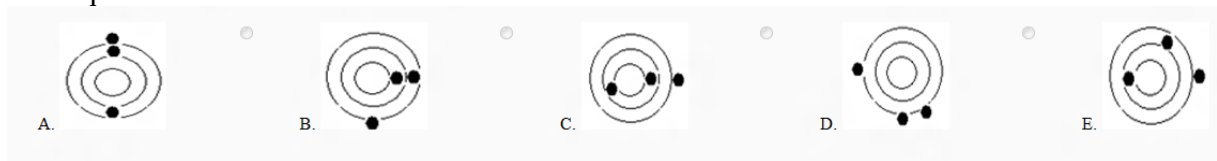


Question

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.

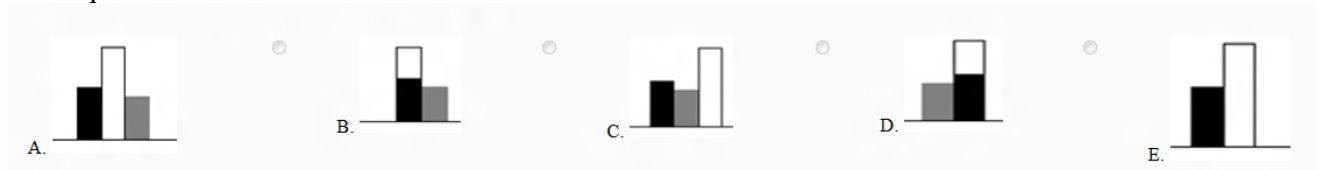


Question

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.

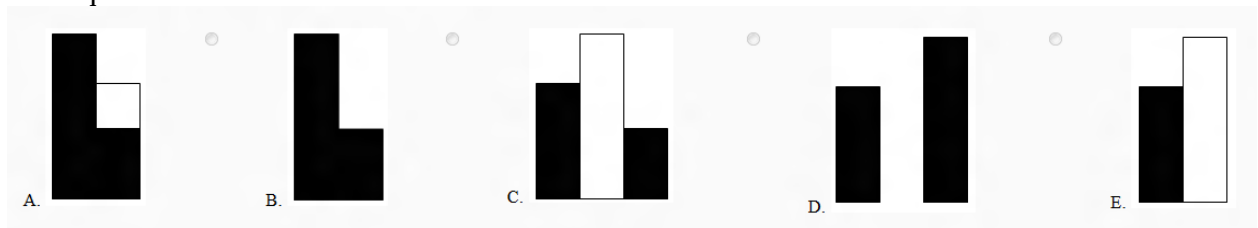


Question

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.

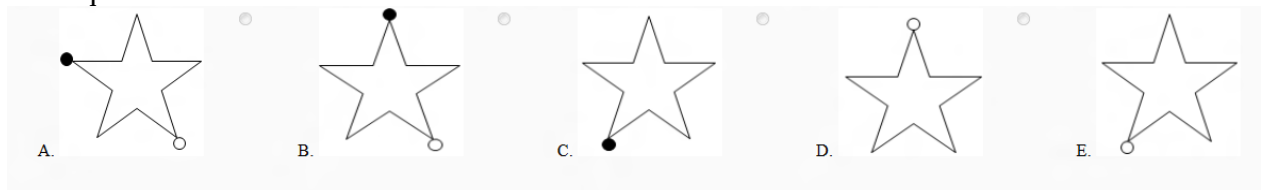


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

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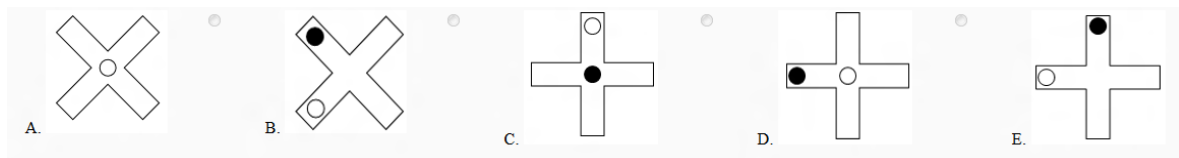


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Question

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.

