

Exam 2 - Section 1

Question

Ice was made in the Iranian desert thousands of years ago by simply exposing a very shallow reservoir to the cold night air. At night in the desert there are no clouds to reflect back heat rising from the ground, so the temperature plummets rapidly. The reservoir cooled, and the ice that formed on its surface was collected in the morning. These reservoirs were built with a wall to shade them from the morning sunshine.

Which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☒ A. Heat reflected off clouds was necessary for the drop in temperature at night.
- ☐ B. Ice only forms when there are no clouds.
- ☐ C. There were no clouds in the Iranian desert thousands of years ago.
- ☐ D. The temperature is at or below freezing temperature in the Iranian desert at night.

The complex behavior of the poor-sighted, three-spined male stickleback fish has been studied extensively as a model of species behavior in courtship and mating. After a male has migrated to a suitable spot, he builds a spawning nest of sand and sediment. When in courting, he performs a special zigzag dance. The female then follows the male to the nest where she spawns and he fertilizes the spawned eggs. Also, male sticklebacks have been shown to exhibit territorial behaviors, such as defending nesting or feeding sites from other fish. The male stickleback fish is small and flat in shape when compared to the female stickleback, which is usually fatter and rounder. A biologist performed three experiments to learn more about the behavior of the stickleback.

Experiment 1

Tank 1 and Tank 2 are set up with identical conditions and one male stickleback is placed in each tank. Both fish build nests in their respective tanks. The male from Tank 1 is removed from his tank and is replaced with an egg-laden female; the male from Tank 2 is removed from his tank and is introduced into Tank 1. In Tank 1, the male does not perform the zigzag dance and no spawning occurs. The male retreats to a corner of the tank.

Experiment 2

A male stickleback in an aquarium builds his nest. A fat, round male is introduced into the environment. The original male performs the zigzag dance and attempts to lead the round male to the nest. The round male refuses and begins to flap his fins and swim in circles. The first male then begins to flap his fins, circle his nest, and occasionally prod the other fish to a far corner of the tank.

Experiment 3

A small, flat-shaped female is introduced into a tank where a male has built a nest. The male circles the female a few times and then retreats to a corner of the tank.

Question

The experimental data would support the hypothesis that the purpose of the male stickleback's mating dance is to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. keep away other male sticklebacks.
- ☐ B. lure and entice the female to the nest.
- ☐ C. fertilize the eggs.
- ☐ D. establish territorial rights.

Question

Based on observations from the experiments, which factor initially stimulates the male to do the zigzag dance?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The physical environment
- ☐ B. The number of fish in the tank
- ☐ C. The sex of the fish
- ☐ D. The shape of the fish

Question

Which experiment supports the hypothesis that the male exhibits territorial behavior?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Experiment 2 only
- ☐ B. Experiment 3 only
- ☐ C. Experiments 2 and 3 only
- ☐ D. Experiments 1, 2 and 3

Question

To further investigate the territorial behavior of the stickleback, the biologist should vary which of the following factors in Experiment 2?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The temperature of the water
- ☐ B. The sediment and sand in the tank
- ☐ C. The fatness of the male fish
- ☐ D. The size of the tank

Question

To clarify the results of Experiment 1, the biologist should set up which of the following test situations?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Return the original male stickleback to Tank 1 and observe its behavior with the female fish.
- ☐ B. Maintain the position of the male sticklebacks and add another egg-laden female to Tank 1.
- ☐ C. Place both male sticklebacks in Tank 2.
- ☐ D. Repeat the experiment using a different species of fish.

Question

A male stickleback has been established in an aquarium and has built a nest. If one egg-laden female and several flat-shaped male sticklebacks are placed in the tank, one would most likely observe:

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. all the males performing the zig zag dance.
- ☐ B. only the male that was originally in the tank performing the zigzag dance.
- ☐ C. all the males circling the female.

Question

- Bill's watch is 10 minutes fast but he thinks it is 5 minutes slow
- Joanna's watch is 5 minutes slow but she thinks it is 10 minutes fast
- Harriet's watch is 5 minutes fast but she thinks it is 10 minutes slow
- John's watch is 10 minutes slow but he thinks it is 10 minutes fast

Using their watches, each of them leaves work in what each believes is time to catch the 6 pm train. Who misses the train?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Bill and John
- ☐ B. Bill and Harriet
- ☐ C. John and Joanna
- ☐ D. Harriet and Joanna

Question

Theories of colour perception attempt to explain how colours are perceived as properties of physical objects. An isolated community in the Bilge Islands was selected to research colour perception, and the findings were compared to a group of volunteers selected from across Australia. Although there were no physical differences between the visual organs of the two groups, the inhabitants of the Bilge Islands, when shown a card displaying a range of colours, perceived fewer colours on average than did the group of Australians.

Which of the following conclusions can be most reliably drawn from the information above?

Choose one answer.

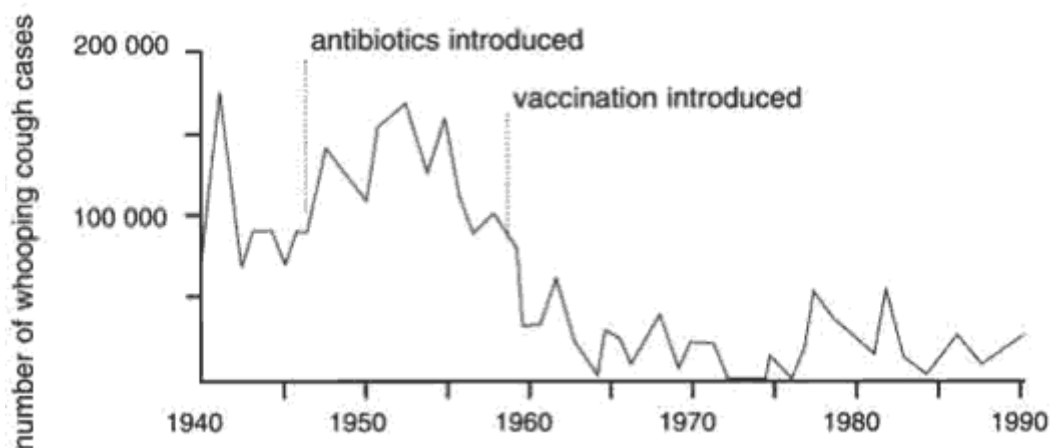
- ☐ A. Human colour perception is at least partly determined by factors other than the physical structure of the visual organs
- ☐ B. The Bilge Islanders are probably taught in childhood to recognise fewer colours than are Australians
- ☐ C. Differences in social structure probably affect colour perception
- ☐ D. Bilge Islanders may have fewer terms denoting colours in their language than do English-speaking people

Whooping cough is a disease caused by infection with the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*. It can occur in people of all ages, but is most serious in infants. Whooping cough is easily spread to other people by droplets, for example from coughing and sneezing, or by direct contact with secretions from the nose or mouth. The time from coming into contact with the disease and getting sick is usually seven to ten days, but can be as long as 21 days. A person with whooping cough will be able to spread it to other people for up to three weeks after infection has occurred, unless they are treated.

Antibiotics are the best treatment for whooping cough, as they prevent infectious people from spreading the bacteria to other people. This will happen after the person has been treated for five days. Until then, the individual can still spread whooping cough. Antibiotics should be continued for seven days. Coughing often continues for weeks despite treatment.

Whooping cough can be prevented by treating contacts. This means that people that live in the same house as someone with whooping cough will usually need to take antibiotics. Immunisation, however, is the most effective method of prevention. The protection that the vaccine gives against whooping cough only lasts a few years. This means that those immunised as young children can still get the disease.

The vaccination for whooping cough was introduced in the late 1950s. A number of years after the vaccination was introduced, some parents chose not to vaccinate their children, due to undesirable side-effects.



Question

Mr Jones has whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for the past three days.

What can be inferred?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Mr Jones did not have a vaccination for whooping cough
- ☐ B. Mr Jones should avoid coughing or sneezing around babies for at least two days
- ☐ C. Mr Jones should continue taking antibiotics for two days
- ☐ D. Mr Jones will stop coughing after being treated with antibiotics for the required period of time

Question

In which of the following scenarios would a patient be infectious with whooping cough?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A person who is infected with whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for five days
- ☐ B. A person who is infected with whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for seven days
- ☐ C. A person who has been infected with whooping cough for five weeks and is untreated
- ☐ D. A person who notices they are sick ten days after being infected with whooping cough, and was not treated during this period

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the information?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Antibiotics do not cure whooping cough
- ☐ B. Immunisation is not effective against whooping cough
- ☐ C. If contacts were immunized, they would not need to be treated with antibiotics
- ☐ D. Before the late 1950s, there was no treatment for whooping cough

Question

The ancient Indus Valley Civilisation used a calendar that was very similar to our Gregorian calendar, where their months of Poash and Maag correspond exactly to our January and February in a non-leap year and their concept of a week is the same as ours. The annual meeting of the King and his subjects takes place on the earliest weekend in Maag on which no other event requiring the King is occurring.

In one particular year, New Year's Day (1st Poash) falls on the Indus Valley equivalent of a Monday. The holy festival on Anjali always occurs on the 54th day of the year. The Queen Mother's birthday is on the 4th of Maag and celebrated across the country. A lunar New Year festival is calculated by the astronomers to be 18 days before the last of Maag. In addition, the King decides to leave the 17th of Maag free for a visit to a neighbouring country.

On which weekend in Maag will the annual meeting be held at this year?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 4th weekend
- ☐ B. 2nd weekend
- ☐ C. 1st weekend
- ☐ D. 3rd weekend

Question

Venomous snakes are found throughout the world. Said to cause over three million bites a year worldwide, they pose a significant health problem, causing amputations and kidney failure, in addition to over 100,000 deaths a year. Venoms often contain different neurotoxins that work together to cripple the nervous system. The major Australian snake venoms contain large amounts of such neurotoxins. When injected into an animal, they move around the body and accumulate at the ends of nerves, where they make contact with the muscles. As a result, the muscles can no longer be stimulated by the nerves. The animal is paralysed; it can neither move nor breathe and the snake can consume its meal.

Which of the following statements can be concluded based on the above paragraph?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Australian snake venoms cause defects in muscle and nerve function.
- ☐ B. Snakes without venom cannot cause paralysis.
- ☐ C. Some toxins attack animals by directly entering nerves.
- ☐ D. Snake toxins may cause paralysis after being injected into an animal's body.

Question

Zita, her brother, her daughter and her son are tennis players. A game of doubles is about to begin. Zita's brother is directly across the net from her daughter. Her son is diagonally across the net from the worst player's sibling. The best player and the worst player are on the same side of the net.

Who is the best player?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Zita
- ☐ B. Zita's brother
- ☐ C. Zita's daughter
- ☐ D. Zita's son

A certain virus (RAD virus) is very efficient at killing rabbits. The virus is being brought to a safe research facility in Geelong for testing. It is thought that this virus will be able to be used to assist Australia in its rabbit epidemic. The myxamotosis virus has lost a substantial amount of its effect against rabbits due to an acquired immunity in the rabbit population. This new

virus only affects rabbits (the only host) and spreads from rabbit to rabbit, unlike the myxamotosis virus which was spread by insects. New Zealand also has a rabbit problem but this is contained because they have predators that eat rabbits.

Question

Which of the following would not concern researchers about the virus in Australia?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. It spreads slowly from rabbit to rabbit
- ☐ B. It does not infect other animals
- ☐ C. It is extremely expensive to use
- ☐ D. Some rabbits are becoming immune to it

Question

Which of the following conclusions would concern researchers in New Zealand?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Predators would get the disease and spread it
- ☐ B. Predators would eat other wildlife because of a shortage of rabbits
- ☐ C. The virus would not kill the predators
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

In her aquarium, Bettina has garpa fish, which will eat both tennel fish and eels; tennel fish, which eat eels; and eels which feed on the dead bodies of garpa fish. The tennel fish can swim too fast to be caught by garpa fish, even in a tank.

If no other food is given to them, which will be the last kind(s) of fish left alive in the tank?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Garpa fish and tennel fish
- ☐ B. Tennel fish
- ☐ C. Garpa fish
- ☐ D. Tennel fish and eels

Question

One in three people 70 years old and above and one in ten under the age of 70 suffer from arthritis. One in four of those who suffer from arthritis will require a joint replacement. A surgeon can replace 25 joints a month.

If one in two of those 70 years and above and four in five of those under 70 are fit for an operation, how long is it likely to take the surgeon to complete all the joint replacements required in a town with population 12000 with 20% being 70 years old or above?

Choose one answer.

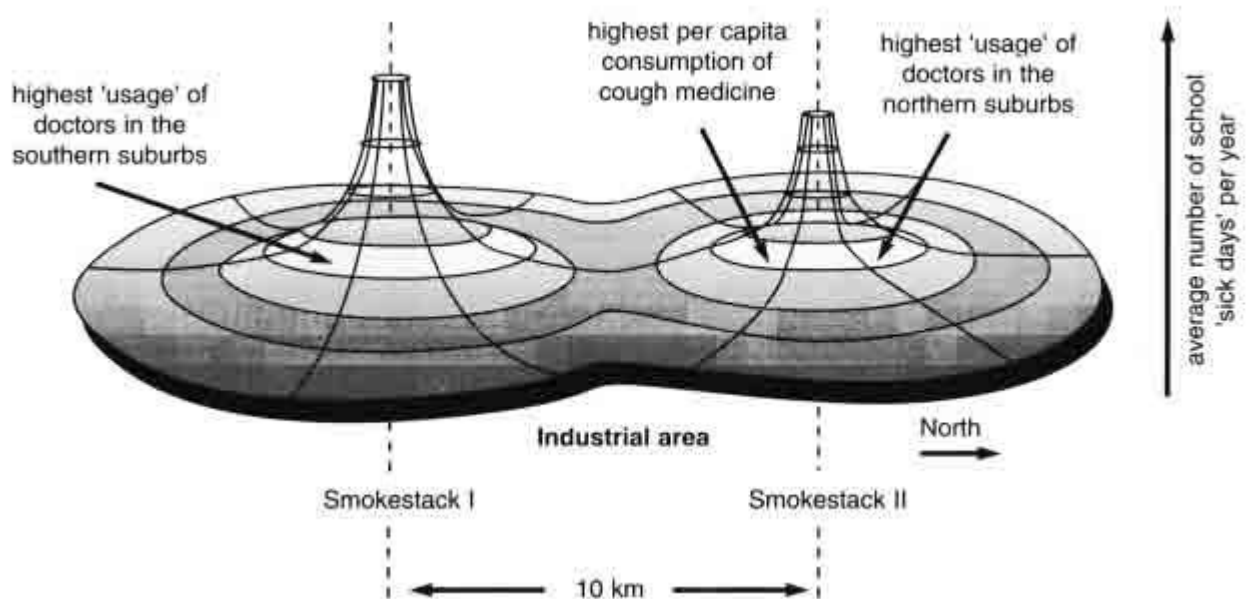
- ☐ A. 10 months

- ☐ B. 11 months
- ☐ C. 12 months
- ☐ D. 13 months

Question

There are two large smokestacks (industrial chimneys), 10 km apart in an industrial area in Victoria. Researchers were commissioned to investigate the health effects of the smokestacks on the surrounding community.

Which of the following is supported by the graph?



Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The distance to the smokestacks is proportional to the number of doctors surgeries
- ☐ B. The number of surgeries is proportional to the number of school sick days
- ☐ C. There is a relationship between the amount of cough medicine consumed and the number of doctors surgeries
- ☐ D. There is a relationship between the distance from the smokestacks and the number of school sick days

Life expectancy is increasing globally. One consequence is that the number of people affected by dementia is estimated to double every 20 years to 81.1 million by 2040. A Delphi consensus study of global prevalence of dementia estimated that 24.3 million people have dementia, with 4.6 million new cases every year. Dementia is also a major cost to health care and social systems in the developed world. In the United Kingdom in 1998, the institutional cost of people with cognitive impairment (n=224 000) was estimated at 0.6% of the UK gross domestic product (£4.1bn, 5.7bn, \$8.2bn).

One frequently raised question in clinical and policy settings is the impact of dementia on life expectancy. People with dementia have markedly decreased survival rates compared with those without dementia and are two to four times more likely to die at a given age than those

of the same age without dementia. Even mild cognitive impairment is associated with the increased relative risk of mortality.

Question

What can be inferred from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The institutional cost of people with cognitive impairment on the UK will double to \$16.4bn in 2018.
- ☐ B. People with dementia are experiencing an increased life expectancy, incurring a higher cost on health care and social systems.
- ☐ C. In 1998 in the UK, at least 224 000 people had increased relative risk of mortality due to showing cognitive impairment.
- ☐ D. Dementia is only a major cost to health care and social systems in the developed world.

Question

If the extract was written in 2008, how many dementia sufferers are expected to have died by 2040 if the number of new cases each year remains constant?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 24.3 million
- ☐ B. 66.1 million
- ☐ C. 90.4 million
- ☐ D. 147.2 million

The following chart shows the distances in light years (ly) of a selection of stars from the Earth.

Distance	Star
.000016 ly	The Sun
4.2 ly	
4.3 ly	Alpha Centauri
5.96 ly	
7.6 ly	
8.11 ly	Lalande
8.7 ly	
8.7 ly	
8.93 ly	
8.93 ly	
9.4 ly	

Further, it is known that:

- Alpha Sirius and Beta Sirius are the same distance from the earth
- Wolf is further away than Barnard's Star
- Wolf is 7.6 ly from the Earth

Question

From the above information, which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Barnard's star is not 4.2 ly from Earth.
- ☐ B. Barnard's star is further than Lalande.
- ☐ C. Wolf is closer than Beta Sirius.
- ☐ D. Alpha Sirius is closer than Barnard's Star.

Question

Which additional fact would allow us to conclude that Barnard's star is 5.96 ly from the Earth?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Barnard's star is not 4.2 ly from Earth.
- ☐ B. Beta Sirius is 8.7 ly from the earth.
- ☐ C. Lalande is further than Barnar's Star.
- ☐ D. Proxima centaurai is closer than Wolf.

Question

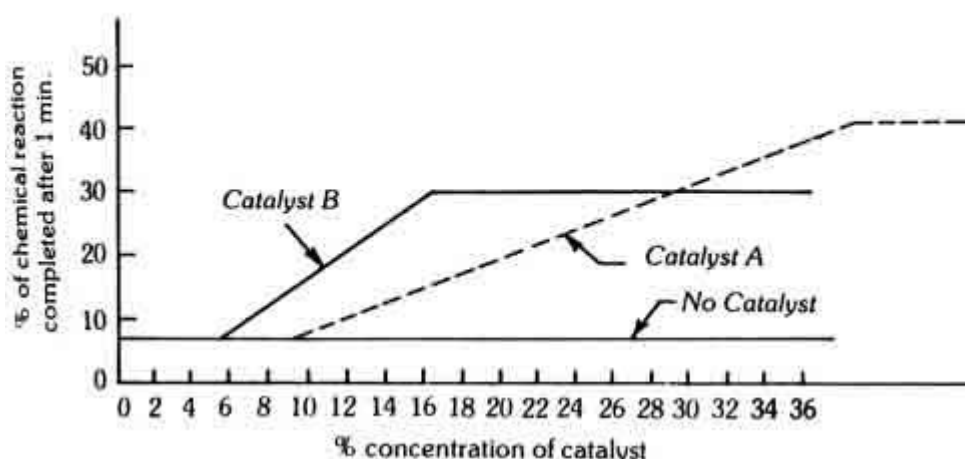
Diabetes mellitus is the seventh leading cause of death in Australia, and contributes significantly to illness, disability, poor quality of life and loss of potential years of life. For every known case of diabetes, there was one undiagnosed case. About 940,000 (7.5%) Australians over the age of 25 years have diabetes (including diagnosed and undiagnosed cases). The number of people with diabetes has trebled since a blood survey was undertaken in 1981. Almost one in four Australians aged 25 years and over has diabetes or a condition of impaired glucose metabolism, which is a condition that often leads to diabetes. In 1998, diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,751 Australian deaths (2.2% of all Australian deaths). In addition, diabetes was listed as an associated cause of 6,703 deaths. Diabetes-related deaths are substantially higher among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

From this information, it can be concluded that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Approximately 17.5% of Australians over the age of 25 suffer from impaired glucose metabolism.
- ☐ B. In 1981, approximately 2.5% of Australians over the age of 25 had diabetes.
- ☐ C. In 1998 approximately 2.2% of all Aboriginal deaths were caused by diabetes.
- ☐ D. Approximately 470,000 people of all ages suffer from undiagnosed diabetes.

Chemical Reaction Produced by Catalysts



A catalyst is a substance that changes the rate of a reaction.

Question

Which statement is supported by the graph?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A concentration of 3% for either catalyst produces a small effect on the chemical reaction
- ☐ B. Catalyst A begins to affect the chemical reaction at a lower concentration than catalyst B
- ☐ C. Catalyst B begins to affect the chemical reaction at a lower concentration than catalyst A
- ☐ D. Catalyst B and catalyst A affect the chemical reaction at the same concentration

Question

Which statement is correct?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Between 10% and 16% catalyst concentrations, changes in concentration of catalyst A produce larger changes in percent of chemical reaction than changes in catalyst B
- ☐ B. Above a 16% catalyst concentration, changes in concentration of catalyst B produce larger changes in percent of chemical reaction than changes in catalyst A
- ☐ C. Between 10% and 16% catalyst concentrations, changes in concentration of catalyst B produce larger changes in percent of chemical reaction than changes in catalyst A
- ☐ D. Above a 16% catalyst concentration, changes in concentration of catalyst A produce smaller changes in percent of chemical reaction than changes in catalyst B

Question

John always fails a test if it is held on Friday. Susan passes tests whenever they are held on a Monday or Tuesday. Mary fails tests if they are held the day after they are announced but passes all others. Isabelle always passes a test if John doesn't fail. Isaac cannot pass a test if it held within two days of a weekend.

If on Wednesday Mr. Murtagh announces a test for the class within the next two days, then

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. John and Mary both have a 50% chance of failing.
- ☐ B. Isabelle may or may not pass, depending on whether the test is held on Thursday or Friday.
- ☐ C. A maximum of 3 students can pass the upcoming test.
- ☐ D. Isaac and Susan will both fail.

Question

The printing press was invented in the 15th century, and made it easier to produce writings of scientific findings. Before the printing press, books had to be written out by hand.

What can be inferred from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Books were less expensive after the invention of the printing press
- ☐ B. As a result of the printing press, more people learned to read
- ☐ C. Some books in the fifteenth century were about scientific findings
- ☐ D. After the printing press was invented, those who wrote books by hand became unemployed

There are three boys, Peter, John, and Sam. Each boy is wearing a hat, shirt and a pair of shorts. Of the three hats, one is red, one is white, and one is blue. The same applies to the shirts and shorts. Each boy cannot wear any two items of clothing which are the same colour.

Question

If Peter wears a blue shirt, John wears a blue hat and Sam wears a white hat,

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Sam is wearing a red shirt
- ☐ B. Peter is wearing red shorts
- ☐ C. Sam is wearing red shorts
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

If Peter has a red shirt and John wears a red hat, which of the following is true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. If Sam has a blue shirt, John has white shorts
- ☐ B. If John has blue shorts, Sam has a blue hat
- ☐ C. If Sam has a blue hat, Peter has a white hat

- ☐ D. None of the above

There are three boys, Peter, John, and Sam. Each boy is wearing a hat, shirt and a pair of shorts. Of the three hats, one is red, one is white, and one is blue. The same applies to the shirts and shorts. Each boy cannot wear any two items of clothing which are the same colour.

The three boys find a new set of clothes all coloured yellow.

Question

If Sam is wearing a blue shirt and a red hat, Peter is wearing a yellow shirt, and John is wearing yellow shorts and a white and blue garment is left unused,

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Peter is wearing white shorts
- ☐ B. Peter is wearing red shorts
- ☐ C. John is wearing a white shirt
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

If Peter is wearing a red shirt, yellow hat and blue shorts, John is wearing a blue shirt and Sam is wearing a white hat, which of the following is true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. John is wearing no yellow
- ☐ B. John is wearing no white
- ☐ C. Everyone is wearing red
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

A cube is dipped in a tank of red paint up to half its height. Then it is rotated 180 degrees along a horizontal axis and then dipped in green paint up to half its height. Then the top and the bottom faces of the cube are colored with blue and yellow respectively. This cube is cut into 27 smaller and identical cubes.

How many small cubes have two colors on them?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 9
- ☐ B. 18
- ☐ C. 24
- ☐ D. 27

Question

Longshore drift is a common geographic phenomena that results in change over time in the shape of a beach. Longshore drift is caused when tide comes in at an angle, and then leaves perpendicular to the beach. This tide carries sand particles with it, which are then deposited by the tide at different beach locations. The direction of the tide usually reverses between the summer and winter months.

As marinas and other man-made structures have been developed, the angles that the tide can strike the beach at have been limited.

Long John Silver beach runs from north to south and has a newly built very large north-facing curved marina at the southern end, which restricts all water movement. There are long beaches on either side of Long John Silver beach. During the summer months, the tide comes from the northeast, and during the winter months it comes from the southeast.

Local residents have complained that their beach has been havocked by the new marina, with the beach stripped of its sand year round.

It is likely that the sand has

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Been deposited in the marina where it is unable to be moved by longshore drift
- ☐ B. Been suspended in tidal water and is stored on the beach north of Long John Silver beach due to winter tides
- ☐ C. Sunk to the ocean floor to the north of Long John Silver beach during the winter months
- ☐ D. Moved south during the winter months and was unable to move back north in the summer months with the changing tide due to the marina

Question

Codes are commonly used by security services, mainly to appear unintelligible to enemy personnel if the message falls into the wrong hands. Upon the receipt of a series of triplet code DEGJMKDFCDEF, the agent immediately hailed a taxi and boarded the next flight out of the country.

If another code sent out to a different agent was RSUYZBGHJJKM, what would the recipient most likely do in order to follow orders?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. arrange for a meeting place with a reliable source
- ☐ B. maintain a close distance behind suspect
- ☐ C. go to nearest phone booth and make a call back to headquarters
- ☐ D. carry out a discrete assassination of target

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.

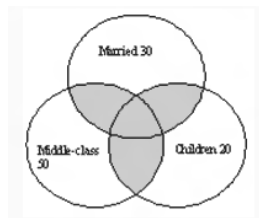
Who is the married man?

Choose one answer.

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

Question

Consider the following diagram (not drawn to scale). 'Children' refers to people who have at least one child living with them.



Which of the following is true of the shaded region?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There are ten middle-class people who are married and have at least one child living with them
- ☐ B. Out of the 100 individuals mentioned, the shaded area signifies a group of individuals who belong to more than two classes mentioned
- ☐ C. The number of people in the group who belong to all three classes is less than 15% of the total number
- ☐ D. None of the above

Alan wants to call his friend Jameson whose phone number is 238. Unfortunately, many of the numbers on his phone are labelled incorrectly.

The following rules apply:

- I. Number 7 is labelled correctly
- II. The true numbers 1, 2 and 3 have an identical pitch when pressed
- III. The true numbers 4, 5 and 6 have an identical pitch when pressed
- IV. The true numbers 7, 8 and 9 have an identical pitch when pressed
- V. No number is labelled correctly unless specified by another Rule
- VI. Alan has access to perfect pitch-recognition technology

Question

What are the chances that he dials the correct number on his first attempt?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 1/24
- ☐ B. 1/80
- ☐ C. 1/116

- ☐ D. 1/504

Question

Which of the following changes will result in the chances of him dialling the correct number on his first attempt becoming 1/108?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. the deletion of Rule I
- ☐ B. the changing of any of Rules II, III or IV such that each number referred to in the rule has a distinct pitch
- ☐ C. both A and B
- ☐ D. none of the above

Question

Alan has called a telephone repairman. The repairman says that he cannot make the telephone work perfectly but that he can make changes such that the rules will be affected in only one of the following ways:

VII. the deletion of Rule I

VIII. the changing of Rule II such that each number referred to in the rule has a distinct pitch

IX. the changing of Rule III such that each number referred to in the rule has a distinct pitch

X. the changing of Rule IV such that each number referred to in the rule has a distinct pitch

Which changes could Alan choose to increase his chances of dialling the correct number?

Choose one answer.

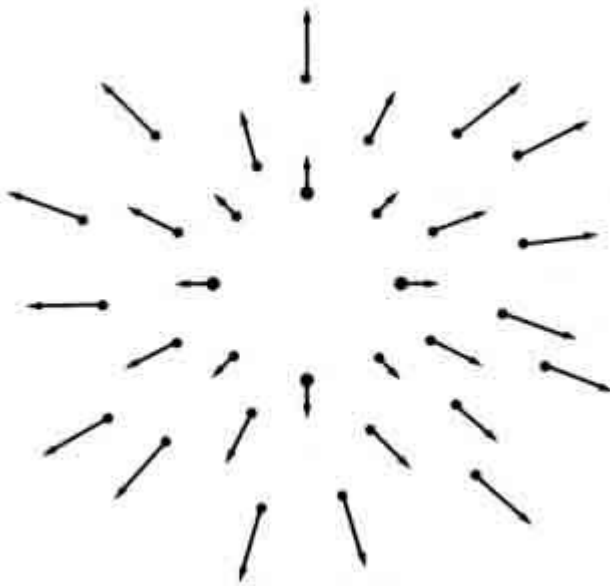
- ☐ A. Change VIII
- ☐ B. Change IX
- ☐ C. Any of changes VIII, IX or X
- ☐ D. Any of changes VII, VIII, IX or X

Question

One theory states that all stars and galaxies appear to be moving away from each other at high speeds and have been doing so ever since an 'explosion' occurred, billions of years ago. This is called the 'Big Bang Theory'.

Astronomers have also made the observation that, when viewed from the Earth, the stars and galaxies appear to be moving away from Earth. The farther the galaxy, the faster it is moving away. In the diagram below, the length of the arrow indicates the relative speeds of the galaxies.

Does this observation support the 'Big Bang Theory'?



Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Yes, but only if the Earth is at the centre of the Universe
- ☐ B. Yes, but only if the same observation can be made from any galaxy
- ☐ C. No, because the diagram shows Earth at the centre of the Universe
- ☐ D. No, this is only an optical illusion caused by bending of light through space

Question

In a recent advertisement, a milk-formula company contended that the better educated people are, the more likely it is that as babies, their diets were primarily formula milk. As evidence, the company cited a national random survey of university graduates in which two-fifths of all those surveyed reported childhood diets consisting primarily, or over 50%, of formula milk.

Which one of the following is an additional piece of information that would support the formula company's conclusion?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Fewer than two-fifths of those without a university degree drank primarily formula milk as babies.
- ☐ B. Among people who have additional education beyond university, two-fifths drank primarily formula milk as babies.
- ☐ C. More than two-fifths of the population at large — university graduates and nongraduates combined — drank primarily formula milk as babies.
- ☐ D. Those university graduates who did not drink primarily formula milk when they were children did drink it on an occasional basis

Question

The island Folkel has three types of inhabitants: Yokels, Bokels and Dokels. Yokels always tell the truth, Bokels always lie and Dokels sometimes lie and sometimes tell the truth. On this island, a man and a woman may only marry if they are both Dokels, or if one of them is a Yokel and one is a Bokel. Mr and Mrs X, who live on the island, claim the following:

Mr X: "My wife is not a Dokel"

Mrs X: "My husband is not a Dokel"

What type of people are Mr and Mrs X?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Mr X is a Dokel, Mrs X is not a Dokel
- ☐ B. Mr X is not a Dokel, Mrs X is a Dokel
- ☐ C. Both are Dokels
- ☐ D. Both are not Dokels

Exam 2 - Section 2

Emily couldn't help but grin broadly after answering the phone. She frequently called us 'two peas in a pod' but I'd always felt like any time we were mentioned outside of my presence he was "Bruce" and I was "Bruce's twin brother." Because of this, I wasn't surprised to hear my wife giggling uncontrollably and see her twirling the phone cord around her finger while talking to him. Despite the fact she was speaking to someone genetically identical to me, I couldn't help but wonder if she had ever responded so enthusiastically to one of my stories.

"Okay, I'll tell him. Talk to you soon." After Emily hung up, I watched her take a deep, almost wistful breath before walking over to me.

"Bruce seems well," I said, trying to sound casual. "He told me about the new job and everything. What did you guys talk about?"

"Not much." Emily replied. She walked behind my chair and patted my shoulder before sitting on the couch and opening her magazine. It didn't appear as if she was really reading. She seemed to stop and start, pausing and reflecting about something unrelated to the smiling celebrities featured in the article.

"It's funny to think that he knows some of these people," she said, pointing at her magazine.

I looked at the gleaming teeth and chiseled features of the actors, and then looked over at a picture of Bruce and me resting on the mantel.

Looking closely at the photo always made my stomach turn; as with every picture of us, there was an unmistakable vitality in Bruce's face that wasn't present in mine. It was as if I was wearing a "Bruce" costume; I was trying to mimic one of his trademark smiles, but always seemed to produce a different failed attempt.

"You all right?" Emily asked, noticing my expression.

I grabbed the picture from the mantel and brought it to her. She looked at it, and looked up at me, quizzically.

"Can you tell which one is me?" I asked.

She looked back at the picture and pushed her lip out as she looked from one face to the next. After about five seconds she pointed to my face, then turned and looked at me confidently.

"How could you tell?" I asked.

"Well, it wasn't very hard," she responded. "You are my husband, and I love the way you smile. Bruce looks exactly the same in every picture, it looks practiced, but for you it always seems like you're thinking about something, even concentrating, to make sure you smile right."

"Really?" I was surprised by how much thought she had put into this.

She took the picture and put it back on the mantel. I could still see the perfection in Bruce's

smile and hesitation in mine, but at least Emily found a way to compliment my insecurities.

Emily went back to perusing her magazine.

"At least you ended up with a Fairholm," I said, even if it wasn't the famous one."

"Oh, was I supposed to pursue the famous one?" she shot back.

She closed her magazine and put it down on the coffee table. There wasn't an argument coming, but I saw her disappointment. The problem was not that she actually would have married my brother before me; it was the simple fact that I couldn't help but believe that to be the case. I saw myself as second to him and always had. With embarrassing relatives, people will always point out that one can't choose his or her family, but when you're a twin it's not the association that you fear, it's the comparison.

"Do you want to be where he is?" she inquired, with an empty tone.

"This is exactly where I want to be," I replied. "I just never know how to explain to people that I'm an insurance adjuster, not a Hollywood agent. They always want to know how it happened when we had the same upbringing and education. They look at me as if I did something wrong."

"Do you ever call him?" she asked.

"I figure he's busy, and he calls enough" I said.

She cradled her chin in her hand, and looked at me in mild disbelief. "You realize that by not calling and turning down his invitations to visit you make him feel rejected, right?"

"Come on, Emily. He's surrounded by famous people, he doesn't need my approval."

"Maybe not," she sighed, "but his favorite stories to tell me aren't about Hollywood, they're about you two growing up."

"Well, he was popular then, too," I said, shrugging.

"He doesn't look at it that way," she responded. "He would give up a lot to have your approval, Dave. He wants to be your brother, not a competitor."

"It's okay, Emily. I'll call him soon, but I think that he'll be okay either way."

Question

Dave would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding his relationship with Bruce?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. They would be better off talking very little.
- ☐ B. Their phone conversations are important to their relationship.

- ☐ C. Their bond as twins is stronger due to Emily's effort.
- ☐ D. Their competition makes it harder for them to get along.

Question

Emily is best described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. aloof and ineffectual
- ☐ B. needling and meddlesome
- ☐ C. caring and diplomatic
- ☐ D. pained and inconsolable

Question

Which of the following statements does not describe a feeling Dave has toward his brother?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. He is jealous of the reaction his brother gets from Emily during their phone conversation.
- ☐ B. He believes might be better suited for his brother's type of work.
- ☐ C. He is resentful of his brother's superior social skills.
- ☐ D. He is skeptical of his brother's desire for his approval.

Question

The primary focus of the first paragraph is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Emily's attempt to make her husband jealous.
- ☐ B. Emily's desire for the brothers to resolve their differences.
- ☐ C. Dave's hope to distance himself from his twin brother.
- ☐ D. Dave's feelings of inferiority to his twin brother.

Question

Dave does not contact Bruce because Dave

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. believes that Bruce has a need for him, but does not want to admit to Emily that she is right.
- ☐ B. feels guilty about being distant toward Bruce, and worries that he will have to explain himself.
- ☐ C. wants to prove to Emily that he is not impressed by Bruce's high profile job.
- ☐ D. still harbors resentment over Bruce getting preferential treatment during their childhood.

Question

When Dave looks at the photograph, he sees

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. his brother being unkind to him.
- ☐ B. two indistinguishable faces.
- ☐ C. a comparison unfavorable to him.
- ☐ D. his wife paying more attention to Bruce.

Question

Which of the following best describes Dave's feelings when he asks Emily to pick him out in the picture?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Dave is confident that Emily will prefer his image to Bruce's.
- ☐ B. Dave is insecure; he feels the picture compares him unfavorably to Bruce.
- ☐ C. Dave is worried, because he thinks Emily will want to talk more about Bruce after seeing a picture of him.
- ☐ D. Dave is angry, because he did not want to talk about the picture in the first place.

Question

Dave and Bruce

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. tell Emily different sounding stories about their shared childhood.
- ☐ B. are frequently at odds regarding their different professions.
- ☐ C. have fought over Emily's attention.
- ☐ D. were much closer shortly before Bruce moved.

Question

Both Emily and Dave conclude that when pictures are taken of the brothers

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Bruce looks better than Dave.
- ☐ B. Dave appears angry at Bruce.
- ☐ C. Pictures of Bruce are more consistent than those of Dave.
- ☐ D. Dave's expression makes a greater impression on the viewer than Bruce's.

Question

The reason Emily tells Dave about the content of Bruce's stories is because Emily

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. wants to convince Dave that Bruce does not see himself as better than Dave.
- ☐ B. wishes to hear Dave's version of the stories.
- ☐ C. sees this as a way to make Dave more impressed with his brother.
- ☐ D. thinks that this will make Dave sympathetic to Bruce's loneliness.

The following extract is taken from an interview with a man who is deaf.

I find that a lot of people are reluctant to talk to people about their deafness. There's this assumption on both sides that the other is too uncomfortable to talk about it so both sides just avoid it altogether. I've noticed that they'd gently ask if they could 'ask me something' as if asking me about my deafness would be an insult. I'm not someone who would make a big deal out of it; rather it's the opposite. Because deafness is a silent disability, you can't tell if one is deaf or not and I tend to keep it that way. It's just a part of who I am, not the defining fact. I'm perfectly happy if the person I'm talking to doesn't realise that I'm deaf.

Question

The speaker views his deafness as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Something that limits his interactions with others
- ☐ B. A personal characteristic or trait
- ☐ C. A disability that makes him different to other people
- ☐ D. Something that defines him

Question

By describing deafness as 'a silent disability', the speaker means

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Deafness is found among the silent
- ☐ B. Deafness cannot be overtly seen
- ☐ C. Deaf people are often silent
- ☐ D. Deafness does not cause people to be loud

Question

The speaker

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Tries to keep his deafness a secret
- ☐ B. Does not care whether a person knows he is deaf or not
- ☐ C. Makes an effort to let people know he is deaf
- ☐ D. Finds he cannot hide his deafness

The following is a phone conversation between a female doctor and a male patient.

Patient: Doctor, I'm still not feeling any better and I won't be able to go to work today either. Is it OK if I come by at lunchtime and pick up another medical certificate?

Doctor: I'm surprised you don't feel any better. I would have expected the symptoms to have almost gone by now.

Patient: They have a bit, but I think another day should help to get me fully back on my feet.

Doctor: I think it would be best if you make an appointment to come in and see me.

Patient: But why? It's exactly the same problem as the other day, I just need another certificate.

Doctor: I appreciate that, but I'm not prepared to write you a certificate without a consultation.

Patient: But I've heard about other doctors who are prepared to do it.

Doctor: I can't speak for them, I can only tell you how I practise.

Question

Which of the following best describes the doctor's manner in this situation?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Compliant
- ☐ B. Evasive
- ☐ C. Patronising
- ☐ D. Resolved

Question

As a result of the doctor's responses, the patient would be justified in feeling

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. mistreated and neglected by the doctor.
- ☐ B. frustrated but clear about the doctor's expectations.
- ☐ C. optimistic about getting the certificate without a consultation.
- ☐ D. uncertain and confused about the doctor's position on the matter.

Question

In her final comment, the doctor's main intention is to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. encourage the patient to go and see a different doctor.
- ☐ B. appease the patient by accepting the truth of his statement.
- ☐ C. appear more honourable by undermining the practice of other doctors.
- ☐ D. avoid criticising other doctors while maintaining her position on the issue.

Following are two extracts from a novel. It follows the breakfast interaction between Alex, a judge, and her daughter Josie.

The smell of freshly brewed coffee drew Alex into the kitchen. Josie was hunched over a steaming mug at the kitchen table, poring over a textbook. She looked exhausted – her grey eyes were bloodshot; her chestnut hair was a knotty ponytail. "Tell me you haven't been up all night," Alex said.

Her daughter didn't even glance up. "I haven't been up all night," Josie parroted.

Alex poured herself a cup of coffee and slid into the chair across from her. "Honestly?"

"You asked me to tell you something," Josie said absently. "You didn't ask for the truth."

Alex frowned. "You shouldn't be drinking coffee."

"And you shouldn't be smoking cigarettes," Josie replied.

Alex felt her face heat up. "I don't –"

"Mom," Josie sighed, "Even when you open up the bathroom windows, I can still smell it on the towels." She glanced up, as if daring Alex to challenge her other vices.

- - - -

She tilted her head to one side. "How come you dress like that?"

Alex glanced down at her skirt, blouse, and heels and frowned. "Why? Is it too Margaret Thatcher?"

"No, I mean...why do you bother? No one knows what you have on under your robe. You could wear, like, pajama pants. Or that sweater you have from college that's got holes in the elbows."

"Whether or not people see it, I'm still expected to dress...well, judiciously."

A cloud passed over Josie's face, and she slipped back into her chair again, as if Alex had somehow given the wrong answer. She stared at her daughter – the bitten half-moon fingernails, the freckle behind her ear, the zigzag part of her hair – and saw instead the toddler who'd wait at the babysitter's window at sundown, because she knew that was when Alex came to get her.

"I've never worn pajamas to work," Alex admitted, "but I do sometimes close the door to chambers and take a nap on the floor."

A slow, surprised smile played over Josie's face. She held her mother's admission as if it were a butterfly lighting on her hand by accident: an event so startling you could not call attention to it without risking its loss. But there were miles to drive and defendants to arraign and chemical equations to interpret, and by the time Alex set a plate of food in front of Josie, the moment had winged away.

"I still don't get why I have to eat breakfast if you don't," Josie muttered.

"Because you have to be a certain age to earn the right to ruin your own life." Alex washed her hands and wiped them on a dishtowel. "Promise me you'll finish that?"

Josie met her gaze. "Promise."

Question

In the first extract, which of the following describes how Josie would feel about her mother?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Her mother is hypocritical
- ☐ B. Her mother is too controlling
- ☐ C. Her mother is not a good maternal figure
- ☐ D. Her mother is too distant

Question

How would Alex feel after her daughter tells her that she knows she smokes cigarettes?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. angered
- ☐ B. embarrassed
- ☐ C. annoyed
- ☐ D. upset

Question

What would best describe the mother-daughter relationship between Alex and Josie?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. normal
- ☐ B. apathetic
- ☐ C. distant
- ☐ D. strained

Question

From the passage it is evident that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Josie does not wish her mother to conform to society's expectations
- ☐ B. Josie wishes her mother would give her more freedom and not question her so much
- ☐ C. Josie does not respect her mother as a judge
- ☐ D. Josie was extremely shocked by her mother's admission that she takes naps on the floor

The following passage is taken from the personal reflections of a man who has a child with a disability.

As a parent, you are told how wonderful you are, what superhuman traits you possess for being able to parent such a child. Logically you know these comments are said with compassion and naivety. But as parents you hate these remarks. For they are usually from individuals who have not taken time to acknowledge the gifts and joys which arise from being the parent of the child. Your child and family are devalued.

My daughter is twelve years old and is quickly becoming a beautiful young woman. She has many disabilities, including Cerebral Palsy, blindness and developmental delay. I have extreme difficulty with my vision of her future.

I get scared. I know services and programs do not yet exist to meet her needs. She is in grade 5, and each and every step to get her into programs and to gain staff commitment and involvement has been a struggle. Many question her right to be educated, to be an active participant in the community.

Question

The main emotion expressed by the father in his reflections is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Anger at the lack of support he is getting as a parent
- ☐ B. Fear for his daughter's future
- ☐ C. Anger at the way others perceive him
- ☐ D. Fear that his daughter will not have a normal life

Question

The man most likely believes

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Those with disabilities have the right to access services to enable them to contribute
- ☐ B. Parents of children with disabilities should not be praised
- ☐ C. Parents of children with disabilities have much the same responsibilities as those with non-disabled children
- ☐ D. Children with disabilities often have ill-defined futures

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I get scared. I know services and programs do not yet exist to meet her needs. She is in grade 5, and each and every step to get her into programs and to gain staff commitment and involvement has been a struggle. Many question her right to be educated, to be an active participant in the community.

Question

The father finds that society

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Is hostile to children with disabilities
- ☐ B. Does not accept children with disabilities

- ☐ C. Does not accommodate the needs of children with disabilities
- ☐ D. Has positive attitudes towards those with disabilities

The following interaction is between John, aged 15, and his mother.

1 John: Mum?

2 Mother: Yes, what do you want?

3 John: I need you to drive me down the street.

4 Mother: I'm busy cooking for about an hour but I'll drive you down after.

5 John: That's no good, I want to go now.

6 Mother: Well I can do it for you in an hour. Can't you think of another way to get down there?

7 John: But that'll be too late and I'll be the only one of my whole group to miss out, just because you won't take five minutes to drive me there.

8 Mother: Does blaming me get you down the street any sooner?

9 John: What sort of a mother are you that doesn't care enough about my feelings and my needs to even take five minutes of your precious time to help me. I always thought mothers were supposed to love their kids but you don't give a stuff about me do you?

Question

The mother's manner in this interaction could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Calm
- ☐ B. Angry
- ☐ C. Annoyed
- ☐ D. Upset

Question

In comment 9, John is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Manipulating his mother by trying to make her feel guilty
- ☐ B. Highlighting the fact that his mother is being unreasonable
- ☐ C. Venting his frustrations about his mother's attitude towards him

- ☐ D. Hinting at underlying problems in the relationship

Question

In the interaction

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The tension escalates
- ☐ B. The tension fades
- ☐ C. The tension is sustained throughout
- ☐ D. There is little tension apparent

Answer: A

The interaction begins amicably enough, but it soon escalates into an emotion-charged argument (especially from John's side). Thus option A is the best answer.

The following interaction is between John, aged 15, and his mother.

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Question

In the scenario, there is a conflict between

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Differing needs at a particular point in time
- ☐ B. Differing views on the role of a mother
- ☐ C. Differing understandings of the relationship
- ☐ D. Differing priorities

Even as she reached over to shut off the alarm clock, Eleanor knew that today was going to be unique. Suppressing a momentary surge of panic, she got out of bed and began doing the same things she had done every weekday morning for the past twenty-nine years. Putting on her slippers, she padded downstairs to start the coffee and prepare Harold's breakfast: orange juice, two eggs over easy, and two slices of toast, each cut in half and arranged in quarters around the edges of the plate. His doctor had warned Harold that eggs contained cholesterol that would clog his arteries, but Harold refused to change his diet. It was so like him, Eleanor reflected, as she dropped the slices of bread into the toaster. Above all else, Harold was a creature of habit. He wore the same two suits during the week, winter and summer, alternating day by day. As she reached into the refrigerator for the eggs and margarine (Harold's one concession to the doctor), Eleanor heard Harold turning on the shower in the upstairs bathroom. He would stay in the shower for exactly five minutes, because he always did, just as he always clipped his nails every Sunday night before going to bed. She dimly recalled that this methodical quality of Harold's had once been a source of great comfort to her. This morning that comfort seemed a million miles away.

Harold came downstairs just as Eleanor was transferring his eggs from the skillet to his plate. He had on the black suit today, which struck her as fitting. Black for mourning. Wordlessly, she set his plate on the table before him; wordlessly, he began to eat. For a couple of minutes, the only sounds in the kitchen - besides the ticking of the clock and the hum of the refrigerator - were of Harold eating, Harold sipping his juice, the clatter of his knife and fork against the stoneware. Eleanor leaned against the counter, staring at her coffee mug. Wisps of steam rose from it like spirits, each one vanishing almost as soon as it became visible. She wished she were a wisp of steam, then realised suddenly that, to Harold, she probably was.

Harold sopped up the last of the egg yolk with a piece of toast, and crammed the toast into his mouth. Still chewing, he rose from the table and left the kitchen without a word of thanks. As she heard him rummage in the front hall closet for his coat and hat, she resolved never to forget Harold's utter lack of courtesy and consideration. They were husband and wife, but they would never be friends.

'Bye,' he said, returning to the kitchen. 'I'll be home by dinnertime.' He gave her a quick peck on the cheek, turned and headed out. Eleanor watched his retreating back, and then waited for the sound of the front door closing behind him, the sound that would signal his departure from her life. It didn't come. Instead, suddenly, there he was in the kitchen doorway, smiling. 'Did I forget to mention? I love you.'

And then he was gone. Eleanor stood as if rooted to the spot, the blood drained from her face. Why, of all days, would he pick today to say that? She felt her resolve crumbling, and fought it. Was it wrong to want to make a fresh start? Didn't she deserve more than this loveless marriage? And it was loveless, despite what Harold had said. Clenching her fists, Eleanor forced herself to move, climbing the stairs and going into the bedroom. When she had

showered and dressed, she went to her closet and opened the door. There stood her suitcase, packed for the last week, half concealed by dresses on their hangers. She stared at the suitcase as if mesmerised. It promised a new life of independence and self-worth, an end to this suffocating compromise. She picked it up, closed the closet door, took one last look at the bedroom, and headed downstairs.

At first it seemed to Eleanor that her departure, once begun, gained momentum with every passing second. By the time she closed the front door of the house and headed for her car, she felt like a bird taking wing. Yet, as she headed out of the driveway, Eleanor felt twenty-nine years of marriage drawing her back, like gravity - invisible, inexorable. Her foot drew away from the accelerator as if on its own accord; tears welled up in her eyes, obscuring her vision. She pulled the car over to the curb and sat there, her thoughts in turmoil. Was she being too hasty? Was there another solution? Perhaps all she needed was a temporary respite, a little time and distance to gain perspective. She glanced down at the road atlas on the seat beside her. Cairns, her intended destination, was two days' drive. Cairns, with its mountains and blue skies. Perhaps the crystalline air there would clear her mind. She put the car back into gear, and headed for the highway.

Question

The manner in which Eleanor gets out of bed and begins preparing Harold's breakfast suggests she is trying to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Repress her anger
- ☐ B. Demonstrate her love for him
- ☐ C. Offer him one more chance
- ☐ D. Quell her apprehension

Question

The description of Harold's wardrobe reveals which aspect of his character?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Pride in his appearance
- ☐ B. Disdain for material possessions
- ☐ C. Indifference to fashion
- ☐ D. Adherence to routine

Question

Eleanor probably imagines that she appears to Harold as a wisp of steam because she thinks he

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Has a fanciful imagination

- ☐ B. Wishes she were not watching him eat
- ☐ C. Appears not to notice her presence
- ☐ D. Habitually criticises her cooking

Question

Eleanor decides that she and Harold ‘would never be friends’ because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Their backgrounds are so dissimilar
- ☐ B. Harold is too obsessed with his career
- ☐ C. Eleanor does not care about his feelings
- ☐ D. Harold behaves so thoughtlessly

Question

The reason Eleanor ‘felt her resolve crumbling’ is probably because she

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Had not expected Harold to express his feelings
- ☐ B. Decided to postpone leaving her marriage
- ☐ C. Said nothing while Harold was eating breakfast
- ☐ D. Had not realised the depth of her hostility towards Harold

Question

The ‘suffocating compromise’ mentioned in the second last paragraph is probably a reference to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Men
- ☐ B. Marriage
- ☐ C. Divorce
- ☐ D. Money

Question

Eleanor feels ‘like a bird taking wing’ because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Harold has told Eleanor he loves her
- ☐ B. She does not fear Harold any longer
- ☐ C. She has finally begun her departure
- ☐ D. Harold does not know she is leaving him

Question

The image of ‘gravity’ in the final paragraph is used to emphasise Eleanor’s

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Doubts about the value of marriage and family
- ☐ B. Emotional investment in her life with Harold
- ☐ C. Lack of compassion for, and inability to communicate with, Harold
- ☐ D. Misgivings about what life after marriage will be like

Question

At the end of the passage, as Eleanor leaves for Cairns, her feelings about the future of her marriage are primarily

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Optimistic
- ☐ B. Pessimistic
- ☐ C. Frightened
- ☐ D. Unresolved

“Tell me, grandma,” said Kezia.

The old woman sighed, whipped the wool twice round her thumb, and drew the bone needle through. She was casting on.

“I was thinking of your Uncle William, darling,” she said quietly.

“My Australian Uncle William?” said Kezia. She had another.

“Yes, of course.”

“The one I never saw?”

“That was the one.”

“Well, what happened to him?” Kezia knew perfectly well, but she wanted to be told again.

“He went to the mines, and he got a sunstroke there and died,” said old Mrs. Fairfield.

Kezia blinked and considered the picture again...a little man fallen over like a tin soldier by the side of a big black hole.

“Does it make you sad to think about him, grandma?” She hated her grandma to be sad.

It was the old woman's turn to consider. Did it make her sad? To look back, back. To stare down the years, as Kezia had seen her doing. To look after them as a woman does, long after they were out of sight. Did it make her sad? No, life was like that.

"No, Kezia."

Question

What is the most likely reason Kezia asked to hear about Uncle William?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She enjoyed hearing her grandmother tell stories.
- ☐ B. She was hoping to hear further details about his death.
- ☐ C. To confront the death.
- ☐ D. To strengthen her sense of family connectedness.

Question

Which of the following most accurately reflects Mrs Fairfield's thoughts regarding the conversation?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Uncle William's death was open for conversation in the future.
- ☐ B. She believed Kezia was not old enough for such topics.
- ☐ C. She contained her true emotions in order to keep Kezia from feeling sad.
- ☐ D. She was uncomfortable with his death and thus attempted to firmly end the conversation.

Question

How did Mrs Fairfield feel regarding her son's death?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Her memories of the death had haunted her for the duration of her life.
- ☐ B. Kezia's questioning had reopened old wounds, making her feel sad.
- ☐ C. She was accepting of the fact.
- ☐ D. Time had dulled her emotions and she had mostly forgotten him.

Question

Buddy escorted his father to the door. I felt Mr Willard had deserted me. I thought he must have planned it all along, but Buddy said No, his father simply couldn't stand the sight of sickness and especially his own son's sickness, because he thought all sickness was sickness of the will. Mr Willard had never been sick a day in his life.

I sat down on Buddy's bed. There simply wasn't anywhere else to sit.

Buddy rummaged among his papers in a businesslike way. Then he handed me a thin, grey magazine. "Turn to page eleven."

The magazine was printed somewhere in Maine and full of stencilled poems and descriptive paragraphs separated from each other by asterisks. On page eleven I found a poem titled 'Florida Dawn'. I skipped down through image after image about water-melon lights and turtle-green palms and shells fluted like bits of Greek architecture.

"Not bad." I thought it was dreadful.

"Who wrote it?" Buddy asked with an odd, pigeony smile.

My eye dropped to the name on the lower right-hand corner of the page. B. S. Willard.

"I don't know." Then I said, "Of course I know, Buddy. You wrote it."

Buddy asks "Who wrote it?" primarily because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. he is testing the narrator.
- ☐ B. he genuinely does not know who wrote it.
- ☐ C. he is attempting to express his pride.
- ☐ D. he is trying to catch her off guard.

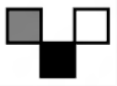
Exam 2 - Section 3

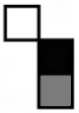
Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

Choose one answer.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 

Question

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A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

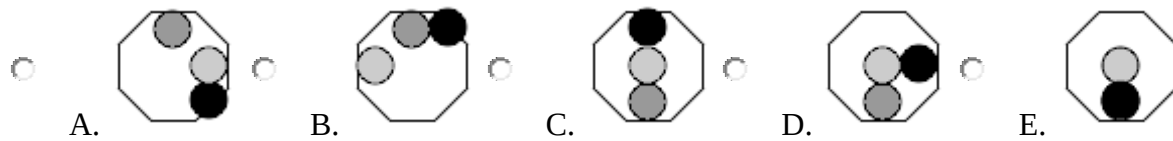
E. 

Question

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Choose one answer.



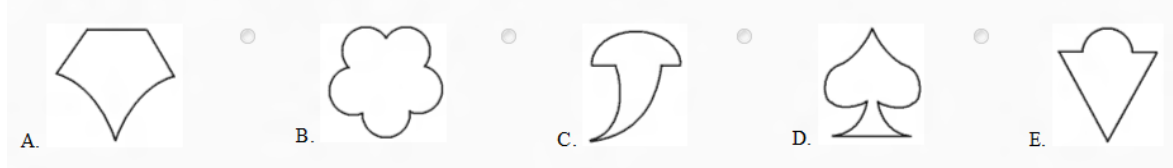
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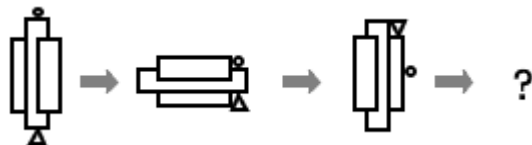
Choose one answer.



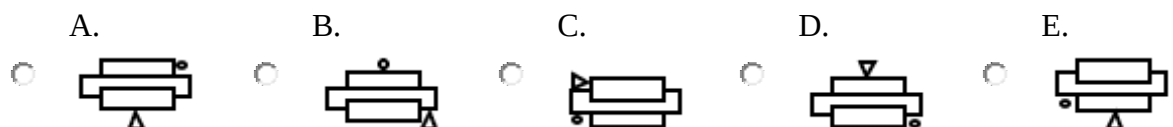
Question

Fourth in the Series

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



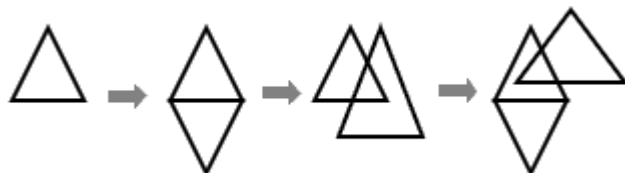
Choose one answer.



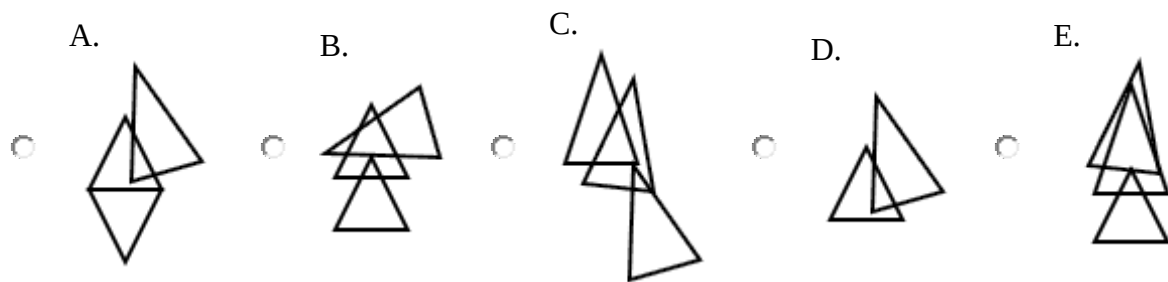
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



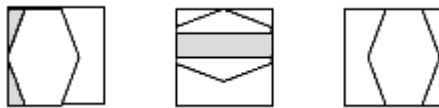
Choose one answer.



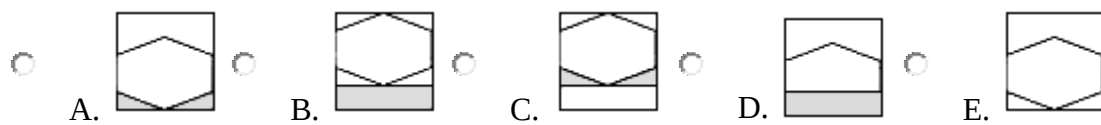
Question

Fourth in the Series

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

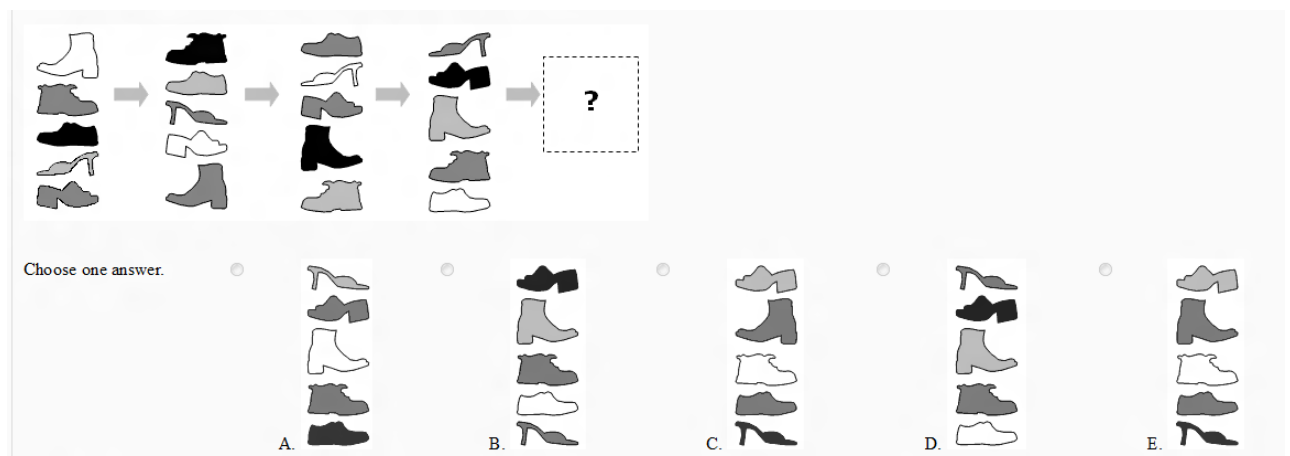


Choose one answer.



Question

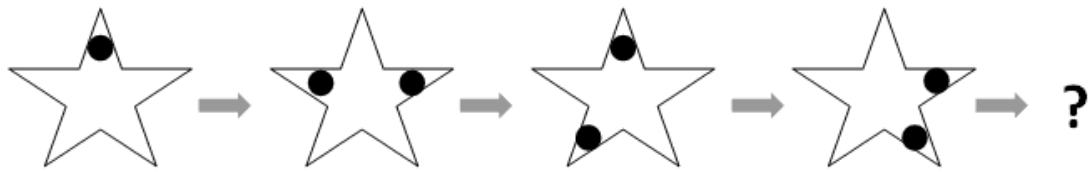
Fifth in the Series



Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

Question

Missing Number

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

				?
				22
				15
				26
20	23	23	22	

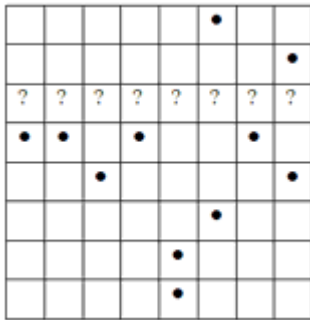
Choose one answer.

- A. 20 B. 23 C. 18 D. 25 E. 26

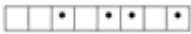
Question

Missing Segment

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



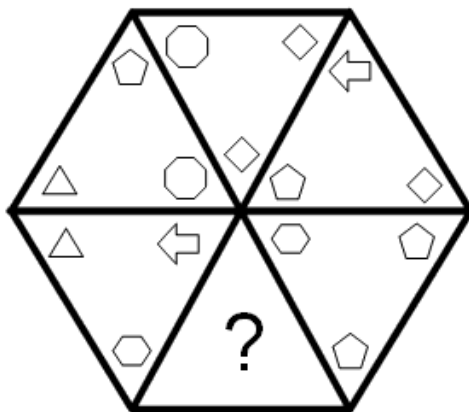
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 
☐ B. 
☐ C. 
- ☐ D. 
☐ E. 

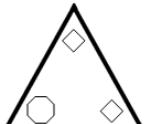
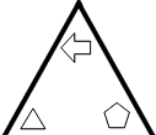
Question

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



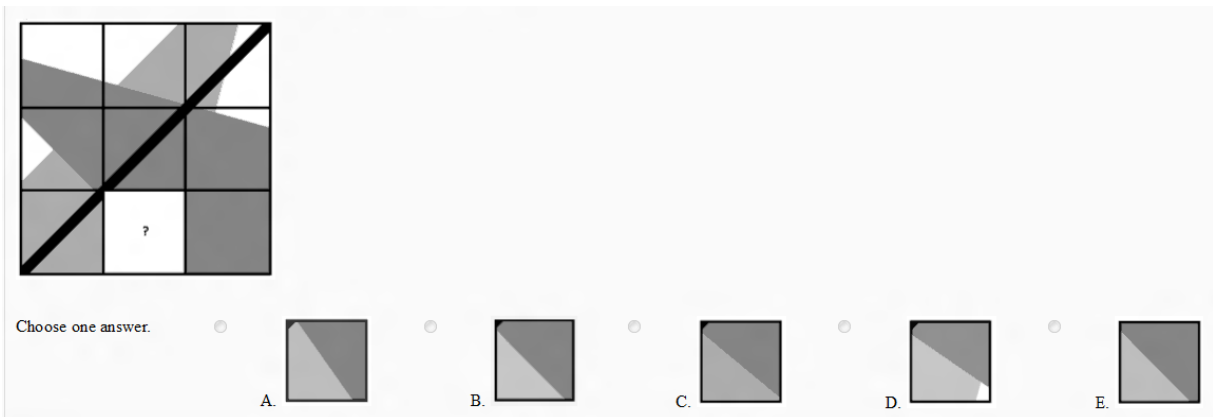
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 
☐ B. 
☐ C. 
☐ D. 
☐ E. 

Question

Missing Segment

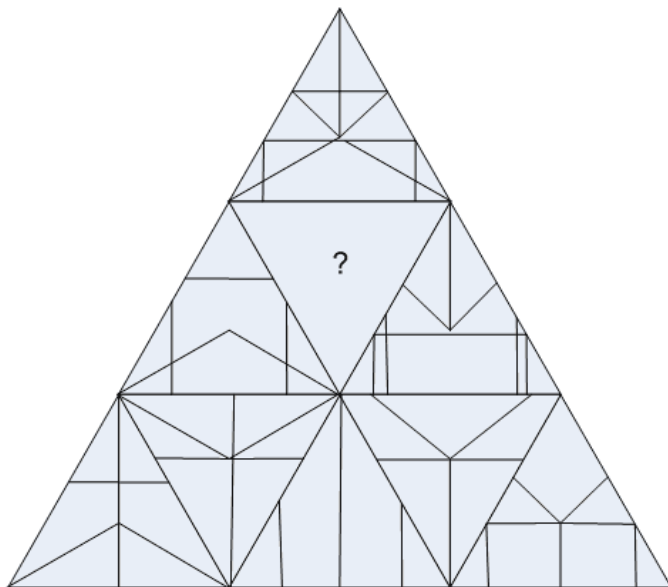
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



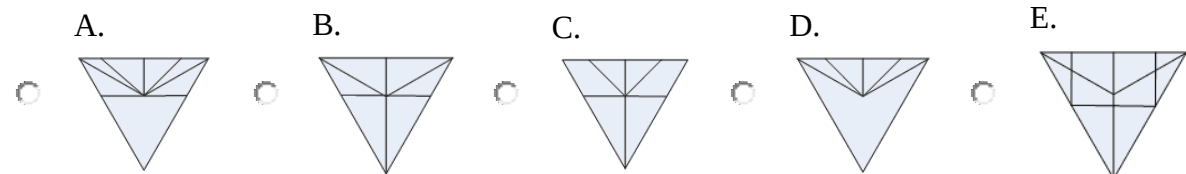
Question

Missing Segment

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



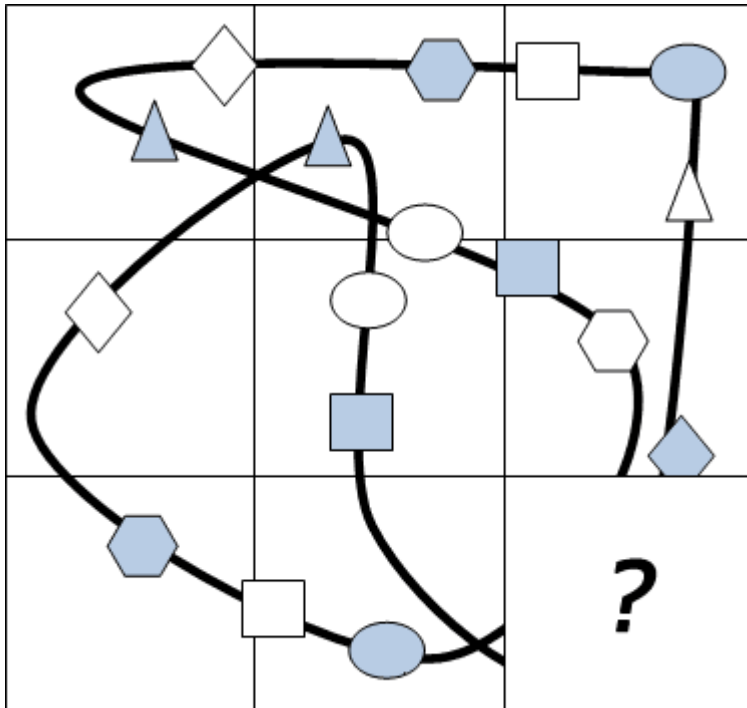
Choose one answer.



Question

Missing Segment

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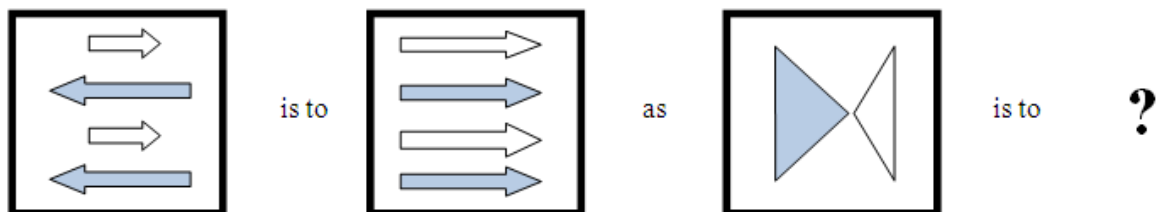
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

Question

This is to That

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



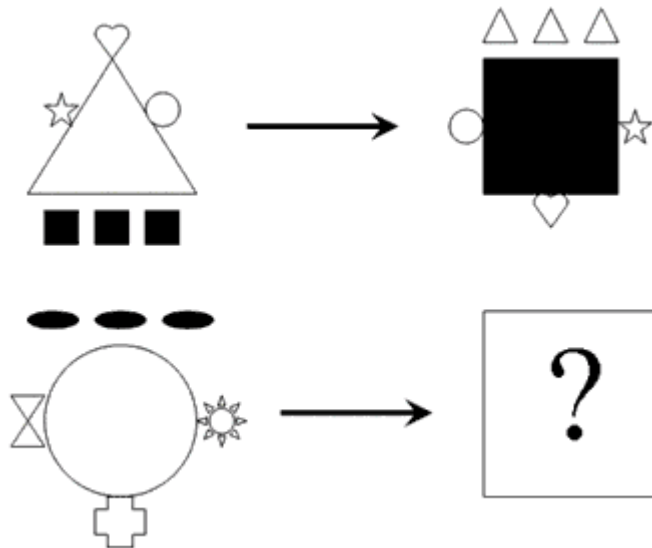
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

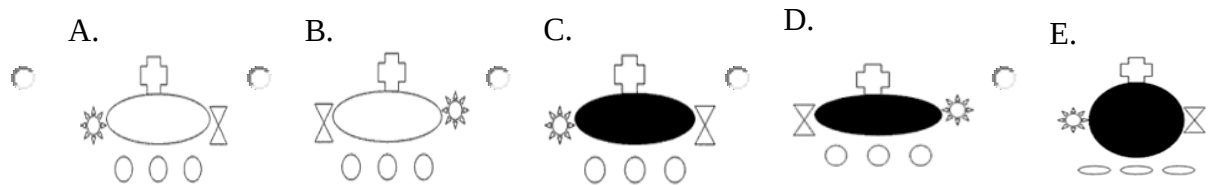
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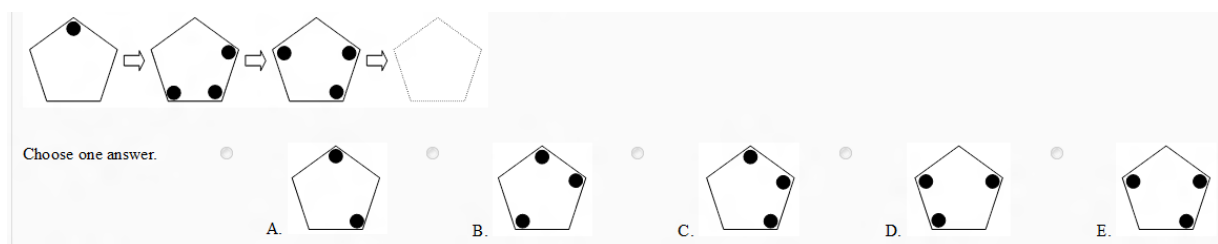
Choose one answer.



Question

Fourth in the Series

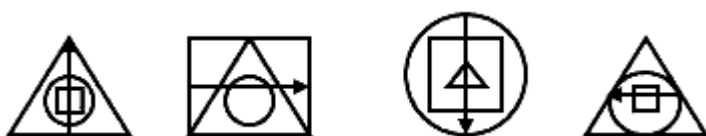
Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fourth in the series.



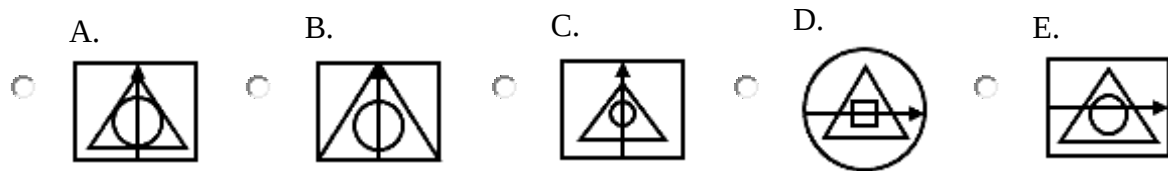
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Fifth in the Series

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Choose one answer.



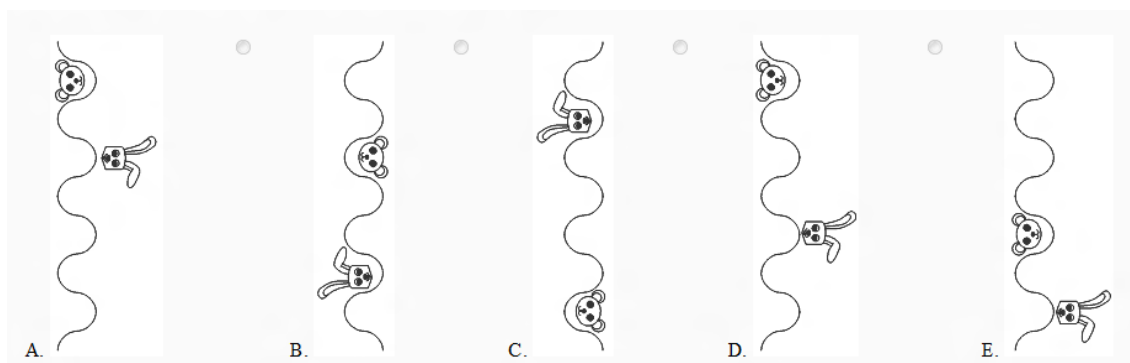
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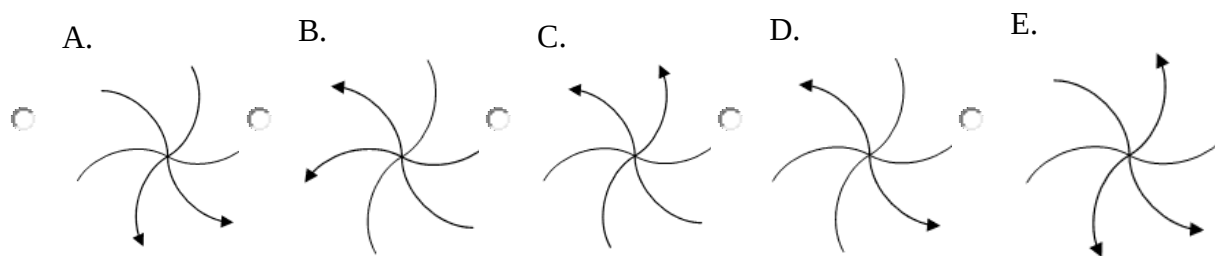
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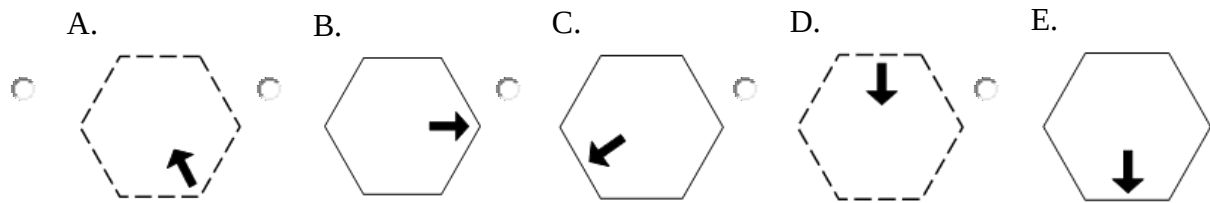
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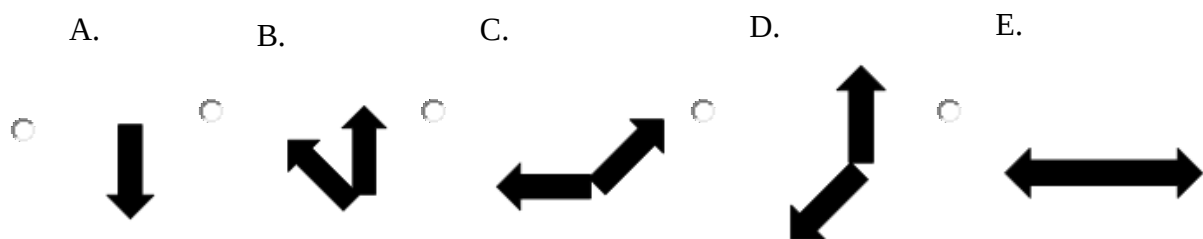
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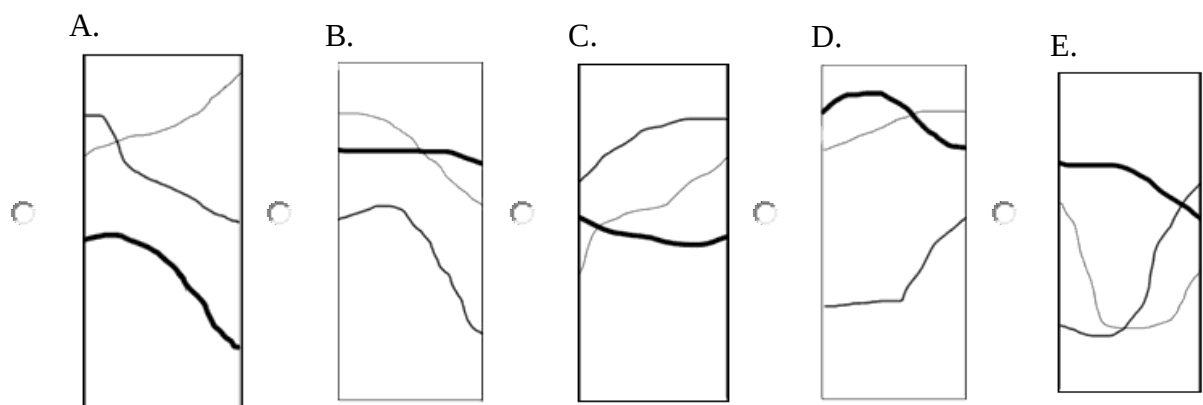
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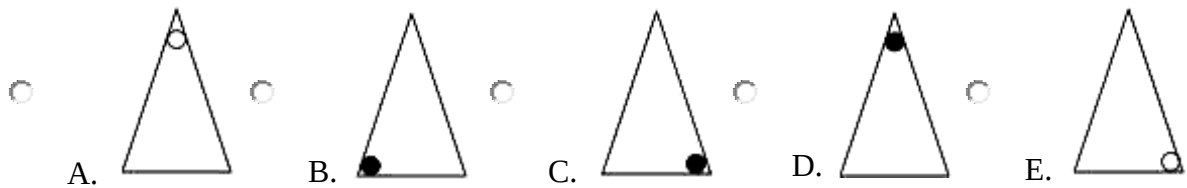
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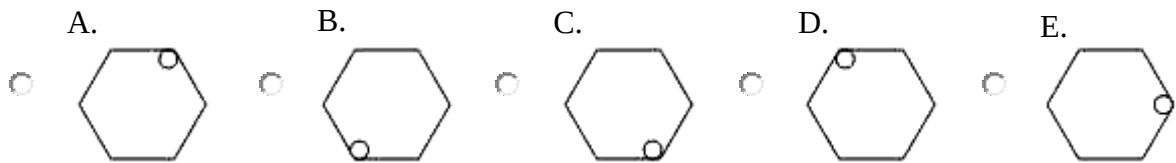
Question

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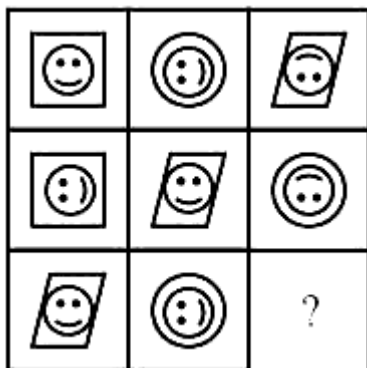
Choose one answer.



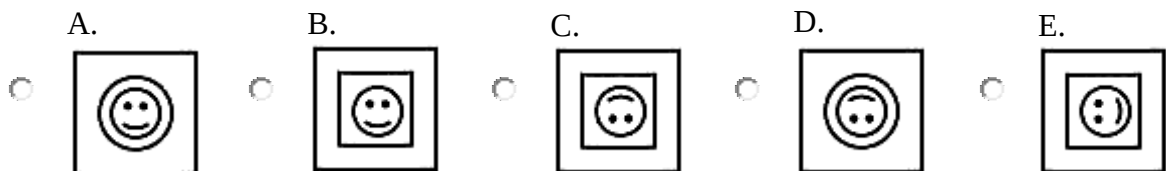
Question

Missing Segment

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



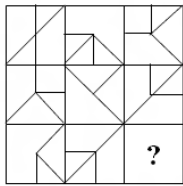
Choose one answer.



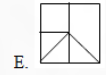
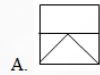
Question

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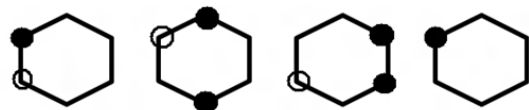


Choose one answer.

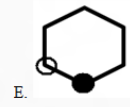
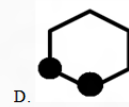
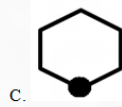
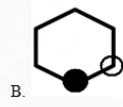
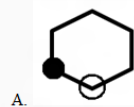


Question Next in the Sequence

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

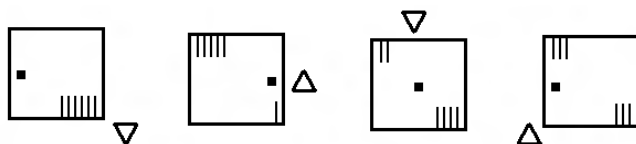


Choose one answer.

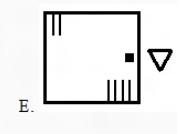
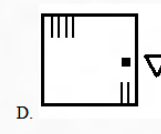
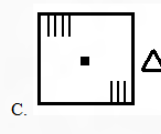
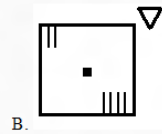
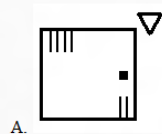


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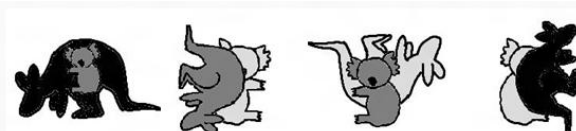


Choose one answer.



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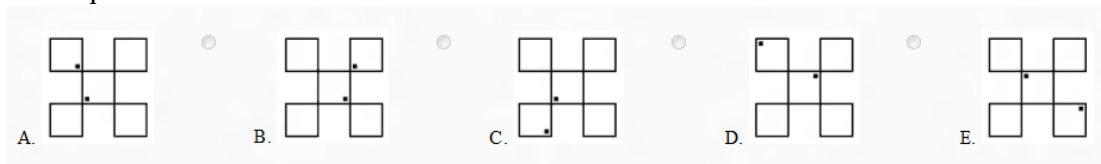
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

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Question

Middle of the Sequence

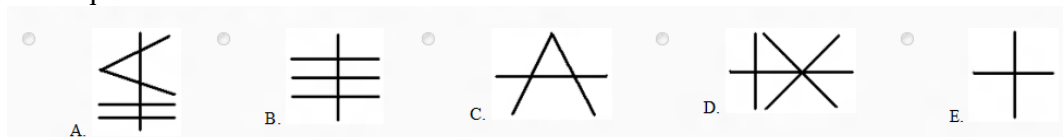
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

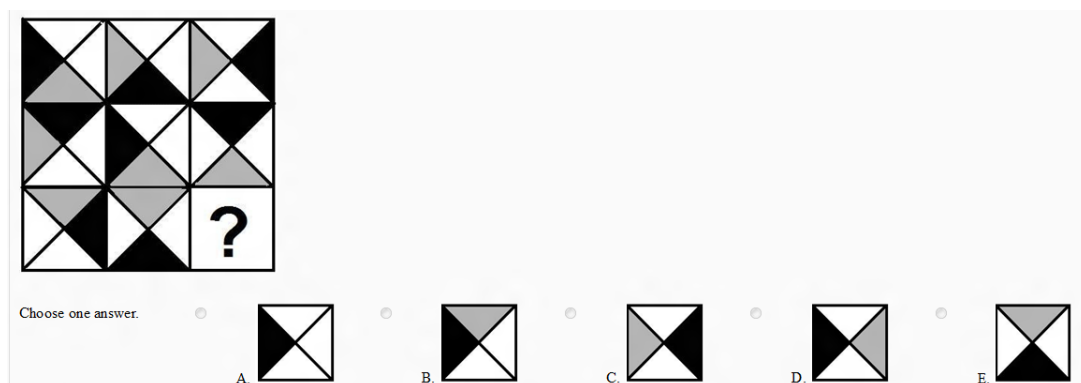
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Question

Missing Segment

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



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.

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☐ C.

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