

Exam 5 - Section 1

Every person, in their genetic make up, has two chromosomes, one inherited from each parent. Chromosomes are comprised of genes, which code for certain traits. The sequence of genes inherited on chromosomes from each parent are identical but the genes can have different forms (alleles). In some cases, certain alleles can code for disease states, or genetic disorders.

Disease A is a recessive genetic disorder. This means that for someone to have the disease, they must have inherited two 'disease' genes, or alleles, one from each parent. Individuals who have only one faulty gene are termed "carriers" as they do not suffer from the disorder themselves, but have the potential to pass on the faulty gene to their child. Hence, both parents must at least be carriers for a child to suffer from this disorder.

Disease B is a dominant genetic disorder. This means that for someone to have the disease, they need only one faulty gene (the 'disease' allele is dominant over the 'healthy' allele). Hence, a person with a dominant genetic disorder must have a parent who is also suffering from the same disorder. In the case of disease B, an individual born with two faulty alleles will not survive to reach adulthood.

Question

Both grandmothers of a child suffer from disease A; both grandfathers neither suffer from disease A nor are they carriers. One grandfather of the child suffers from disease B.

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The child has a 0.50 chance of having disease A and a 0.25 chance of having disease B.
- ☐ B. The child has a 0.25 chance of having disease A and a 0.50 chance of having disease B.
- ☐ C. The child has a 0.25 chance of having disease A and a 0.25 chance of having disease B.
- ☐ D. The child has a 0.50 chance of having disease A and a 0.50 chance of having disease B.

Question

A couple, both suffering from both disease A and disease B are thinking about having a child.

Which statement below is true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The foetus will most likely die during pregnancy.
- ☐ B. Their child will have disease A but is unlikely to have disease B.
- ☐ C. Their child will have disease A but not disease B.
- ☐ D. Their child will have disease A and is likely to have disease B.

Question

Another disease (disease C) is also a dominant genetic disorder. It is symptomless until much later in life (4th and 5th decades). Currently the prevalence (number of people suffering from the disorder) of disease B and C are quite similar.

Which one of the following statements is true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. In the long run, the prevalence of disease B will reduce compared to disease C.
- ☐ B. In the long run, the prevalence of disease C will reduce compared to disease B.
- ☐ C. In the long run, the prevalence of disease B and C will remain similar.
- ☐ D. There is not enough information provided to predict which disease will be more prevalent in the future.

Question

In 1959, a plane crashed in the Sahara desert. After the crash, the pilot kept a diary. The diary with entries for eight days was found attached to the wing of the plane.

Which of the following conclusions is correct?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The pilot lived for at least eight days after the crash
- ☐ B. The pilot attached the diary to the wing of the plane so it would be found
- ☐ C. The diary indicated how the plane had crashed
- ☐ D. The pilot only lived for four days and the rest was filled out by someone else

Question

Doctors, in seeking a cure for *aphroditis melancholias*, are guided by their research into the causes of *metaeritocas polymanias* because the symptoms of the two diseases occur in populations of similar ages, with symptoms in both cases of high fever, swollen glands, and lack of appetite. Moreover, the incubation period¹ for both diseases is virtually identical. So these medical researchers are convinced that the virus responsible for *aphroditis melancholias* is very similar to that responsible for *metaeritocas polymanias*.

¹ *Incubation period*: time that the disease remains in the body without producing any effect

The conclusion of the author rests on the assumption that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. *Metaeritocas polymanias* is a more serious public health hazard than *aphroditis melancholias*
- ☐ B. For every disease, modern medical science will eventually find a cure
- ☐ C. *Aphroditis melancholias* is a disease that occurs only in human beings
- ☐ D. Diseases with similar symptoms will have similar causes

Question

Art, Bob, Cab and Ida are guards in a museum. Each of Art, Bob, and Cab stands guard on exactly four days every week. Exactly two persons stand guard together every day. No person stands guard three days in a row. Here is a partial listing that shows when they stand guard every week:

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Art	Cab	Ida	Art	Bob	Cab	Ida
Bob	?	?	?	?	?	?

Who does not stand guard with Ida?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Art
- ☐ B. Bob
- ☐ C. Cab
- ☐ D. Not possible to determine from the information given

To investigate the response of a primitive animal to light, a researcher selected the Great Burmese Beetle (GBB) as a subject. This large, docile insect lacks any capacity to bite or sting in self-defense. The GBB crawls rapidly enough to complete each experiment within one or two hours. It has two very prominent eyes that bulge at the sides of its head, so it was considered likely to be quite sensitive to illumination from different directions. Each of the following experiments maps the Great Burmese Beetle's movements as seen from above.

Experiment 1

The research began by studying the path of one GBB in a darkened room illuminated only by a dim red glow to permit tracking the beetle. It was found to crawl in a reasonably straight line.

Experiment 2

This experiment began in a darkened room. When the beetle had reached point P, shown in Figure I, the researcher turned on one small white light on the floor to the left of the insect's path. The GBB slowly turned toward the light until it was directly facing the light and then continued straight ahead. In Figure 1, the eyes of the GBB are shown as small open circles.

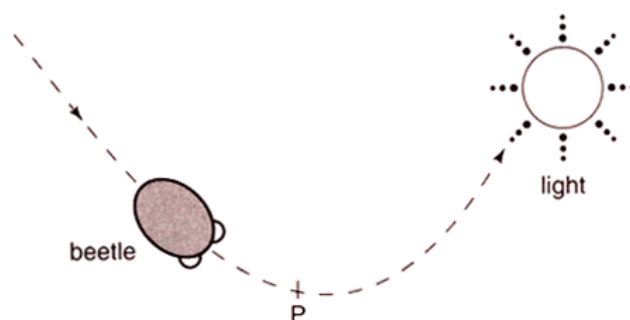


Figure 1

Experiment 3

The researcher then used black enamel to paint over one eye on each of two beetles. In Figure 2, the black circles represent the painted eyes, which cannot perceive light. These GBBs were placed on the floor with one bright light directly overhead. Both beetles crawled in endless circular patterns. The GBB with its right eye painted always turned to the left, while the GBB with its left eye painted invariably turned to the right. Several repetitions of this experiment yielded the same sense of turning for each GBB.

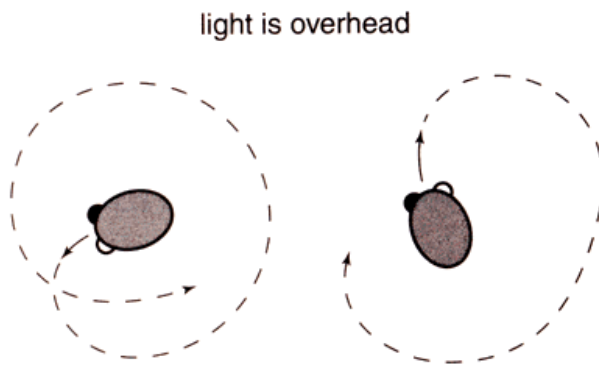


Figure 2

Experiment 4

Finally, the two beetles with painted eyes were studied in the darkened room with dim red illumination. Each GBB tended to move along a straight path.

Question

Any change of direction of the GBB may be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Turning away from the eye that receives the most light
- ☐ B. Turning toward the eye that receives the most light
- ☐ C. Turning away from the eye that is covered by paint
- ☐ D. Turning toward the eye that is covered by paint

Question

According to the experimental results, in a lighted room, the GBB would crawl in a straight line only if

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Its two eyes were equally illuminated.
- ☐ B. The light bulb was in the center of the room.
- ☐ C. The light was frequently switched off.
- ☐ D. Neither of its eyes were covered by paint.

Question

What is the most likely reason that the researcher needed to perform Experiment 4?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. To prove that dim red light cannot be perceived by the GBB
- ☐ B. To prove that the behavior in Experiment 1 was not altered by paint
- ☐ C. To prove that the turning in Experiment 3 was not due to the paint alone
- ☐ D. To prove that the GBB does not learn during a series of experiments

Question

In Experiment 3, it is most likely that a GBB with both eyes covered by paint would
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Stand still
- ☐ B. Crawl in a straight line
- ☐ C. Always turn in one direction
- ☐ D. Turn irregularly in both directions

Pneumatophores are erect roots that are some form of upward appendage or extension of the underground root system. Because these roots are exposed at least part of the day and not submerged underwater, the root system can obtain oxygen in an otherwise anaerobic substrate.

In *Avicennia* and *Sonneratia* species, the pneumatophores are erect side branches of the horizontal roots which grow just below the soil. In *Avicennia*, they are pencil-like and grow up to only 30 cm tall, whereas in *Sonneratia*, they grow more slowly to become woody and may even reach 3 m in height, though most will be less than 50 cm tall. The widely spreading horizontal roots, from which the pneumatophores grow, improve anchorage in the unstable mud.

Question

From the information it can be concluded that
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Upward appendages or extensions of the underground root system are pneumatophores.
- ☐ B. Without pneumatophores, plants cannot obtain oxygen.
- ☐ C. Pneumatophores help improve anchorage in unstable mud.
- ☐ D. Pneumatophores help the root systems in anaerobic substrates obtain oxygen.

Question

A difference between the *Avicennia* and *Sonneratia* pneumatophores is that
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. *Avicennia* pneumatophores are faster growing.
- ☐ B. All *Sonneratia* pneumatophores are taller than *Avicennia* pneumatophores.
- ☐ C. *Avicennia* pneumatophores are pencil-like, while *Sonneratia* pneumatophores are not.
- ☐ D. *Sonneratia* pneumatophores are woodier than *Avicennia* pneumatophores.

Question

Consider the below statements

- I All of these statements are true
- II All of these statements are false
- III Some, but not all, of these statements are true
- IV Some, but not all, of these statements are false
- V Some of these statements are not true
- VI Some of these statements are not false

Which of the below pairs of statements cannot consist of two statements that are both false, that is, which pair's statements would necessarily contradict each other if both were false? Assume that a statement must be either true or false.

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. II and I
- ☐ B. III and VI
- ☐ C. I and III
- ☐ D. VI and IV

Question

Understanding the effect of clouds on the world's climate is one of today's major scientific challenges. Clouds help keep the Earth warm by absorbing heat as it escapes from the surface and re-emitting it back down. Clouds also reflect sunlight straight back into space, which has a cooling effect. Which effect dominates depends on the type and location of the cloud.

As a rule, the reflective effect dominates with low-level clouds, which tend to cool the planet, while the opposite is true of high-level clouds. The challenge for climate scientists is predicting how the mix of high and low clouds will change over time and a small error can make a big difference. Increasing the amount of high cloud by just a few per cent boosts global temperatures by 0.3°C, but the same change in low-level cloud would lower temperatures by 1.0°C offsetting the warming expected from increasing carbon dioxide levels.

From the passage, it can be concluded that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Small discrepancies are not important when predicting the effect of clouds on climate.
- ☐ B. High-level clouds tend to cause the space surrounding the Earth to become cooler.
- ☐ C. High-level clouds always warm the planet.
- ☐ D. The effect on climate tends to be greater when low-level clouds change than when high-level clouds change.

Question

Recent studies into consumer satisfaction show that negative reaction of consumers to a product or service is not created solely by critical negative assessment of the product's performance. Despite previous research, it appears that consumers are not merely passive

participants in a material world, but actively judge products and services according to their preconceptions. These may be created by advertising, word-of-mouth or their assumptions about the quality of a product or service. The research found that negative reaction is generated by a perceived gap between consumer expectation and product performance. Businesses should thus use advertising to adjust consumer expectations to match with their products' performances.

Which of the following is / are implied by the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. If consumer expectations are reduced, then negative consumer reaction to products will disappear even though product performance remains unchanged
- ☐ B. If product performance is sufficiently improved, negative consumer reaction to products will disappear no matter how high expectations remain
- ☐ C. When consumer expectations about product performance increase, negative consumer reaction may persist despite improvements in product performance
- ☐ D. Both A) and C)

Question

Three men- Fred, Ed and Ted- are married to Joan, Sally and Vickie, but not necessarily in that order. Joan is Ed's sister. Fred does not have any pets. Ed weighs more than the man who married Vickie. The man married to Sally breeds Siamese cats as a hobby. Ted and Vickie have never really got along.

Which of the following accurately matches up the couples?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Fred and Sally; Ted and Vickie; Ed and Joan
- ☐ B. Fred and Vickie; Ed and Joan; Ted and Sally
- ☐ C. Ed and Sally; Fred and Vickie; Ted and Joan
- ☐ D. Ted and Sally; Fred and Joan; Ed and Vickie

Question

To translate words from English to a language called Bobblish, the following rules apply:

1. If a word begins with a vowel, the word is written backwards
2. Any vowels are replaced with the consonant that follows the vowel in the alphabet
3. Repeating letters (e.g. double letters) are deleted

The rules are applied in the order 1-3. The English word 'fellow', when translated to Bobblish will be written

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. wp
- ☐ B. woef
- ☐ C. pw
- ☐ D. wpl

Australia could face a chronic doctor shortage within five years as a 'silver tsunami' of GPs heads towards retirement, a study shows. Nearly 40 per cent of doctors are aged 55 or more - in 1999-2000 the figure was 27 per cent. A further 34 per cent are aged between 45 and 54. Dr Demediuk, who runs a practice in Keysborough, said the shortage could have a devastating impact within five years. 'They're training a lot more medical students but there's no sign that any more of those are going into general practice yet.'

Half the 1017 doctors surveyed for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's 2005-06 *Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health (BEACH)* study had been practising for more than 20 years. Adding to the pressure on the health service is the increase in older patients. The number of baby boomers (aged 45 to 64) consulting GPs increased by 1.1 million. They are also claiming more Medicare items, sparking fears of an overburdened healthcare system.

A federal Department of Health spokeswoman said university medical places had increased by 605, on top of previous increases, and almost 5000 practice nurses were reducing pressure on GPs. But the BEACH study shows that nurses were involved in fewer than 4 per cent of patient encounters. The findings, based on close to 100,000 consultations, also offer an insight into the health of the nation. Nearly 57 per cent of patients are overweight or obese, including three in 10 children. A quarter drink at risky levels and 17 per cent are daily smokers. Colds and vaccinations were the top reasons for consulting GPs with a new condition, while hypertension, depression and diabetes were the most common chronic problems.

Question

The number of surveyed doctors aged younger than 45 was closest to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 400
- ☐ B. 340
- ☐ C. 160
- ☐ D. 290

Question

Assuming an even distribution of patients, GPs and nurses, we can deduce that of the consultations on which the survey was based

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Approximately 15,000 involved obese children.
- ☐ B. A nurse and a risky drinker were involved in around 1,000.
- ☐ C. About 10,000 consisted of a daily smoker visiting a GP older than 55.
- ☐ D. There would have been fewer consultations involving a patient with a cold than those involving an obese patient visiting a GP younger than 45.

Question

The excerpt implies that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. GPs aged over 45 would account for less than 15,000 consultations involving smokers of the consultations used in the survey.
- ☐ B. If a consultation used in the survey were selected at random it would most likely involve a patient visiting a GP older than 45 about the patient's obesity.
- ☐ C. It is less likely for a nurse to be involved in a consultation than a risky drinker to visit a GP younger than 45.
- ☐ D. Close to 17,000 daily smokers were encountered by the researchers.

Question

From the excerpt it cannot be inferred that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. People who smoke daily are less likely to visit GPs than risky drinkers or obese patients.
- ☐ B. Nurses need to be involved in more patient encounters.
- ☐ C. The Australian healthcare system requires expansion and greater resources.
- ☐ D. Many of the doctors surveyed by the researchers would by now have already retired.

Question

Blue refuses to ride with the car pool only if Red rides. If Blue does not ride with the car pool, either White or Green asks to sit with Yellow. If Yellow is asked to sit with White or Green and Blue does not ride, he agrees. If Yellow is asked to sit with White or Green, and Blue does ride with the car pool, Yellow does not agree.

If Blue refuses to ride with the car pool, which of the following must be true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. White asks to sit with Yellow
- ☐ B. Yellow does not ride with the car pool
- ☐ C. Yellow refuses to sit with either White or Green
- ☐ D. Red rides with the car pool

Photosynthesis is a process where plants consume carbon dioxide and water to produce glucose (a sugar) and oxygen. Plants differ in their ability to photosynthesise and can be grouped into two main categories: C_3 and C_4 plants. C_3 and C_4 plants differ in their leaf anatomy. C_4 plants have vascular bundles and mesophyll cells, both of which are photosynthetic*. In contrast, only the mesophyll cells are photosynthetic in C_3 plants.

Mesophyll cells are located superficially, close to air spaces and the stomata (small holes), whereas vascular bundles are located deeper within the leaf tissue. Due to this, C_4 plants have a steeper concentration gradient of carbon dioxide outside the leaves to cells within the leaf. This feature allows C_4 plants to pick up and use carbon dioxide more efficiently than C_3 plants and to carry out photosynthesis at a much higher rate.

C₄ plants thrive in hot, dry habitats, and their stomata may be partly closed for long periods during the day. C₃ plants are major producers in forests and ecosystems in temperate and polar regions.

* *photosynthetic*: able to undergo the process of photosynthesis.

Question

The passage suggests which of the following?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. C₄ plants thrive in hot, dry habitats due solely to their mesophyll cells.
- ☐ B. C₄ plants foster in hot, dry habitats due to the presence of photosynthetic vascular bundles.
- ☐ C. C₃ plant growth is favoured in forests and temperate regions due to photosynthetic vascular bundles.
- ☐ D. C₃ plants grow well in temperate and polar regions because of the steeper concentration gradient of carbon dioxide between the air outside the leaf and inside cells within the leaf.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. C₃ plants will always foster in hot, dry habitats due to their photosynthetic mesophyll cells.
- ☐ B. C₄ plants will photosynthesise as well as C₃ plants in forests and temperate regions due to their greater concentration gradient of carbon dioxide in their leaves.
- ☐ C. The consumption of carbon dioxide and water will be greater in C₄ plants than C₃ plants.
- ☐ D. Photosynthetic mesophyll cells are the main reason why C₄ plants grow well in dry and hot regions.

Question

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Temperate and polar regions favour high photosynthesis rates.
- ☐ B. Hot and dry regions favour high photosynthesis rates.
- ☐ C. Low concentration gradients of carbon dioxide promote high photosynthesis rates.
- ☐ D. High concentration gradients of carbon dioxide are features of C₃ plants.

Question

Note: the question is asking about which option would be INCORRECT.

To the Yolngu people of north-east Arnhem Land, there are two so-called moieties and everything in the Yolngu world belongs either to the Dhuwa or Yirritja moiety. A missionary to the area makes the following observations:

If a child is born to unmarried parents, they belong to the same moiety as their father.

If a marrying couple are each of different moieties they retain these into marriage, but if of the same moiety, the woman changes her moiety.

A child of married parents will be of the same moiety as their parent of opposite sex.

The father of a child born to unmarried parents will always have been born to unmarried parents himself.

If an unmarried couple have a child, they always go on to marry.

An 8 year-old Dhuwa boy asks the missionary what the moieties of his grandparents were after their marriages.

If the missionary remembers marrying his parents 7 years ago, which of the following responses would be incorrect according to the missionary's understanding?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Grandmothers: maternal - Yirritja, paternal - Yirritja. Grandfathers: maternal - Dhuwa, paternal - Dhuwa.
- ☐ B. Grandmothers: maternal - Dhuwa, paternal - Yirritja. Grandfathers: maternal - Yirritja, paternal - Dhuwa.
- ☐ C. Grandmothers: maternal - Yirritja, paternal - Dhuwa. Grandfathers: maternal - Dhuwa, paternal - Yirritja.
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

A scientist is studying two populations of a species of aquatic insect in two different ponds, ponds A and B. *Acroneuria lycorias* resides in pond A and *perlesta placida* resides in pond B. Both *acroneuria lycorias* and *perlesta placida* go through several generations each summer, the season in which most breeding takes place. Ponds A and B are both natural in origin and receive their supply from ground water entering through a common pond channel. Thus, the food supply and temperature of the ponds are largely the same throughout the year. The scientist studies the species of insect over several years and finds that the population of *acroneuria lycorias* is increasing in numbers at a faster rate than the population of *perlesta placida*.

Which observation is most likely *not* contributing to this pattern?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. *Acroneuria lycorias* has smaller offspring than *perlesta placida*
- ☐ B. *Perlesta placida* matures at an older age than *acroneuria lycorias*
- ☐ C. There is a predator that rarely preys on insects but is enough of a threat that it scares both species of insect into hiding in the vegetation at the very edge of the pond; this predator only lives in pond B

- ☐ D. *Perlesta placida* has a shorter life span than *acroneuria lycorias*

Question

Of the seven people in Mrs. Morton's Latin class, Martin scored the highest on last Friday's test. Matthew scored higher than Morris. Meredith came 6th in the class. Michelle did not score as well as Macy.

Which of the following must therefore be true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Matthew must have gained a higher score than Michelle.
- ☐ B. Macy could not have scored lower than Morris.
- ☐ C. It is not possible for Michelle to have come 3rd in the class.
- ☐ D. Meredith could not have scored higher than Matthew or Macy.

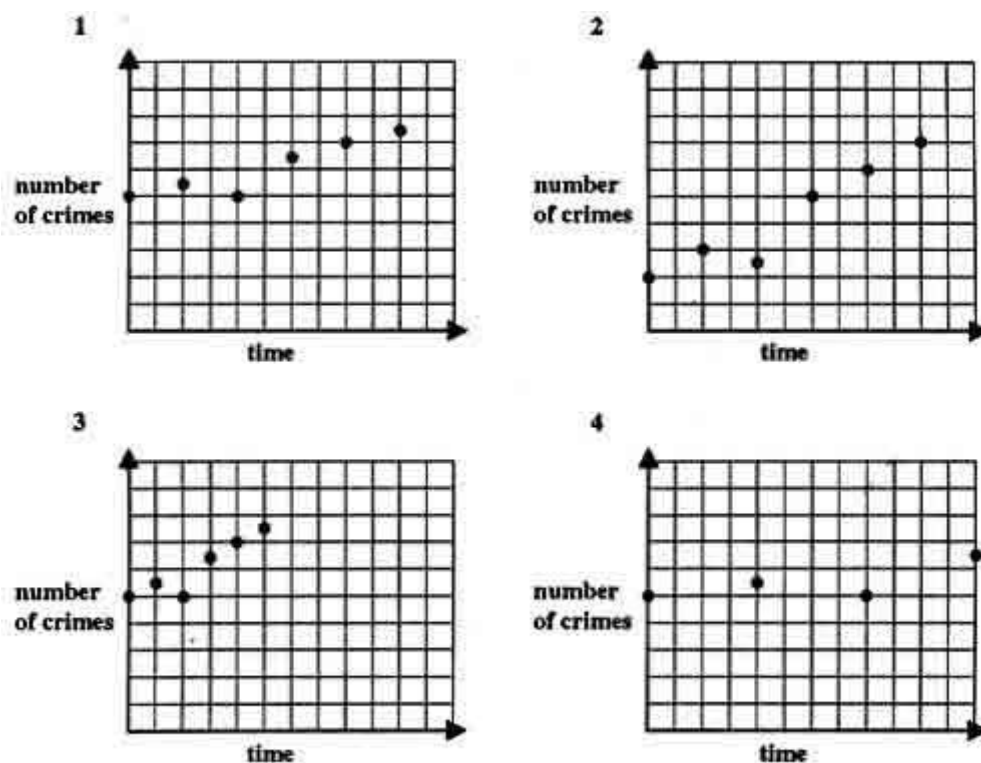


Figure 1

A newspaper reporter is looking at different ways of preparing a news story about monthly crime statistics covering a six-month period. Figure 1 shows four possible graphical representations that are being considered. In each case, the scales for the horizontal axis (time) and vertical axis (number of crimes) are linear (ie. equal numbers of crimes or times are represented on an axis by equal distances).

However, different linear scales have been used for different graphs. (Some scales have been stretched or compressed when compared with others so that equal crime numbers or times may be represented on different graphs by larger or smaller axis distances).

Note the following points:

- In the first month 250 crimes were committed and in the sixth month 375 crimes were committed
- On one of the graphs, one of the points has been plotted incorrectly (but all other points are correctly plotted on the graphs); and
- Graph four only shows the first four points
- **Question**

According to graph 1, the number of crimes committed in the second month was

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 255
- ☐ B. 275
- ☐ C. 300
- ☐ D. 325

Question

In which one of the graphs has one point been incorrectly plotted?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Graph 1
- ☐ B. Graph 2
- ☐ C. Graph 3
- ☐ D. Graph 4

Question

To a casual observer, graph 3 shows a much greater increase in number of crimes than graph 1.

Of the following, this is most probably because, in contrast to graph 1, in graph 3 the

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Horizontal axis does not intersect the vertical axis at zero crimes
- ☐ B. Vertical axis does not intersect the horizontal axis at zero time
- ☐ C. Scale on the vertical axis has been compressed
- ☐ D. Scale on the horizontal axis has been compressed

Question

Sebastian has two containers and running water. One container holds exactly five litres and the other holds exactly three litres.

What is the minimum number of times that he will have to fill up the five litre container in order to measure four litres?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 3

- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 5

Question

The telescope was the first instrument used to aid in the viewing of celestial events. The last supernova in our galaxy visible from Earth was observed only five years before the telescope was first used for celestial observation in 1609. In recent years, advanced technology such as satellite-based telescopes have been used.

Which of the following can be inferred?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Since astronomers began using telescopes, they have observed no supernovas in our galaxy.
- ☐ B. The last supernova in our galaxy occurred in 1604.
- ☐ C. Supernovas can be seen from Earth by the unaided eye.
- ☐ D. The telescope was invented five years before the last visible supernova occurred.

Question

In Jones' month-long study of black squirrels, the percentage of smaller squirrels that survived the duration of the study exceeded the percentage of larger squirrels that survived. However, Jones' conclusion that size is a determinant of a squirrel's survival over a month-long period is probably mistaken, since smaller squirrels are generally younger than larger ones.

Which of the following can be inferred?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Larger squirrels of a given age are actually more likely to survive over a one-month period than smaller squirrels of the same age.
- ☐ B. Among squirrels of the same size, a difference in age probably does not indicate a difference in the chances of survival over a month-long period.
- ☐ C. Among squirrels of the same age, a difference in size might not indicate a difference in chances of survival over a month-long period.
- ☐ D. With a larger sample of squirrels, the percentage of smaller squirrels that survive a one-month period would be the same as the percentage of larger squirrels that survive.

Not all victims of crime report incidents to police, resulting in a level of under-reporting of crime in the community and giving an incomplete picture of total crime. Assault is the most common form of crime against a person, yet it is the most widely under-reported offence to police.

A person's age and sex are factors in reporting assault to police. Those aged 15-19 years have a reporting rate of 21%, increasing to 49% for those aged 65 years and over. Female reporting to police is much lower for those aged 65 years and over with a rate of 31% compared with 51% for males. Female victims aged 15-19 years have the lowest reporting rates to police with a rate of 17%.

Marital status appears to impact on the likelihood of a victim reporting an assault to police, with married people having a higher proportion (37%) than unmarried people (27%). The difference may actually be driven by age rather than marital status as younger people are more likely to be unmarried. Despite the propensity of victims to report an assault that occurred in their own home, victims are less likely to report an assault if the offender is their partner (17%) than if the offender is not personally known to them (48%) or is a neighbour (54%).

Question

Which of the following can be concluded with the most certainty?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Older people are more likely to report assault than younger people
- ☐ B. Males are more likely to report assault than females
- ☐ C. Marital status may not affect whether a victim reports an assault to police
- ☐ D. 51% of males aged 65 years and older reported assaults to police

Question

In which of the following situations is a person most likely to report an assault?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. If the assault occurred in their own home or in the neighbouring home
- ☐ B. If the person was unmarried at the time of the assault
- ☐ C. If the offender was personally known to them
- ☐ D. If the person was aged 65 years or older

Question

Which one of the following correctly reports the information supplied by the first bar (black) of Figure 1?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. About 38 percent of all offences not reported by victims were offences involving assault
- ☐ B. About 38 percent of all victims of assault said they did not report the offence because they considered it unimportant
- ☐ C. About 38 people who had been assaulted said they did not report the offence because they considered it unimportant
- ☐ D. About 38 percent of assault victims who did not report the offence said they did not report it because they considered the offence unimportant

Life expectancy (the average length of life in a given population) has steadily increased in industrialized countries while remaining stable in 3rd world countries. People born in Australia at the beginning of the 20th century had a life expectancy of only 45 years; nearly half of them died of infectious disease. The average person born today can expect to live to 75 years.

Life span (the maximum age attainable by humans) has not increased for many centuries and there seems to be little prospect that it ever will.

Question

Which one of the following is the least likely explanation of the increase in life expectancy?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Introduction of antibiotics.
- ☐ B. Improved child care.
- ☐ C. Introduction of sewerage system and better hygiene.
- ☐ D. Improved aged care.

Question

How would you best test the hypothesis that infant mortality plays a major role in determining life expectancy?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Record the number of infant deaths in a given population.
- ☐ B. Measure the average life expectancy of those children who have passed their infancy.
- ☐ C. See if infant mortality rates are different in third world compared to industrialized countries.
- ☐ D. Calculate the percentage change in infant mortality over the last century.

Question

Anyone infected with the G virus will produce antibodies to fight the virus after three months. The antibodies will then increase for six months. There is now a test that reliably indicates how many antibodies are present in a person's body. If positive, this test can be used during the first nine months of infection to estimate within a month how long that person has been infected.

Which of the following can best be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Anyone infected with the G virus will for a short time fail to exhibit infection if tested by the antibody test.
- ☐ B. Antibodies increase in number only until they have defeated the virus.
- ☐ C. The test will not be effective from six to nine months.
- ☐ D. People who remain infected with the G virus will eventually have no antibodies in their system.

Question

Amos, Bert and Clem are brothers. Amos has exactly two brothers with grey eyes. Bert has exactly two brothers with grey or hazel eyes. Clem has exactly two brothers who do not have blue eyes. At least one of the three has hazel eyes and at least one of the three has blue eyes.

It is possible to determine the eye colour of

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Amos
- ☐ B. Bert
- ☐ C. Clem
- ☐ D. None of the three brothers

Question

Recent advances in technology have accelerated society's rush into the new era. The result is that people who are familiar with the new technology will be successful in the future. No one has questioned whether this rush to new technology is actually beneficial to mankind. Technology is used by people for what they perceive are their needs, whether it be in the arts or the sciences.

Which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. We should question whether technology should be allowed to proceed at such a pace and whether the increase in technology is beneficial to mankind
- ☐ B. People in the fields of art and science will be successful in the new era
- ☐ C. Only those with a knowledge of the new technology will be able to survive
- ☐ D. The rush to new technology is not beneficial to man

Question

Zooplankton is a group of tiny invertebrates that float freely throughout the seas and other bodies of water. They feed on phytoplankton, which use sunlight as their energy and fuel source. Phytoplankton can only survive in the photic area of the water (the depth at which enough sunlight penetrates to keep them alive).

During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths of the lake where food is scarce and the water is cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would best explain this phenomenon?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Predators of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is half that of species living at the surface
- ☐ B. In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*
- ☐ C. *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the sun's rays
- ☐ D. *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*

Question

Socrates: Is it raining?

Plato: Yes.

Socrates: Is your response correct?

Plato: No.

Which of the following best describes Plato's responses?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. If his first response is true, then his second response is false
- ☐ B. If his second response is false, then his first response is true
- ☐ C. If his first response is false, then his second response is true
- ☐ D. All of the above

Exam 5 - Section 2

The following passage is an excerpt from the writings of Rebecca, a woman with depression.

Depression used to consume my life. I lost interest in almost everything that I formerly enjoyed. I feel ashamed to admit it, but I lost interest in my daughter, something I thought was impossible. I felt worthless, felt that it must have been something I had done to deserve these feelings. I began to withdraw more and more, to the point where I avoided seeing my friends and even family as much as possible. My friend Gemma tried many times to convince me that something was wrong, but I was extremely defensive and resisted what I saw was interference from her. She would say something like this, 'You know that you haven't been feeling yourself lately, do you think maybe it would be an idea to go see your doctor? There might be something wrong that you are not aware of'. I would reply very defensively and would basically tell her to stop nagging me. It progressed to the point where I felt completely hopeless and that I would never get better, never be happy again. Depression is a very difficult concept to grasp. It makes no logical sense at all, especially to those observing it.

Question

Rebecca found that her depression

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Confused her
- ☐ B. Made her anxious
- ☐ C. Irritated her
- ☐ D. Made her feel guilty

Question

Rebecca resisted help from her friend because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She felt that her depression was untreatable, and she could not be helped
- ☐ B. She did not want to see her friends, let alone gain advice from them
- ☐ C. She viewed her friend's concern as an attempt to meddle in her life
- ☐ D. She found her friend annoying

Question

The friend's comment, 'You know that you haven't been feeling yourself lately...', could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Helpful, since it attempts to encourage the author to consult medical help
- ☐ B. Inappropriate, because it is not the friend's role to give the author advice
- ☐ C. Empathetic, since it displays an understanding of the author's situation
- ☐ D. Frank, since it states how the friend is feeling in clear terms

In the following excerpt from a novel, Rosemary, an elderly woman, reminisces about her childhood as she waits for her grandson to wake up.

Rosemary sat at her kitchen table, working a crossword puzzle. Crosswords were nice; they filled the time, and kept the mind active. She needed just one word to complete this morning's puzzle; the clue was 'a Swiss river' and the first of its three letters was 'A'. Unfortunately, Rosemary had no idea what the name of the river was, and could not look it up. Her atlas was on her desk, and the desk was in the guest room, currently being occupied by her grandson Victor. Looking up over the tops of her bifocals, Rosemary glanced at the kitchen clock: It was almost 10 A.M. Land sakes! Did the boy intend to sleep all day? She noticed that the arthritis in her wrist was throbbing, and put down her pen. At 87 years of age, she was glad she could still write at all. She had decided long ago that growing old was like slowly turning to stone; you couldn't take anything for granted. She stood up slowly, painfully, and started walking to the guest room.

The trip, though only a distance of about ten metres, seemed to take a long while. Late in her ninth decade now, Rosemary often experienced an expanded sense of time, with present and past tense intermingling in her mind. One minute she was padding in her slippers across the living room carpet, the next she was back on the farm where she'd grown up, a sturdy little girl treading the path behind the barn just before dawn. In her mind's eye, she could still pick her way among the stones in the darkness, more than 70 years later ... Rosemary arrived at the door to the guest room. It stood slightly ajar, and she peered through the opening. Victor lay sleeping on his side, his arms bent, his expression slightly pained. Get up, lazy bones, she wanted to say. Even in childhood, Rosemary had never slept past 4 A.M.; there were too many chores to do. How different things were for Victor's generation! Her youngest grandson behaved as if he had never done a chore in his life. Twenty-one years old, he had driven down to Florida to visit Rosemary in his shiny new car, a gift from his doting parents. Victor would finish college soon, and his future appeared bright - if he ever got out of bed, that is.

Something Victor had said last night over dinner had disturbed her. Now what was it? Oh yes; he had been talking about one of his college courses - a 'gut', he had called it. When she had asked him to explain the term, Victor had said it was a course that you took simply because it was easy to pass. Rosemary, who had not even had a high school education, found the term repellent. If she had been allowed to continue her studies, she would never have taken a 'gut' ... The memory flooded back then, still painful as an open wound all these years later. It was the first day of high school. She had graduated from grammar school the previous year, but her father had forbidden her to go on to high school that fall, saying she was needed on the farm. After much tearful pleading, she had gotten him to promise that next year, she could start high school. She had endured a whole year of chores instead of books, with animals and rough farmhands for company instead of people her own age. Now, at last, the glorious day was at hand. She had put on her best dress (she owned two), her heart racing in anticipation.

But her father was waiting for her as she came downstairs.

"Where do you think you're going?" he asked.

"To high school, Papa."

"No you're not. Take that thing off and get back to work."

"But Papa, you promised!"

"Do as I say!" he thundered.

There was no arguing with Papa when he spoke that way. Tearfully, she had trudged upstairs to change clothes. Rosemary still wondered what her life would have been like if her father had not been waiting at the bottom of the stairs that day, or if somehow she had found the strength to defy him ...

Suddenly, Victor stirred, without waking, and mumbled something unintelligible. Jarred from her reverie, Rosemary stared at Victor. She wondered if he were having a nightmare.

Question

Rosemary's attitude toward the physical afflictions of old age can best be described as one of

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. acceptance
- ☐ B. resentment
- ☐ C. anxiety
- ☐ D. optimism

Question

Rosemary's walk to the guest room reveals that she

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. feels nostalgia for her family
- ☐ B. is determined to conquer her ailments
- ☐ C. has an elastic perception of time
- ☐ D. suffers from disorientation

Question

"If he ever got out of bed" (end of paragraph 2) suggests that Rosemary thinks Victor

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. is ashamed of what he said last night
- ☐ B. is promising but undisciplined
- ☐ C. works himself to exhaustion
- ☐ D. has failed to plan for the future

Question

The reason Rosemary finds Victor's use of the term "gut" repellent is because it

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. has unpleasant digestive associations
- ☐ B. is typical of Victor's disregard for traditional values
- ☐ C. signifies a disrespect for education

- ☐ D. implies that Rosemary is lacking in education

Question

The end of paragraph 3 indicates that, for Rosemary, the year after she graduated from grammar school was

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. marred by illness and hardship
- ☐ B. filled with travel and adventure
- ☐ C. spent isolated from her peers
- ☐ D. difficult because of her father's temper

Question

Rosemary's memory of the day she finally prepared to start high school indicates that she had

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. anticipated her father's command to stay home
- ☐ B. hesitated over her choice of clothes
- ☐ C. already decided to pursue a career
- ☐ D. strongly desired to continue her education

Question

The passage as a whole is most concerned with

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Rosemary's affectionate concern for Victor
- ☐ B. Rosemary's struggle to suppress painful memories
- ☐ C. the abusive treatment Rosemary suffered at the hands of her father
- ☐ D. the interplay in Rosemary's mind between present and past

The following passage is taken from Night, an account of a boy who spent time in concentration camps during the Holocaust. The boy writes of his impressions of his first night in a concentration camp.

Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, which has turned my life into one long night, seven times cursed and seven times sealed. Never shall I forget that smoke. Never shall I forget the little faces of the children, whose bodies I saw turned into wreaths of smoke beneath a silent blue sky. Never shall I forget those flames which consumed my faith forever. Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live. Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust. Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God Himself. Never.

Question

Which of the following is the boy most likely attempting to convey?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. During his first night in the camp, he was exposed to things he had never imagined he would ever see.
- ☐ B. The first night in the camp permanently changed him in many ways.
- ☐ C. The first night in the camp saw the loss of his faith in God and from that night on, he no longer had a faith in anything.
- ☐ D. The fact that the Holocaust was horrible, and that such an event should never happen again.

Question

Which of the following is most likely the significance of repetition of the word 'never' in the passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. It shows that that night had a permanent impact on his life and regardless of how hard he may try, he can not forget it.
- ☐ B. It shows that the boy does not want to let go of his memories.
- ☐ C. It shows the boy is angry and upset about his experiences, and will not let himself forget them.
- ☐ D. It shows that what he experienced that night was so horrific that it is impossible to let go of or forget the memories.

Mary: I get these headaches sometimes, especially if I'm upset.

Physician: Well, that's true. You have chronic headaches that come from tension in your neck, which makes your head hurt. How do you think the medicine that we're using works?

Mary: Well, I take it and my headache goes away.

Physician: Do you think it works like aspirin?

Mary: Well, yeah, you know, this is medicine to make the pain go away.

Physician: Well, it doesn't work exactly like an aspirin. This medicine makes it harder for you to get a headache, but it doesn't take it away if you already have one. It's like insurance. You pay a little bit every month and then when a big problem comes along, it's already taken care of. This medicine prevents you from getting a headache. If you stop taking it the headaches will come back.

Mary: Well, I don't like to take medicine unless I'm sick. I don't want to take too much.

Physician: I also agree it's a good idea to only take as much medicine as you need. What worries you about taking extra medicine?

Mary: Well, you know, if you take it when you don't need it then it won't work when you need it to work.

Question

From the scenario, it can be inferred that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Mary now has a thorough understanding of how the medication functions
- ☐ B. Mary did not fully understand how the medication works
- ☐ C. Mary was able to understand the physician due to the comparison he made with insurance

- ☐ D. Mary has no understanding of how the medication relieves her headaches

Question

The physician asks Mary 'Do you think it works like aspirin?' to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Show Mary that she does not understand how the medication works
- ☐ B. Determine whether Mary understands the purpose of the medication
- ☐ C. Demonstrate to Mary that he knows more about the function of the medication than she does
- ☐ D. Ensure Mary understands the medication by using concepts she can understand

Question

In the scenario, the doctor is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Technical, and over-explains concepts
- ☐ B. Sensitive to Mary's needs
- ☐ C. Frustrated with Mary's inability to understand
- ☐ D. Enthusiastic about the treatment

The following passage is from a novel about coming of age in the suburbs. Harriet writes about her friend Emma.

She had impeccable timing. Which was not to say that she ever showed up when she said she would - or even called when she promised - but that she had a knack of knowing when you were in trouble but didn't know it or, more likely, when it was inconvenient for you to be required to come to her aid. But despite this character deficiency, or perhaps even because of it, she gave the impression that life as she lived it was somehow more exciting. This is what is so attractive about people who are always in trouble. All the commotion and hollering add up to drama - real and palpable drama - instead of the stuff you see on TV where problems are tied up neatly at the end of the day.

The first time I got a whiff of what our friendship was going to be like was on a Thursday afternoon. She called me from home. We were both sixteen at the time, though she had a driver's license and I had none. Her parents worked about fifty kilometres from her house, and so she was frequently left alone, and that accounted for why she got a car as soon as she qualified for her license. Her family was also not very poor. I guess they figured all that money added up to something, and setting her free to care for herself didn't seem like poor parenting to them, since all of her material needs were met.

Anyway, she called me on the phone, and I was secretly thrilled. Within the school hierarchy she was someone much more popular than I, though she also had a reputation for being a little bit wild.

(‘Like, how is she wild?’ I would ask.

‘Like, she just is,’ people would say. ‘Be careful.’

‘Yes, but what does that mean?’ I would persist.

‘You’ll find out if you aren’t careful.’)

Anyway, I got on the phone and I was surprised to hear how nervous she sounded talking to me.

‘I heard you don’t go out on Saturdays,’ she said.

‘Homework,’ I said.

‘You’re only young once,’ she insisted. ‘If you don’t go out on some Saturdays now, you’ll regret it your whole life.’

‘I’ll regret it if my grades drop.’

‘Your grades won’t drop,’ she said. ‘They can’t. You’re just like that. Your grades are like a fixed star in the universe. The essence of who you are. But I’m concerned that you don’t go out on Saturdays.’

As it turned out, Saturday turned out to be a pretty tame affair, with lots of driving around and stopping to talk to boys who had parked by the beach, or by the park, or other areas where teens were known to congregate. She did all the talking and I watched, and when she ran out of things to say, she blasted the radio on her car to compensate for lack of chit-chat, and she still looked pretty cool. Every now and then we would sit at a light beside another car with a young driver who was also blasting music, and then she would get tense and declare that she was going to race that driver to the next light. These kinds of declarations thrilled me and frightened me at the same time. But almost invariably, the kid at the wheel of the other car would, upon understanding her intentions, turn onto a cross street, thereby avoiding the whole pressure to race in the first place.

Going out on Saturdays was only a small part of her agenda. I blossomed under her attention. She showed up at my house on Sunday morning and began to weed through my closet, throwing away anything that did not have style. Occasionally she would find something in my closet, and she would declare, ‘I don’t understand why I’ve never seen you wear this.’ The teachers who told her she was not intelligent should have seen the fast and efficient way that she worked, running a continuous narrative the whole time. ‘You have to have a lot of shirts and sweaters. People don’t notice when you repeat pants so much. But they notice new tops. You have to have a huge supply of tops.’

Later she took me to resale shops and thrift stores where we picked for discarded fashionable items that she paid for with money of her own.

I’ll never forget the day she showed up at our house one morning, on another Sunday. I had sat down to eat brunch with my family - a tradition that we loved even if other families thought us old-fashioned and quaint - and suddenly there she was in her Mercedes in our driveway, sheepishly looking through the window. I felt awkward, caught between the soothing traditions of my wholesome family and her unregulated, untamed energy. But at my mother’s urging, I let her in, and my father immediately began to make extra pancakes for her

while she regaled us with stories about how she had gone out to a golf course the night before and slid down one of the slopes on an ice block with a bunch of friends. I was a little jealous that I hadn't been invited, but by then I knew enough to realize that she would never invite me to something that she knew my parents would not approve of my participating in. But hearing about the story this way - in which she was the active participant - my parents were amused.

'Thank you for the pancakes,' she thanked my father, like a pro. 'I almost never get to eat this kind of stuff.'

Later in my room, she begged me to let her take a shower and then to use what small makeup supply I had. And then it dawned on me.

'You didn't go home last night,' I said.

'All-nighter,' she confirmed.

'What happened?'

'Can you please just help me?' The sorrowful way she said this made me feel a little bit proud that when push came to shove, she had come to me and not to anyone else.

Whatever it was, she didn't want to say, but she went back home looking refreshed, as though nothing terrible had happened, and I thought about how it was that she managed to present the very best of herself to me, to my parents, and to her parents, and how none of us really knew what her days and nights were really like.

Question

The first paragraph conveys which of the following about Emma?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. shallowness
- ☐ B. disrespect
- ☐ C. introversion
- ☐ D. unpredictability

Question

The atmosphere on Saturday night is most nearly one of

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. danger and excitement
- ☐ B. aloofness and coolness
- ☐ C. frivolity that still seems compelling
- ☐ D. conviviality and pleasure

Question

Occasionally she would find something in my closet, and she would declare, 'I don't understand why I've never seen you wear this.'

When Emma goes through Harriet's closet, it is apparent that Harriet is
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. happy to have her closet dissected
- ☐ B. accustomed to going shopping
- ☐ C. pleased with Emma's advice
- ☐ D. naturally comfortable with personal style and social settings

Question

'You have to have a lot of shirts and sweaters. People don't notice when you repeat pants so much. But they notice new tops. You have to have a huge supply of tops.'

In the context of the passage, this emphasises Emma's
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. stubborn tenacity
- ☐ B. overlooked intelligence
- ☐ C. general disbelief
- ☐ D. wild incoherence

Question

The phrase 'I felt awkward, caught' suggests that Harriet's delight in seeing her friend is tempered by
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. concern that her orderly family life will be unsettled by her friend
- ☐ B. shock that the family will finally see her friend face to face
- ☐ C. embarrassment over what she is wearing
- ☐ D. desire to keep her family and social lives separate

Question

Harriet's reaction to Emma's story about sliding down the hill on an ice block suggests that she
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. will later confront Emma for an explanation as to why she was not included in the party the night before
- ☐ B. would not have been interested in sliding down a hill on an ice block
- ☐ C. tacitly understands the boundaries that have been set on the friendship
- ☐ D. is nervous her parents will disapprove of her friend's behavior

Question

Emma's desire to use the shower and Harriet's closing line present a strong contrast between
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. the values of Emma's home and Harriet's home
- ☐ B. a desire between Emma to deepen her friendship and Harriet's resistance to do so
- ☐ C. Emma's desire for secrecy and Harriet's agreement with this point of view
- ☐ D. Emma's outward persona and internal reality

The two passages below are taken from interviews with people living in the English town of Purlbridge.

Passage I: Wendy Burgess

When we first came here we invited some neighbours in at Christmas, but my husband persuaded me to drop that. They're not our kind of people. We already have our friends, so there's no point in inviting people who live in Purlbridge to dinner. We were invited over for coffee by somebody that we didn't really know. It was quite nice but we didn't invite them back. Then she rang up and asked us over again: it was a bit embarrassing! It was very embarrassing because of the problem – who do we invite back with her? She wouldn't fit in with our friends.

Passage II: Ann Cormack

Moving here has affected my whole life, I'm sure. Maybe we're just unlucky here, because there aren't so many children around, but I feel that, once they're home from school, they're quite cut off from other children. In Westlea [their previous home] I would have tapped on the wall or gone to the door, someone would have seen me and they would have said: 'Have a cup of tea.' People would go shopping together or look after each other's children... I don't think anyone spoke to me for the first year [here]; it was terrible. Now, if anybody moves in here I always go over and say hello. I'm afraid the people here must think, 'There goes that busybody woman again!'

Question

For Wendy Burgess, there's 'no point' in inviting Purlbridge people to dinner because she

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Finds the people unfriendly
- ☐ B. Prefers casual entertainment
- ☐ C. Is in awe of their social class
- ☐ D. Is not interested in making friends locally

Question

Wendy Burgess' embarrassment about returning the invitation of her neighbour suggests that she sees social interaction as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Following a set of rules
- ☐ B. Tedious and exhausting
- ☐ C. A new and unusual experience

- ☐ D. Challenging her natural shyness

Question

The two passages suggest that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Wendy would see Anne as a busybody
- ☐ B. Anne would see Wendy as a busybody
- ☐ C. Wendy would like to invite Anne for coffee
- ☐ D. Anne would not like to invite Wendy for coffee

The following passage is from a novel published in 1985.

'You look so serious all the time, Jellybean. Sometimes I wish you played like other children,' says her mother.

'Like what?'

'Other children . . . Oh, I don't know . . . asking them here after school, riding a bike up and down the street. . .'

'I haven't got a bike so how . . .'

'Well the usual things. I suppose you spend far too much time with me, at rehearsal, sitting by yourself.'

'I don't mind.'

'Perhaps next holidays we could see about a camp or something.'

'No.'

'Wouldn't you like all the activities — swimming, cooking barbecues, sleeping in a tent, bushwalking, horse riding, the concert on the last night?'

'I'd hate it. I get bossed around enough at school.'

'Well,' her mother sighs, 'why don't you ever bring a friend home from school?'

'I haven't got any friends and there's nothing to do here.'

'Jellybean, that's not true. There's the tape...'

'No one likes my sort of music at school. You can like rock, the top forty, that stuff. . .'

'Oh dear. I hoped we'd got past that, this day and age.'

'And we don't have a colour telly, or heaps of Lego or skates or bikes or dress-ups or

computer games or any of the other things they all seem to have at home . . .'

In the silence Geraldine sees she has gone too far. Her mother's face is like a mask.

'Whatever happened to plain old-fashioned friendship? Talking, sharing secrets . . . Well I've got to be at the theatre by 9.15, Geraldine. You'd better get dressed.'

Question

Geraldine's mother is concerned about her because Geraldine

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. makes her mother angry.
- ☐ B. does not like her mother's music.
- ☐ C. does not mix with other children.
- ☐ D. does not want to come to the rehearsal.

Question

Geraldine 'sees she has gone too far' when she is talking to her mother. This means that she has

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. made a fuss so that now no-one will like her.
- ☐ B. upset her mother by showing her how she feels.
- ☐ C. made her mother cross because they will be late.
- ☐ D. talked for so long that her mother has stopped listening.

Question

Her mother's face 'is like a mask'. This suggests that her mother's face is

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. cruel and angry.
- ☐ B. a threatening disguise.
- ☐ C. already made up for the theatre.
- ☐ D. no longer expressing any feeling.

The following is a scene from the movie Margot At The Wedding. The exchange involves two sisters, Margot and Pauline.

1. Margot: I was going to say, 'I'd really like some white wine.'

2. Pauline: Oh. Yeah. We have a... Well... I'm glad you changed your mind and came. I never heard from you after I sent the invite... I even wondered if you got it.

3. Margot (quickly): Well, I'm so pleased we're here.

4. Pauline: Did you get it?

5. Margot: Yeah.

Pauline waits for an explanation.

6. Margot: I'm sorry you were so angry...

7. Pauline: I wasn't angry. I was... disappointed.

8. Margot: Uh huh. But you see when you say, 'disappointed', it puts me in a crummy situation. Like I let you down.

9. Pauline: But you did, in a way.

10. Margot: I don't see it like that.

11. Pauline: Fine. I felt betrayed. Is that word OK?

12. Margot: Again, you're making me the aggressor.

13. Pauline: You were the aggressor. (pause) Let's not... I've become a really good cook.

Question

In comment 3, Margot

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Is not being entirely truthful
- ☐ B. Tries to change the subject
- ☐ C. Is anxious to have a glass of wine
- ☐ D. Believes Pauline is not pleased that she is present

Question

The relationship between Margot and Pauline could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Close
- ☐ B. Distant
- ☐ C. Strained
- ☐ D. Disrespectful

Question

The scene is primarily characterized by

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Effective conflict resolution
- ☐ B. A failure of the sisters to listen to each other

- ☐ C. Personal attacks and blame
- ☐ D. Each sister's attempt to be superior to the other

Question

By the end of the scene, Margot is likely to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Respond to Pauline's comment that she has 'become a really good cook'
- ☐ B. Change the topic of the conversation
- ☐ C. Take issue with the fact that Pauline has labeled her an 'aggressor'
- ☐ D. Become very angry with Pauline

The following is a conversation between Laura, a corporate lawyer, and Tony, her employer. Laura has been working hard to achieve a promotion. Laura's husband, Jack, has just been arrested for fraud.

Tony: Why don't you take a few days off, until things settle down?

Laura: I'm fine, it's just a silly misunderstanding. Jack's business partner shot through and left him in the ditch. He's absolutely innocent.

Tony: I'm sure he is.

Laura: Tony, I want that partnership.

Tony: Perhaps we can talk about it when things have calmed down.

Laura: No, I want to talk about it now. Right now.

Tony: OK, you haven't got it.

Laura: This is a law firm, Tony. You can't convict a man without a trial. Anyway, I had nothing to do with my husband's business.

Tony: It isn't just Jack. The other partners didn't want you.

Laura: Because I'm a woman, isn't it?

Tony: As a matter of fact, we're giving it to Pamela. She joined around the same time you did. I know she's not as smart, but she's friendly. She's built up a good client base.

Laura: And what have I been doing? Crocheting socks?!

Tony: Pamela can afford to give the job her total concentration.

Laura: You mean she's single and she doesn't have any kids!

Tony: I didn't say that.

Laura: Tony, this firm gets every minute of my life. Everyone in Australia knew my husband was in prison before I did. As for my children, I never see them. I've spent the last eight months worrying about some dreary man and his aluminium extrusion company. I'm gone before they get up and I'm home after Rupert's gone to bed. I'm their mother in name only. I might as well not have had them...

Tony: Laura? You alright? Laura?

Question

After Tony informs her that she has missed out on the partnership, how might Laura feel?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. irritated
- ☐ B. relieved
- ☐ C. desperate
- ☐ D. betrayed

Question

What are Tony's main reasons for not offering Laura the partnership?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Laura does not relate very well to clients, and her responsibilities outside work prevent her from committing fully to the job.
- ☐ B. Laura does not relate very well to clients, and the other partners do not want a woman in the position.
- ☐ C. The other partners do not want a woman in the position, and Laura's responsibilities outside work prevent her from committing fully to the job.
- ☐ D. The other partners do not want a woman in the position, and Laura needs more time away from work to be with her family.

Question

Tony says:

"Perhaps we can talk about it when things have calmed down."

In the context of the discussion, why might he have said this?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. He is confused and needs time to gather his thoughts.
- ☐ B. He does not wish to discuss the promotion until Laura knows about her husband's imprisonment.
- ☐ C. He recognises that Laura needs to spend time with her children before he informs her about the promotion.
- ☐ D. He wants to give Laura a chance to come to terms with her problems before he tells her something he knows will only add to her distress and possibly cause her to react very

badly.

Question

Which of the following best describes Laura's lifestyle?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. fulfilling
- ☐ B. stressful
- ☐ C. unbalanced
- ☐ D. superficial

Question

Which of the following best describes the situation faced by Laura at the end of the extract?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She is now in a better position to make a happier life for herself.
- ☐ B. She is now much less likely to be able to make a happier life for herself.
- ☐ C. She now knows that she will never be able to make a happier life for herself.
- ☐ D. Her attitude has not changed significantly from the start of the extract

The following is an encounter between Luke, and his girlfriend's mother who disapproves of him because she believes he is a loner.

Mrs Hunter didn't open the screen but stood there behind it, staring out at him through the crisscrossed wire, her eyes fixing on the front of his sweater, on the big messy blotch where the ink had leaked from his biro in Biology and run all over the place. His hands were inky too.

'Oh, it's you, Luke,' she said. 'I suppose you're looking for Caroline.'

Luke nodded, smiling at her, even though he didn't like Mrs Hunter and he knew she wasn't happy about him going round with Caro.

She didn't return the smile. 'Caroline's not here, I'm afraid. She's over at a friend's place; they're studying together. She won't be back till late.'

'At Liz's?'

'I don't know, dear, I'm sure.' Mrs Hunter lifted a hand to her hair, tucking a strayed curl into place. 'Caroline has so many friends, hasn't she? It's difficult to keep track.'

Luke nodded again. He hitched up his schoolbag and Mrs Hunter stared at that, too, narrowing her eyes, as if she could see right through the grubby canvas to the dog-eared blue folder inside, and somehow knew how he'd hardly even started on the assignment.

'I'll tell her you called.' She flicked a switch beside the door and the porch light came on, flooding Luke with brilliant light. 'Getting dark already,' sighed Mrs Hunter. 'You'd

better hurry home, dear.’ Her next sentence slithered at him like a snake. ‘You must have so much work to do.’

As Luke closed the gate he saw a light on down the side of the house, in Caro’s room.

Question

During Mrs Hunter’s examination of his dirty shirt, Luke is most likely to have felt

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. scared
- ☐ B. elated
- ☐ C. mortified
- ☐ D. uncomfortable

Question

Mrs Hunter says, ‘Caroline has so many friends’ in order to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. boast about her daughter’s popularity of which she was proud
- ☐ B. hint that Luke is not suitable for her daughter
- ☐ C. emphasise the fact that she does not know with whom her daughter is
- ☐ D. mislead Luke because Caroline really was at Liz’s place

Question

At the end of the conversation, Luke is most likely to be feeling

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. disappointment
- ☐ B. anger
- ☐ C. embarrassment
- ☐ D. confusion

Exam 5 - Section 3

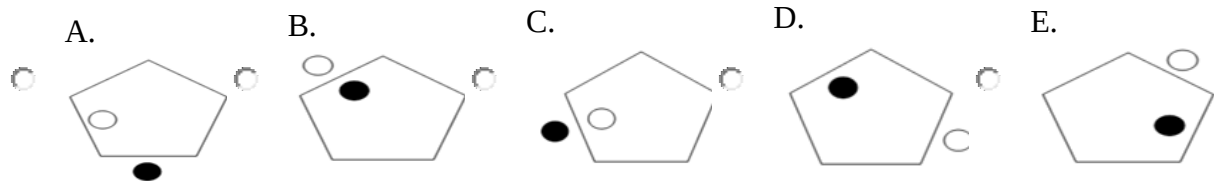
Question

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.



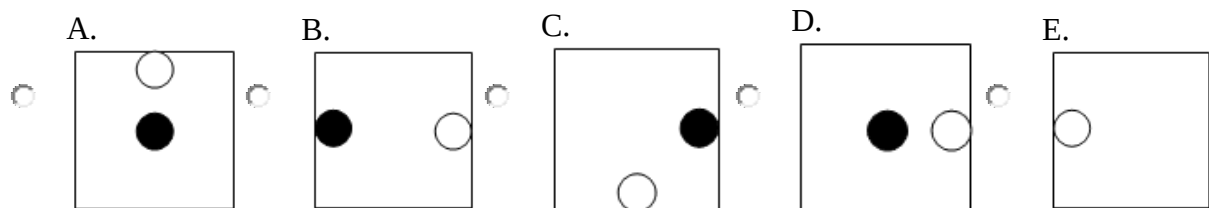
Question

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.



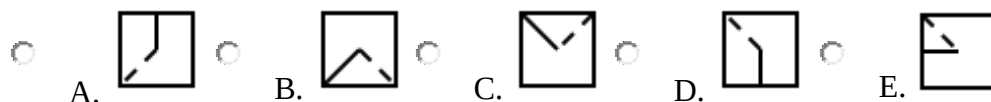
Question

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.



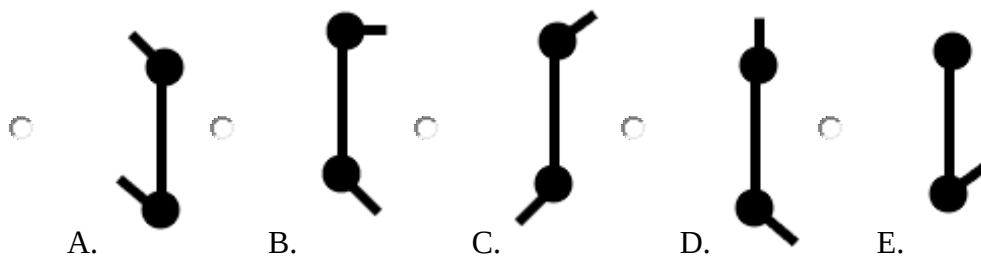
Question

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.



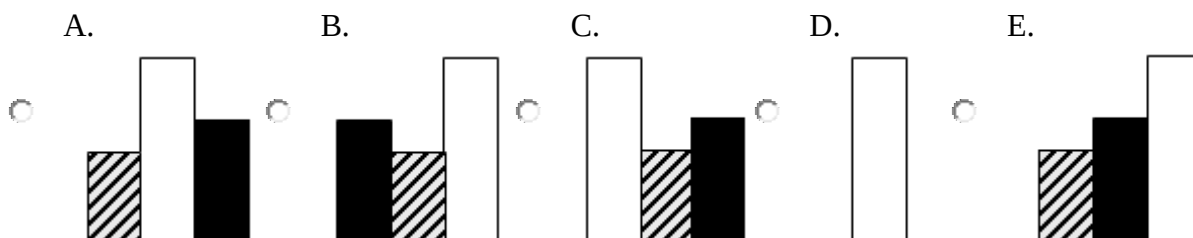
Question

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.



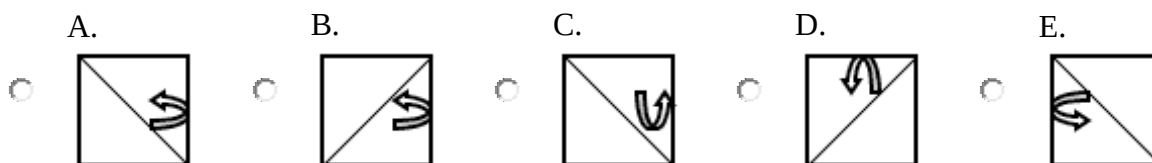
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



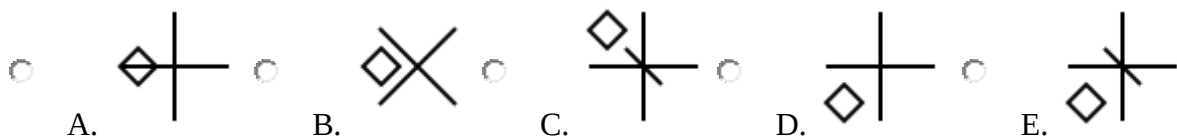
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



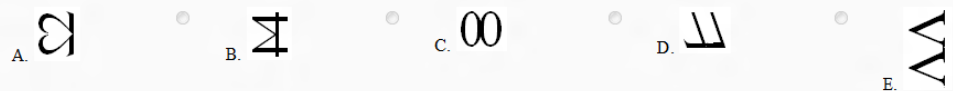
Question

Fourth in the Series

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



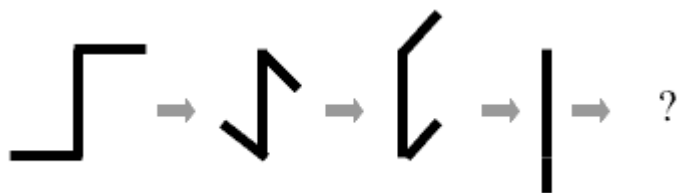
Choose one answer.



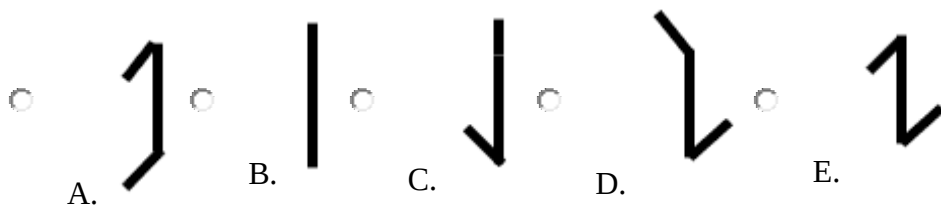
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



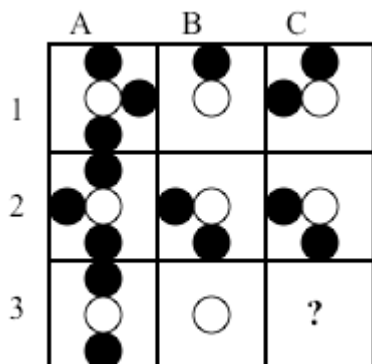
Choose one answer.



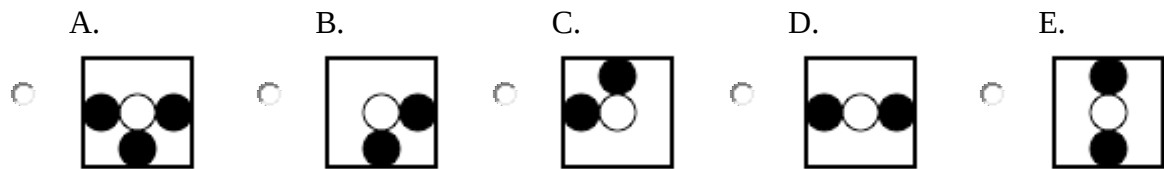
Question

Missing Segment

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



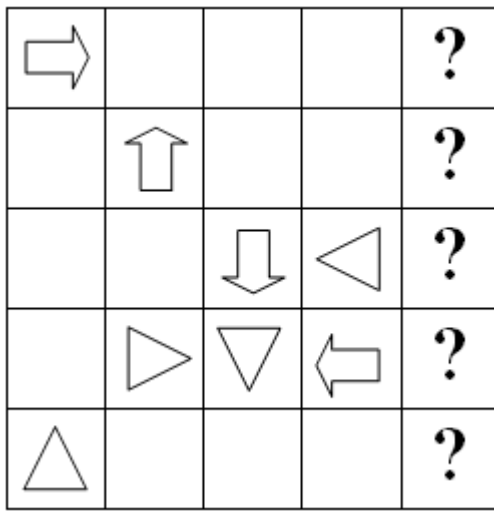
Choose one answer.



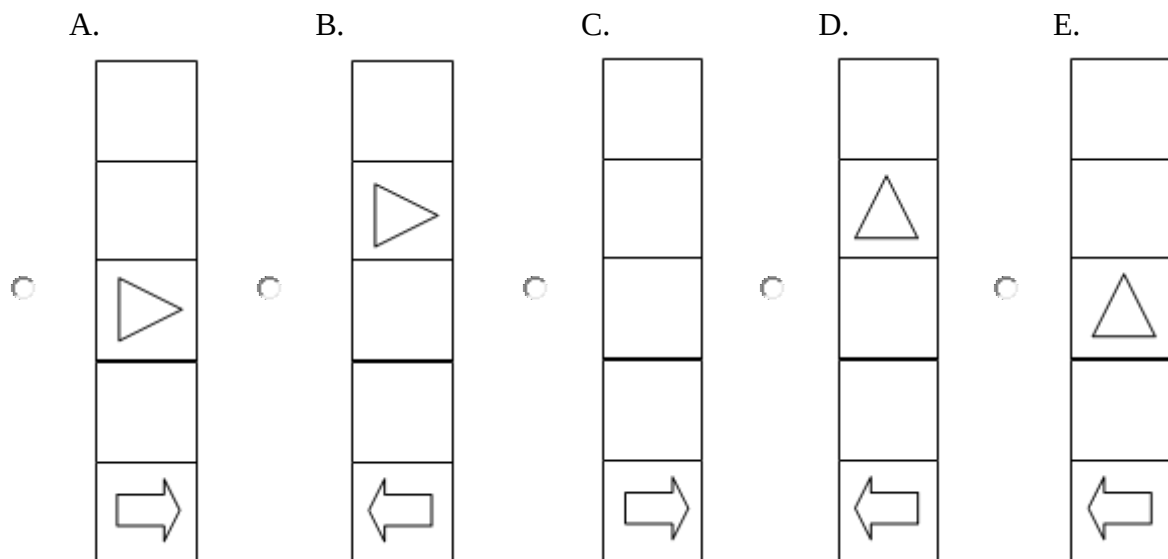
Question

Missing Segment

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



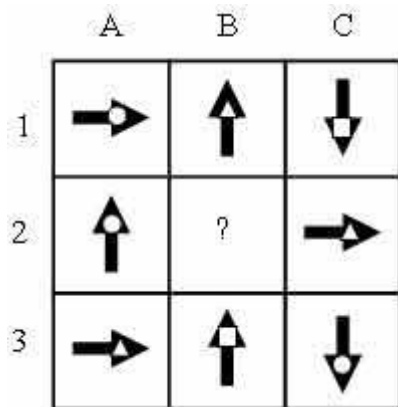
Choose one answer.



Question

Missing Segment

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



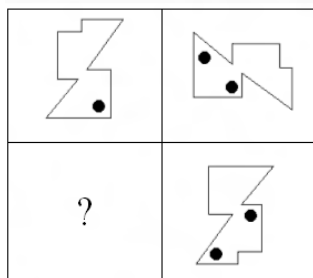
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A.
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

Question

Missing Segment

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



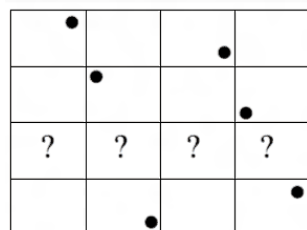
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A.
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

Question

Missing Segment

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



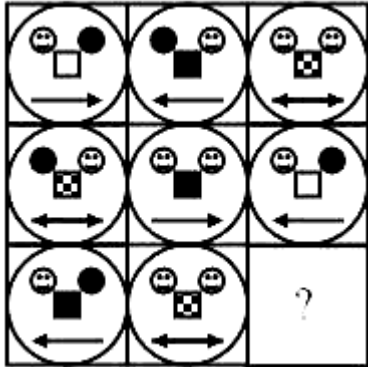
Choose one answer.

- ☐ 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. ☐

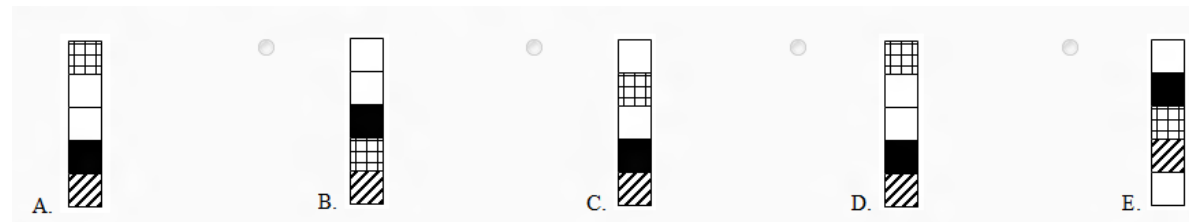
Question

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.

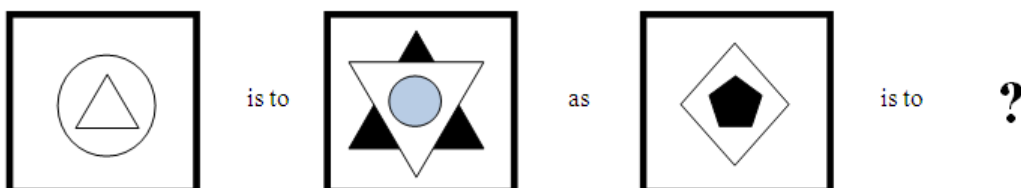
Choose one answer.



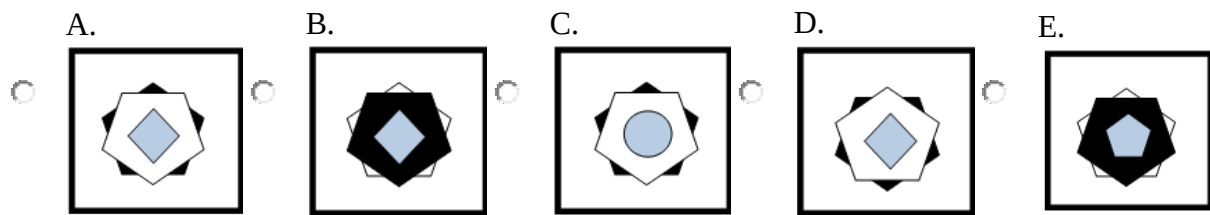
Question

This is to That

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



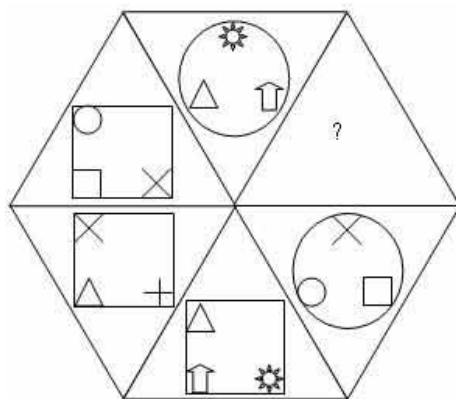
Choose one answer.



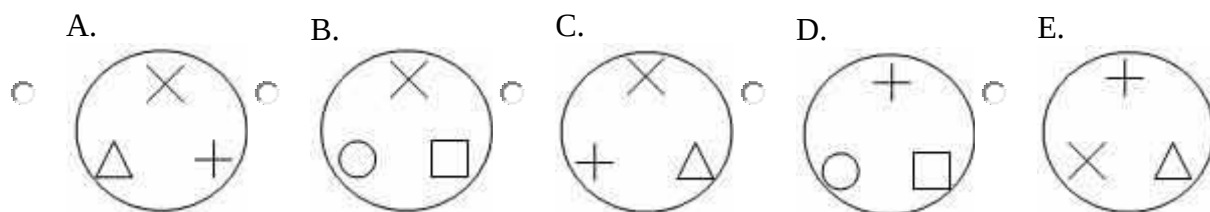
Question

Missing Segment

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



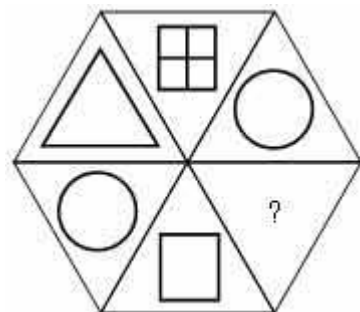
Choose one answer.



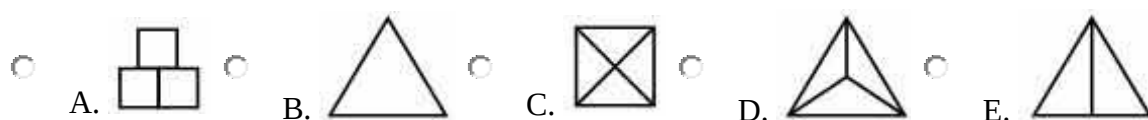
Question

Missing Segment

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



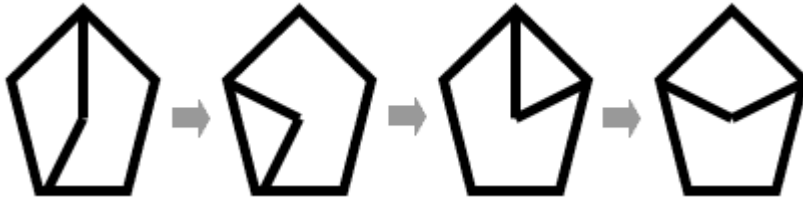
Choose one answer.



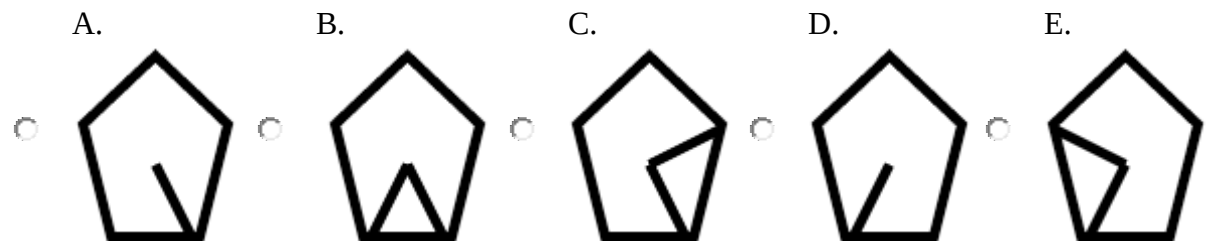
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



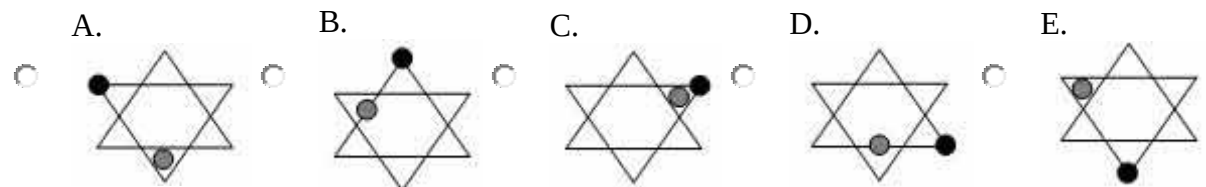
Question

Middle of the Sequence

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Choose one answer.

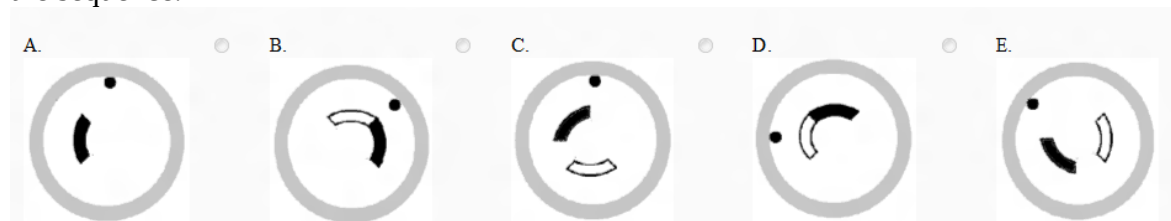


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

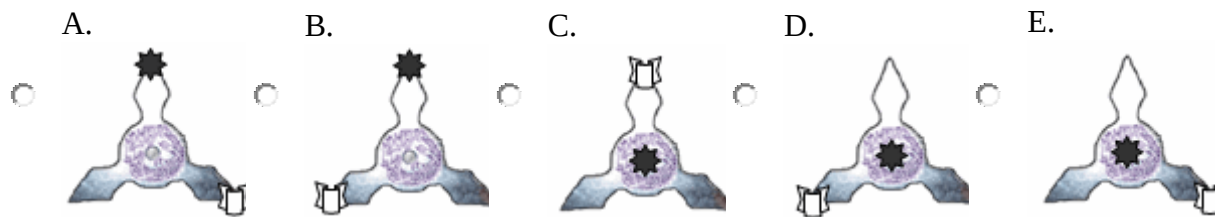
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

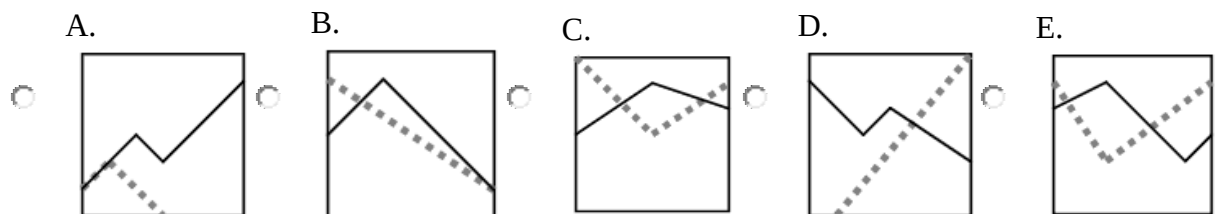
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
 Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
 Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

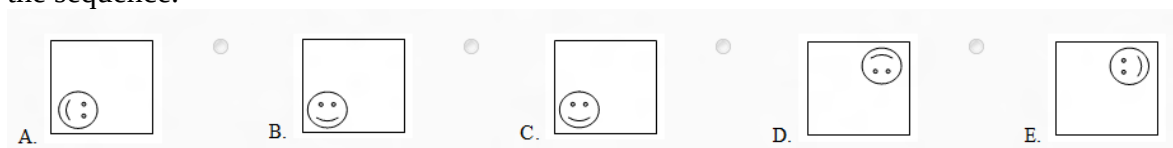
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
 Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
 Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

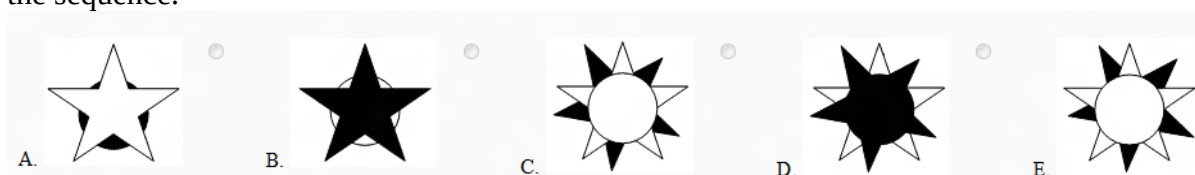
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
 Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

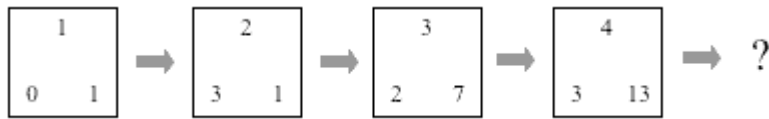
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
 Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Fifth in the Series

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



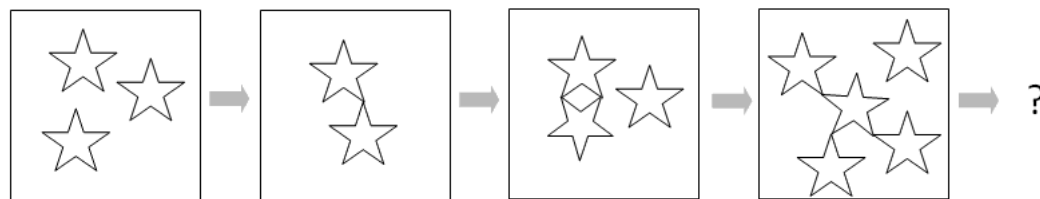
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

Question

Fifth in the Series

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



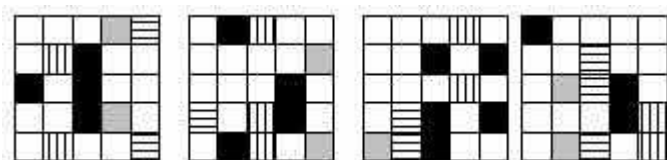
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

Question

Fifth in the Series

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



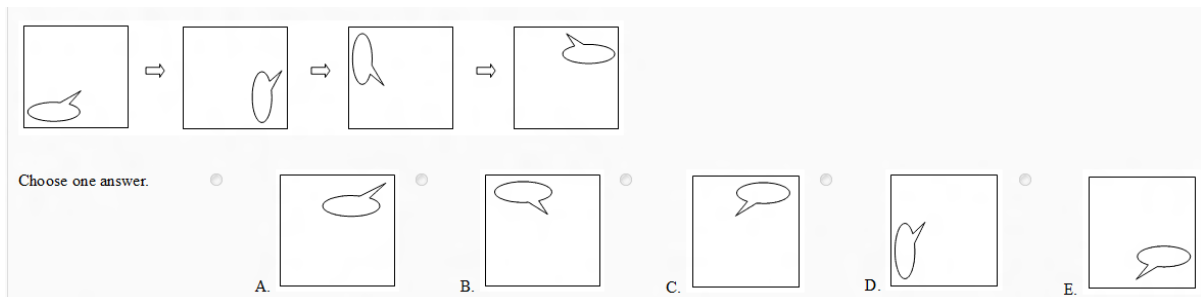
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐ B. ☐ C. ☐ D. ☐ E. ☐

Question

Fifth in the Series

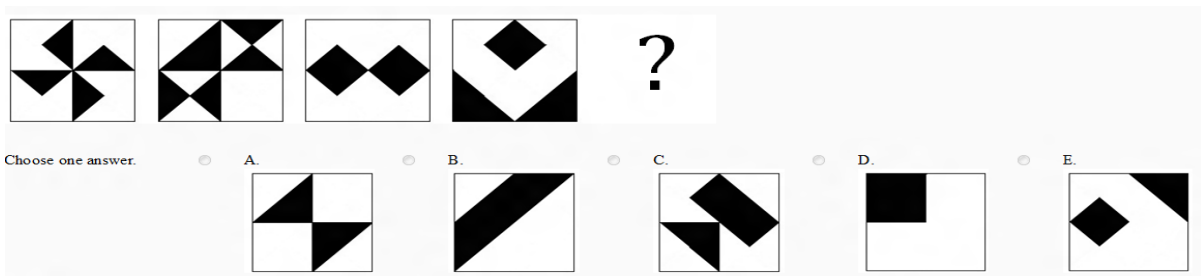
Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fifth in the series.



Question

Next in the Sequence

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

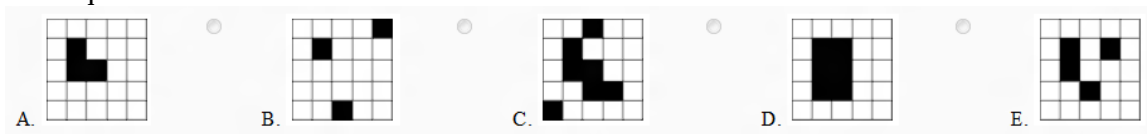


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

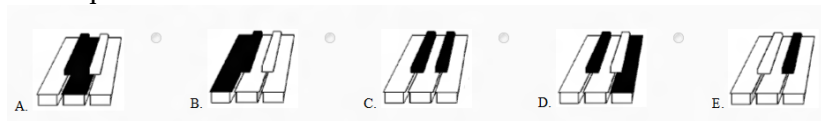
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

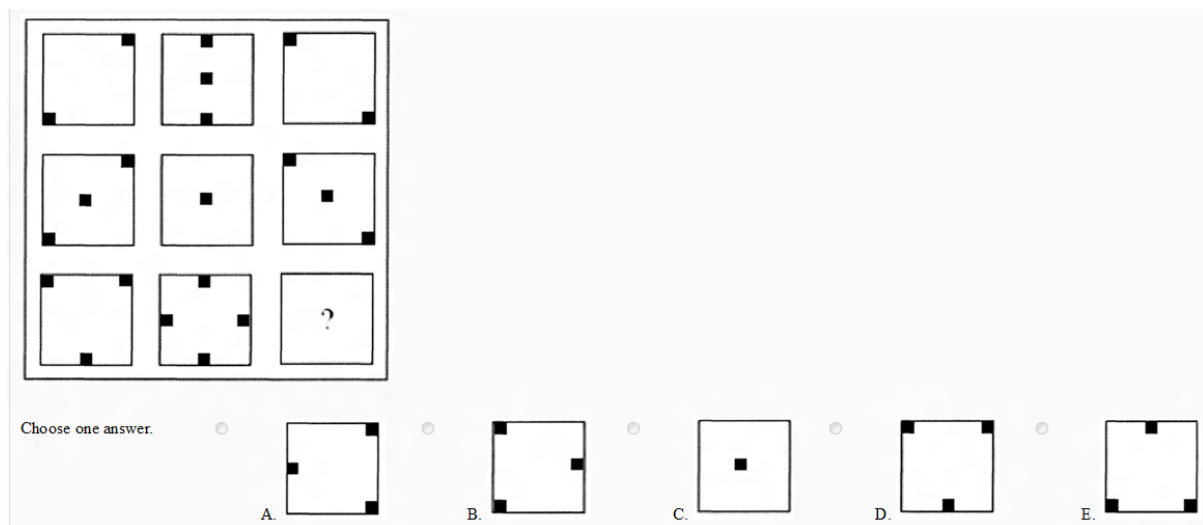
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
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Question

Missing Segment

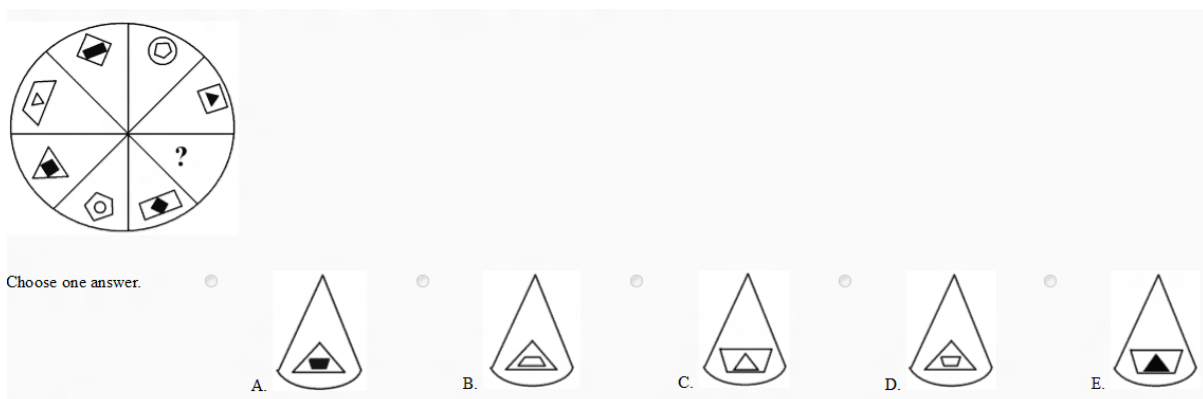
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



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

Missing Segment

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

Choose one answer. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

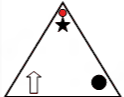
E. 

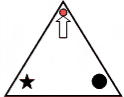
Question

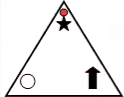
Missing Segment

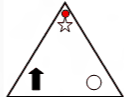
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.

Choose one answer. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 