

Exam 6 - Section 1

Question

3.1 ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION(a),

Characteristics of participants - 2005-06

	NUMBER			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	Male '000	Female '000	Persons '000	Male %	Female %	Persons %
AGE						
15-17	307.8	302.8	610.5	77.3	72.1	74.6
18-24	735.2	671.3	1 406.4	73.3	71.8	72.6
25-34	1 054.5	1 033.9	2 088.3	76.3	74	75.1
35-44	975.4	1 035.9	2 011.2	66.7	69.1	68
45-54	871.8	923.4	1 795.2	63.5	65.7	64.6
55-64	670.1	716.3	1 386.5	60.4	64.6	62.5
65 and over	591	652.9	1 243.9	50.8	48.2	49.4
STATE OR TERRITORY						
New South Wales	1 726.8	1 711.6	3 438.4	65.3	62.9	64.1
Victoria	1 254.6	1 357.4	2 611.9	63.6	66.1	64.8
Queensland	1 033.5	1 037.1	2 070.6	67.6	66.7	67.1
South Australia	390.8	415	805.8	64.8	66.7	65.8
Western Australia	547.2	553.1	1 100.2	70.7	70.3	70.5
Tasmania	120.8	128.2	248.9	64.6	65.7	65.2
Northern Territory(b)	34.1	30.6	64.7	60.4	56.1	58.3
Australian Capital Territory	97.9	103.6	201.5	79.5	79.5	79.5
REGION						
Capital cities(c)	3 322.6	3 343.5	6 666.1	67.3	65.4	66.3
Rest of Australia(d)	1 883.1	1 992.9	3 876.0	63.8	66.3	65
LABOUR FORCE STATUS						
Employed	3 907.4	3 298.2	7 205.6	70.8	73.5	72

Which of the following is incorrect?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The greatest number of people participating in sport in the twelve months before interview in 2006 were from New South Wales.
- ☐ B. A lower percentage of men who are unemployed participate in sport than females aged between 35 and 44.
- ☐ C. Assuming the proportion of age groups was equal across all states, the greatest percentage of sport participants would be men aged between 15 and 17 living in the Australian Capital Territory.
- ☐ D. The low percentage of participants from those not in the labour force is because most of these people are retired and are over the age of 65.

Question

In the 15th century cargo boats were regularly intercepted by pirates who stole the goods on board. Boat 1 leaves Itticaca at noon once each day and has 50% rate of interception by pirates. Boat 2 leaves the same port 6 hours later each day and has a 50% pirate interception rate. There are 3 ways in which the cargo can be carried:

I – All of the goods are carried on Boat 1

II – All of the goods are carried on Boat 2

III – Half of the goods are carried on Boat 1 and half are carried on Boat 2

Which carrying methods should be applied to guarantee that at least 50% of the goods are delivered?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Either I or II but not III
- ☐ B. III only
- ☐ C. Either I, II or III
- ☐ D. None of them

Question

During the 20th century, numerous “International Auxiliary Languages” have been created. An International Auxiliary Language, or IAL, is a made-up language designed to be used in international communication as a culturally neutral medium of expression. IALs are designed to be very simple, easy to learn and practical to use. They are generally based on existing languages. The vast majority of IALs are based on widely-spoken European languages, such as English, French, Spanish and Italian.

IALs can be split into two types: “naturalistic” languages and “non-naturalistic” languages. Non-naturalistic IALs form words and sentences using simple, regular rules with no exceptions. This makes them different from existing European languages, which have many irregularities and peculiarities. Naturalistic IALs, however, allow some quirks and irregularities based on those found in existing European languages. This means that naturalistic IALs are slightly less simple and regular, but they look more familiar to speakers of European languages. There has been debate over which kind of IAL is better suited to be used in global communication. Naturalistic IALs are more easily learned by speakers of European languages because they imitate the features of these languages. However, because non-naturalistic IALs are simpler and more regular, they may be easier to learn for those who do not speak a European language, and are not familiar with the features of these languages. Native speakers of major European languages make up about one fifth of the world’s population.

Based on the information above, which statement is the most correct?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 80% of the world’s population would prefer a naturalistic IAL to be used in global communication.

- ☐ B. 20% of the world's population would prefer a naturalistic IAL to be used in global communication.
- ☐ C. If an International Auxiliary language is to be used as a medium of global communication, it is not yet agreed upon what the features of that language should be.
- ☐ D. An IAL is not likely to be used as a medium of global communication in the foreseeable future.

Question

In a certain country there are seven major tourist attractions. Of these, Mt. Pretty receives the 4th highest number of tourists per year. Windy Valley gets more sightseers than Happy Fountain, which itself is more popular than Cradle Bridge. Fewer visitors see Coaster Mews than Tumbling Plains.

If Rapid Cliffs is always the 2nd most popular attraction, which of the following cannot be true?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Windy Valley and Tumbling Plains are situated consecutively in a list of the top tourist attractions for the country.
- ☐ B. A visitor to the country is more likely to visit Happy Fountain than Tumbling Plains.
- ☐ C. Cradle Bridge is placed 5th on a list of the country's top tourist attractions.
- ☐ D. Happy Fountain and Coaster Mews are the 5th and 6th most likely venue for a tourist to visit.

Question

Mary broke her silver chain and went to the goldsmith to repair the chain. The chain was broken into five equal pieces of three links each. This is what the chain looked like before it was broken: ----- . The goldsmith thought about how he could repair the chain, and how many links he would have to open/rejoin/open and rejoin.

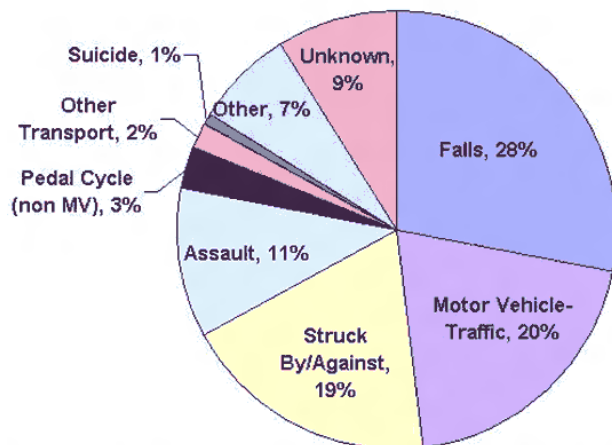
What is the minimum number of links that he has to open to repair the chain?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 2 links
- ☐ B. 3 links
- ☐ C. 4 links
- ☐ D. 5 links

Question

Below is a pie chart showing the causes of head injury by percentile in 1998.



As technology improves, an improvement in all transport safety is expected in the future.

From this information a similar pie chart from 2015 showing the percentiles of head injury causes would be expected to show what changes?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. None
- ☐ B. A decrease in Motor Vehicle-Traffic, Other Transport and Pedal Cycles, but no other changes
- ☐ C. A decrease in Motor Vehicle-traffic, Other Transport and Pedal Cycles, and an increase in all other causes
- ☐ D. A decrease in Motor Vehicle-Traffic, Other Transport and Pedal Cycles, as well as many other unpredictable changes.

Question

Persistent allergic rhinitis¹ (PAR) affects a substantial number of people worldwide, including 16% of the population of Australia (over 3.2 million people). The condition involves an inflammatory response to allergens such as house dust mites and pet dander. The primary symptoms are nasal obstruction, sneezing, rhinorrhoea and nasal itch, which, by definition, are present more than 4 days a week, and for more than 4 weeks (in contrast to intermittent allergic rhinitis). In addition, patients with PAR often present with headaches, impaired hearing, postnasal drip, decreased taste and smell, earache and symptoms of sleep apnoea³. Allergic rhinitis is also associated with a higher prevalence of asthma. Although PAR is not life-threatening, it affects quality of life and has substantial economic and social impact. Pharmacotherapy provides symptomatic relief of PAR. However, most medications have side effects, such as nose bleeds and septal perforation⁴, and need to be taken for prolonged periods. Increasingly, sufferers are seeking alternative therapies for PAR and other allergic diseases. For example, Chinese herbal medicine has been shown to be beneficial in the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis (SAR) and PAR. Acupuncture was found to be effective for adult patients with SAR and for children with PAR

1Rhinitis: inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose

2Rhinorrhoea: the discharge of mucus from the nose

3Sleep Apnoea: a temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep

4Septal Perforation: tearing of the tissue that separates the nostrils

What can be concluded from this passage?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The inflammatory response to allergens associated with PAR can cause secondary symptoms that affect quality of life and cause other socioeconomic impacts.
- ☐ B. 16% of the world population is affected by PAR.
- ☐ C. The primary symptoms of PAR include nasal obstruction, nose bleeds, sneezing, rhinorrhoea and nasal itch.
- ☐ D. The side effects of the pharmacotherapy treatment of PAR are due to the medications needing to be taken for prolonged periods.

Question

Annette, Bernice and Cynthia are talking in a group. Each belongs to either the Tee family, whose members always tell the truth, or to the El family, whose members always lie. Annette says, 'either I belong or Bernice belongs to a different family from the other two.'

It is possible to determine the family of

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Annette
- ☐ B. Bernice
- ☐ C. Cynthia
- ☐ D. None of the three girls

Question

For puppies aged four to six weeks whose mothers have been the primary caregivers, the following is true: when the puppies are crying due to hunger or other similar discomfort, merely smelling the mother's scent will lead to a temporary halt in crying, while the scent of other dogs does not have this effect.

Which of the following is most reasonably supported by the information above?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Discomfort in puppies is best relieved by detecting the mother's scent.
- ☐ B. Puppies more easily learn to recognize the scents of their mothers than the scents of other dogs.
- ☐ C. Puppies associate the scent of the primary caregiver with relief from discomfort.
- ☐ D. Only a primary caregiver can provide comfort to a puppy.

When the first European settlers arrived in Australia they brought with them many plants and animals that were common in Europe. The introduction of these plants and animals was to make the settlers' lives easier in the new, harsh and unfamiliar land. Many of the animals were domesticated, like sheep, cattle and pigs. Others were brought out for pleasure, like foxes and rabbits. There were also animals, like mice, rats and cats, that arrived as stowaways on boats. Over time these animals were released or escaped. Many became very well

established because of the lack of predators, a plentiful supply of food, and favourable climatic conditions.

Question

From the above, it is reasonable to conclude that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The foreign fauna which have become well established in Australia are pests.
- ☐ B. Foreign organisms will thrive in Australia due to the lack of predators.
- ☐ C. European plants and animals are widespread in Australia.
- ☐ D. All foreign species introduced into Australia have thrived.

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Question

The foreign animals in Australia have caused major environmental damage to the Australian landscape. Damage has been caused through land and water degradation, as well as soil erosion. Furthermore, the foreign flora and fauna have competed with native species for food, resulting in dwindling populations for native species.

Which of the following statements can be deduced from the given information?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Foreign flora should not be introduced into Australia, as it will decimate the population of native flora.
- ☐ B. Animals introduced into Australia will inevitably destroy the Australian landscape.
- ☐ C. Competition for food will affect the population growth rates for animal species.
- ☐ D. Foreign animals have been the primary cause of Australia's major environmental problems.

Question

At a certain medical school, students are taught to treat symptoms in decreasing order of severity, i.e. more serious symptom first. The following is known by a certain student:

- Chest pain is treated before nausea.
- A cough is treated after a thoracic injury.
- Joint pain is addressed after jaundice and nausea.
- Thoracic injury treatment takes precedence over jaundice.

However, due to the possibility of drug-drug interactions there are certain situations in which it is not as simple as treating the most serious symptom.

The exceptions known to the student are as below:

- If both chest pain and thoracic injury are present, cough is treated for pre-emptively in its normal order of seriousness, even if cough isn't present.
- If both cough and jaundice are present, the cough is treated immediately before the jaundice instead of in its normal order.
- If both nausea and thoracic injury are present, nausea isn't treated for.

The student is given a hypothetical multi-symptomatic patient and devises a treatment schedule in order of when the different treatments would be applied, based on his understanding of the seriousness of various symptoms.

Which of the following treatment schedules could have been the one devised by the student?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Thoracic injury, Nausea, Jaundice, Joint pain, Chest pain, Cough
- ☐ B. Chest pain, Nausea, Joint pain, Thoracic injury
- ☐ C. Chest pain, Thoracic injury, Jaundice, Cough
- ☐ D. Thoracic injury, Cough, Jaundice, Chest pain, Joint pain, Nausea

Question

In an enclosed room containing 10 people, one person was infected with a highly contagious virus known as HCV, which had a 100% transmission rate, meaning that whoever the infected and subsequently infected people came into contact with were transmitted the virus. Each person in the room came into contact with three other people, as shown below:

PERSON	1 st contact with:	2 nd contact with:	3 rd contact with:
Phil	Bill	Marie	Laura
Bill	Phil	Rachel	Sam
Rachel	Laura	Bill	John
George	Marie	Sam	Mike
Ashley	Sam	John	Marie
Mike	John	Laura	George
Laura	Rachel	Mike	Phil
Sam	Ashley	George	Bill
Marie	George	Phil	Ashley
John	Mike	Ashley	Rachel

Tests at the end of the third round of contact found that all but two were infected with HCV.

If it was known that John contracted the virus from Rachel, and that Rachel contracted the virus during the second round of contact, who were the two people to remain uninfected after the third round of contact?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Phil and Sam

- ☐ B. Marie and Laura
- ☐ C. George and Mike
- ☐ D. Sam and Laura

Question

Septic arthritis (infection of a joint) presents as a red, swollen, painful joint, usually the knee. The main bacteria associated with the infection is *S. Aureus* which is a spherical bacteria that occur in microscopic clusters resembling grapes. The condition must be treated promptly or it may cause permanent joint damage and long term disability. The treatment of choice against *S. Aureus* is antibiotics, usually Flucloxacillin. Antibiotics such as Flucloxacillin (a type of penicillin) work independently of the body's defences, including the immune system. Sometimes the bacteria present is resistant to Flucloxacillin, and in such cases, another antibiotic, Vancomycin, must be used.

A person with a red, painful joint is treated with Flucloxacillin, but his symptoms do not improve. Which of the following could not be a cause of this?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The bacteria causing the symptoms is not *S. Aureus*.
- ☐ B. He may have a condition like AIDS where the immune system is deficient.
- ☐ C. The bacteria are resistant to Flucloxacillin.
- ☐ D. The symptoms are not caused by septic arthritis.

Question

One day Alice meets the Lion and the Unicorn in the Forest of Forgetfulness. She knows that the Lion lies on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and tells the truth on the other days of the week. The Unicorn, on the other hand, lies on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, but tells the truth on the other days of the week. They make the following statements to Alice:

Lion: Yesterday was one of my lying days.

Unicorn: Yesterday was one of my lying days too.

What day is it?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Monday
- ☐ B. Tuesday
- ☐ C. Thursday
- ☐ D. None of the above

Question

Scientists used to think that pepper plants had the ability to produce an unlimited number of peppers. As long as the plant was properly fertilized and pollinated, and temperature, water

and sunlight controlled, they believed pepper plants would continue to produce indefinitely. However, scientists have now learned that a pepper plant will not produce more than 200 peppers in its lifetime. If a pepper plant goes dormant due to a deficiency of light or water, for example, when reinvigorated, it will start producing peppers where it left off. But a normal pepper plant will produce no more than 200 peppers.

If the information in the passage is true, and a pepper plant has been discovered that has produced 226 peppers and is still producing, the plant cannot fit into which of the following categories?

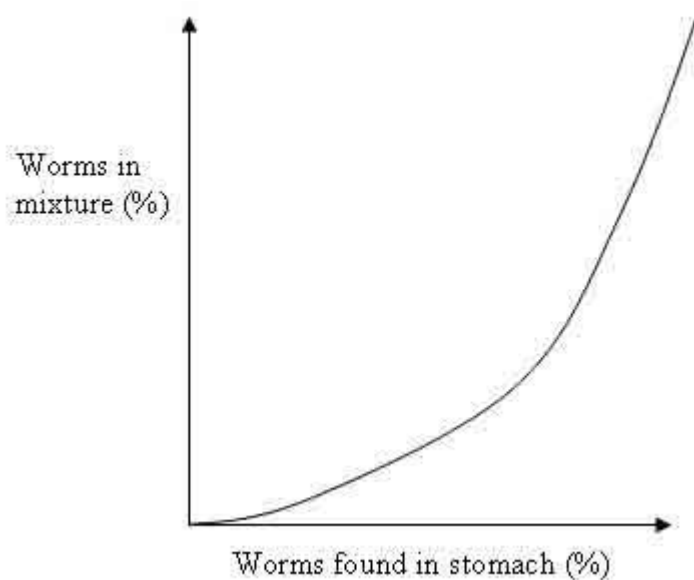
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. An abnormal pepper plant flourishing under ideal temperature, humidity, water and light conditions.
- ☐ B. A normal pepper plant that went into a dormancy stage and then was revived.
- ☐ C. A pepper plant grown from the seed of an abnormal pepper plant.
- ☐ D. An abnormal pepper plant grown in a laboratory without soil.

Question

An experiment was conducted to determine the feeding preference of guppies. Four trials were conducted where guppies were offered different mixtures of worms and flies: from a mixture of 20% worms and 80% flies to a mixture of 80% worms and 20% flies. The stomach contents of the guppies were compared to determine what they ingested. The results are shown below.

What can be concluded from these results?



Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Guppies prefer worms
- ☐ B. Guppies prefer flies
- ☐ C. Guppies prefer the most abundant food available

- ☐ D. Guppies prefer the least abundant food available.

Question

A neurotransmitter is a type of chemical that helps relay signals from one area of the brain to another. Serotonin is an example of a neurotransmitter. The human body has approximately 10 milligrams of serotonin.

Serotonin has a wide range of functions from influencing mood to affecting the endocrine system. Cells combine tryptophan hydroxylase and tryptophan to form 5-hydroxytryptamine – serotonin. Serotonin is most commonly associated with depression. This can be caused by, among others, low brain cell production of serotonin and a lack of receptor sites able to receive serotonin, for example serotonin (5-HT) receptors. Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors are medications that are believed to reduce symptoms of depression.

Taurine is found in meat, fish and breast milk and up to 3, 000 milligrams of supplement is considered safe. It is found in energy drinks as it may improve athletic performance. Approximately 90% of serotonin is found in the digestive tract or in blood platelets, so not primarily in the brain.

Which of the following can be deduced?

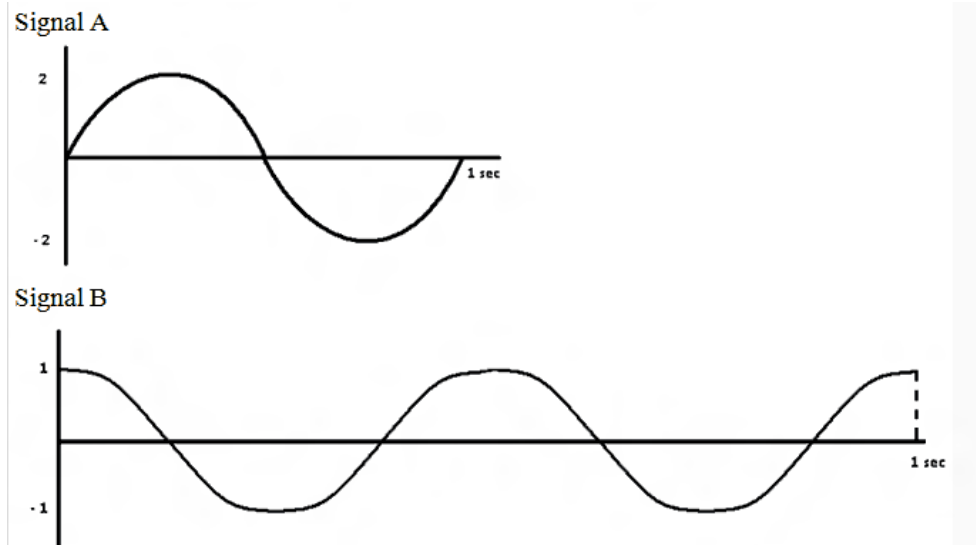
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The body utilises the remaining 2, 990 milligrams of taurine for purposes other than serotonin production.
- ☐ B. Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors work by increasing production of 5-hydroxytryptamine at serotonin receptors.
- ☐ C. As a neurotransmitter, serotonin would be found in highest concentrations in the brain and nerve cells.
- ☐ D. Nine milligrams of serotonin is found outside of the brain which may or may not be affected by serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors.

A technician is busy intercepting enemy radio signals and changing them so that they can be deciphered. Signal A as shown below is the intercepted signal, whilst B is the standard signal which signal A must be transformed into before it can be decoded. The technician does this through the use of three dials on his decoder: dials P, Q and R. Its instruction manual is shown below:

Dial	Rotation clockwise by 360°	Rotation anti-clockwise by 360°
P	reduction in amplitude by one unit	increase in amplitude by one unit
Q	shift of wave to the right by half a wavelength	shift of wave to the left by half a wavelength
R	doubling in frequency	halving in frequency

NB. Wavelength refers to the distance between corresponding points in a sound wave, amplitude refers to the maximum height of the wave above its equilibrium position, and frequency refers to the number of wavelengths which pass through an imaginary point per second.



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Marks: 1

Question

Which sequence of events would modulate signal A so that it can be deciphered?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. one revolution clockwise of dial Q, one revolution anti-clockwise of dial P, one revolution clockwise of dial R
- ☐ B. one revolution clockwise of dial P, one revolution anti-clockwise of dial Q, one revolution anti-clockwise of dial R
- ☐ C. one revolution anti-clockwise of dial P, one revolution clockwise of dial R, one revolution clockwise of dial Q
- ☐ D. one revolution clockwise of dial P, one revolution anti-clockwise of dial Q, one revolution clockwise of dial R

Question

The decoder used by the technician was stolen one night by enemy forces. A new identical decoder was brought in, but instructions were issued to the technician to change the standard signal from signal B to a new waveform, signal C. The instructions were:

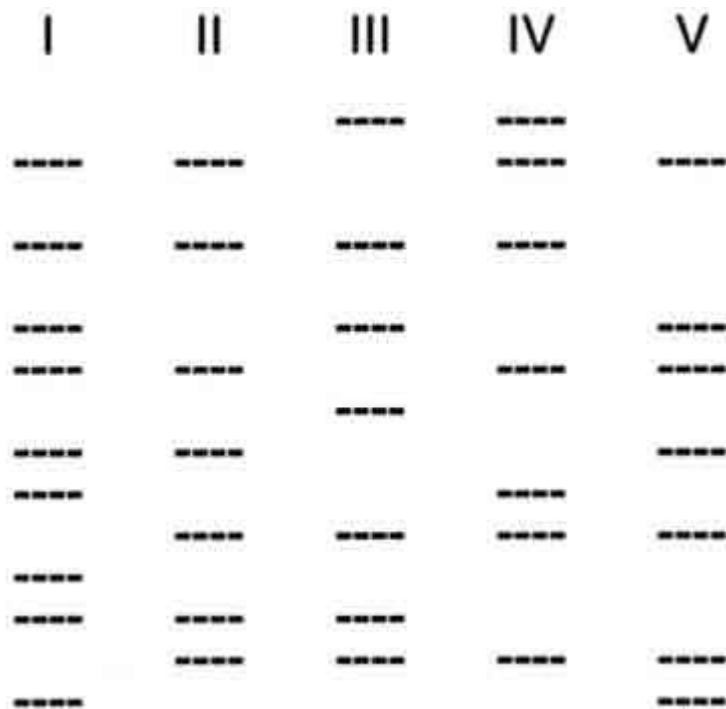
“From the standard signal, turn dials Q and R one revolution clockwise, and turn dial P fully twice and in the opposite direction to the other dials.”

What would the new standard signal look like?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A.
- ☐ B.
- ☐ C.
- ☐ D.

Certain stretches of DNA, called markers, can be used to identify parentage. Children inherit all their DNA markers from one or other of their parents. In this figure the dashes (----) represent DNA markers present in five individuals.



Suppose that in this figure a mother's markers are represented in column I, and that one of the other columns represents a father, and the other three represent children of these two parents.

Question

The father must be represented by column

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. II
- ☐ B. III
- ☐ C. IV
- ☐ D. V

Question

Suppose that columns IV and V represented two parents. Which of columns I and II could represent their children?

Choose one answer.

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

Question

A new study has shown that if a person sleeps for less than seven hours a night, they are three-times more likely to develop the common cold than those who sleep at least eight hours. Researchers used 153 healthy men and women for 14 days, some sleeping for less than seven hours and some sleeping for more than eight hours. The researchers then infected them with the common cold to obtain their results.

What could the researchers have done to better back up the conclusion that the study has drawn?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Ask participants to sleep at different times each day.
- ☐ B. Change the diet of the participants to see if that has an effect.
- ☐ C. After this part of the study, make all participants sleep eight hours or more again for 14 days and see if the results change.
- ☐ D. After the 14 days, infect the two different groups with another type of virus as well and collate the results.

A medical research worker is testing the effectiveness of an experimental vaccine in controlling cancer. His experimental animals are three different groups of mice. Strains A and B are purebred strains of laboratory white mice, whose susceptibility to cancer is well known. The third group consists of mice trapped in the wild.

Experiment 1

All three groups were bred for several generations, and no treatment was given. Skin cancers developed at the following rates:

Strain A: 8%

Strain B: 62%

Wild mice: 3%

Experiment 2

All three groups were treated with applications of benzol, a known carcinogen. Skin cancers developed at these rates:

Strain A: 59%

Strain B: 98%

Wild mice: 14%

Experiment 3

All three groups were treated with benzol, followed by administration of the vaccine. Cancer rates were:

Strain A: 56%

Strain B: 61%

Wild mice: 14%

Experiment 4

All three groups were treated with benzol, followed by treatment with fexadrin, a chemical agent that is now in common use in the treatment of cancer. Cancer rates were:

Strain A: 32%

Strain B: 98%

Wild mice: 3%

Question

Unless Experiment 1 were done, the scientist would not know

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. whether mice can develop skin cancer.
- ☐ B. how effective benzol is in producing cancers in these strains.
- ☐ C. whether wild mice can be compared with laboratory mice.
- ☐ D. if all laboratory-bred mice were alike.

Question

One clear result of all these tests is the evidence that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. the vaccine is ineffective.
- ☐ B. heredity influences the usefulness of the vaccine.
- ☐ C. there is no way to prevent skin cancer completely.
- ☐ D. neither of the two treatments will be effective in combating human cancers.

Question

The experiments show that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. the vaccine was generally more effective than fexadrin.
- ☐ B. fexadrin was generally more effective than the vaccine.
- ☐ C. where there is a strong hereditary tendency to develop cancer, the vaccine is more effective than fexadrin.
- ☐ D. In wild mice, neither the vaccine nor the chemical agent had any effect.

Question

These experiments would be significant in developing treatment for human cancer only if

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. cancers produced in mice by benzol have properties similar to those of spontaneous human cancers.
- ☐ B. there is no hereditary tendency to develop cancer in human beings.
- ☐ C. humans have about the same rate of cancer as wild mice.
- ☐ D. human hereditary endowment is comparable to that of purebred laboratory mice.

Question

Six adults and two children need to cross a river. The river is too big to swim. They found a boat but the boat can only withstand an adult or two children at a time.

What is the minimum number of crossings of the boat that are needed to take all eight people across?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 23
- ☐ B. 25
- ☐ C. 24
- ☐ D. 26

Question

A recent study regarding childhood eating habits demonstrated that preadolescent children who are messy eaters are more likely to grow up as disorganized adults. On the other hand, preadolescents who are taught to be clean and to chew their food without spilling it normally grow up to be organized adults. The study also found that those children who are sometimes messy eaters and sometimes clean eaters normally grow up to be organized adults, because they were at least sometimes clean as children.

Which of the following can be inferred?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Children who are messy eaters never grow up to be organized adults.
- ☐ B. Unorganised adults were messy eaters when they were children.
- ☐ C. Children's eating habits show their predilection for organization as adults.
- ☐ D. Toddlers who are messy eaters are more than likely going to be disorganized adults.

Question

In a recent study, researchers used predictor variables from medical school including the presence or absence of narratives describing unprofessional behaviour, grades and standardized-test scores to determine whether these had any effect on future professionalism.

They found that disciplinary action for unprofessional behaviour against a doctor was strongly associated with prior unprofessional behaviour in medical school. The types of unprofessional behaviour most strongly linked with disciplinary action were severe irresponsibility and severely diminished capacity for self-improvement. Disciplinary action

by a medical board was also associated with low scores on the Medical College Admission Test and poor grades in the first two years of medical school, but the association with these variables was less strong than that with unprofessional behaviour.

From this information, it can be concluded that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A student with poor grades in medical school is also likely to have partaken in unprofessional behaviour.
- ☐ B. A student with poor grades in medical school is more likely than an unprofessional student to be an unprofessional doctor.
- ☐ C. An irresponsible doctor is unlikely to self-improve.
- ☐ D. An unprofessional student is less likely to show self-improvement as a doctor than a student with poor grades.

Question

Four witches are members of a coven that meets at different times of the moon cycle. They meet when there is no moon, a waxing half moon, a full moon and a waning half moon. At each meeting they have a broomstick-flying race with no ties occurring for any of the 4 positions. Interestingly, the positions of the 4 witches are always the same at a given time of the moon cycle, but each witch always has a different position at different moon cycle times.

Ursula is going blind and so her position is best to a full moon, average to a half moon and poor when there's no moon. Gwennifer wins on moonless nights, performs better than Ursula with a waxing half moon but worse than her with a waning half moon. Cytherea always comes 3rd to a full moon and 2nd to no moon.

If Tinnaka always finishes last to a waning half moon, what must be the finishing order for waxing half moon nights?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Tinnaka, Gwennifer, Ursula, Cytherea
- ☐ B. Cytherea, Gwennifer, Ursula, Tinnaka
- ☐ C. Gwennifer, Ursula, Cytherea, Tinnaka
- ☐ D. Gwennifer, Ursula, Tinnaka, Cytherea

In the 2006 and 1996 censuses, the number of children born to all females over the age of 15 was tabulated, and the results appear below. Note that some persons have chosen not to answer the question, so the total column does not equal the sum of the figures provided. This does not alter the question.

2006 Census	Number of children ever born							Total
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
Age groups:								
15-19 years	577,898	11,520	1,793	414	190	96	243	661,109
20-24 years	525,228	57,207	24,084	5,803	1,271	261	298	665,708
25-29 years	379,574	102,257	76,708	27,499	8,279	2,248	1,039	641,131
30-34 years	245,484	139,603	179,640	73,947	23,157	6,735	3,690	714,205
35-39 years	150,828	114,041	257,268	127,927	41,549	11,888	7,266	751,018
40-44 years	113,335	93,698	272,447	153,175	53,532	15,474	9,445	749,591
45-49 years	100,404	84,173	264,047	163,423	60,442	16,699	9,915	735,527
50-54 years	82,748	71,104	240,566	154,482	58,495	16,359	9,230	666,912
55-59 years	66,197	58,539	227,243	149,341	58,590	17,031	9,845	619,043
60-64 years	46,026	39,316	160,116	120,618	54,190	17,987	12,174	477,508
65-69 years	33,639	27,323	104,882	97,123	55,140	22,366	18,178	383,782
70-74 years	27,303	23,125	74,970	75,276	49,237	23,447	23,003	321,201
75-79 years	27,018	24,300	67,075	62,757	42,063	21,494	23,432	296,102
80-84 years	23,308	23,470	55,730	46,567	29,490	14,988	16,901	239,519
85 years and over	23,448	25,249	49,362	36,941	21,775	10,749	12,546	217,809
Total	2,422,438	894,925	2,055,931	1,295,293	557,400	197,822	157,205	8,140,165

1996 Census	Number of children ever born							Total
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
Age groups:								
15-19 years	523,919	14,767	2,706	833	336	184	249	610,294
20-24 years	504,760	71,776	32,026	8,146	1,742	400	360	655,727
25-29 years	367,337	126,461	105,325	38,700	10,648	2,633	1,120	682,054
30-34 years	195,950	126,897	207,318	101,416	31,926	7,894	3,626	703,079
35-39 years	115,557	91,936	252,701	153,464	54,250	13,925	7,170	716,170
40-44 years	81,496	72,248	244,193	156,842	59,005	16,110	8,707	664,112
45-49 years	64,550	61,077	235,105	154,204	60,441	17,322	9,883	625,738
50-54 years	44,796	41,381	165,306	124,809	55,869	18,653	12,401	483,442
55-59 years	33,577	29,363	109,783	101,831	57,990	23,775	19,212	395,162
60-64 years	28,121	25,629	81,340	81,536	53,247	25,577	25,360	343,578
65-69 years	30,842	29,664	79,734	73,485	49,429	25,433	28,291	344,944
70-74 years	31,536	32,896	75,183	62,566	39,692	20,440	23,608	318,734
75-79 years	26,035	28,032	55,717	43,432	26,443	13,665	15,962	240,246
80-84 years	21,633	22,403	39,307	28,822	17,008	8,472	10,197	174,476
85 years and over	20,098	19,351	28,328	19,439	11,218	5,824	7,452	140,333
Total	2,090,207	793,881	1,714,072	1,149,525	529,244	200,307	173,598	7,098,089

Question

What can be concluded from the table?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There has been an increase in childlessness for females aged 30 – 34 between 1996 and 2006 because of changing societal attitudes towards careers and childbirths.
- ☐ B. There has been a decrease in childlessness for females aged 35 – 39 between 1996 and 2006.
- ☐ C. There has been a decrease in childlessness for females aged 85 years and over between 1996 and 2006.
- ☐ D. All of the above.

Question

How many women aged 15 – 19 in 2006 had more than 5 children?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 433
- ☐ B. 249
- ☐ C. 96
- ☐ D. 243

Question

Of all common vegetables, Celery has the lowest calories. The optimal climate for celery is between 12 and 21 degrees Celsius.

It can be determined from this information that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. all common vegetables grown in hot climates have more calories than celery
- ☐ B. common vegetables often have high calories
- ☐ C. common vegetables grown between 12 and 21 degrees Celsius will have less calories than other common vegetables
- ☐ D. a warmer climate is essential for common vegetables to have high calories

Question

The King's castle is being patrolled by four guards when suddenly he realises that someone has stolen from his private cookie jar. One of the guards confided his crime to one of the others without the other two knowing. Two of the guards always tell the truth while the other two always lie.

Who stole the cookies?

Alex: I do not know who stole the cookies.

Harrison: I know who stole the cookies.

Sam: I know a guard, who is not myself, who does not know who stole the cookies.

Dimitri: Sam did not steal the cookies.

Choose one answer.

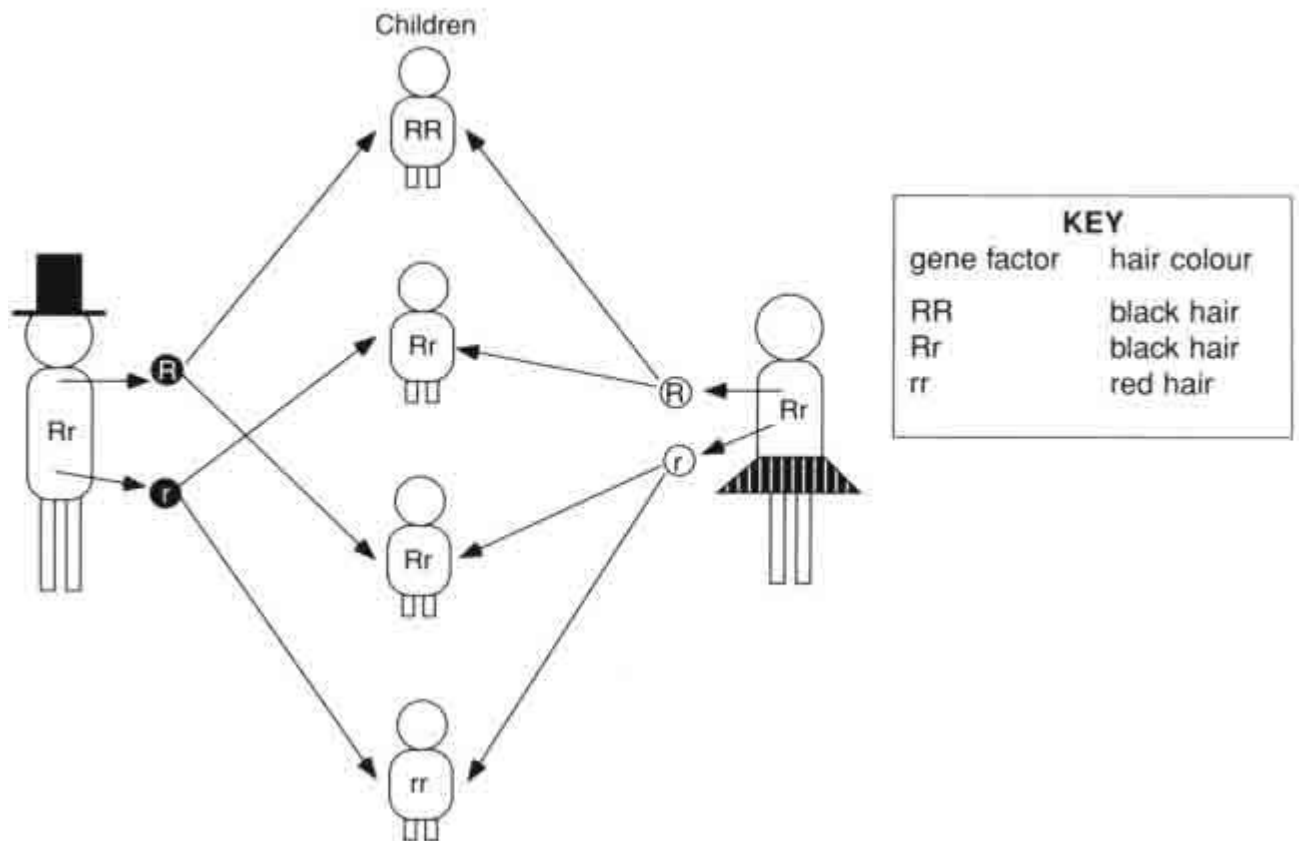
- ☐ A. Alex
- ☐ B. Harrison
- ☐ C. Sam
- ☐ D. Dimitri

Question

The following diagram shows the mechanisms through which children inherit hair colour from their parents.

Which of the following statements is correct?

HAIR INHERITANCE



Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. We inherit two factors for hair colour from each parent
- ☐ B. The presence of a factor for red hair will mask the effect of a factor for black hair
- ☐ C. Two parents with red hair could produce a child with black hair
- ☐ D. Two parents with black hair could produce a child with red hair

Question

There are 24 vertebrae in the healthy adult human body. These can be divided into 3 main sections; cervical, thoracic and lumbar. The cervical region consists of the first 7 vertebrae, the thoracic region consists of the next 12 vertebrae and the lumbar region consists of the last 5 vertebrae. Cervical vertebrae can be distinguished by the presence of bifid (divided into 2 clefts) spines except for the 1st and 7th vertebrae. All cervical vertebrae have transverse foramina (small openings) on each side of their body to allow for the passage of small blood vessels. Thoracic vertebrae can be distinguished from other vertebrae by the presence of articular facets (small surfaces) for contact with the ribs as well as the absence of the above characteristics. Lumbar vertebrae can be distinguished from all other vertebrae easily as they have none of the above characteristics and have much larger bodies than both cervical and thoracic.

Which alone could be used to identify whether a particular vertebra is cervical?

1. The presence of bifid spines

- 2. The presence of transverse foramina
- 3. The absence of articular facets
- 4. The presence of a small body

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. 1, 2 and 3
- ☐ B. 1 and 2
- ☐ C. 2 and 4
- ☐ D. 1, 2 and 4

Question

In a particular room there are 6 powerpoints. Of those 6, only 4 function properly. Billy has a computer he wants to plug in, consisting of the computer system, and the monitor, each one needing their own powersource. Unfortunately, neither monitor nor computer has any lights to indicate whether or not they are powered, hence the only way to know if the computer is working is if both computer and monitor have power and hence functioning.

1: He needs to get up at least 3 times to change the plugs (including the initial plugging in) to ensure that the computer system works.

2: He is better off changing both plugs (monitor and computer) every time he gets off.

Regarding the 2 statements above

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Both are true
- ☐ B. Both are false
- ☐ C. 1 is true, 2 is false
- ☐ D. 1 is false, 2 is true

Question

Measurements of the extent of amino-acid decomposition in fragments of eggshell found at archaeological sites in such places as Southern Africa can be used to obtain accurate dates for sites up to 200 000 years old. Because the decomposition is slower in cool climates, the technique can be used to obtain accurate dates for sites almost a million years old in cooler regions.

Which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The oldest archaeological sites are not in southern Africa, but rather in cooler regions of the world.
- ☐ B. The amino-acid decomposition that enables eggshells to be used in dating does not take place in other organic matter found at ancient archaeological sites.
- ☐ C. If the site being dated has been subject to large unsuspected climactic fluctuations during the time the eggshell has been at the site, application of the technique is less likely to yield accurate results.
- ☐ D. Fragments of eggshell are more likely to be found at ancient archaeological sites in

warm regions of the world than at such sites in cooler regions.

Question

Hypothermia is a condition in which the body temperature of a human falls below 35°C. This condition is caused by prolonged exposure to cold. Infants and elderly people are more susceptible than healthy adults. Hypothermia causes drowsiness, lowers heart and breathing rates, and may lead to unconsciousness and death. To treat this condition, the patient should not be exposed to extremes of heat. Rather, the hypothermic patient should be wrapped in warm clothing and placed near objects of approximately 37°C (body temperature).

Based on the above information, the most appropriate treatment for a hypothermic woman would be

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A hot water bottle to increase her body temperature from an external source
- ☐ B. Placing the patient in a sleeping bag with another person who is at a healthy temperature
- ☐ C. Gentle exercise in a 35°C swimming pool to increase blood circulation and warm the patient
- ☐ D. Drinking hot coffee to increase the core body temperature from an internal source

An experiment was conducted by a group of scientists to investigate the effects of varying light exposure on plant growth. The experiment consisted of four groups of plants: one group was exposed to white light for the entire duration of the experiment; one group was exposed to white light for twelve hours a day and darkness for the rest of the day; one group was exposed to six hours of white light daily with the rest of the day in darkness; and the final group was exposed to complete darkness for the whole experiment.

The experiment consisted of fifty plants per group. The experiment was conducted over a period of 100 days, with the height and leaf abundance recorded every two days. The results showed that plants exposed to complete darkness did not grow at all. Plants with exposure to six hours of white light daily had the third highest height average, but greatest leaf abundance. Plants exposed to twelve hours of light had the highest height average, but the second greatest leaf abundance. Plants exposed to light for the whole experiment had the second highest height average, and the lowest leaf abundance.

Control groups are often used in experiments to study the effects of a particular treatment or course of action. The control group is the same as the experimental group(s), except it does not receive any treatment.

Question

What was the control group in the experiment?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. The group exposed to light for the entire experiment.
- ☐ B. The group exposed to darkness for the entire experiment.
- ☐ C. The group exposed to light for 12 hours each day.

- ☐ D. There was no control group.

Question

What relationship existed between the height and leaf abundance?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. When leaf abundance increases, there is a higher average height.
- ☐ B. When leaf abundance increases, there is a lower average height.
- ☐ C. When leaf abundance increases, there is no effect on the average height.
- ☐ D. There is no readily apparent relationship between the average height and leaf abundance.

Question

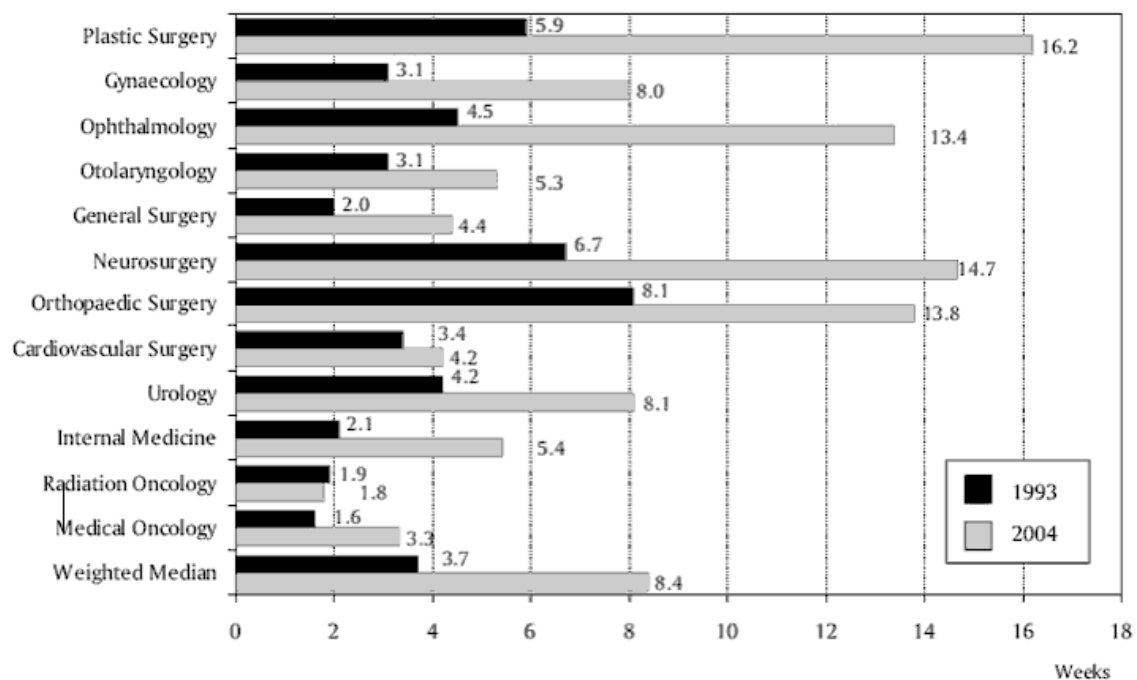
What is a possible conclusion that can be drawn from this experiment?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. There is no apparent relationship between length of light exposure and plant growth.
- ☐ B. Exposing plants to long periods of light each day may result in less abundant leaf growth.
- ☐ C. The height of the plant increases when the length of exposure to light increases.
- ☐ D. Leaf abundance increases when the height of the plant increases.

Question

The following graph indicates the average waiting time of a patient from being referred by a general practitioner to a specialist, to the actual appointment with the specialist.



This graph shows that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. in 2004, the average waiting times for all specialties rose from those in 1993.
- ☐ B. the median waiting time in 2004 has more than trebled in value since 1993.
- ☐ C. a patient waiting for an appointment with a specialist in orthopaedic surgery in 1993 would, on average, probably wait longer than a patient waiting for an appointment with a specialist in urology in 2004.
- ☐ D. a patient waiting for an appointment with a specialist in gynaecology in 2004 would, on average, have to wait more than two and a half times longer than a similar patient would in 1993.

Exam 6 - Section 2

I was seven years old before I met my aunt, the one Mother called ‘the Duchess.’ My aunt’s given name was Geraldine, but Mother said everyone called her the Duchess because she never wore slacks, never smoked, and never told a soul she was raised on a mink farm.

‘I’d think she’d be proud that Father raised a mink for expensive stoles and the kind of coats that she and her rich friends wear,’ Mother said as we drove through the countryside. ‘But you can’t tell the Duchess a thing.’

My aunt and my Uncle Victor lived in a town which had a town square with several steeples and a number of huge brick buildings that stood like giants, bigger than silos. Women wore white gloves as they strolled down the sidewalks past storefronts filled with foods I had never tasted and gadgets I had never imagined. We parked and walked past the storefronts, my mother and I. Though I knew the answer, I asked for a leather baseball glove in the window of the toy shop.

‘No, but I certainly need an icebox.’ She eyed one in the interior of the hardware store. She leaned close enough to the window to tip her hat. It was her only hat, made of light straw, with two large purple plastic orchids. She typically wore it at Easter.

‘Why don’t you –’

‘Because I can’t afford to. You know the straits your father left me in, and you know better than to make foolish suggestions.’ She grabbed my arm and pulled me along. ‘Let’s go. If we’re late we’ll never hear the end of it.’

The Duchess’s house lay on a street with several plain trees, though none stood in her yard. The house was smaller than ours, but neat as a pin. Mother pointed out the freshly painted shutters, the windows with steel framings and the fastidiously arranged flower beds.

The Duchess was not tall, as I suddenly realised I had expected; she was only slightly taller than I was. She smiled as she let me in, and kissed Mother on the cheek.

‘Well, so this is Stephen. Why, I’d say that he could use a bit of meat on that frame.’ She was pretty and looked much younger than Mother. She indeed wore white gloves, as Mother predicted. She stroked my cheek, and she offered me chocolates from a glass bowl. ‘Go ahead. Take a couple.’

‘Thank you, Geraldine,’ said Mother. ‘But I’ll have you know that I’ve been giving him enough to eat at home.’

‘Oh, certainly,’ said my aunt. ‘Please come out to the back porch. Lunch is waiting.’

On the back porch was my Uncle Victor, reading a newspaper. He did not stand when Mother and I entered, though he shook my hand. His hand was warm and soft.

‘Do you do well in school?’ he asked. ‘Stay out of trouble, do you?’ He smiled and asked us to sit. We ate quietly, cold seafood salad, something I had never had. It was delicious. Mother said as much, several times, smiling stiffly, but she only ate two or three bites.

‘He is well behaved,’ my aunt said to Uncle Victor, and he looked at me, nodding. She turned to me. ‘Do you play any sports at school?’

‘There are none, ma’am, though I like baseball.’

‘Well, the league here sponsors a baseball league.’

I didn’t know what to say. ‘That’s very nice, ma’am.’

My aunt asked me many questions about the work I did on the farm, and she laughed kindly at my answers.

After my aunt cleared the plates she smiled and said to my mother, ‘I think this will work. I so hope that it will. Does he have all his shots?’

‘No.’ My mother looked at the napkin in her lap. ‘I was hoping that if he... if you were going to take him...’

I looked at the three of them, comprehending but not believing. Mother would not meet my eye. ‘I’m sorry,’ she said. ‘I just can’t provide you...’ Her words trailed off.

‘Yes,’ said my aunt. ‘We’ll make sure he’s taken care of,’ and again Uncle Victor nodded.

Question

According to Stephen’s mother, the Duchess might best characterise her upbringing as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Demanding
- ☐ B. Superficial
- ☐ C. Remote
- ☐ D. Humble

Question

Stephen’s tone in his description of the Duchess upon first meeting her is best described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Fearful uncertainty
- ☐ B. Awestruck enthusiasm
- ☐ C. Cautious approval
- ☐ D. Adamant acceptance

Question

Stephen describes the Duchess’s house as ‘neat as a pin’ to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Underscore its orderly appearance
- ☐ B. Criticise the untidiness of his own home
- ☐ C. Compare it with other houses in the town
- ☐ D. Contrast its appearance with that of his mother

Question

The passage is primarily about

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. A betrayal within a family
- ☐ B. The hardship of rural life
- ☐ C. A competition between sisters
- ☐ D. A significant event in the life of Stephen

Question

The questions posed to Stephen by the Duchess and Uncle Victor are most analogous to those asked by

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Tourists of a local citizen
- ☐ B. Employers of a prospective employee
- ☐ C. Loan applicants of a banker
- ☐ D. Police officers of a transient orphan

Question

The Duchess's comment that 'We'll make sure he's taken care of' indicates that Stephen will

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Get the mandatory vaccinations and be given opportunities to pursue baseball
- ☐ B. Receive the appropriate medical treatment and be well provided for in her home
- ☐ C. Be given all that he needs but never see his mother again
- ☐ D. Receive all that he physically needs but not affection from his benefactors

The following is taken from an interview with Sharon, a fifty-three year old lady who is dealing with alcoholism.

For me, alcoholism has been a family demon I have been battling for most of my life. I began drinking in my teens, married a man who became an alcoholic and then had a son who began to abuse alcohol. On average, I had half a dozen drinks a day. At a party, I'd have six to eight

drinks and a couple before arriving - my tolerance for drinking was high. In my thirties I became seriously ill and learned I had done extensive damage to my pancreas and liver. I checked myself into a rehabilitation centre. When I entered the centre, I had given up. But being among fellow recovering addicts has been invaluable. We speak the same language and this strengthens you. It's very compelling to listen to someone you know is telling the truth.

Question

When Sharon first checked herself into the centre, her state of mind could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Helpless
- ☐ B. Confused
- ☐ C. Apprehensive
- ☐ D. Anxious

Question

Sharon values being among fellow addicts because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. It makes her feel like she is not alone in her experiences
- ☐ B. She can communicate with them better
- ☐ C. She trusts them more because they know what she is going through
- ☐ D. They have had similar experiences to her so she can relate to them better

The following is an extract from a novel. Tatiana's drunken father has given her a black swollen bruise over her eyebrow. Alexander is going out with Tatiana's sister.

"Tania!" she heard him calling from behind, and in a moment he stood in front of her. Tatiana backed away and put her arms up. "Leave me alone," she said in a faint voice. "Just leave me *alone*."

"Where have you been?" Alexander asked quietly. "I've been coming to the store on Fontanka and Nekrasova for three mornings in a row trying to catch you."

"Well, you caught me, all right," said Tatiana.

"Tania, look at you, how could you let him do that to you?"

"I ask myself that question over and over," Tatiana said. "And not just about him."

Alexander blinked. "Tania--"

"I don't want to talk to you right now!" Tatiana screamed. And then, taking another step back, her lip shaking and her eyes filled with tears, she said, much more quietly, "I don't want to talk to you *ever*."

"Tania, can I just explain--"

“No.”

“Will you for a second-“

“No!”

“Tania...”

“NO!” She came up to him, her teeth gritted, and she couldn’t believe herself: she wanted to *hit* him. She clenched her fists. She wanted to hit Alexander.

He stared at her fists and at her and said with upset incredulity, “You promised me you would forgive me.”

Question

When Tatiana says, “Well, you caught me, all right” it is possible to tell that she is
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. joking about Alexander having finally found her
- ☐ B. annoyed by Alexander’s persistence
- ☐ C. angered about Alexander’s attempts
- ☐ D. incredulous that Alexander has been trying to meet with her

Question

Tatiana would most likely respond to Alexander’s “upset incredulity” by
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. realising that she has been behaving inappropriately and forgiving Alexander
- ☐ B. staying silent in the hopes that he will understand that she does not wish to speak to him
- ☐ C. replying angrily to his claim that she should forgive him
- ☐ D. herself becoming incredulous at Alexander’s reaction

Patient: I want to talk to you about these attacks I keep having. Everybody says they can't be normal. I get so bad.

Doctor: I agree they aren't normal. They are attacks of a particular migraine called-

Patient: (*interrupts*) Look, that's just ridiculous. My sister has migraines and she was with me during my last two attacks. She said my attacks are nothing like hers. She gets those lights and sick to her stomach and then a bad headache. I don't get anything like that and my headache is the smallest part of this. It's just mild-

Doctor: (*Interrupts*) I'm not surprised your symptoms don't sound like your sister's. Migraines are caused by spasms of blood vessels. Your 'attacks' involve the blood vessels at the back part of the brain, hers are from the front.

Patient: I don't care about all that! All I know is that my head still isn't right. I feel it all the time, I mean it's just not right. I've had two attacks this month.

Question

The patient's main concern is that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She does not know exactly what is wrong with her
- ☐ B. No treatment options (eg. medication) seem to work
- ☐ C. She doesn't feel well and thinks something is wrong
- ☐ D. Her condition is much worse than her sister's

Question

The patient's manner towards the doctor can be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Defensive
- ☐ B. Hostile
- ☐ C. Rude
- ☐ D. Respectful

The following passage is an excerpt from a story written by a German writer in 1966.

None of my friends can understand the care with which I preserve a scrap of paper that has no value whatever: it merely keeps alive the memory of a certain day in my life, and to it I owe a reputation for sentimentality which is considered unworthy of my social position: I am the assistant manager of a textile firm. But I protest the accusation of sentimentality and am continually trying to invest this scrap of paper with some documentary value. It is a tiny, rectangular piece of ordinary paper, the size, but not the shape, of a stamp - it is narrower and longer than a stamp - and although it originated in the post office it has not the slightest collector's value. It has a bright red border and is divided by another red line into two rectangles of different sizes; in the smaller of these rectangles there is a big black R, in the larger one, in black print, 'Dusseldorf' and a number - the number 634. That is all, and the bit of paper is yellow and thin with age, and now that I have described it minutely I have decided to throw it away: an ordinary registration sticker, such as every post office slaps on every day by the dozen.

And yet this scrap of paper reminds me of a day in my life which is truly unforgettable, although many attempts have been made to erase it from my memory. But my memory functions too well.

First of all, when I think of that day, I smell vanilla custard, a warm sweet cloud creeping under my bedroom door and reminding me of my mother's goodness: I had asked her to make some vanilla ice cream for my first day of vacation, and when I woke up I could smell it.

In the kitchen my mother was humming a tune. It was a hymn. I felt very happy. Then I heard my mother coming to listen at my door; she crossed the hall, stopped by my door, it was silent for a moment in our apartment, and I was just about to call 'Mother' when the bell rang downstairs. My mother went to our front door, and I heard a man's voice, and I knew at once it was the mailman, although I had only seen him a few times. It was very quiet for a moment, the mailman said 'Thanks,' my mother closed the door after him, and I heard her go back into the kitchen.

Nobody will believe it, but my heart suddenly felt heavy. I don't know why, but it was heavy. I could no longer hear the coffee mill. I put on my shirt and trousers, socks and shoes, combed my hair and went into the living room.

Mother came in from the kitchen carrying the coffee pot and I saw at once she had been crying. In one hand she was holding the coffee pot, in the other a little pile of mail, and her eyes were red. I went over to her, took the pot from her, kissed her cheek and said: 'Good morning.' She looked at me, said: 'Good morning, did you sleep well?' and tried to smile, but did not succeed.

'Was there any mail?' I asked, a senseless question, since Mother's small red hand was resting on the little pile on top of which lay the newspaper. Yes, she said, and pushed the pile toward me. I saw there was a post card, but I had not noticed the registration sticker, that tiny scrap of paper I still possess and to which I owe a reputation for sentimentality. When I reached for the post card I saw it had gone.

My mother had picked it up, she was holding it up and looking at it, and I kept my eyes on my half-eaten slice of bread, stirred my coffee and waited.

I shall never forget it. Only once had my mother ever cried so terribly: when my father died; and then I had not dared to look at her either. A nameless diffidence had prevented me from comforting her.

I tried to bite into my bread, but my throat closed up, for I suddenly realised that what was upsetting Mother so much could only be something to do with me. Mother said something I didn't catch and handed me the post card, and it was then I saw the registration sticker: that red -bordered rectangle, divided by a red line into two other rectangles, of which the smaller one contained a big black R and the bigger one the word 'Dusseldorf' and the number 634. Otherwise the, post card was quite normal, it was addressed to me and on the back were the words: Mr. Bruno Schneider: You are required to report to the Schlieffen Barracks in Adenbrück for eight weeks of military training.

'Only eight weeks,' I said, and I knew I was lying, and my mother dried her tears, said: 'Yes, of course,' we were both lying, without knowing why we were lying, but we were and we knew we were.

Question

At the beginning of the passage, Bruno regards his scrap of paper with

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. deep disgust
- ☐ B. sad nostalgia
- ☐ C. ambivalence
- ☐ D. fear

Question

Bruno regards his reputation for sentimentality as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. a positive trait that he inherited from his mother
- ☐ B. an unrealized goal

- ☐ C. a burden that he carries willingly
- ☐ D. an unwarranted attribution

Question

The description of the piece of paper in the first paragraph ('It is a tiny ... the number 634') primarily reveals Bruno's

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. attempt to be objective
- ☐ B. uncertainty regarding the origin of the scrap of paper
- ☐ C. efforts to define an emotion
- ☐ D. desire to return to his youth

Question

Bruno mentions his heart at the beginning of paragraph five in order to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. dispute his reputation for sentimentality
- ☐ B. indicate a dramatic emotional shift
- ☐ C. demonstrate his emotional attachment to his childhood home
- ☐ D. reveal a secret that he had held for a long time

Question

Bruno's question is senseless because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. he already knows the answer
- ☐ B. it is illogical and irrelevant
- ☐ C. he has already asked it
- ☐ D. he is using a term that his mother does not understand

Question

Bruno did not comfort his mother when his father died because he

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. did not know his father well
- ☐ B. was angry with his mother
- ☐ C. lacked confidence
- ☐ D. resented his father

Question

Bruno's comment to his mother after reading the post card ('Only eight weeks') indicates his effort to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. repress a belief
- ☐ B. express his wish to avoid military training
- ☐ C. protest a political injustice

In the following passage, a woman reflects on her reaction to her diagnosis with dementia by her doctor.

Darkness has no presence. Merely an absence of light, it is nothing to be feared. But rousing now on the couch, uncertain of the time, I felt it envelop me.

I remembered back to sitting in the front row of my Latin class, memorising 'De mentis', 'away from the mind'. The English derivative being dementia, Ms Walker had explained. My mind was running away from me.

The doctor had explained that the onset would be gradual. Initially, I might have trouble remembering words, problems with memory and difficulty paying attention. Then the feelings of disorientation would start, I'd lose the day of the week, stop recognising places and finally stop recognising people.

That afternoon, I'd raced home and dialled some of my friends. The nonchalance in my tone had surprised me. I think I was enjoying their concern and being the centre of attention for once. Yet, as my hand lingered to dial my daughter's number, a pang of guilt swiftly surged through my chest. Reality had hit. I imagined that her life, like my own, would be significantly altered from now. With three children of her own, caring for me was to be a heavy burden in her busy life.

I had turned away from the phone, collapsed on the couch and rested. Still I lie here, uncertain in the darkness already of who I am, but more poignantly, what I will do tomorrow, the start of my demise.

Question

Which of the following would most likely be the woman's main concern at the moment?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Whether she will know what day of the week it was tomorrow.
- ☐ B. How her dementia is going to affect the lives of those who care for her.
- ☐ C. Whether her friends will tell her daughter about her condition before she does.
- ☐ D. Coping with her sudden disorientation.

Question

The woman's sense of guilt appears to stem from

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Not fully understanding her doctor.
- ☐ B. Not wanting to tell her daughter.
- ☐ C. Indulging in speaking with her daughter despite her being busy with three children.
- ☐ D. Her enjoyment in being the 'centre of attention' before realising her illness will affect the people closest to her significantly.

In the following excerpt, a man describes his experiences after finding out his wife, Sally, has been diagnosed with breast cancer.

The specialist suggested I come to talk to him in the hospital directly after surgery. I agreed, naturally enough and duly presented myself the next day. He came into the consulting room, still wearing his operating gown and looking very tired. It took a while for him to start talking and I had to work hard to contain my disquiet; he seemed to be choosing his words very carefully as he described the extent of the growth, its apparent spread to the lymphatic glands and their subsequent removal. He went on to explain that more tests were required before the exact nature of the post-operative treatment could be determined and began to outline some of the success to failure ratios associated with this type of case.

At this point I had to ask the inevitable melodramatic question: 'Is there any possibility that Sally might actually die because of this?'

As long as I live I will never forget his cautiously pessimistic reply: 'Oh yes. She faces the very real prospect of a shortened lifespan.'

Question

The specialist's manner in the passage suggests that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. he is unsure of the success of the surgery
- ☐ B. he does not wish to create false hope or false fears
- ☐ C. he is too tired from the surgery to talk clearly
- ☐ D. he is careless with his words

Question

Sally's husband describes his question as 'melodramatic' because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. he feels as though he is acting in a television drama
- ☐ B. he feels it was an inappropriate time to ask it
- ☐ C. he feels it causes the issue to suddenly reach a life-and-death level
- ☐ D. he feels that the specialist would view it that way given the situation

Jessie is waiting at the train station for her friend James. They were supposed to take the ten o'clock train to the city, but it is now half past ten and James has not arrived yet. Jessie had

tried to call James earlier, but he did not answer his phone. Jessie is about to head back home, when James arrives at the train station.

1 Jessie: Where were you?

2 James: Quick, the next train is about to leave. Let's run for it!

3 Jessie: Wait! I'm not getting on that train.

4 James: What?

5 Jessie: Why didn't you show up at ten o'clock like we planned?

6 James: Oh, sorry...I woke up late.

7 Jessie: You woke up late?

8 James: Yeah...but let's not worry about that. I'm here now aren't I? Come on, let's get that train!

9 Jessie: I've been waiting here for half an hour! I didn't even get time to put on my makeup because I was in a rush to make the ten o'clock train, and it turns out that you don't even show up on time!

10 James: It's not my fault. My alarm clock didn't go off.

11 Jessie: I don't care! You said you'd be here at ten o'clock, and you broke your promise.

12 James: Well, what do you want me to say?

13 Jessie: This is not the first time you've done this to me James! It's really beginning to annoy me.

14 James: What do you want me to say?

15 Jessie: I don't think there is anything you can say James.

16 James: OK good! It's settled then. Now, can we please get on the train?

17 Jessie: I can't believe you James. You really don't get it do you?

18 James: What are you talking about?

19 Jessie: You can't just expect me to keep forgiving you with these things. There's only so much a person can take.

20 James: You just said that there was nothing that I could say! What do you want from me?

21 Jessie: Forget about it.

22 James: No! Tell me! You've made such a big deal of it already. You may as well say what you want from me.

Jessie walks away from James, intending to walk home.

23 James: What now? Jessie! Come back!

24 Jessie: Leave me alone OK!

25 James: Jessie, I'm sorry! Come on, don't be silly now. Let's get on the train.

26 Jessie: Goodbye James.

Question

At comment 3, Jessie does not want to get on the train because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She is angry at James for not arriving on time.
- ☐ B. She didn't get time to put on makeup, so wants to go back home.
- ☐ C. She is confused at why James didn't arrive on time.
- ☐ D. The train is about to leave and she does not want to run.

Question

At comment 8, James is mostly

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Feeling impatient at not being able to get the train.
- ☐ B. Feeling annoyed at Jessie for not getting onto the train.
- ☐ C. Feeling guilty for being late, but attempting to dismiss the issue.
- ☐ D. Feeling angry at Jessie for not getting onto the train, but attempting to hide his feelings.

Question

At comment 13, Jessie is most likely attempting to

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Annoy James by ignoring his questions.
- ☐ B. Incite a hostile response from James.
- ☐ C. Make James feel disappointed about arriving late.
- ☐ D. Make James understand how annoyed she is at his late arrival.

Question

When Jessie says to James, "You really don't get it do you?" at comment 17, she is most likely thinking that

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. James will never understand what he has done wrong.

- ☐ B. James does not care about her feelings.
- ☐ C. James is an ignorant and arrogant person.
- ☐ D. James is a fool for not being able to understand what is wrong.

Question

After the final response by Jessie at comment 26, James is most likely

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Confused at Jessie's response and concerned at her abrupt departure.
- ☐ B. Angry at Jessie's response, yet regretful at how he acted earlier.
- ☐ C. Disappointed that Jessie is leaving and angry for not being able to get onto the train.
- ☐ D. Confused at Jessie's response, yet relieved by her abrupt departure.

The following passage is about a surgeon, Bill, who operates on one of his junior surgeons, Jack. Jack previously had a malignant melanoma – a virulent form of cancer.

‘Bill, I’m afraid it’s spread. I’ve got swollen glands.’

I examined him and found that he was right: the tumor had moved into his groin. All we could do was go after it and hope to get it out. The night before his operation I stopped in his room to try to cheer him up. By that time he had read every article on malignant melanoma he could find. He knew the odds were against him.

‘One thing, Bill,’ he said, ‘good or bad, I want to know what you find.’

I looked at him. He meant it. ‘All right, Jack,’ I said, ‘I’ll tell you.’

It was bad – very bad. The spread was too extensive. We couldn’t get it all out. I dreaded visiting Jack the next day, but of course I did. We talked about his diet, his antibiotics, the weather. I kept waiting for him to ask me what we had found. But he didn’t. Not then, and not ever. I’m sure he knew exactly what the situation was, but now that the operation was over, he had changed his mind. He didn’t want the cold facts. He wanted them left unsaid.

Question

Jack did not ask Bill about the results because

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. He wanted to assume that the results were good, even if the odds were against him.
- ☐ B. He wanted to spare Bill the pain of being the one to tell him the results.
- ☐ C. He didn’t want to know about the disease that was going to lead to his death .
- ☐ D. He didn’t want the finality that the results would bring.

Question

The night before his operation Jack was feeling

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Resolute.
- ☐ B. Disheartened.
- ☐ C. Apathetic.
- ☐ D. Depressed.

The following passage is an extract from a short story about a woman called Joyce as her roommate, Dina, prepares to move out.

Not that Joyce thought of becoming a professional philosopher. But she felt alive when she talked about ideas, and she still remembered the calm certainty with which her professor stalked the beliefs of his students down to their origins in superstition and hearsay and mere emotion. He was famous for making people cry. Joyce became adept at this kind of argument herself. She had moments of the purest clarity when she could feel herself striking closer and closer to the truth, while observing with amused detachment the panic of some classmate in danger of forfeiting an illusion. Joyce had not felt so clear about anything since, because she had been involved with other people, and other people muddled the water. What with their needs and their demands and their feelings, their almighty anxieties to be tended to eight or nine times a day, you ended up telling so many lies that in time you forgot what the truth sounded like. But Joyce wasn't that far gone – not yet. Alone, she could begin to read again, to think, to see things as they were. Alone, she could be as cold and hard as the truth demanded. No more false cheer. No pretense of intimacy. No lies.

Another thing. No more TV. Joyce had bought it only as a way of keeping Dina quiet, but that would no longer be necessary. She picked up the remote control, watched the rest of a commercial for pickup trucks, then turned the set off. The blank screen made her uncomfortable. Jumpy, almost as if were watching her. Joyce put the remote control back on the coffee table and began to unpack the other box.

Halfway down, between two novels, she found what she was looking for. A pair of scissors, fine German scissors that belonged to her. Joyce hadn't known she was looking for them, but when her fingers touched the blades she almost laughed out loud. Dina had taken her scissors. Deliberately. There was no chance of a mistake, because these scissors were unique. They had cunning brass handles that formed the outline of a duck's head when closed, and the blades were engraved with German words that meant "For my dear Karin from her loving father." Joyce had found the scissors at an antique store on Post Street, and from the moment she brought them home Dina had been fascinated by them. She borrowed them so often that Joyce suspected her of inventing work just to have an excuse to use them. And now she'd stolen them.

Joyce held the scissors above the box and snicked them open and shut several times. Wasn't this an eye-opener, though. Little Miss Free Spirit, Miss Unencumbered by Worldly Goods would rather steal than live without a pair of scissors. She was a thief – a hypocrite and a thief.

Joyce put the scissors down beside the remote control. She pushed the heel of her hand hard against her forehead. For the first time that day she felt tired. With luck she might even be able to sleep for a while.

Joyce slid the scissors back between the towels and repacked the box. Dina could have them. There was no point in saying anything to her – she’d only feign surprise and say it was an accident – and no way for Joyce to mention the scissors without revealing that she had searched the boxes. Dina could keep the damn things, and as time went by it would begin to dawn on her, so many months, so many years later, that Joyce must know she’d stolen them; but still Joyce would not mention them, not in her Christmas cards or the friendly calls she’d make on Dina’s birthday or the postcards she’d send from the various countries she planned to visit. In the end Dina would know that Joyce had pardoned her and made a gift of the scissors, and then, for the first time, she would begin to understand the kind of person Joyce really was, and how wrong she had been about her – how blind and unfeeling. At last she would know what she had lost.

Question

The description of Joyce’s “moments of the purest clarity” in the first paragraph shows
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. her feeling of superiority over her classmates’ beliefs
- ☐ B. her desire to ridicule her classmates
- ☐ C. her desire to impress her professor
- ☐ D. her desire to reach “the truth”

Question

The phrase “other people muddled the water” shows that Joyce dislikes “other people”. This is most likely because she perceives them as too
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. complicated
- ☐ B. demanding
- ☐ C. emotional
- ☐ D. untruthful

Question

The reason Joyce prefers being alone is that
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. she dislikes the intimacy required with people
- ☐ B. she thinks other people are too cheerful
- ☐ C. she dislikes having to be euphemistic around others
- ☐ D. she dislikes having to be dishonest to other people

Question

When Joyce almost laughs out loud upon discovering Dina’s attempted theft, it is
Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. because she feels morally superior because of it
- ☐ B. to mask her disappointment at discovering it

- ☐ C. because she is amused by it
- ☐ D. because she thinks it is a joke Dina is playing

Question

“Little Miss Free Spirit, Miss Unencumbered by Worldly Goods”. Joyce’s tone in this statement can be best described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. resentful
- ☐ B. bitter
- ☐ C. cynical
- ☐ D. ironic

Question

The last paragraph shows that Joyce wants

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. to be properly understood by Dina
- ☐ B. to show Dina that Joyce is a nicer person than her
- ☐ C. to make Dina regret leaving her
- ☐ D. to hold a moral advantage over Dina

The following passage is an extract from a novel. The narrator comes home to find her mother has attempted suicide. Hakkim is her mother’s live in boyfriend.

One Sunday afternoon in late winter, after spending the weekend at Joanne’s, I arrived home to find out house surprisingly silent. Hakkim’s car was not in the driveway and, as I walked down the hallway, it seemed that everyone was out. I put my bag in my room. In the kitchen, I was puzzled to see my mother’s purse sitting on the counter, because she never left home without taking it. I ran to her room and pushed open the door to find her sprawled on the bed. I shook her, called her name, but I couldn’t wake her. There was an empty bottle of scotch on the floor.

I darted back to the kitchen and checked the cabinet where she kept her medications: all five bottles were completely empty. There was a glass on the counter still holding the dregs of water.

We didn’t have a telephone and the nearest public booth was several streets away. I took some change from my moneybox and ran as fast as I could. I made the call to summon an ambulance and ran home just as quickly. Since I’d seen this happen before I knew what to do, and gathered the empty bottles of sleeping pills and Valium so the doctors at the hospital would know exactly what drugs she’d taken. But I also knew it would be up to me to estimate how much was now in her bloodstream and, as I sat beside her limp body, reading the dates on the labels, I felt myself growing cold. I realised she’d had the prescriptions refilled only two days before, and had drunk down three months’ worth of medication.

Hakkim pulled up just before the ambulance arrived, and after the officers took her away, we drove to the hospital in silence. I expected the nurses would merely pump her stomach and that she'd be discharged the following day – as had happened twice before – but by the time we'd parked the car and inquired at reception, she'd already been admitted to intensive care.

Before we were allowed to see her, a doctor appeared with her empty prescription bottles and began to question Hakkim, but Hakkim's comprehension of English was so limited that the doctor, frustrated, had no choice but to turn his attention to me. *Did she take the full contents of these bottles? Has she been drinking alcohol? Has she been depressed recently? Has she attempted suicide before?* To each question I nodded and said, Yes, and the doctor, exasperated by the answers, raked his hands through his curly black hair.

She's going to be all right, isn't she? I asked. *She's always been all right before.*

The doctor shook his head. *She's taken enough medication to kill an elephant.*

Question

Which of the following best describes the narrator after she discovers her mother “sprawled on the bed”, unable to be woken?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Shocked
- ☐ B. Helpless
- ☐ C. Experienced
- ☐ D. Distraught

Question

Which of the following best explains why the narrator “felt [herself] growing cold” (third paragraph)?

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. She realised just how much medication her mother had taken
- ☐ B. She noticed that her mother's body was limp
- ☐ C. It was late winter
- ☐ D. She was scared of the possibility of having to grow up without a mother

Question

On the way to the hospital, the narrator can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- ☐ A. Expectant that her mother will recover easily enough
- ☐ B. Worried about her mother's health
- ☐ C. Upset that this is the third time her mother has attempted suicide
- ☐ D. Guilty because she wasn't home to prevent her mother attempting suicide

Question

The doctor was most likely “exasperated by the [narrator’s] answers” because
Choose one answer.

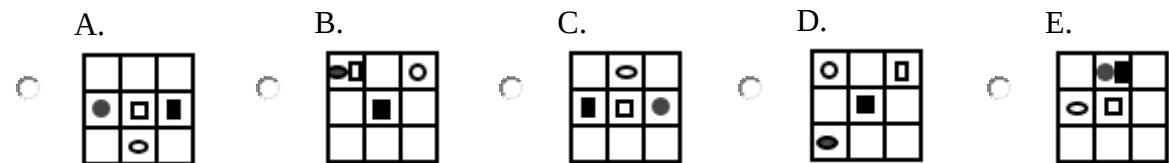
- ☐ A. He was still feeling irritated by Hakkim’s incompetency at English
- ☐ B. He wanted more expanded answers from the narrator
- ☐ C. He feels as though the narrator and her mother are wasting his time
- ☐ D. The answers confirmed how grave a situation the mother is in

Exam 6 - Section 3

Question

Middle of the Sequence

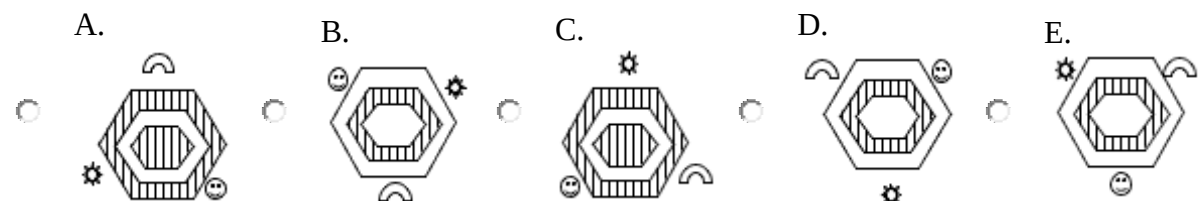
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

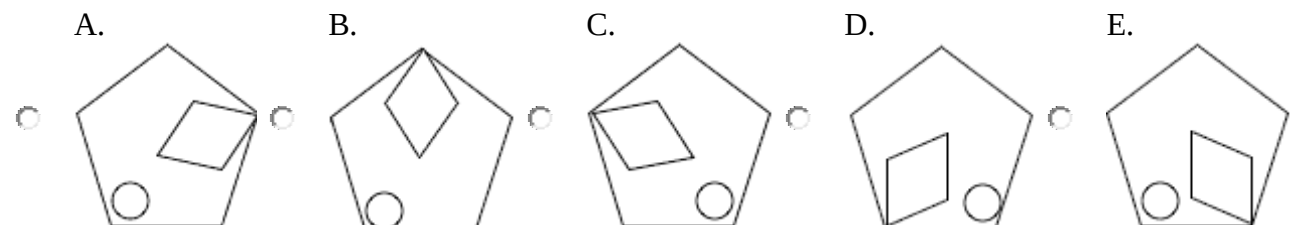
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
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Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

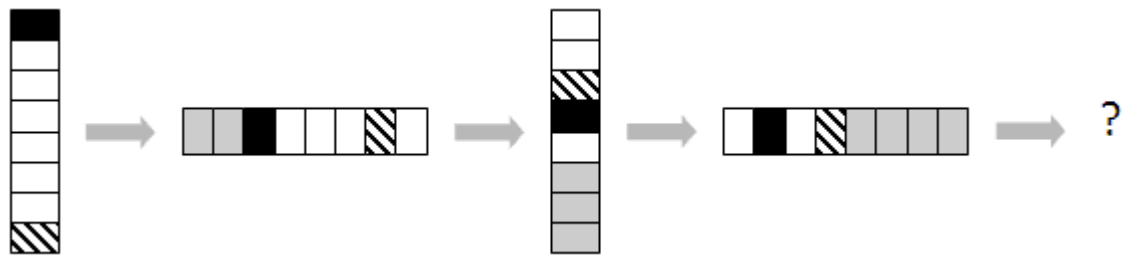
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
Choose one answer.



Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.

- 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.



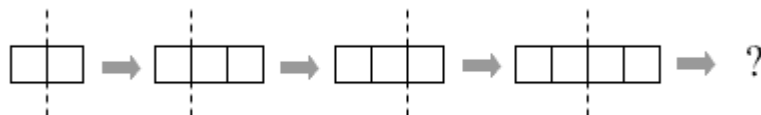
Choose one answer.

- 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

Fourth in the Series

Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fourth 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

This is to That

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

is to

as

is to

?

Choose one answer.

A. ☐

B. ☐

C. ☐

D. ☐

E. ☐

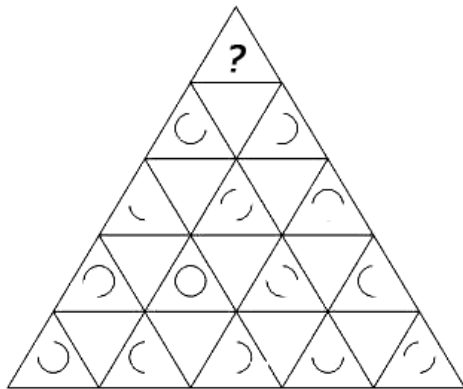
Choose one answer.

- 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

This is to That

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

is to
 as
 is to

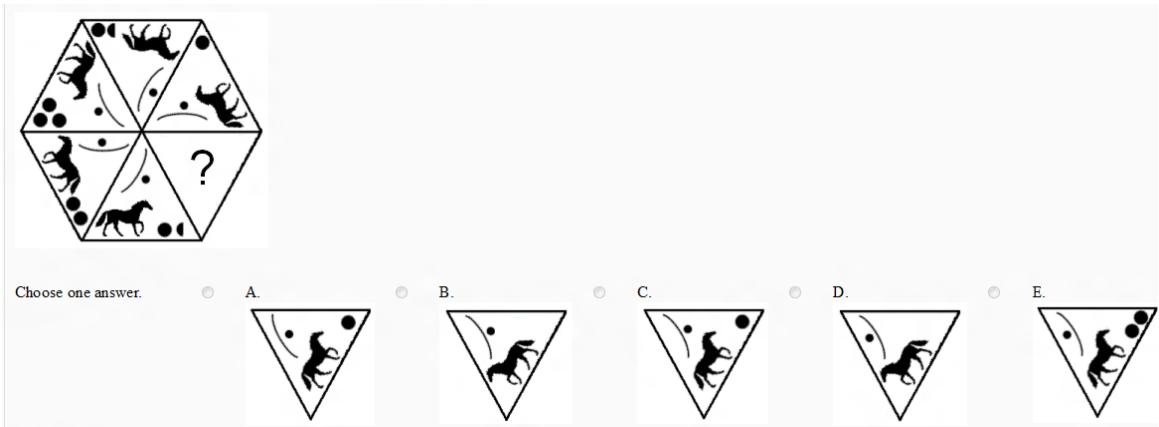
Choose one answer.

☐ A.
☐ B.
☐ C.
☐ D.
☐ E.

Question

Missing Segment

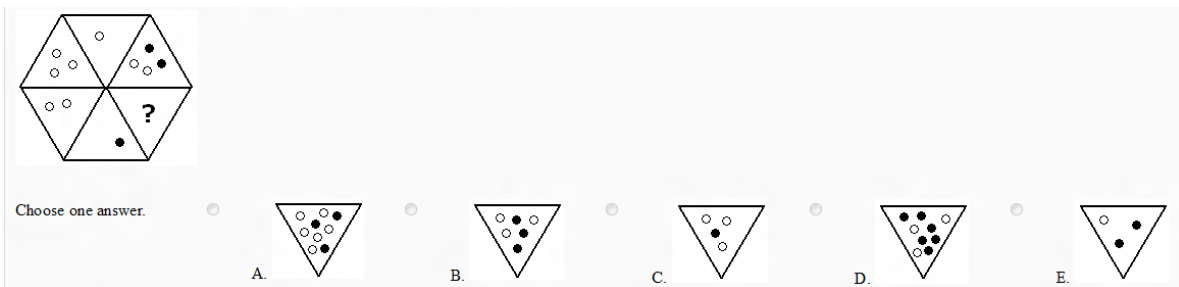
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



Question

Missing Segment

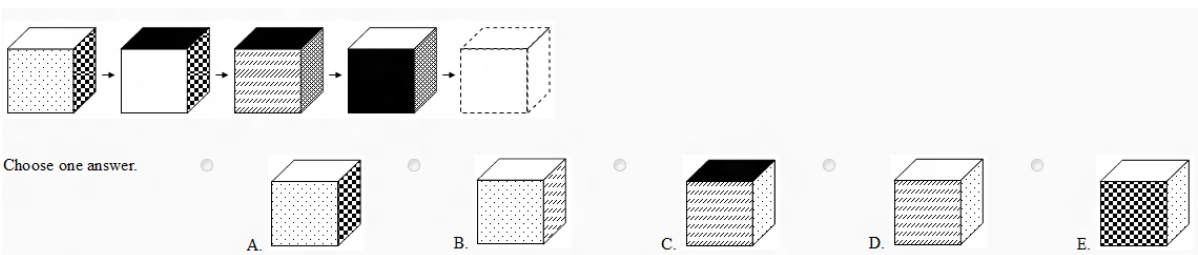
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.



Question

Fifth in the Series

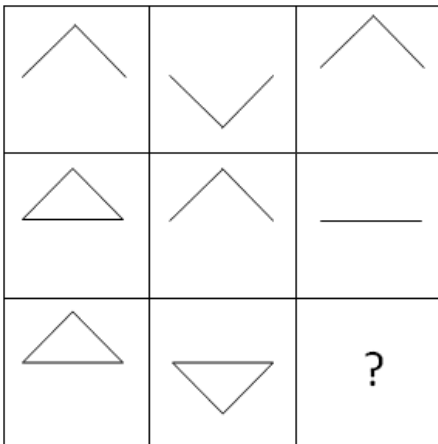
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Question

Missing Segment

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



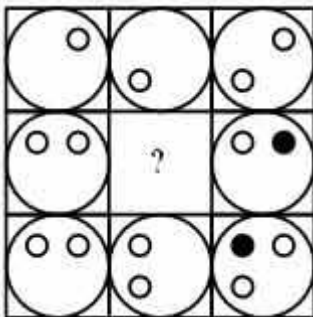
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Question

Missing Segment

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



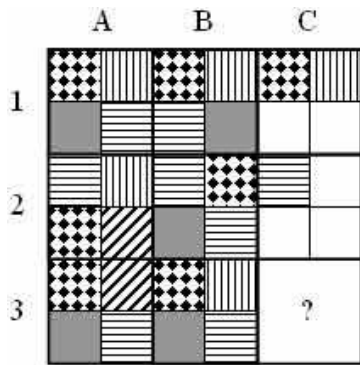
Choose one answer.

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

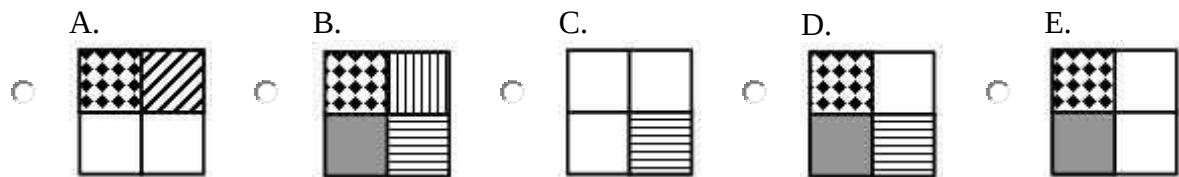
Question

Missing Segment

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



Choose one answer.



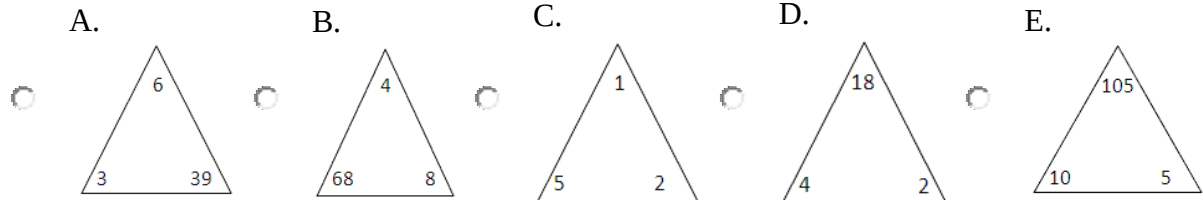
Question

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.



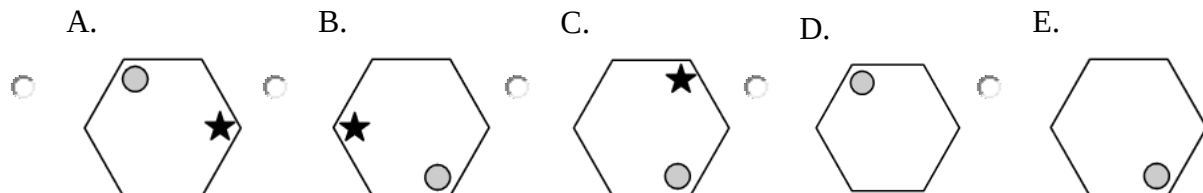
Question

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Choose one answer.

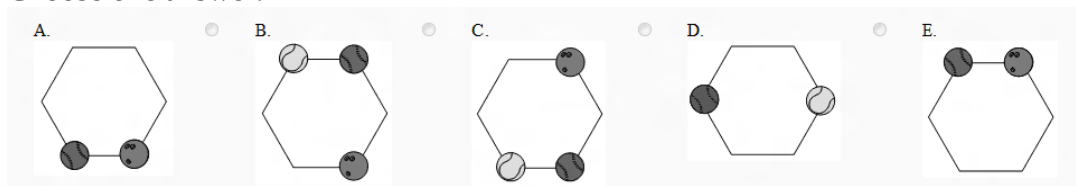


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

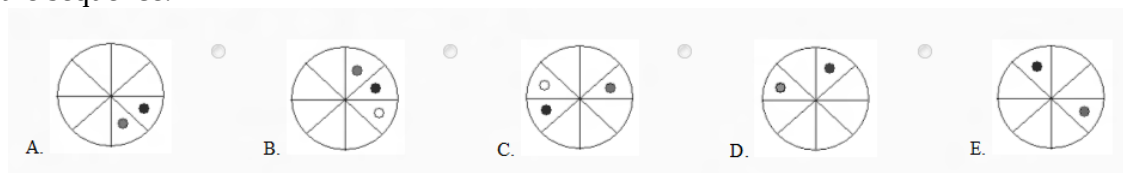
Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

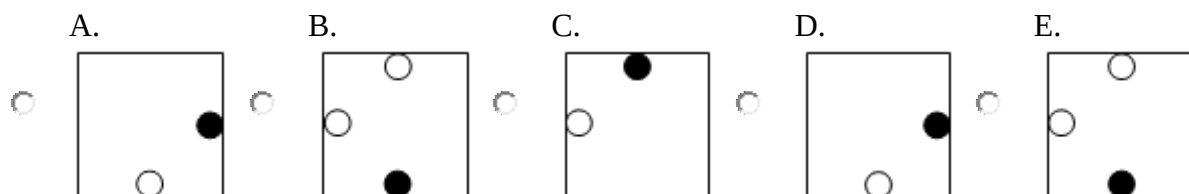
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

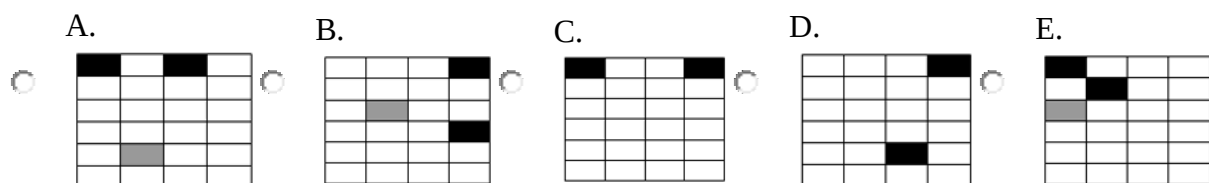
The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence.
Select the alternative (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E**) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.
Choose one answer.



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.



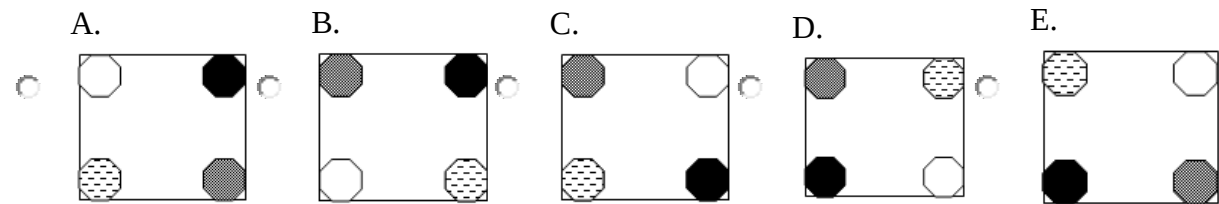
Question

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.

Choose one answer.



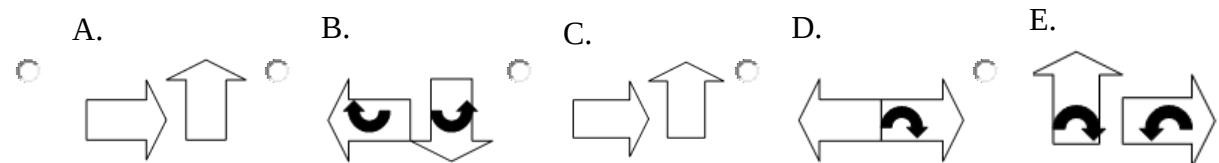
Question

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.



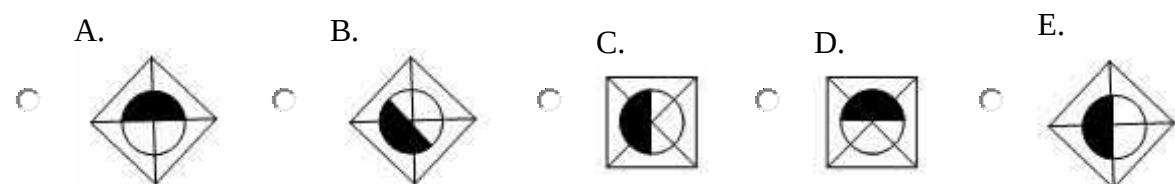
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



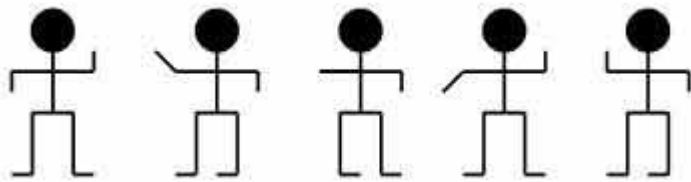
Choose one answer.



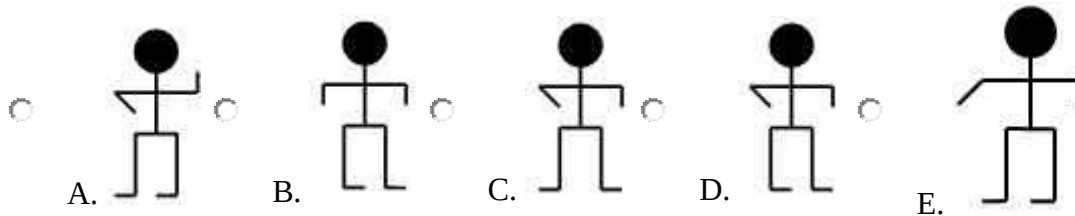
Question

Sixth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

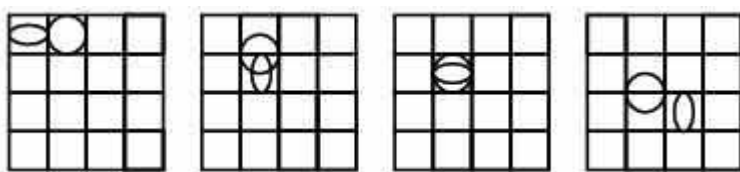
Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



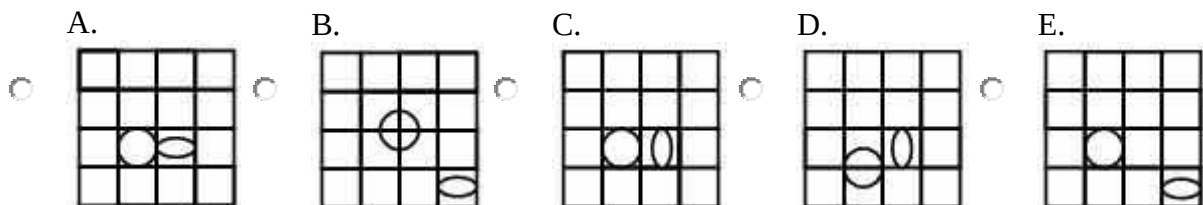
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



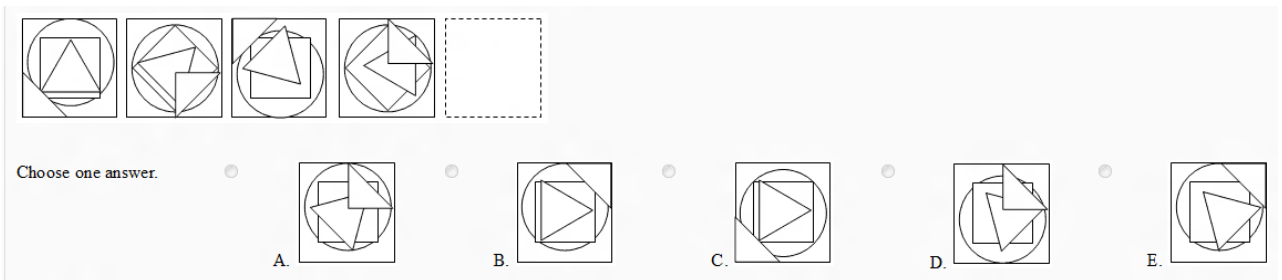
Choose one answer.



Question

Next in the Sequence

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

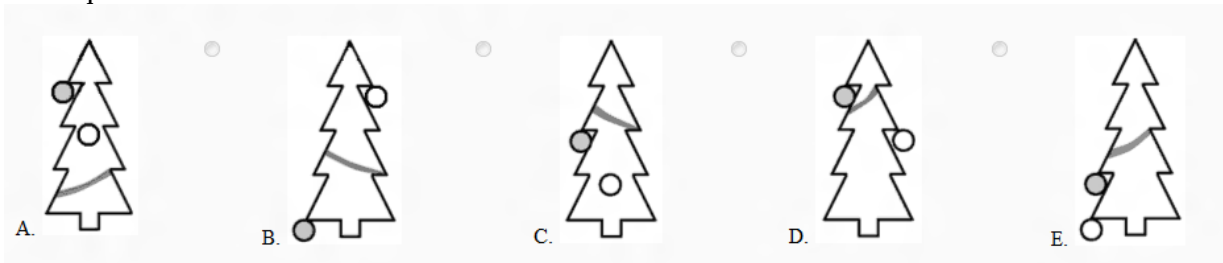


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

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

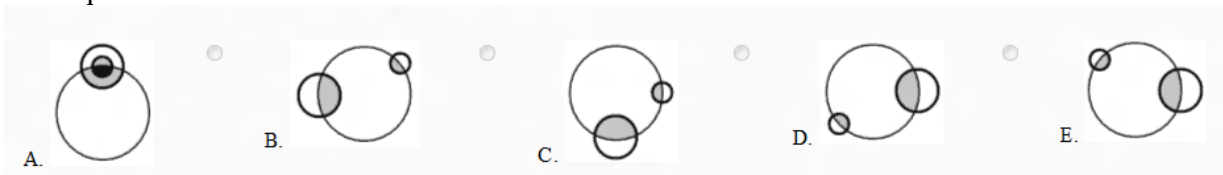


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

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

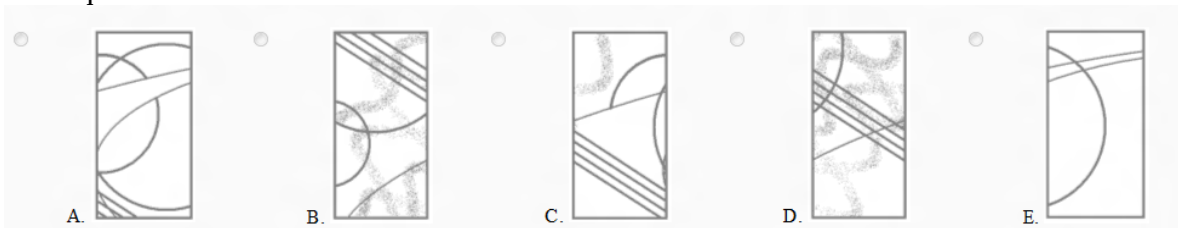


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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

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

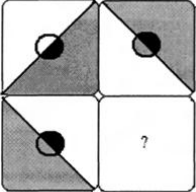


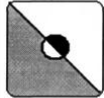
Question

Missing Segment

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

Choose one answer. ☐



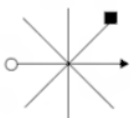
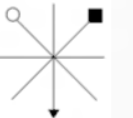
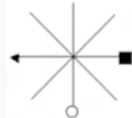
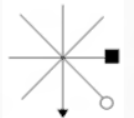
A.  ☐ B.  ☐ C.  ☐ D.  ☐ E.  ☐

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.

A.  ☐ B.  ☐ C.  ☐ D.  ☐ E.  ☐

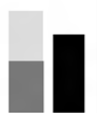
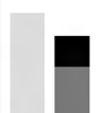
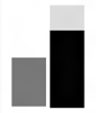
Question

Next in the Sequence

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

Choose one answer. ☐



A.  ☐ B.  ☐ C.  ☐ D.  ☐ E.  ☐

Question

Next in the Sequence

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

Choose one answer.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 

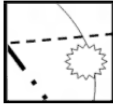
Question

Missing Segment

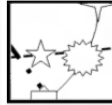
Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.

Choose one answer.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 