

Exam 7 - Section 1

Question

Researchers at Harvard Medical School found that men with male pattern baldness may be at increased risk for heart disease. The study analysed baldness and heart disease among 22,071 men aged between 40 and 84 years, and followed the men over an eleven year period. Compared to men with no hair loss, those with severe vertex baldness (balding at the crown of the head) had a 36% increased risk of heart disease. Men with moderate crown balding had a 32% increased risk, while mild balding on the crown carried a 23% increased risk. Men with frontal baldness had a 9% increased risk. The increased risk was found in both young men (those under 55 years) and older men (those over 55 years). The researchers recommended a course of action for balding men to lower their risk of heart disease.

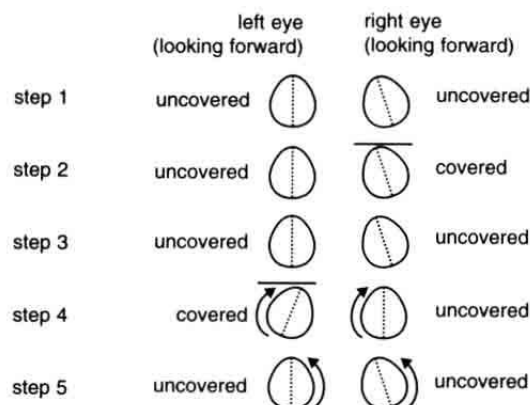
Which of the following, if true, indicates a flaw in the reasoning of the researchers?

Choose one answer.

- A. The study was performed only on men from a single state
- B. Additional genetics studies have been unable to demonstrate conclusively that baldness in men is hereditary
- C. The data for the study was collected only through questionnaires that the participating men completed by themselves, without involvement of doctors
- D. Heart disease in men has been shown to have a cause that is unrelated to the factors that cause baldness

Question

The "Cover-Uncover" Test is used to confirm an eye disorder that produces incorrect eye movement. The diagram shows the eye movement at each step of the test for a patient whose right eye has this disorder.

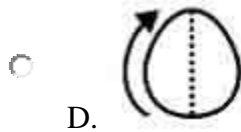
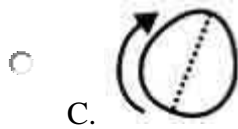
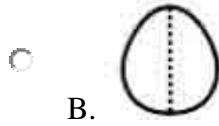
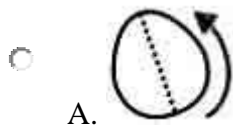


A patient's left eye has this disorder:



If the patient's left eye is in this position at step 1, what position will it be in at step 5?

Choose one answer.



Question

Angela: Everything John says is false.

Sarah: Everything John says is true.

Raymond: You can't believe a word Sarah says.

Catherine: You can't believe a word of what Raymond or John say.

Which of the following is true?

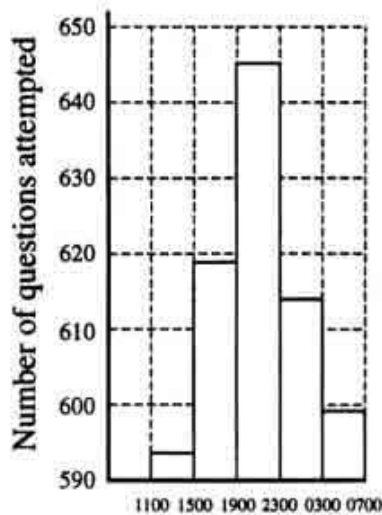
Choose one answer.

- A. Angela and Sarah's statements are both true
- B. Raymond and Catherine's statements are both true
- C. Raymond's statement can be true
- D. Catherine's statement can be true

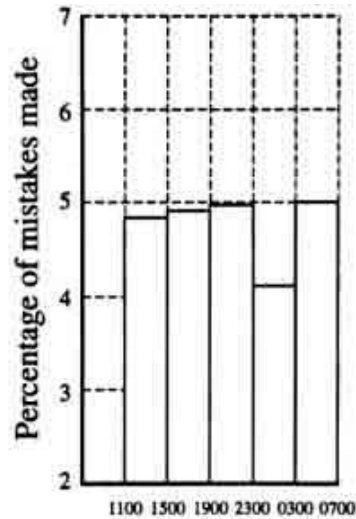
A series of trials was carried out with a group of sailors to investigate the relationship between the time of day and the likelihood of making a mistake.

The sailors worked shifts that involved being on-duty for four hours and then off-duty for eight hours. At the beginning of each work shift each sailor was given a set of randomly chosen simple addition questions. Each sailor was asked to answer correctly as many questions as he or she could in a given time. The body temperature of each sailor was measured at the beginning of each work shift.

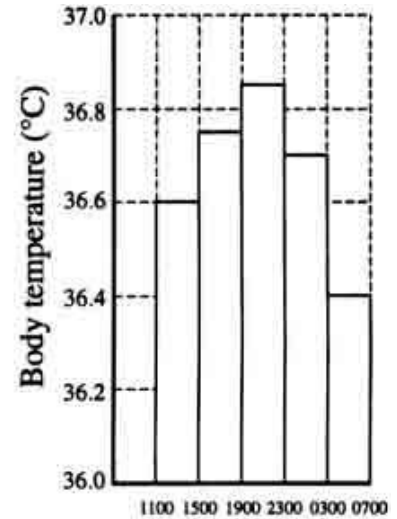
There were 10 sailors in each of five work shifts: shift 1 started at 1100; shift 2 started at 1500; shift 3 started at 1900; shift 4 started at 2300; and shift 5 started at 0300. Trials were not conducted on the group of sailors whose shift started at 0700. Results were recorded for each work group over the entire trial period and mean (average) values of the results reported (shown in the graphs below). Results for each work shift are plotted in the time interval for that shift.



Time of day
FIGURE 1A



Time of day
FIGURE 1B



Time of day
FIGURE 1C

Question

Sailors in the group whose work shift started at 1900 went back on duty for their next shift at

Choose one answer.

- A. 2300
- B. 0300
- C. 0700
- D. 1100

Question

Of the following, the lowest percentage of mistakes occurred in

Choose one answer.

- A. Shift 1
- B. Shift 2
- C. Shift 3
- D. Shift 4

Question

Which one of the following is the most likely reason that the experimenters recorded the body temperature of the sailors (Figure 1C)?

Choose one answer.

- A. To find out whether there is a relationship between body temperature and the likelihood of making a mistake
- B. To see whether body temperature differs when on-duty from when off-duty
- C. To ensure that sailors involved in the trial are not ill

- D. To find out whether illness affects body temperature

Question

The greatest percentage of mistakes made during the trial period occurred when

Choose one answer.

- A. The number of questions attempted was greatest
- B. The number of questions attempted was least
- C. Body temperature was at its highest value
- D. Body temperature was at its lowest value

Question

Which one of the following statements is best supported by the results shown in Figure 1?

The percentage of mistakes made

Choose one answer.

- A. Varies inversely with body temperature
- B. Is lowest when body temperature is highest
- C. Is highest when the number of questions attempted is highest
- D. Shows no simple relationship to the other variables measured

Question

Four women (Anna, Beth, Cass and Dora) and three men (Earl, Fred and Gene) play a card game for four players. Three men and women consist of three married couples and a widow. The members of each married couple are never partners in a game. No more than one married couple ever plays in the same bridge game. One night they played four games in which the partners were as follows:

Anna and Earl versus Beth and Fred
Anna and Gene versus Dora and Fred
Beth and Cass versus Fred and Gene
Cass and Earl versus Dora and Gene

Who is the widow?

Choose one answer.

- A. Anna
- B. Fred
- C. Cass
- D. Gene

Question

Veronica's closet contains 4 colour-matching sets of athletics singlets, running shorts and sneakers in red, blue, yellow and green. She must wear one of each garment when she goes to athletics training but belonging to a rather fashion-conscious relay team, must conform to

certain 'fashion rules' to avoid being ridiculed by her teammates.

- A maximum of two items of clothing Veronica wears may be of the same colour.
- Yellow items of clothing must not be adjacent green garments on Veronica's body.
- If a red item is being worn, a blue item may not be worn, and vice versa.
- Green sneakers only go with red-coloured shorts.

If Veronica follows the above rules, how many possible 3 garment outfits may she not wear?

Choose one answer.

- A. 41
- B. 36
- C. 44
- D. 39

Question

John, a basketballer, has a $\frac{1}{4}$ chance of scoring 3-points and a $\frac{1}{3}$ chance of scoring 2-points every time he takes a shot. He takes a shot every 30 seconds. His team is losing by 12 points. At this point of the game, his teammates are leaving all the shooting to John, as the rest of them are not as proficient. No one gets fouled.

Which one of the following is true?

- 1: If he only takes 3-point shots, his team will catch up if the game lasts another 9 minutes.
- 2: If the game only lasts 210 seconds longer, and he only shoots two-pointers, he is likely to score only 4 more points.
- 3: John is likely to score more by just shooting 3-pointers.
- 4: John's team can catch up in 90 seconds.

Choose one answer.

- A. All are true
- B. 2,3,4 are true
- C. 3,4 are true
- D. only 3 is true

Question

A company makes a fruit-flavoured cordial concentrate that contains 40% fruit juice. To make a cordial drink, an amount of cordial concentrate is poured into a glass and then four times as much water is added.

Con wants to make enough cordial drink to fill a 1200 mL drink bottle.

After the cordial concentrate has been put into the bottle, how much water needs to be added?

Choose one answer.

- A. 240ml
- B. 800ml
- C. 960ml
- D. 1000ml

Question

Mark found himself on an island where some of the people were liars and others always told the truth. When he met with one of the inhabitants of the island, he asked him: "Are you a liar or not?" "I'm not a liar," answered the person. "All right, if it is so, you'll be my friend," Mark said. After a while they saw another man. Mark pointed to the man and asked his new friend, "Could you, please, ask him, if he is a liar or not?" The new friend asked the man the question and came back and said, "He said he was not a liar".

What can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- A. The first man is a liar
- B. The first man is a truth teller
- C. The second man is a liar
- D. The second man is a truth teller

Question

Fossilized bones from the hominids *Australopithecus robustus* and *Homo erectus* were chemically analysed. The *robustus* bones contained a lower ratio of strontium to calcium than did the *erectus* bones. The lower the ratio of strontium to calcium in fossilized hominid bones, the more meat the hominid had in its diet. *H. erectus* is known to have eaten meat.

Which of the following can best be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- A. The diet of *A. robustus* included at least some meat.
- B. The diet of *H. erectus* was richer in calcium than was the diet of *A. robustus*.
- C. The diets of *A. robustus* and *H. erectus* both contained less strontium than calcium.
- D. The process of fossilization altered the ratio of strontium to calcium in the bones of both *A. robustus* and *H. erectus*.

Question

Damien is a wizard. He is practising his hair-and-eye-colour-changing spell on his friend, Keith. When Damien casts his spell, Keith's hair colour and eye colour both change. Keith starts off with brown hair and blue eyes. When Damien casts the spell multiple times, Keith's hair turns blue, then purple, then yellow, then green, then brown, then orange, then back to brown. As Damien continues to cast the spell, Keith's hair colour keeps changing according to this same pattern. Keith's eyes turn from blue to red, then gold, then back to blue. As Damien continues to cast the spell, Keith's eyes keep changing according to this same pattern.

How many times must Damien cast the spell for Keith to return to his original hair and eye colour?

Choose one answer.

- A. 7 times
- B. 10 times
- C. 12 times
- D. 28 times

| Drug/behaviour | Ever tried ^(a) | | | Ever used ^(b) | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|-------|
| | 1993 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 |
| | (per cent) | | | | | |
| Tobacco | 50.9 | 47.4 | 50.8 | 49.4 | 47.1 | 44.6# |
| Alcohol | 88.0 | 87.8 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 89.9# |
| Illicits | | | | | | |
| Marijuana/cannabis | 34.7 | 31.1 | 39.1 | 33.1 | 33.6 | 33.5 |
| Pain-killers/analgesics ^(c) | n.a. | 12.3 | 11.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.4# |
| Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(c) | n.a. | 3.2 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.3# |
| Steroids ^(c) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Barbiturates ^(c) | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Inhalants | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.1# |
| Heroin | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Methadone ^(d) or buprenorphine ^(e) | n.a. | n.a. | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other opiates/opioids ^(c) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9# |
| Meth/amphetamine ^(c) | 5.4 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 6.3# |
| Cocaine | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.9# |
| Hallucinogens | 7.3 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.7# |
| Ecstasy ^(f) | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.9# |
| Ketamine | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| GHB | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Injected drugs | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Any illicit | 38.9 | 39.3 | 46.0 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.1 |
| None of the above | 8.0 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 |

(a) Tried at least once in lifetime.
 (b) Used at least once in lifetime.
 (c) For non-medical purposes.
 (d) Non-maintenance.
 (e) This category did not include buprenorphine before 2007.
 (f) This category included substances known as 'Designer drugs' before 2004.

Question

What percentage of people has ever used hallucinogens out of the people who have used an illicit drug in 2004?

Choose one answer.

- A. 7.5
- B. 19.7
- C. 20.2
- D. 38.1

Question

According to the data, what is the maximum percentage of people possible to have ever tried tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs in 1998?

Choose one answer.

- A. 40.2
- B. 46
- C. 46.6
- D. 50.8

Biologists are often accused of taking a rigidly deterministic approach to behaviour. Often this is in the context of reports of a gene for a particular trait. One example is the idea of an addictive personality, which some people have tried to link to versions of particular genes whose products are found in the brain. However, genes do not work in isolation from the environment. Rather, genes and the environment are locked together in complex loops that feed back on each other. A report by scientists investigating cocaine addiction in macaque monkeys illustrates this. The scientists wanted to examine whether there was any relationship between an animal's social status and its tendency to become addicted.

An addictive personality model would predict there was indeed a difference between the addictive propensities of individuals. It seemed to be linked to the activity of a specific protein derived from a specific gene. However, the cause of the difference was not, as a naïve determinist might have supposed, genetic. It was rather, environmental. Cocaine belongs to a class of drugs known as dopamine reuptake inhibitors. Dopamine (which is central to the reward and pleasure system of the brain) is one of the chemical messengers, known as neurotransmitters, that allow signals to jump the gaps between nerve cells. The electrical impulses that conduct signals along nerve filaments stimulate the release of neurotransmitter molecules when they reach the end of a filament. Those molecules are picked up by specialised receptor proteins on the surface of a cell on the other side of the gap, and the binding between neurotransmitter and receptor triggers a sequence of events that sets off an electrical impulse in the second nerve cell. The receptor then lets go of the neurotransmitter.

In some cases, when the neurotransmitter has completed its task, it is taken back into the cell where it came, by a process known as reuptake. Dopamine is one of these cases. So a molecule that blocks the protein channels through which reuptake happens means that dopamine stays in the gap, and can re-stimulate the cell on the other side. Since parts of the brain that control mood often rely on dopamine-mediated nerve cells, dopamine reuptake inhibitors can have a profound effect on mood.

The scientists were particularly interested in the relationship between a monkey's position in a group's dominance hierarchy, how addicted it was to cocaine, and the activity of a dopamine receptor protein known as D2. The experiment began with twenty male monkeys, which were housed individually for eighteen months. During this time, their D2 activity was measured using a brain-scanning technique called Positron Emission Tomography (PET). Positrons are the antimatter equivalent of electrons, and are produced in a rare type of radioactive decay. PET works by introducing biologically active molecules containing positron-emitting atoms into the tissue to be studied, and seeing where the chemical concentrations are by watching the effects of the positrons. The scientists used a substance that has an affinity for D2 receptors and thus accumulated in tissues where they are found.

Once their time in individual cages was over, the monkeys were housed in groups of four. Animals in such groups quickly establish who is dominant and who is not. Based on earlier work, the scientists suspected that such dominance and subordination would reflect D2 activity, and it did but not in the way that genetic determinists might have predicted. Dominant animals had more D2 activity than subordinates, but that was a consequence of their dominance, not its cause. Regardless of their D2 activity when kept individually, monkeys that became subordinate showed little change in their PET responses after they had been put into company, in the animals that became dominant, by contrast D2 activity increased significantly.

The scientists also introduced the monkeys to cocaine. They were able to obtain the drug by pressing a level, so could control their own intake. Like D2 activity, cocaine use was related to social status. Dominant animals found a preferred level, then stuck to it. Subordinates seemed to need greater and greater amounts as time went on. This is a classic symptom of addiction - and it may be linked directly to D2 activity. This is because the overstimulation that cocaine causes makes the body behave as though too much of the neurotransmitter is being produced. Production of dopamine drops in response, so that when the cocaine is removed, too little stimulation takes place. The quickest way to restore the situation is to take more cocaine, in other words, to be addicted. Individuals with a higher baseline of D2 activity might be expected to be less susceptible to this process, since the relative overstimulation caused by a given dose of the drug would be smaller. Propensity to addiction, in other words, is not a predisposition of an individual, but the result of social context.

Question

Which of the following is incorrect regarding the process by which dopamine and cocaine work in the brain?

Choose one answer.

- A. Cocaine works by inhibiting protein channels involved in the reuptake of dopamine
- B. When someone takes cocaine, the amount of dopamine found in the gap between nerves increases
- C. An excess of dopamine or dopamine-mediated cells in the brain may result in lowered mood
- D. Some parts of the brain involved in mood do not involve dopamine-mediated cells

Question

Monkeys who, after being caged individually for long periods of time, become dominant when introduced to other monkeys are

Choose one answer.

- A. Likely to experience increases in D2 activity because of this dominance
- B. Likely to experience no change in D2 activity, because they were always dominant
- C. Likely to experience increases in D2 activity, but not because of their dominance
- D. Likely to become more dominant because of increases in D2 activity

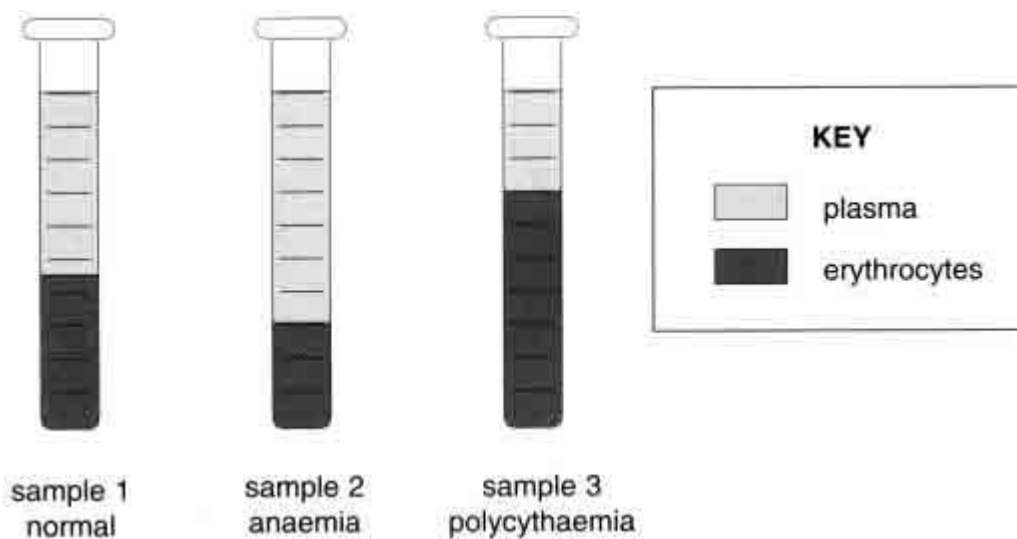
Question

Which of the following is not true regarding D2 receptors?

Choose one answer.

- A. An increase in D2 receptors would be likely to lead to an increase in mood
- B. D2 receptor activity can be measured with a substance that binds to it
- C. People with a low threshold of D2 activity are more likely to become addicts
- D. People with a dominant personality are more likely to become addicts

When blood is spun in a machine called a centrifuge, the heavier red cells (erythrocytes) accumulate at the bottom of the tube. The percentage of erythrocytes in the total volume is called the haematocrit. The remainder of the liquid in the tube is nearly all plasma. Below are three blood samples displaying different conditions.



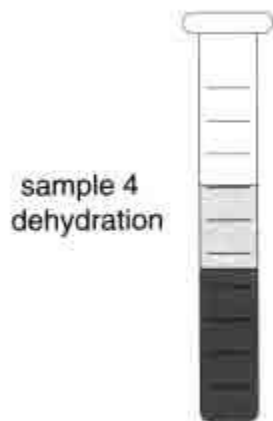
Question

An anaemic person is one who has

Choose one answer.

- A. Less blood than a normal person
- B. Less plasma than a normal person
- C. Fewer erythrocytes in their body than a normal person
- D. Fewer erythrocytes per volume of blood than a normal person

Question



A dehydrated person has

Choose one answer.

- A. The same haematocrit as a normal person
- B. Fewer erythrocytes than an anaemic person
- C. A similar haematocrit to a polycythaemic person
- D. The same proportion by volume of red cells to plasma as a normal person

Question

A harder mineral will scratch a mineral that is softer than itself.

The following six observations were made about four minerals, W, V, Y and Z.

- V scratches W
- Y scratches V
- Y scratches W
- Y scratches Z
- Z scratches V
- Z scratches W

Not all six observations are needed to list the minerals in order of increasing hardness.

The minimum number of observations needed to do this is

Choose one answer.

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Three experiments are done to test the relative survivability of different mutant strains of fruit fly (*Drosophila*) when different strains are grown together.

Experiment 1

Three pure-bred strains of *Drosophila* are used: wild type, white-eye, and yellow-body. Fifty fertilized eggs of each strain are placed, separately, into standard culture bottles. They go through larval stages, and then form pupae. The adults that hatch out of the pupa cases are counted:

Wild type: 42; white-eye: 36; yellow-body: 25

Experiment 2

Pairs of strains are grown together, with their larvae in the same culture bottle. Fifty eggs of each strain are placed in the bottle, and the number of adults of each kind that hatch out of the pupa cases are counted:

Trial 1: wild type, 43; white-eye, 16

Trial 2: wild type, 38; yellow-body, 22

Trial 3: white-eye, 18 yellow-body, 27

Experiment 3

Fifty eggs of each of the three strains are placed in the same culture bottle, with the following numbers of adults produced:

Wild type: 33; white-eye: 8; yellow-body: 20

Question

Comparison of the results shows that competition

Choose one answer.

- A. increases the survivability of the wild type.
- B. is most detrimental to the yellow-body.
- C. is most favorable to the yellow-body.
- D. is most detrimental to the white-eye.

Question

What design factor in the experiments was crucial in establishing the existence of competition between strains?

Choose one answer.

- A. Keeping all culture bottles under the same conditions.
- B. Supplying only enough food for about 60 larvae.
- C. Testing strains in advance to be sure they were purebred.
- D. Using no more than 3 different strains.

Question

What do these results imply about the structure of natural populations?

Choose one answer.

- A. About one fourth of all flies in nature are expected to be yellow-bodied.
- B. One reason why the wild type is most common in nature is that its larvae survive best in competition.
- C. There will be no white-eyed flies in natural populations.
- D. In the course of time, white-eyed and yellow bodied flies will disappear in nature.

Question

The evidence seems to show that yellow-bodied flies do not suffer in competition with the wild type. Why, then, are there so few yellow-bodied flies in nature?

Choose one answer.

- A. The evidence is misleading because the total number of flies in the experiment is so small.
- B. White-eyed flies promote the survivability of the yellow-bodied, and they are rare in nature.
- C. Under natural conditions; many factors other than competition determine survivability.
- D. When yellow-bodied flies mate with wild type, their offspring are wild type.

Question

Which are the only valid set(s) of statements? Assume that any of the statements could be lies or truths.

I 1. Statement 2 is a lie
2. Statement 1 is the truth

II 1. Statement 1 is a lie
2. Statement 2 is the truth

III 1. Statement 2 is a lie
2. Statement 1 is a lie

IV 1. Statement 2 is the truth
2. Statement 1 is a lie

V 1. Statement 1 is the truth
2. Statement 1 is a lie

Choose one answer.

- A. I, IV and V
- B. V only
- C. III and V
- D. I, III and V

Question

Jasmine, Lily and Rose decided to buy flowers for their mums on Mother's Day. One of them bought lilies, the other roses, and the third one jasmines. "It's funny!" said the girl with roses, "we bought roses, jasmines and lilies, but none of us bought the flowers matching her name." "You're right!" said Lily.

What kind of flowers did each of the girls buy?

Choose one answer.

- A. Lily bought roses, Jasmine bought lilies and Rose bought jasmines
- B. Rose bought lilies, Lily bought jasmines and Jasmine bought roses
- C. A and B are both correct
- D. None of the above

Question

There are no effective boundaries when it comes to pollutants. Studies have shown that toxic insecticides that have been banned in many countries are riding the wind from countries where they remain legal. Compounds such as DDT and toxaphene have been found in remote places like the Yukon and other Arctic regions.

The passage best supports the statement that

Choose one answer.

- A. toxic insecticides such as DDT have not been banned throughout the world.
- B. more pollutants find their way into cold climates than they do in warmer areas.
- C. studies have proven that many countries have ignored their own anti-pollution laws.
- D. even a worldwide ban on toxic insecticides would not stop the spread of DDT pollution.

Question

Daffodil bulbs require well-drained soil and a sunny planting location. They should be planted in holes that are 3-6 inches deep and there should be 2-4 inches between bulbs. The bulb should be placed in the hole, pointed side up, root side down. Once the bulb is planted, the area should be watered thoroughly.

According to the above directions, which of the following is true?

Choose one answer.

- A. Daffodils do best in sandy soil
- B. Daffodil bulbs should be planted in autumn for spring blooming
- C. It is possible to plant daffodil bulbs upside down
- D. Daffodil bulbs require daily watering

Approximately once per day, powerful bursts of gamma rays reach Earth. These bursts have been recorded by instruments on the Earth's surface, by instruments carried on balloons and by satellites orbiting both Earth and Venus.

Astronomers do not know what causes the bursts, but the following are known:

- Each burst comes from a different part of the sky
- The sources of the bursts are evenly distributed over the sky
- The directions of the sources are known within given limits
- The bursts are produced by an energy source more powerful than the sun
- The bursts are 100 times more likely to be weak than strong. Astronomers think that this means that most are produced far away and very few are produced close by, but they don't know what distances 'far away' and 'close' are
- Earth is on an outer arm of the Milky Way
- Neutron stars collapse to black holes about once every 100 million years per galaxy and involve large amounts of energy
- There are about 10^{11} galaxies in the universe

Question

Which of the following four theories is most strongly supported by all the information above? Gamma ray bursts are caused by

Choose one answer.

- A. Cosmic rays colliding with Earth's surface
- B. Comets colliding just outside Venus' orbit
- C. Collisions between neutron stars within the Milky Way
- D. The collapse of a neutron star to a black hole

Question

The information presently available about the sources of gamma ray bursts would be most improved by the development of instruments capable of

Choose one answer.

- A. Accurately plotting which part of the sky the bursts come from
- B. Accurately measuring the energy of the weak bursts
- C. Withstanding the strongest gamma ray bursts
- D. Working 24 hours a day

Question

- All except two of my pets are dogs
- All except two of my pets are rabbits
- All except two of my pets are fish

For the above statements to be true, what is the minimum number of pets I can have?

Choose one answer.

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Six
- D. Eight

Question

Babies who are breastfed instead of bottlefed until at least their first birthday are 70 percent less likely to become obese than babies who are bottlefed but not breastfed. A child is obese if the ratio of the child's weight to height is among the highest 3 percent of all children. However, breastfeeding instead of bottlefeeding during the first three months of a baby's life also reduces the likelihood that the baby will become an obese child.

Which of the following can be concluded?

Choose one answer.

- A. Bottlefeeding is more likely than breastfeeding to result in obesity in children.
- B. Unless a baby is breastfed instead of bottlefed until at least its first birthday, the baby is likely to become an obese child.
- C. If a child is obese, there is a 70 percent likelihood that, as a baby, the child was bottlefed but not breastfed.
- D. Breastfeeding is ineffective to prevent obesity unless it is continued until at least the baby's first birthday.

Question

A tiny, tree living thrips is the first species identified that can reproduce both by laying eggs and by bearing live young, although for any one instance of reproduction, a given female will use only one of the two methods. Interestingly, biologists have observed that all of the offspring of this insect that are hatched from eggs are females, and all of the offspring that are live-born are males. It has also been noted that any particular live-born brood will comprise fewer individuals than any particular brood hatched from eggs. However, a much larger proportion of male offspring than of female offspring survives to adulthood, and among thrips reaching adulthood the ratio of males to females is about even.

Which of the following can be inferred about the species of thrips described in the passage?

Choose one answer.

- A. It is the only species capable of using two different methods of reproduction.
- B. Any female of the species that can reproduce by laying eggs can also reproduce by bearing live young but not necessarily vice versa.
- C. On average, across the species, more of the offspring are born by hatching from eggs than are born alive.
- D. For the species as a whole, there are, over time, about as many instances of live-born broods as there are broods hatched from eggs.

Question

Albert, Bernard, Charles, Daniel and Ellie play a game in which each is a frog or a kangaroo. Frogs' statements are always false while kangaroos' statements are always true.

- Albert says that Bernard is a kangaroo
- Charles says that Daniel is a frog
- Ellie says that Albert is not a frog
- Bernard says that Charles is not a kangaroo
- Daniel says that Ellie and Albert are different kinds of animals

How many frogs are there?

Choose one answer.

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

Throughout history, sea levels around the world have fluctuated with climate changes. However, a new phenomenon has occurred recently and it has become apparent that humans have started having an impact on the climate.

In the year 2000, sea levels around Antarctica were at its highest in modern time. One hundred years previously, sea levels were 50% lower at this location. The increase in sea levels within this time period is attributed to the formation of a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica. The ozone layer aids in limiting the amount of UV radiation entering the earth, a significant contributor to the melting of the ice in Antarctica. This melting of ice causes rising sea levels in the area.

Vast usage of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) was discovered to be the main cause of the creation of the ozone hole. Consequently, in 1987, governments around the world collaborated to phase out the use of CFCs, attempting to halt the damage to the ozone layer. They believed that this action would help slow the rising sea levels around Antarctica. By 1995, the rate at which sea levels were rising decreased by 35%.

Question

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

Choose one answer.

- A. Increasing the usage of CFCs is likely to result in reduction of melting ice in Antarctica.
- B. The sea levels around Antarctica were 35% lower in 1995 compared to 1987 due to the governmental change in CFC use policy.
- C. If the ozone hole in the atmosphere were repaired, it is likely that the rate of rising sea levels would decrease.
- D. There are many other major factors besides the hole in the ozone layer which contribute to rising sea levels around Antarctica.

Question

The passage suggests which of the following?

Choose one answer.

- A. Without action to reduce CFC usage, sea levels around Antarctica will decrease in the near future.
- B. The widespread usage of CFCs is the main cause of rising sea levels between 1900 and 2000 near Antarctica.

- C. Slowing the rate at which sea levels rise will return the sea levels to their original state in 1900.
- D. Halting damage to the ozone layer will result in an increased rate of rising sea levels.

Question

Which of the following can be concluded with certainty from the passage?

Choose one answer.

- A. By 1995, sea levels around Antarctica were reducing.
- B. Sea levels will never return to the levels seen in 1900.
- C. The level of CFCs in the air in 1987 was higher than in the mid 1990s
- D. By 2000, little has been achieved in reducing rising sea level rates.

Question

The nature of English literature reflects the rich and diverse vocabulary of the English language, which resulted from the dual influence of the Anglo-Saxon and, later, French languages. The French language however, is a direct descendent of Latin, with few traces of the Celtic language spoken by the pre-Roman inhabitants of the area: the hallmark of French literature is its simplicity and clarity.

Which of the following can be best inferred?

Choose one answer.

- A. The origin of English played a role in shaping English literature.
- B. The vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxon language was richer than that of the French language.
- C. Simple and clear literature cannot be written in a language with a rich and diverse vocabulary.
- D. English literature and French literature have had little influence on each other.

In a certain code the symbol for 0 (zero) is @ and for 1 (one) it is #. There are no other symbols for other numbers and all numbers greater than 1 are written using these two symbols only. The value of the symbol 1 doubles itself every time it shifts one place to the left. Thus:

0 is written as @

1 is written as #

2 is written as #@

3 is written as ##

4 is written as #@@

Question

If ### is added to #@@, the sum will be

Choose one answer.

- A. @@##
- B. #@##
- C. @##@
- D. None of the above

Question

Which of the following represents 15?

Choose one answer.

- A. @##@@
- B. @##@#
- C. #####
- D. None of the above

Question

In an experiment, first year university students were asked to listen to a tape of someone speaking French. When asked to repeat the words they had heard, students who had studied French in high school could repeat more of the words than could students who had no knowledge of French. When asked to listen to a tape of only meaningless sounds, none of the students were able to repeat more than a few seconds' worth of the sounds made on the tape.

Which one of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

Choose one answer.

- A. Knowledge of a foreign language interferes with one's ability to repeat unfamiliar words.
- B. The ability to repeat unrelated sounds is not improved by frequent practice.
- C. The ability to repeat sounds is influenced by one's ability to comprehend the meaning of the sounds.
- D. Learning a foreign language requires an ability to distinguish unfamiliar sounds from gibberish.

Exam 7 - Section 2

Louise: I went to the city this morning to get some felt pens and stuff for the party invitations. I couldn't resist getting this too [*holds up a dinosaur magic painting book*]

Aaron: Why?

Louise: Well you know he's crazy about them at the moment so I -

Aaron: But we've already got his present.

Louise: I know, but he'll like it.

Aaron: Yes but you can't keep buying things.

Louise: I know, it was on sale so -

Aaron: That's not an excuse for buying everything.

Louise: Well it was only a one off.

Aaron: Fine.

Louise: I did get all the stuff for the invitations so I can do... make those tonight.

Question

Aaron could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- A. Dominating
- B. Annoyed
- C. Aggressive
- D. Concerned

Question

Louise could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- A. Defensive
- B. Submissive
- C. Weak
- D. Angry

“You Mean he didn’t have the knife in the tunnel?” my father asked.

“No,” I said.

“I don’t think I understand.”

“What’s there to understand, Bud?” my mother asked. Perhaps after twenty years of marriage she knew where he was leading.

“How could you have been raped if he didn’t have the knife?”

Our dinner table could be loud concerning any topic. A favourite point of contention was the preferred spelling or definition of a certain word. But this time the argument consisted of a clear division between male and female – between two women, my mother and my sister, and my father.

I became aware that I would lose my father if he was ostracised. Though in my defence, my sister and mother shouted at him to be quiet, I told the two of them I wanted to handle it. I

asked my father to come upstairs with me, where we could talk. My father was like a little boy who, thinking that he understood the rules of the game, is frightened when the others tell him he is wrong.

We walked upstairs and I sat him down. “I’m not going to attack you, Dad,” I said. “I want you to tell me why you don’t understand, and I’ll try to explain it to you.”

Question

Alice is best described as

Choose one answer.

- A. happy and energetic
- B. assertive and determined
- C. patient but indignant
- D. confident but needy

Question

The purpose of the sentence beginning “My father was like a little boy...” is to convey Bud’s sense of

Choose one answer.

- A. immaturity
- B. naivety
- C. rage
- D. being dominated

Question

Alice’s mother asks, “What’s there to understand, Bud?”

Choose one answer.

- A. to subtly suggest to Bud that he should stop his line of questioning
- B. because she wants Bud to clarify his question
- C. because she thinks the spelling of the word is obvious
- D. because she wants Alice to repeat the story

Question

Alice’s tone in her final comment is

Choose one answer.

- A. angry
- B. content
- C. annoyed
- D. patient

The following interaction, between Grace, her mother and her best friend, is an excerpt from a novel about Grace and her battle with anorexia.

MUM: So, did you have a good day?

GRACE (OUTSIDE VOICE): Yep. Great. Fine. We just stayed in, watched videos and went into town.

MUM [turning to Best Friend]: And have you eaten dinner? Did Grace eat some dinner at your house?

GRACE (INSIDE VOICE): Don't ask her that. I'm not a little girl.

BEST FRIEND: Yes, we did ... she did actually. Don't worry. We had tea at my house. I'm keeping an eye on her!

GRACE (INSIDE VOICE): Don't talk about me. It's so demeaning, having your little secret chats in the kitchen, conspiring behind my back.

BEST FRIEND: Well, I have to go, but I'll see you tomorrow. Are you OK?

GRACE (OUTSIDE VOICE): I'm fine. I wish you wouldn't talk about things like that. I'm OK, you know. Bye-bye. See you tomorrow.

GRACE (INSIDE VOICE): Better alone. Be quiet. Don't give anything away. I am not a little girl anymore!

Question

When Mum asks Best Friend if Grace has eaten dinner, Grace feels

Choose one answer.

- A. Angry because she is perfectly capable of answering that question herself
- B. Unconcerned because it is a perfectly normal question to ask
- C. Understanding because it is natural that her mother would worry whether or not her anorexic daughter had eaten dinner
- D. Resentful because she is too old for her mother to ask that question

Question

When Grace says "See you tomorrow", she

Choose one answer.

- A. Is expressing her desire to spend more time with her best friend
- B. Is trying to show that she is a normal girl
- C. Is trying to get her best friend to leave

The following is a conversation between a boss, Mr Peterson, and his employee, Mr Derkins. Mr Derkins has just entered Mr Peterson's office.

MR PETERSON: Come in Mr Derkins. Please, take a seat. I'm afraid there is some bad news that I need to break to you; I'm very sorry to tell you that we have to let you go.

MR DERKINS: ... You mean I'm getting fired? That's outrageous! I'm a diligent worker – definitely more diligent than some of the others in this office!

MR PETERSON: There's other factors at work; today's economy is struggling, I'm afraid; cuts have to be made for the good of the company. There will, however be a good severance package for you that will help you until you can find a new job.

MR DERKINS: I can't believe this. I've worked here for 8 years and this is what I get in return.

MR PETERSON: Like I said, Mr Derkins, I'm sorry. Others will, unfortunately, have to undergo the same thing as well; it's simply become an unfortunate necessity.

MR DERKINS: Please, Mr Peterson, try and understand.

MR PETERSON: The decision has already been made, I'm afraid.

MR DERKINS: We're struggling to put the kids through school as it is. My family won't be able to take such a shock at the moment.

MR PETERSON: I see; hopefully the severance package will help you through this time.

MR DERKINS: I don't know how to break this to my wife. I don't think we'll be able to get by.

MR PETERSON: I'm sorry again, but there's simply nothing more we can do.

Question

Mr Derkins' emotions from the beginning to the end of the conversation change from

Choose one answer.

- A. Outrage to displeasure.
- B. Surprise to irritation.
- C. Sadness to apprehensiveness.
- D. Feeling undervalued to feeling apprehensive.

Question

In the exchange, Mr Peterson

Choose one answer.

- A. Is concerned for Mr Derkins' future.
- B. Attempts to be factual and formal.
- C. Is in a hurry to move on to other matters.
- D. Seems nervous about breaking the bad news to his employee.

Doctor: Mrs Gerrantidis, I've got the results of all the tests and it's clear what's wrong.

Mrs Gerrantidis: Bronchitis, just like I said, right? I had it since I was a little girl - every winter.

Doctor: Well, no. It's more serious than that. You have pneumonia and you need to be in the hospital. I've already made arrangements for a bed.

Mrs Gerrantidis: I'm sure you did a good job checking up everything, but I don't need a hospital. Just give me what you gave me last time I was sick. I'll be fine.

Doctor: Well, that just isn't appropriate. You're much sicker now than you were last autumn. If you don't get the right medicine you could be much worse. Maybe even die. I can understand not wanting to go, but I really feel it's for the best.

Mrs Gerrantidis: I just can't do it.

Doctor: I'm afraid you have no choice. This could be really bad.

Mrs Gerrantidis: (*Getting tearful*) I know you're just doing your job but I don't think I can go there. If I go away, who's gonna take care of my cats?

Doctor: If we helped you find someone to take care of the cats, would you feel better about going then?

Mrs Gerrantidis: I just can't go. You remember my husband, and then my sister. If I go to hospital I'm scared I'll die there like everyone else.

Question

In the scenario, the doctor

Choose one answer.

- A. Understands Mrs Gerrantidis' reluctance to go to hospital
- B. Is unable to determine why Mrs Gerrantidis does not want to go to hospital
- C. Is unkind and unempathetic in many of his comments
- D. Does not listen to what Mrs Gerrantidis has to say

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Doctor: If we helped you find someone to take care of the cats, would you feel better about going then?

Mrs Gerrantidis: I just can't go. You remember my husband, and then my sister. If I go to hospital I'm scared I'll die there like everyone else.

Question

Mrs Gerrantidis

Choose one answer.

- A. Understands the doctor's point of view

- B. Resents the doctor for forcing her to go to hospital
- C. Dislikes the doctor because he displays no empathy
- D. Does not trust the doctor

Question

Mrs Gerrantidis does not want to go to hospital because

Choose one answer.

- A. She does not feel it is necessary for her to go
- B. She does not want to leave her cats without someone to care for them
- C. She is afraid she will die there
- D. She does not want to go back to the place where her husband and sister died

The following is a conversation between Jess and her step-father, Michael.

Michael: Look you're not going out tonight and that's final

Jess: But why?! All my friends are going! For gods sake, even Marie is going, what more could you want?

Michael: How can I trust you anymore after what happened?

Jess: Oh my god, how long are you going to hold that against me? In how many different ways can I repay you?

Michael: I don't know, but look it's still irrelevant, it's just not safe for you to be going out so late. You're still a young girl, anything could happen out there...

Jess: How long are you going to sit around fearing what could happen? How about I just sit in the house encased in bubble wrap, would that make you happy?

Michael: It would certainly be better than sitting waiting for your phone calls at four in the morning. You treat this place like a hotel. You sleep and eat here and that's it. What about us? Your family? Or are we not deserving of your precious time?

Jess: Look it's not like that, it's just that I really want to go tonight, I swear this will be the last time

Michael: That's what you've said the last three times, you really need a new story. When you have children you'll understand where I'm coming from. There's just too much to lose.

Jess: You're not even my real dad!

Michael: ...

Jess: Um, Michael? I didn't...

Michael: Um...I have some work to do [Michael walks away]

Question

By saying ‘...even Marie is going...’ Jess is

Choose one answer.

- A. Betraying her friend
- B. Trying to confuse Michael
- C. Trying to guilt trip Michael
- D. Using Michael’s trust in a friend to her advantage

Question

Michael does not want Jess to go because

Choose one answer.

- A. He thinks she should spend more time with the family
- B. He does not have trust in her to not engage in risky behaviour
- C. He fears for her safety
- D. He thinks she has been going out too much

Question

Michael’s statement ‘Or are we not deserving of your precious time?’ indicates that he is

Choose one answer.

- A. Bitter
- B. Mocking
- C. Derisive
- D. Sarcastic

Question

At the end of the interaction Michael most likely feels

Choose one answer.

- A. Insulted
- B. Depressed
- C. Upset
- D. Annoyed

The following takes place between Angela, a middle-aged woman interested in buying a car, and Mark, the salesperson on duty.

Mark: Hi, how are you today? Can I help you out at all? You look like you could use a hand...

Angela: Oh hi, I'm good thanks. And, yes, I could definitely do with a hand. I must look like I'm wandering around completely lost, but I'm actually interested in purchasing a car. It's all a bit overwhelming though...

Mark: Well you've certainly come to the right place! And there's plenty to choose from. What did you have in mind?

Angela: I don't know, I suppose something I can use to do the groceries, as well as drop my two sons to school everyday. Also, money will be a big decider - I'm on a very tight budget.

Mark: Right, well, let's have a look shall we?

After half an hour Angela is considering 6 different cars, all ranging in price and suitability.

Angela: I still don't know which car is best...

Mark: Hmm, I thought such a discerning person as yourself would have your mind set on one of the two top models we offer.

Angela: I suppose I do, but I'm worried about the cost. I feel it will come back to haunt me.

Mark: Is there anything I could do to change your mind?

Question

Mark's comment "You look like you could use a hand..." could best be described as

Choose one answer.

- A. Inviting
- B. Patronising
- C. Indifferent
- D. Concerned

Question

In Mark's last two comments, he

Choose one answer.

- A. appears genuinely confused by Angela's indecisiveness.
- B. addresses the anxieties Angela has in making a purchase.
- C. almost convinces Angela to make a purchase.
- D. does not attend to the concerns Angela has.

Carlos Santos has had a physically and emotionally draining day. He competed in the finals of his local tennis competition. Unfortunately, he sprained his ankle during the match, and was forced to retire from the match. He had been training hard over the past couple of months, with his mind set on winning the competition. Carlos returns home, where his mother greets him at the door.

Mother: Hi Carlos, did you win your tennis competition? (*Notices Carlos limping*) Oh my! What happened to your ankle?

Carlos: Please, I don't want to talk about it.

Mother: Carlos, your ankle! You can't just leave it like that! What happened?

Carlos: Mum, I really don't want to talk about it.

Mother: What is wrong with you, boy? You really have to learn to look after yourself. How could you put something as small as a trophy over your own health?

Carlos: You just don't understand do you? Just leave me alone!

Question

At the beginning of the conversation, Carlos is most likely feeling

Choose one answer.

- A. Angry
- B. Bitter
- C. Depressed
- D. Shy

Question

At the beginning of the conversation, the mother is most likely feeling

Choose one answer.

- A. Exasperated
- B. Concerned
- C. Angry
- D. Confused

Question

By the end of the conversation, the mother is most likely feeling

Choose one answer.

- A. Fury
- B. Disappointment
- C. Confusion
- D. Annoyance

Question

In the mother's final response, she has

Choose one answer.

- A. Supported Carlos' concerns
- B. Deliberately sought a hostile response from Carlos
- C. Misunderstood Carlos' concerns
- D. Placed her own concerns above Carlos' concerns

The following is an excerpt from a novel.

"He's right," muttered Brady. "Go pack your bags, please."

During Mackenzie's speech Stella had sat with her hands clasped together on her lap, like a school girl, listening gravely. Now she said, "I can't do that, Dad."

"Why not?"

Who's going to make your daiquiris for you?"

Her mother cut in sharply. "There's a little more to this than the damned daiquiris. If we left, who's going to be the number one target?"

"Dad," said Stella flatly. She glowered at Dermott. "You know that George."

"I do," he answered mildly. "But Donald and I are pretty good at looking after people."

"That would be just fine, wouldn't it?" She threw herself back in her chair, hazel eyes blazing. "All three of you shot or blown up or something."

Question

"Who's going to make your daiquiris for you?" What does Stella mean by this?

Choose one answer.

- A. She is genuinely concerned about who will make her father's drinks
- B. She is making light of the situation
- C. She is concerned about how her Dad will cope without her and the mother
- D. She believes daiquiris are an integral part of her father's routine

Question

George's attitude towards the threat upon Brady's life indicates that he

Choose one answer.

- A. Does not care about what happens to Brady
- B. Does not think it is an issue
- C. Is confident about maintaining Brady's safety

- D. Is concerned about the threat

The following passage is adapted from a short story.

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with heart trouble, extravagant care was taken to gently disclose the tragic news of her husband's death.

Her sister Josephine informed her through broken sentences and indirect hints. Her husband's friend Richard was there too, since he had been in the newspaper office when reports of the railroad disaster were received, and Brently Mallard's name topped the register of victims killed. Richard verified the information with another telegram, before hurrying to Mrs. Mallard's residence to prevent a less tender and careful friend from bearing the unfortunate message.

Unlike other women, she did not react to the news with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance, but instead she wept immediately, with sudden, wild abandonment, and once the storm of grief ended, she retreated upstairs to be alone.

A comfortable armchair faced the open window in her room, and she sank into it, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and reached her soul. In the open square outside her house, the tops of trees were trembling with new spring life, and the delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street, a peddler was selling his merchandise, while the notes of a distant song faintly reached her, and numerous sparrows were twittering in the branches.

With her head thrown back on the chair cushion, she sat motionless, except when a sob emerged in her throat and shook her, much like a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to whimper in its dreams.

With a lackluster stare, she gazed outside, not with reflection, but with a glance that indicated a suspension of intelligent thought. She discerned the approach of something understated and mysterious, and she felt it creeping out of the atmosphere and reaching toward her through the sounds, scents, and color in the air.

She was beginning to recognize what was attempting to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her willpower, which was as ineffective as her slender hands.

When she succumbed, a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips, and she repeated under her breath: 'Free! Body and soul free!' The vacant stare and the terrified look left her eyes, which were now perceptive and bright, and her pulse beat rapidly, as coursing blood warmed and relaxed her entire body.

She did not consider whether or not it was a monstrous pleasure that had overcome her, since an unmistakable and exalted perception enabled her to reject the suggestion as trivial.

She realized that she would weep again when she saw the caring, tender hands folded in death and her husband's loving face. Beyond that bitter moment though, she envisioned a lengthy procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely, and she opened and extended her arms out in a welcoming gesture.

Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring her sister for admission inside. 'Louise, open the door. What are you doing, Louise? For heaven's sake, Open the door –'

Ignoring her sister's persistent requests, she swallowed the very elixir of life through the open window and recklessly anticipated the solitary days ahead, and she breathed a momentary prayer that life might be prolonged.

Existence would be for her own pleasure in the upcoming years, and no one would impose either loving or cruel intentions. Although she had loved her husband at times, the unsolved mystery of love did not matter now during her moment of illumination.

She arose and opened the door to her sister's unrelenting demands; and with a feverish triumph in her eyes, she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She embraced her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs, as Richard stood waiting for them at the bottom.

Someone was opening the front door; Brently Mallard entered, somewhat unkempt and travel stained, but composedly carrying his traveling bag and umbrella. Mr. Mallard, far from the accident scene, had not even realized a catastrophe had recently occurred, and he stood astonished at Josephine's piercing cry and Richard's unsuccessful attempt to conceal him from his wife's view.

Question

Mrs. Mallard believes her new attitude is

Choose one answer.

- A. improper
- B. narcissistic
- C. justified
- D. empathetic

Question

Mrs. Mallard's nature can best be described as

Choose one answer.

- A. Fragile
- B. Confident
- C. Tentative
- D. Heartless

Question

The relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Mallard would most accurately be described as

Choose one answer.

- A. stimulating
- B. vindictive
- C. emotional
- D. indifferent

Question

Josephine most likely implores her sister to open the door because Josephine

Choose one answer.

- A. worries about Mrs. Mallard's health.
- B. wishes Mrs. Mallard would stop crying.
- C. wants her sister to plan the funeral.
- D. thinks her sister should be more upset.

Question

Mrs. Mallard would most likely describe her husband as

Choose one answer.

- A. Callous
- B. Affectionate
- C. Foolish
- D. Oppressive

Question

Mrs. Mallard says, 'Free! Body and soul free!' because she is

Choose one answer.

- A. inhibited
- B. distraught
- C. fulfilled
- D. liberated

The following passage is narrated by Chris. Chris is visiting his grandfather in a nursing home. His grandfather has been telling him about a dragon that he believes lives in a place called Donovan's Drain, behind the back fence of his old house.

Suddenly a cold, crisp voice cut across the room. 'Get back in bed,' it ordered. It was Nurse Gribble. Her mean eyes flashed. 'Stop this nonsense at once,' she snapped at Grandad. 'There is no such thing as a dragon. It's all in your head. You are a silly old man.'

'He's not,' I shouted. 'He's not silly. He's my Grandad and he shouldn't be in here. He wants to get out.'

The nurse narrowed her eyes until they were as thin as needles. ‘You are upsetting him,’ she said to me. ‘I want you out of here in five minutes.’ Then she spun around and left the room.

‘I’ve got to escape,’ said Grandad as he climbed slowly back into his bed. ‘I’ve got to see the sun and the stars and feel the breeze on my face. I’ve got to touch trees and smell the salt air at the beach. And my tomato plants – they would die without me. This place is a jail. I would sooner be dead than live here.’ His bottom lip started to tremble. ‘Get a photo, Chris. Get a photo of the dragon. Then they will know it’s true. Then they will have to let me out. I’m not crazy – there really is a dragon.’

He grabbed my arm and stared urgently into my eyes. ‘Please, Chris, please get a photo.’

‘Okay, Grandad,’ I told him. ‘I’ll get a photo of a dragon, even if I have to go to the end of the earth for it.’

As she showed me out, Nurse Gribble spoke to me in her sucked-lemon voice. ‘Remember, boy, there’s no such thing as a dragon. If you humour the old man you will not be allowed back.’

I shook my head as I walked home. Poor Grandad. He thought there was a dragon in Donovan’s Drain. I didn’t know what to do now. I didn’t believe in dragons but a promise is a promise. I would have to go to Donovan’s Drain at least once. I tried to think of some other way to get Grandad out of that terrible place but nothing came to my mind.

Question

Chris most likely shouts “he’s not silly” at the nurse, because

Choose one answer.

- A. he believes that dragons do exist
- B. he is angry with the way the nurse called his grandad a “silly old man”
- C. he wants to convince the nurse that there is such thing as dragons
- D. he dislikes the nurse

Question

Grandad wants to leave the nursing home because

Choose one answer.

- A. he is afraid his plants will die without him
- B. he wants to take a photo of the dragon
- C. he desires freedom
- D. he misses Chris

Question

The nurse most likely told Chris that if he “[humours] the old man [he] will not be allowed back” because

Choose one answer.

- A. she does not want Grandad to be happy
- B. she would like Grandad to stop believing that dragons exist
- C. she is trying to make light of the situation
- D. she has had a bad day and is annoyed

Question

As Chris is walking home, he feels

Choose one answer.

- A. helpless yet determined
- B. depressed yet focused
- C. self-piteous and also pity for Grandad
- D. desperate and angry

In the following extract Patty is 9 months pregnant and believes that she is about to go into labour. Her husband Clark is away on a business trip.

Patty thanked Dr. Simarian and hung up the phone just in time to bite her lip as she felt the beginnings of another contraction.

There was no reason to worry, she told herself sternly. She still had plenty of time to make it to the hospital. Dr. Simarian had everything in hand. She knew her baby was healthy. She had insisted on ultrasound and amniocentesis, even though Dr. Simarian had advised it was unnecessary since Patty was only twenty-four years old. But between her ominous premonition and genuine concern, Patty's determination carried the day. The results of the tests were extremely encouraging the child she was carrying was a healthy, normal boy. Within a week of receiving the results, Patty and Clark were painting the baby's room blue and deciding on names, ultimately settling on Mark.

All in all, there was no reason to expect anything but a normal delivery and a normal birth.

As Patty turned, intending to retrieve her packed overnight bag from the bedroom closet, she noticed the dramatic change in weather outside. The bright September sunlight which had been streaming through the bay window had been eclipsed by a dark cloud that had blown in suddenly from the west, plunging the family room into near darkness. A distant rumble of thunder sent a shiver down Patty's spine.

Not superstitious by nature, Patty refused to take this storm as an omen. She edged over to the family room couch and sat down. She thought she'd call her neighbour as soon as this contraction was over. That way they'd almost be at the hospital by the time the next one began.

As the pain reached a crescendo, the confidence that Dr. Simarian had engendered disappeared. Anxiety swept through Patty's mind just as a sudden gust of wind raked across the backyard, bending the birches, and bringing the first droplets of rain. Patty shuddered. She wished it were all over. She might not be superstitious, but she was frightened. All the timing-this storm, Clark's business trip, her going into labour a week early-seemed off. Tears

rolled down Patty's cheeks as she waited to phone her neighbour. She only wished she weren't so afraid.

Question

Patty bit her lip

Choose one answer.

- A. Because she is stressed
- B. Due to the intense pain from the contractions
- C. Because she is worried
- D. Because she is trying to distract herself

Question

'...Patty's determination carried the day.' What does this mean?

Choose one answer.

- A. Patty is resolved to make sure that everything goes well
- B. This is what saved the day for Patty
- C. As long as she remains determined, everything will be fine
- D. This is what is keeping her going

Question

Why did the thunder send a 'shiver down Patty's spine'?

Choose one answer.

- A. She thinks it is a sign that all she fears may come true
- B. The weather is reflecting her mood
- C. She is frightened by the thunder
- D. She is concerned about what might happen

Question

Patty is crying by the end of the passage because

Choose one answer.

- A. The pain is too much to handle
- B. She wishes Clark was there with her for support
- C. She feels that all her negative thoughts are going to come true
- D. She is alone and frightened

Question

Which of the following cannot be concluded?

Choose one answer.

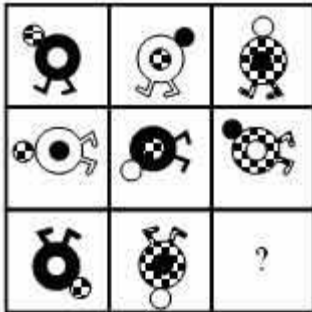
- A. Patty and Clark are content with the gender of the child

- B. Patty trusts Dr. Simarian
- C. Patty tried to convince Clark not to go on his business trip
- D. Patty is a careful woman

Question

Missing Segment

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



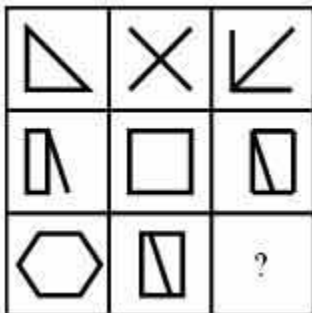
Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

Question

Missing Segment

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



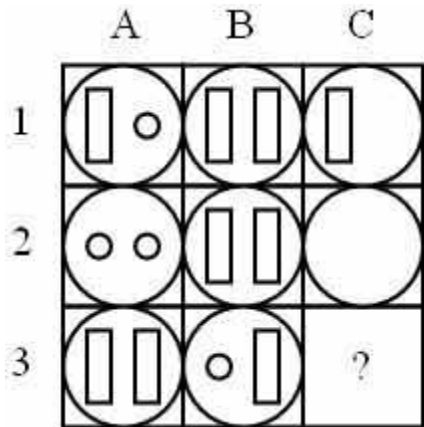
Choose one answer.

- A. B. C. D. E.

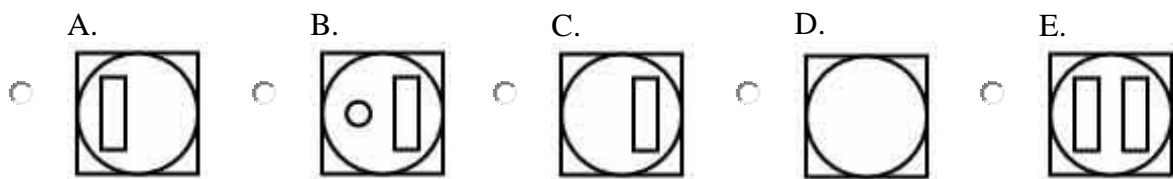
Question

Missing Segment

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



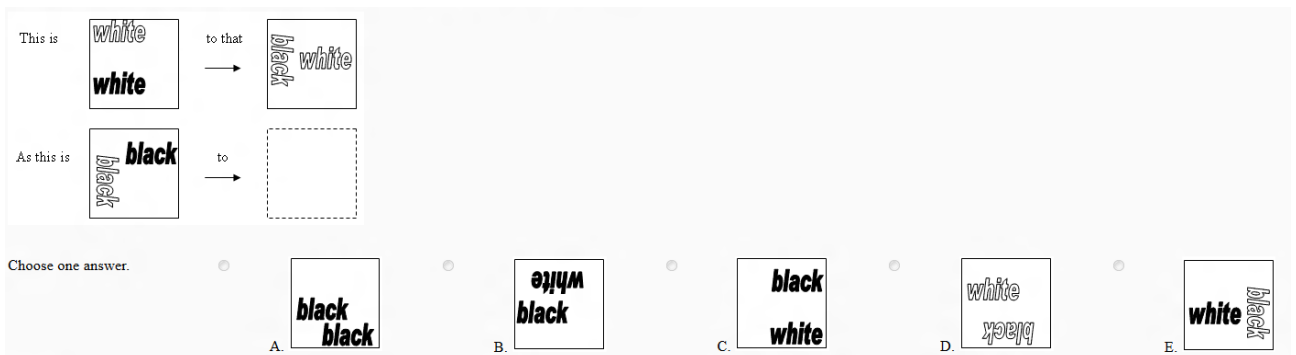
Choose one answer.



Question

This is to That

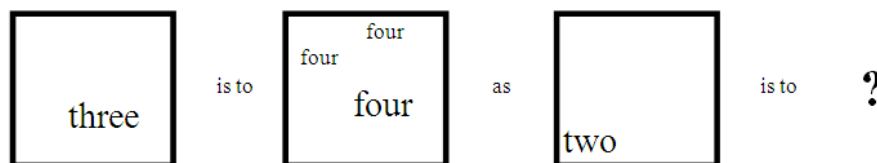
Select the figure that would make a second pair of figures with the same relationship as the first pair.



Question

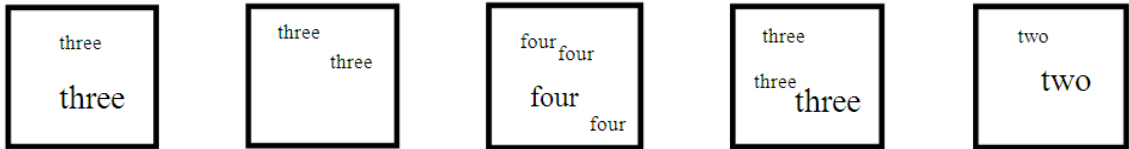
This is to That

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



Choose one answer.

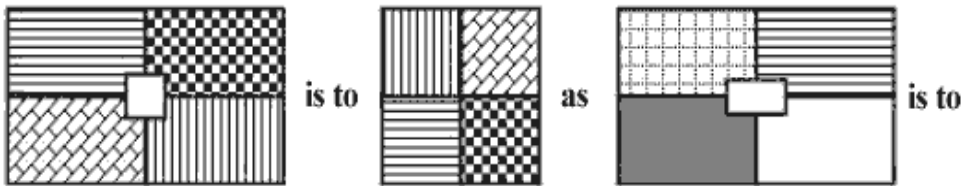




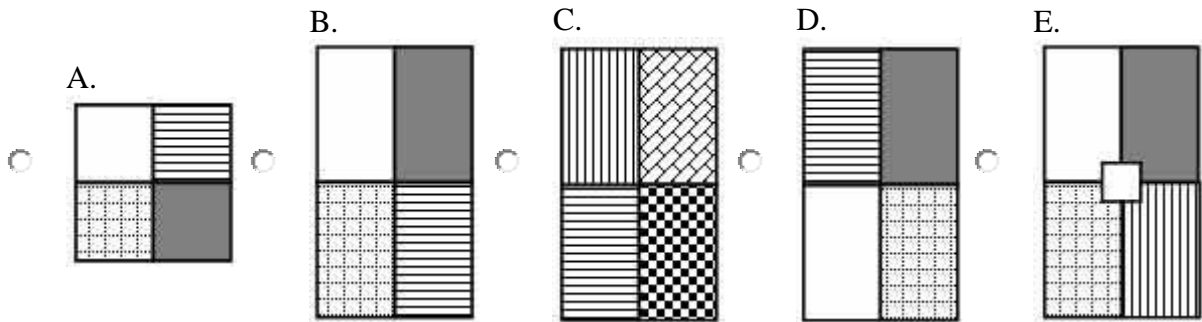
Question

This is to That

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



Choose one answer.

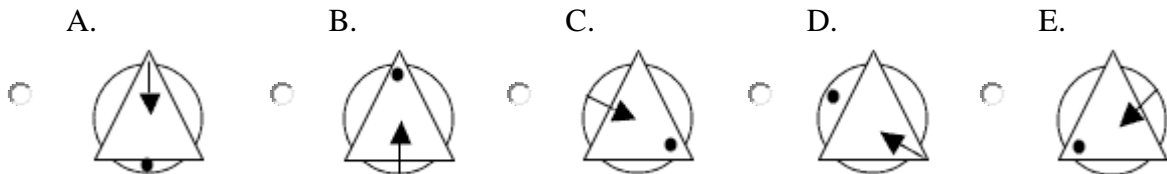


Question

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.

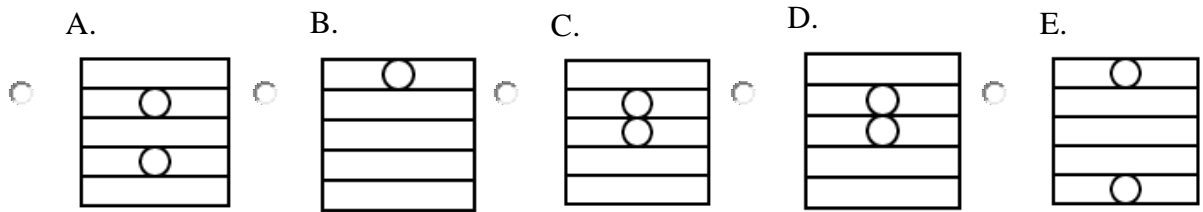


Question

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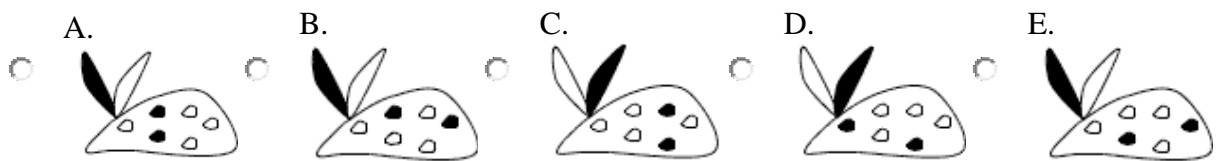
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

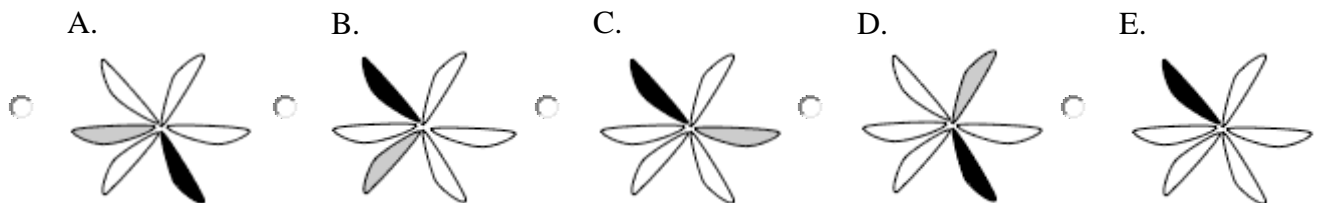
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Question

Middle of the Sequence

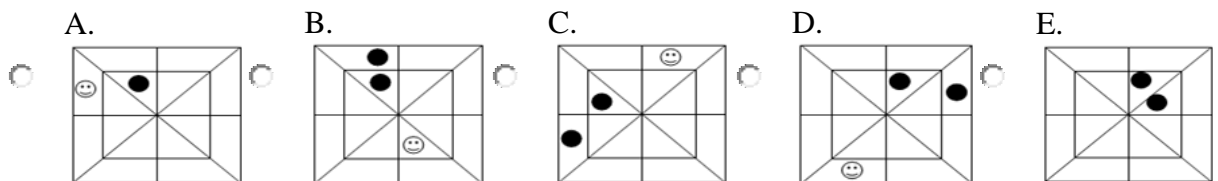
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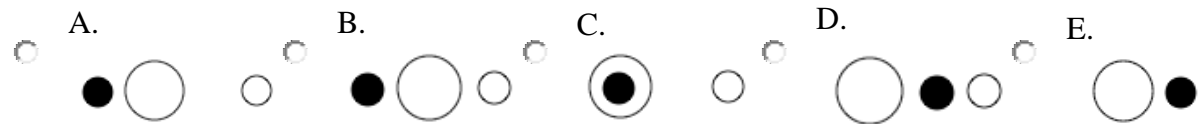
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



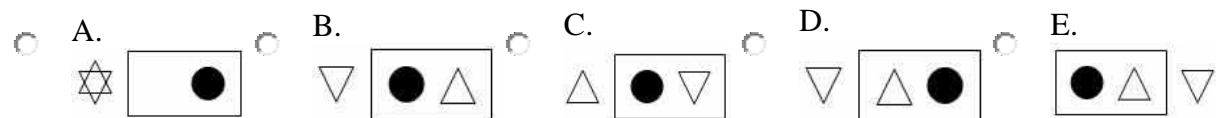
Question

Fourth in the Series

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



Choose one answer.



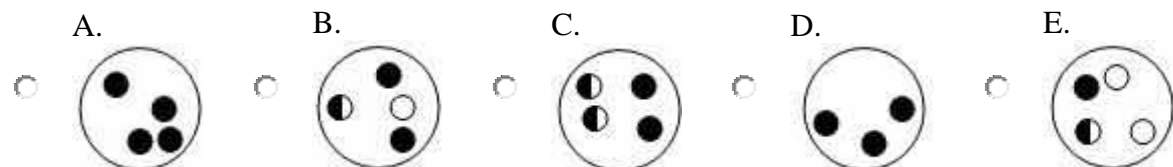
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Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fourth in the series.



Choose one answer.



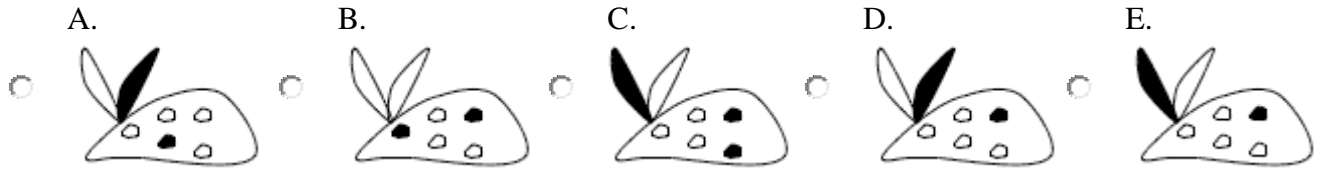
Question

Fifth in the Series

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



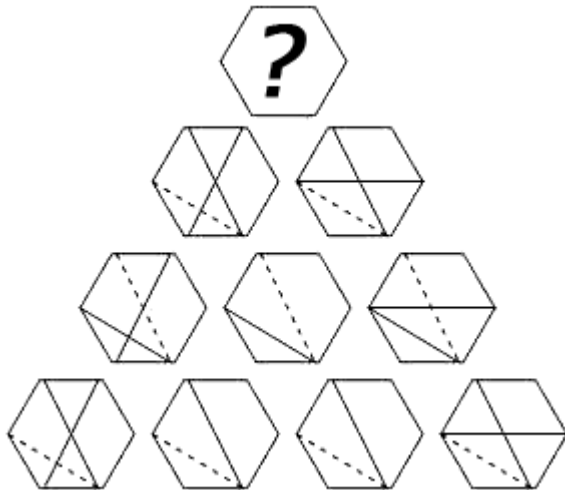
Choose one answer.



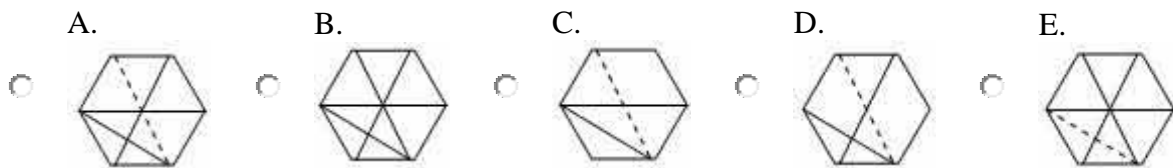
Question

Missing Segment

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



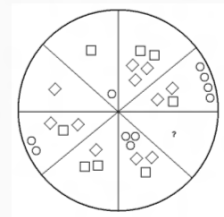
Choose one answer.



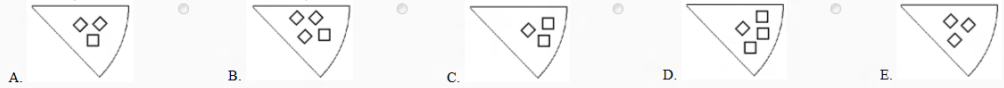
Question

Missing Segment

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



Choose one answer.

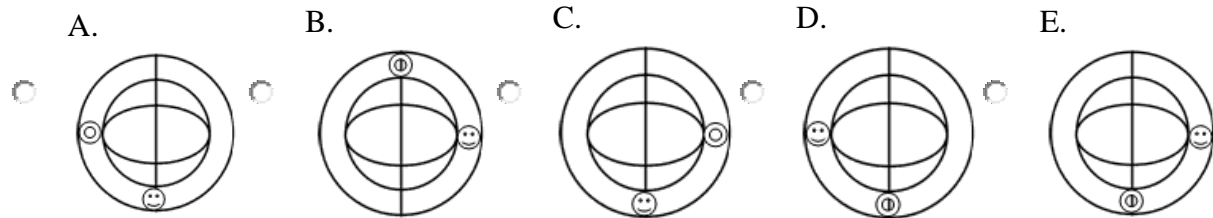


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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Choose one answer.

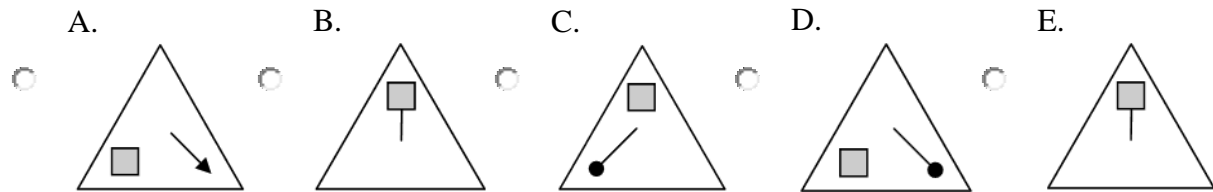


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Choose one answer.



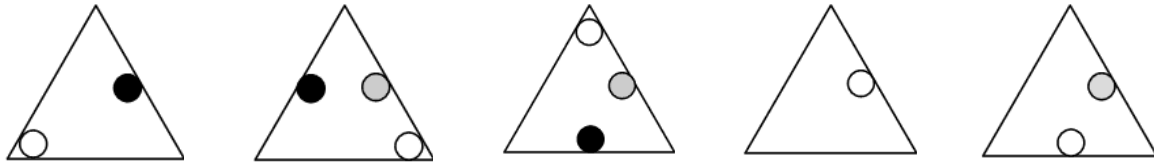
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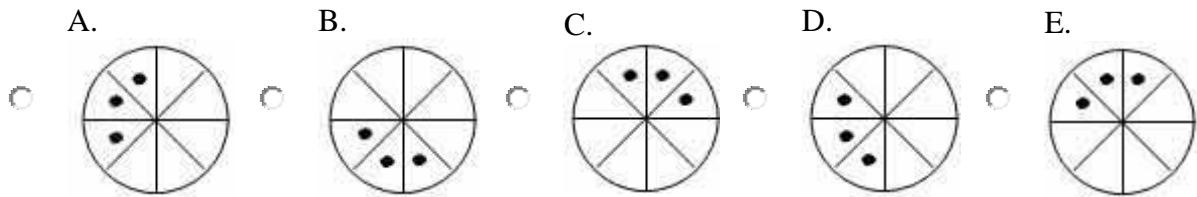


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Choose one answer.

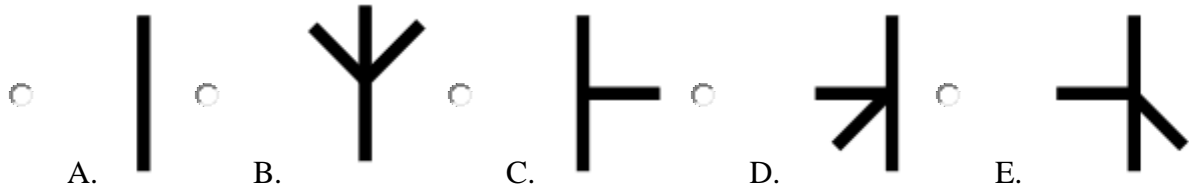


Question

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Choose one answer.

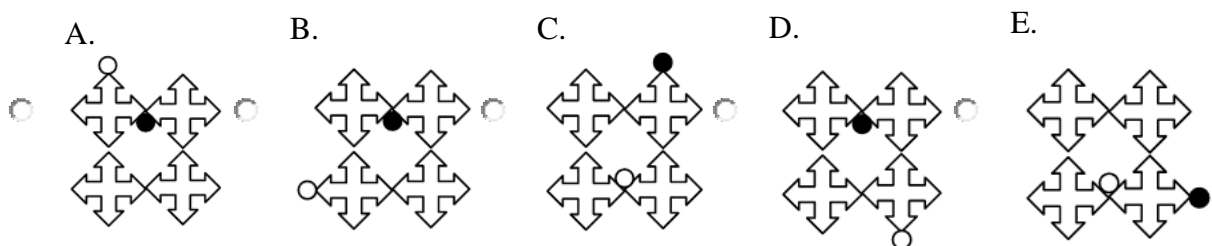


Question

Middle of the Sequence

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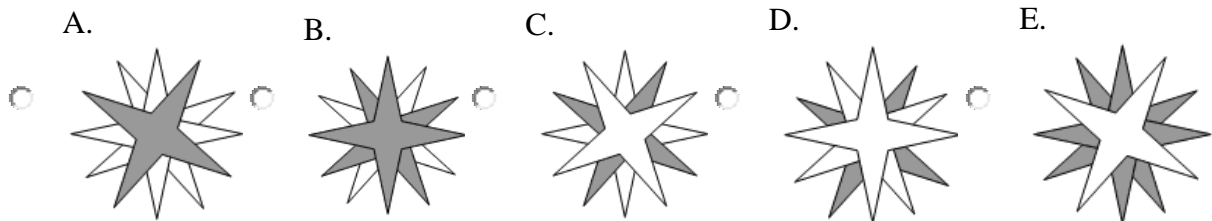
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

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



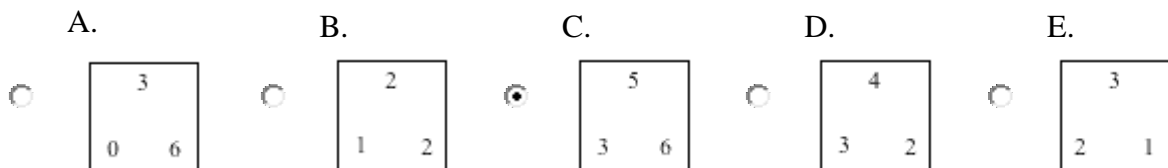
Question

Fifth in the Series

There is a common pattern within each of the first four pictures. Select the picture that also has this pattern.



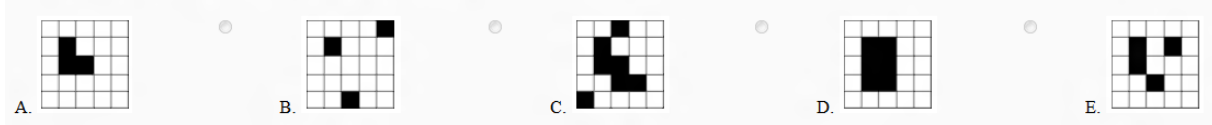
Choose one answer.



Question

Middle of the Sequence

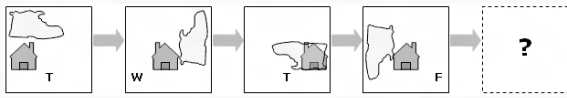
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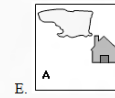
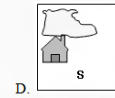
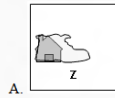
Question

Fifth in the Series

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

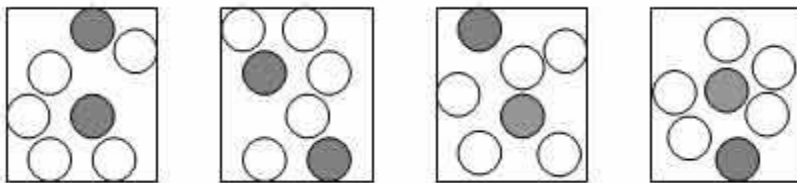


Choose one answer.

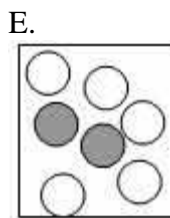
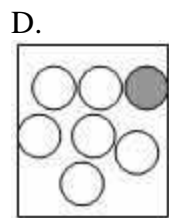
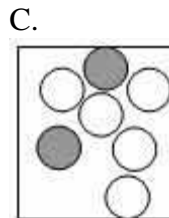
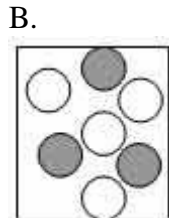
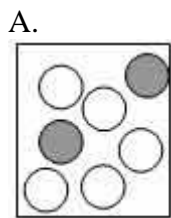


Question
Fifth in the Series

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



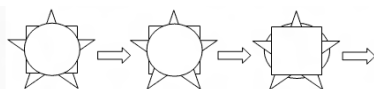
Choose one answer.



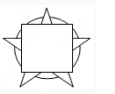
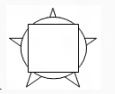
Question

Fourth in the Series

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

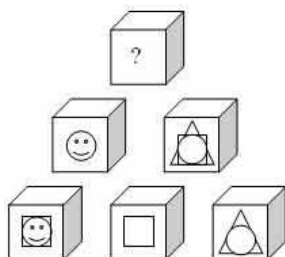


Choose one answer.

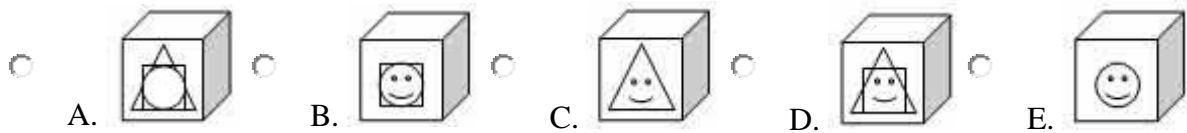


Question
Missing Segment

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



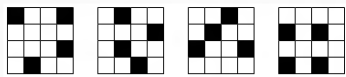
Choose one answer.



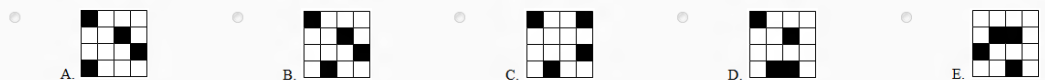
Question

Next in the Sequence

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



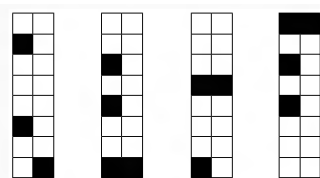
Choose one answer.



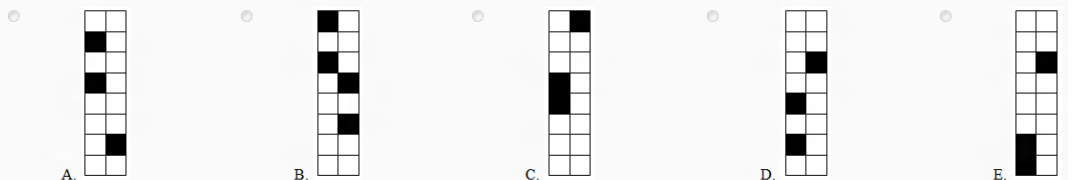
Question

Next in the Sequence

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

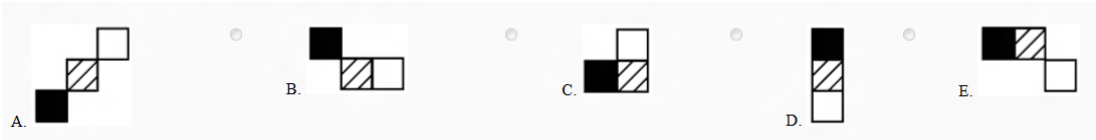


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Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the **middle** of the sequence.



Question

Missing Segment

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

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | ? |
| | | | |

Choose one answer.

A.
 B.
 C.
 D.
 E.

Question

Missing Segment

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

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | |
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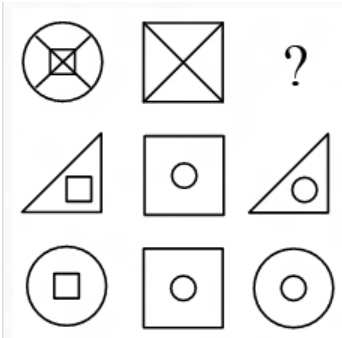
Choose one answer.

A.
 B.
 C.
 D.
 E.

Question

Missing Segment

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



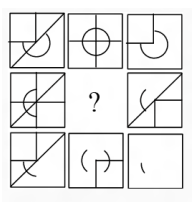
Choose one answer.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.



Question
Missing Segment

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



Choose one answer.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.