

General Achievement Test

Section A – Question Book

Tuesday 18 June 2024

- Reading time is **15 minutes**: 9.00am to 9.15am
- Writing time is **2 hours**: 9.15am to 11.15am

Approved materials

- An English and/or bilingual dictionary and one scientific calculator

Materials supplied

- Question Book of 68 pages
- Answer Book including a Multiple-Choice Answer Page

Instructions

- Follow the instructions on the front page of your Answer Book.

Students are **not** permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Contents	pages
Writing Task	
• Part 1 (suggested time 10 minutes) _____	2
• Part 2 (suggested time 20 minutes) _____	3
Multiple-Choice Questions	
• Numeracy (50 questions, suggested time 45 minutes) _____	4–34
• Literacy (50 questions, suggested time 45 minutes) _____	35–67

Writing Task

There are two parts to this task. Complete each part in the space provided in your Answer Book.

It is recommended you spend up to 10 minutes completing Part 1 and up to 20 minutes completing Part 2.

Your writing will be judged on how effectively you organise your ideas and express yourself in your responses.

Part 1

The Beach Sports Club (BSC) has decided to hold a five-kilometre fun run to raise much-needed funds to support the club.

The BSC Secretary has arranged a committee meeting to discuss the preparation and planning for the fun run. The agenda for the meeting includes the following items for discussion:

- event promotion: online, print and social media
- first-aid and support services: organisation and placement
- volunteers: defining their roles and managing their recruitment
- sponsorship: communication with and benefits for sponsors.



The Secretary has asked members of the committee to email some ideas about these agenda items prior to the meeting.

As a member of the BSC committee, write an email in response to the Secretary. Outline your ideas for planning and organising the fun run based on **one or more** of the agenda items.

Part 2

The BSC committee has received a letter from a member of a local community group raising concerns about the planned fun run.

Dear members of the Beach Sports Club committee,

I am both a local resident and a member of a group that uses and cares for our beautiful beach and its surroundings. At our last meeting, we discussed our issues with the fun run.

We are deeply concerned about the impact of the fun run on our local environment. Our main concerns include **potential damage** to the indigenous plants we have recently established along the fun-run route and **litter pollution** in our parks and waterways. Fun-run participants and their supporters will leave behind mountains of **landfill rubbish** created by discarded take-away food and drink packaging, promotional material and sponsorship merchandise. Some of this litter will no doubt find its way onto our beach and into the ocean, posing risks to all sorts of marine life.

Our group objects to the fun run going ahead unless the BSC can explain how they will manage the negative impact of the fun run on our beloved beach environment.

We fear it will be no fun for the environment!

Yours sincerely,

Ernest C. Mint

On behalf of the BSC committee, write a letter responding to Ernest C. Mint's concerns. In your letter, explain what the club will do to address these concerns.

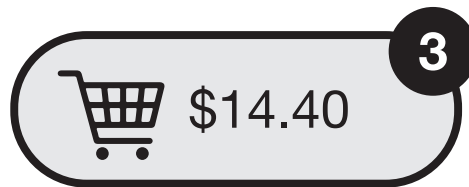
Multiple-Choice Questions – Numeracy

- It is recommended that you spend up to 45 minutes on this task.
 - Answer **all** questions in pencil on the Multiple-Choice Answer Page (page 7) of the Answer Book.
 - Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.
 - A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.
 - Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.
 - No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
-

Questions 1 and 2

Ravi is shopping online for groceries.

There are 3 items in Ravi's shopping cart so far. The cost of the 3 items is shown below.



- 1 What is the average cost per item for the 3 items in Ravi's shopping cart?
 - A. \$4.80
 - B. \$5.20
 - C. \$5.80
 - D. \$7.20

- 2 Ravi adds more items to the cart to complete the shop. The cost of all the items in the cart is \$52. The home delivery fee is an extra \$13. What percentage of the total amount Ravi pays is the home delivery fee?
 - A. 15%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 40%

Questions 3–5

Remi is planning to go on a holiday to Bali.

She is planning to arrive in Bali in the afternoon on Saturday 3 August and to leave Bali at midday on Sunday 18 August.

Remi has made the list of expenses below.

- Flights and insurance: \$800
- Accommodation: \$40 per night
- Food: \$450
- Activities: \$1 500
- Spending money: \$180

3 According to Remi's list, what is the total cost of the holiday?

- A.** \$2 970
- B.** \$3 530
- C.** \$9 340
- D.** \$9 830

4 At the time of Remi's planning, 1 Australian dollar = 9 936 Indonesian rupiah (IDR).
How much is Remi's 'Spending money' worth in IDR?

- A.** 10 143 IDR
- B.** 993 600 IDR
- C.** 1 788 480 IDR
- D.** 4 471 200 IDR

5 On the flight, Remi is allowed to take up to 23 kg of checked luggage and 7 kg of carry-on luggage.
Remi's suitcase for checked luggage is 1.7 kg when empty.

Her carry-on bag is 600 g when empty.

What is the total maximum, in kilograms, that Remi is allowed to pack in her suitcase and carry-on bag?

- A.** 27.70 kg
- B.** 28.24 kg
- C.** 28.30 kg
- D.** 30.00 kg

Question 6

A digital art company called LightArtPlay (LAP) is designing their new logo using circles. In their first draft, one part of the largest circle has been removed to add the company name. This image shows their first draft.



They receive feedback from their customers on how to improve their logo. They use the feedback to make some changes.

- 6 A designer changes the angle of the part of the circle that was removed to 45° . What will the logo look like now?

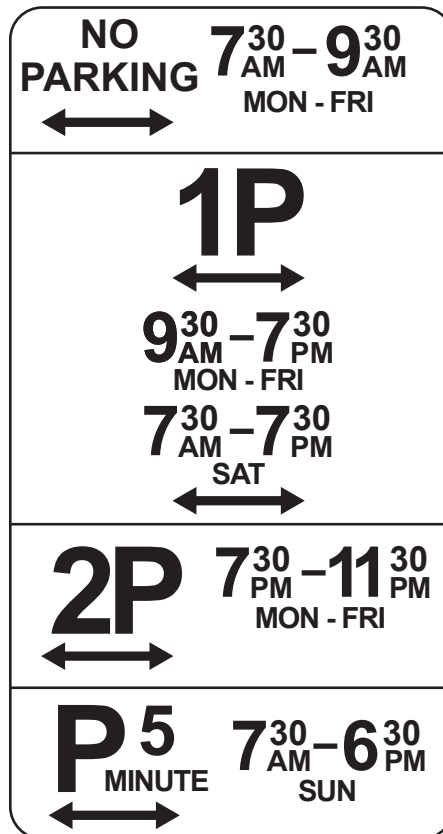


Questions 7 and 8

This parking sign shows when and for how long a car is permitted to be parked on a local street.

For example, a car is permitted to be parked on the street for no longer than 1 hour between 7.30 am and 7.30 pm on a Saturday.

Parking is unrestricted at times not specified by the sign.



- 7 A car arrives at the street at 5 pm on a Monday.
How long is the car permitted to be parked on the street?
- A. 0 min
 - B. 5 min
 - C. 1 h
 - D. 2 h
- 8 Which day has the longest time in total where parking is unrestricted?
- A. Tuesday
 - B. Friday
 - C. Saturday
 - D. Sunday

Questions 9 and 10

When client appointments are booked at a hair salon, the duration of each booked appointment varies depending on what the client is having done and their hair length.

This table shows the system the salon uses to determine appointment duration.

Hair length	Cut only appointment duration	Cut and colour appointment duration
short	30 min	1 h 30 min
medium	45 min	2 h
long	1 h	2 h 30 min

9 In one day, the salon booked appointments for:

- 8 clients with short hair
- 12 clients with medium length hair
- 4 clients with long hair.

One-quarter of the clients within each hair length group had a 'cut only' appointment booking.

What was the **total** time booked for 'cut only' appointments?

- A.** 4 h 15 min
- B.** 6 h
- C.** 11 h 30 min
- D.** 12 h 45 min

10 A hairdresser at the salon works a 12-hour shift.

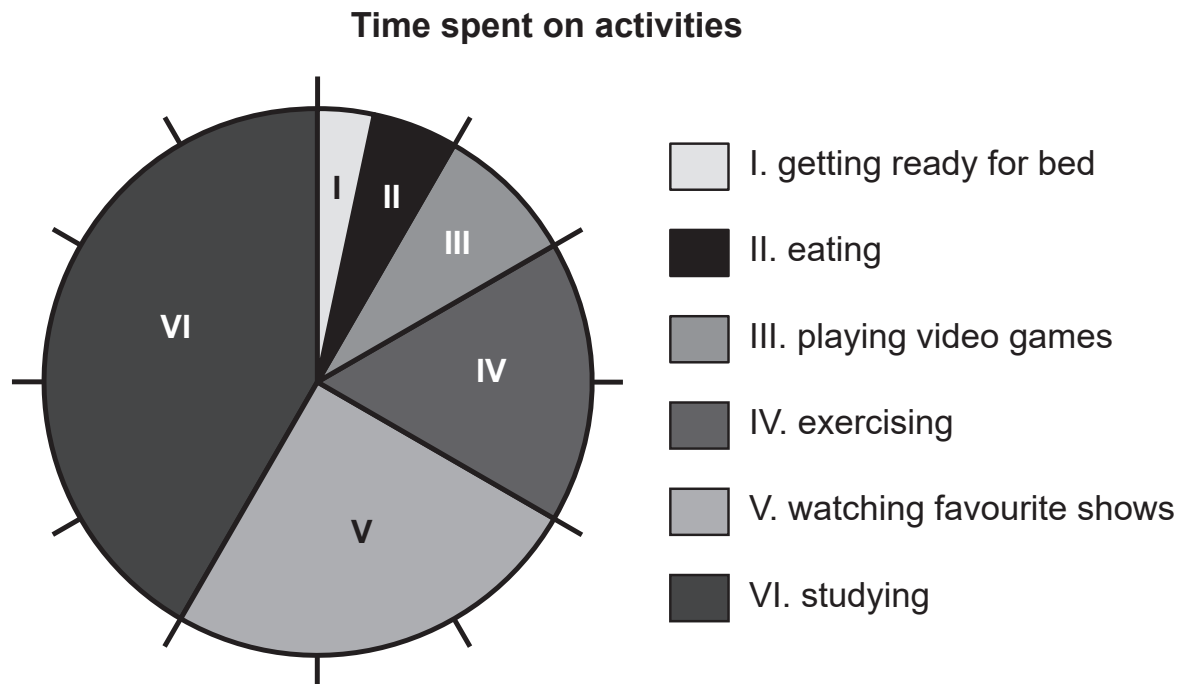
The total break time during the shift is 2 hours. The hairdresser has no overlapping appointments.

What is the **maximum** number of 'cut and colour' appointments the hairdresser can fit into the shift?

- A.** 5
- B.** 6
- C.** 7
- D.** 8

Questions 11 and 12

This pie chart shows how a student spends their time after school.



11 Which two activities in total take up half the student's time after school?

- A. exercising and watching favourite shows
- B. exercising and studying
- C. playing video games and watching favourite shows
- D. playing video games and studying

12 The student exercises for 55 minutes after school.

What is the **total** time this student spends on activities after school?

- A. 4 h 35 min
- B. 4 h 58 min
- C. 5 h 30 min
- D. 5 h 50 min

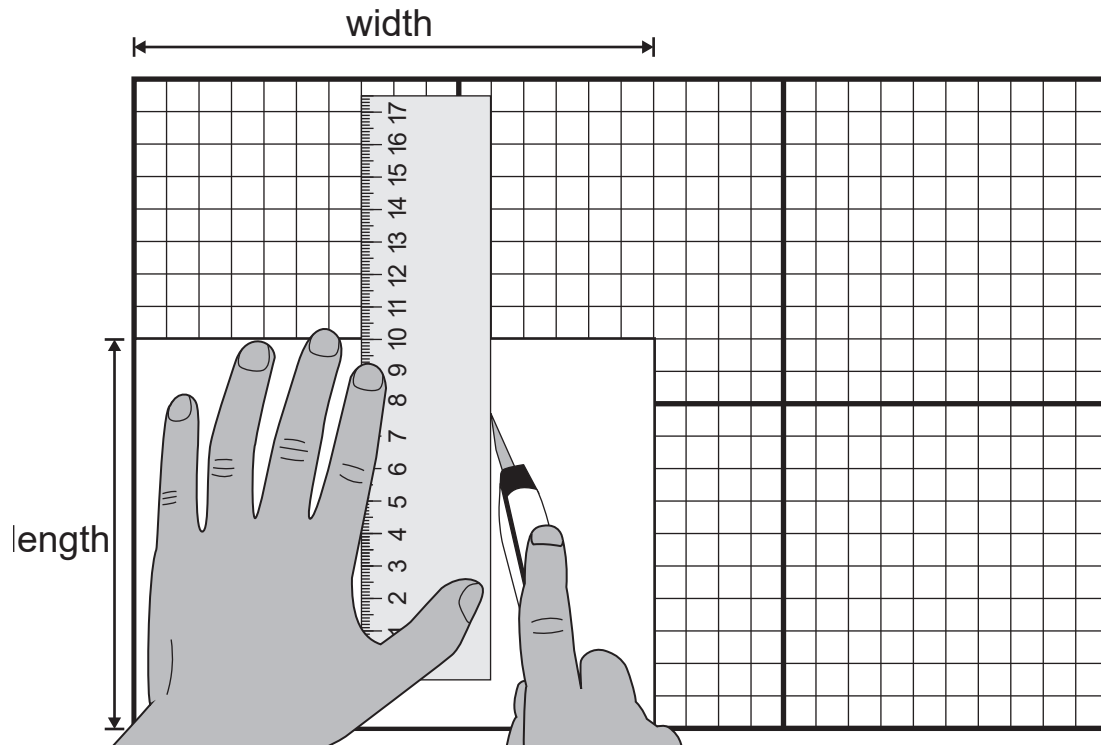
Questions 13 and 14

Jo is using a cutting mat with a grid to cut rectangular strips from a sheet of paper.

The length and width of the sheet of paper is shown in the diagram.

Each small grid square on the mat has an area of 1 cm^2 .

This diagram shows Jo cutting the first strip. Jo will cut along the entire length of the paper.



13 What is the area of the strip that Jo is cutting?

- A. 5 cm^2
- B. 16 cm^2
- C. 34 cm^2
- D. 60 cm^2

14 How many **more** strips, of the same width as this first strip, can Jo cut from the paper shown on the cutting mat?

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

Questions 15 and 16

Pace is used by runners to indicate the time they take to run a given distance.

Pace is measured in min/km and can be calculated from speed.

For example, running at a speed of 10 km/h is equivalent to a pace of 6 min/km, while running at a speed of 8 km/h is equivalent to a pace of 7.5 min/km.

15 A runner completes a 5 km run.

For the first 2 km the runner has an average speed of 10 km/h.

For the last 3 km the runner has an average speed of 8 km/h.

How long does the runner take to complete the run?

- A.** 30 min
- B.** 33 min
- C.** 34 min 30 s
- D.** 37 min 30 s

16 A runner is running at a speed of 12 km/h.

What is the equivalent pace of this runner?

- A.** 4.5 min/km
- B.** 5.0 min/km
- C.** 5.5 min/km
- D.** 9.0 min/km

Questions 17 and 18

Fertiliser is added to plants to supply essential nutrients.

This table shows the composition of nutrients in a bottle of fertiliser.

Nutrients	% (w/v)
nitrogen	15.05
phosphorus	1.15
potassium	8.03

The percentage weight per volume, % (w/v), value gives the number of grams of nutrient present in every 100 mL of fertiliser.

For example, there are 8.03 g of potassium present in 100 mL of this fertiliser.

17 How many grams of nitrogen are present in a 2 L bottle of this fertiliser?

- A. 15.05 g
- B. 30.10 g
- C. 150.50 g
- D. 301.00 g

18 The manufacturer produces extra-large drums of the same fertiliser.

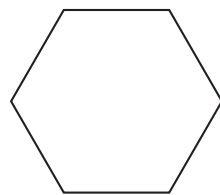
The extra-large drum contains 50 g of phosphorus.

Which of the following is closest to the mass of potassium in the extra-large drum?

- A. 349 g
- B. 402 g
- C. 462 g
- D. 623 g

Question 19

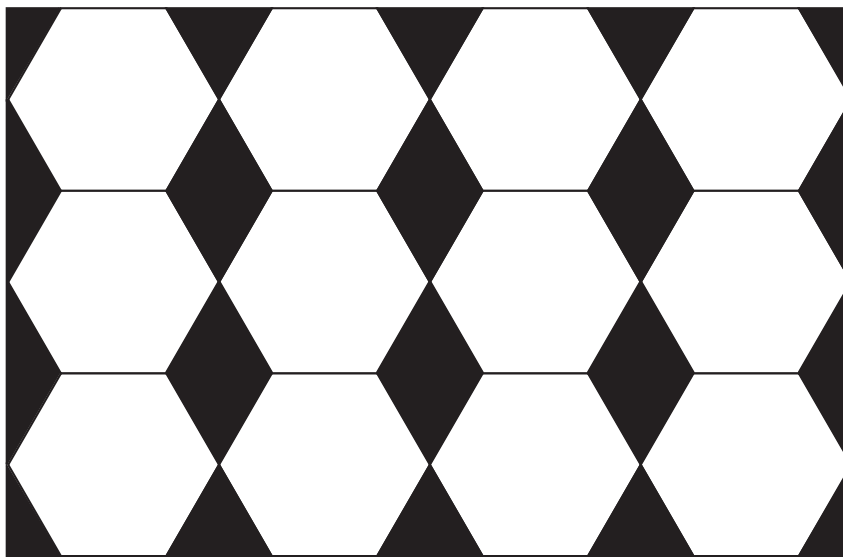
A tiler uses 12 regular hexagonal white tiles and some black diamond tiles in the pattern shown below for a feature bathroom wall.



Hexagonal tile



Diamond tile



- 19** The diamond tile has an area of 800 cm^2 .
The regular hexagonal tile has six sides of equal length.
What is the area of one of the hexagonal tiles?
- A.** 2000 cm^2
 - B.** 2400 cm^2
 - C.** 2800 cm^2
 - D.** 3200 cm^2

Questions 20 and 21

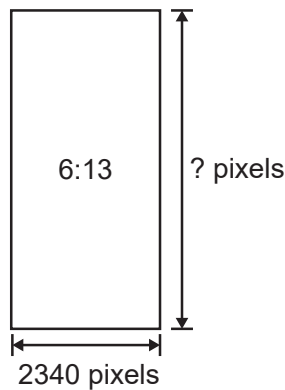
The word 'pixel' means picture element. Electronic screens typically contain millions of pixels.

The number of pixels on a screen is called the screen resolution. The resolution of a screen can be written as the number of pixels wide times the number of pixels high.

Aspect ratio is used to describe the shape of screens on electronic devices. The aspect ratio of a screen is width of the screen : height of the screen.

For the purpose of the questions below, each screen has square-shaped pixels of the same size.

- 20** A particular brand of smartphone has a screen with an aspect ratio of 6:13.



The width of the screen is 2340 pixels.

What is the height of the screen in pixels?

- A. 1620
 - B. 1080
 - C. 5070
 - D. 5200
- 21** A screen with a resolution of 2160×1440 and another screen with a resolution of 5120×1440 are both 28.62 cm high.
- What is the **difference** in the width of the two screens?
- A. 27.81 cm
 - B. 42.93 cm
 - C. 58.83 cm
 - D. 101.76 cm

Questions 22 and 23

Weather forecasters use this formula to determine the chance of rain in a region:

$$R = \left(\frac{C}{100} \times \frac{A}{100} \right) \times 100$$

where

- R is the **chance of rain** in a region, as a percentage
- C is the percentage **confidence** in the forecaster's prediction
- A is the percentage of the region's **area** the forecaster predicts will have rain.

22 On one day, forecasters predict with a 50% confidence that it will rain in 40% of a region's area. What is the chance of rain in the region on this day?

- A.** 20%
- B.** 40%
- C.** 50%
- D.** 90%

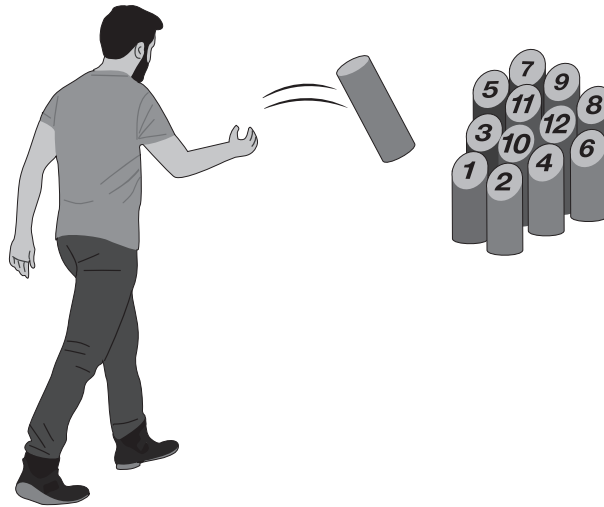
23 On another day, forecasters predict with a 50% confidence that the chance of rain in a region is 30%.

What percentage of the region's area do forecasters predict will have rain?

- A.** 15%
- B.** 20%
- C.** 60%
- D.** 80%

Questions 24 and 25

Mölkky is a Finnish game where a baton is used to knock over a set of skittles, numbered from 1 to 12.



Players take turns to throw the baton at the skittles. A throw will score points for the player if at least one skittle is knocked over.

- If exactly one skittle is knocked over, the points scored equals the number marked on the skittle.
- If two or more skittles are knocked over, the points scored equals the number of skittles knocked over (for example, knocking over three skittles scores 3 points).

After each throw, skittles that were knocked over are returned to the upright position ready for the next throw.

24 A player throws the baton three times, with the following result:

- First throw – knocks over the skittles numbered 1, 3 and 7
- Second throw – knocks over the skittle numbered 12
- Third throw – knocks over the skittles numbered 4 and 5.

What is the player's total score after the three throws?

- A.** 6
- B.** 17
- C.** 24
- D.** 32

25 In Mölkky, players keep throwing until one player wins by scoring exactly 50 points in total. If a throw gives a player more than 50 points in total, their total score will drop back to 25 points and the game continues.

Here are three statements about the game of Mölkky.

Statement 1: A player with 38 points cannot reach exactly 50 points on their next throw.

Statement 2: A player with 49 points must exceed 50 points on their next throw.

Statement 3: It is impossible for a player to win with exactly four throws.

Which of the statements are **always** true?




- A. Statements 1 and 2
- B. Statements 1 and 3
- C. Statement 2 only
- D. Statement 3 only

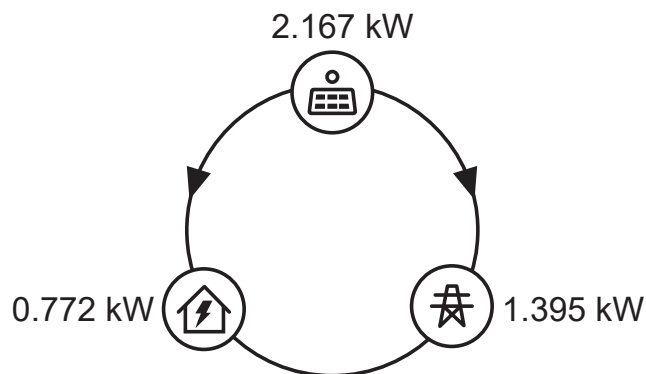
Questions 26–28

Household solar systems convert energy from the sun into electricity that can be used in the home.

Sometimes household solar systems generate more electricity than the household needs. This excess electricity can be fed into the electricity grid and sold to electricity suppliers.

The following is from an app that is being used to monitor a household solar system.

-  the electricity being generated by the household solar system in kilowatts (kW)
-  the electricity being used in the household (kW)
-  the electricity the household is feeding into the electricity grid (kW)



- 26 What percentage of the electricity generated by the solar system shown in the app is being used in the household?
- A. 28%
 - B. 36%
 - C. 55%
 - D. 64%

A feed-in tariff is an amount an electricity supplier credits to the household for every unit of electricity, kilowatt hour (kWh), the household solar system feeds into the electricity grid.

The feed-in tariffs offered by four different electricity suppliers are shown below. The units given are cents per kilowatt hour (c/kWh).

PV Power	Saber Solar	Greenewable Plus	Panel Plus Solar
12c/kWh	15c/kWh	7c/kWh	5.4c/kWh
<ul style="list-style-type: none">For the first 14 kWh per day4.9c/kWh thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For the first 15 kWh per day5.4c/kWh thereafterUp to a max. of \$650 per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Up to a max. of \$800 per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No conditions

27 A household receives the PV Power feed-in tariff.

On one day the household feeds 21 kWh back into the electricity grid.

What is the total amount PV Power credits the household for this day?

- A. \$1.68
- B. \$2.02
- C. \$2.52
- D. \$5.11

28 A household estimates the credit that they would receive if they fed 17 kWh per day into the electricity grid.

Which company would provide the greatest credit to the household for one year?

- A. PV Power
- B. Saber Solar
- C. Greenewable Plus
- D. Panel Plus Solar

Question 29

Two traffic lights, A and B, are positioned separately on a stretch of road.

When light A is red, light B will be green 90% of the time.

When light A is green, light B will be green 70% of the time.

29 Light A is equally likely to be green or red.
What is the chance of light B being green?

- A. 50%
- B. 70%
- C. 80%
- D. 90%

Questions 30 and 31

Ivan is a volunteer who runs a charity game at school fairs.

People donate \$1 to play the charity game. All the money donated is given either to the school breakfast club or to a wildlife shelter.

To play the game, people roll a die and select a card from a deck.

For every player who rolls an odd number and then selects a face card (a king, queen or jack), Ivan gives \$3 to a wildlife shelter.

All the money left over at the end of the day is given to the school breakfast club.

30 At one school fair, 260 people play Ivan's charity game.

The chance of rolling an odd number is $\frac{1}{2}$.

The chance of selecting a face card is $\frac{3}{13}$.

What is the best estimate of the amount Ivan will give to the wildlife shelter?

- A. \$90
- B. \$130
- C. \$180
- D. \$210

31 At another school fair, 100 people play the game. 20 people roll an odd number and then select a face card.

How much money was given to the school breakfast club?

- A. \$20
- B. \$40
- C. \$60
- D. \$100

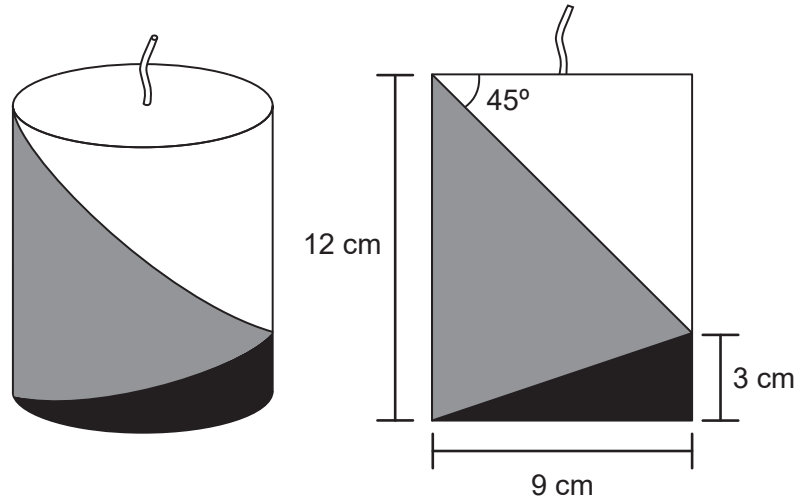
Question 32

A layered candle is made up of three different colours of wax: black, grey and white.

Melted wax is poured into a cylindrical mould, one colour at a time. The mould is held at a different angle for each colour until the wax sets.

The candle is a cylinder shape with a height of 12 cm and a diameter of 9 cm.

The diagram on the right shows the candle when viewed from the side.



32 The volume of the candle is 763.4 cm^3 .

What is the volume of the white wax?

- A. 254.5 cm^3
- B. 286.3 cm^3
- C. 381.7 cm^3
- D. 572.6 cm^3

Questions 33 and 34

Water is added to a pre-mix to make concrete.

One bag of this pre-mix makes 0.01 m^3 of concrete.

33 A rectangular frame is filled to the top with concrete.

The frame is 0.1 m deep with side lengths of 2 m and 3 m.

How many bags of pre-mix are needed to make enough concrete to fill the frame?

- A. 3
- B. 12
- C. 20
- D. 60

34 There are 20 scoops of pre-mix in each bag.

Each bag of pre-mix contains only cement, sand and stone in a ratio of 1:1:2.

For every 1 scoop of **cement** in the pre-mix, 0.45 L of water is needed.

What is the approximate volume of water that is needed to make 5 scoops of pre-mix into concrete?

- A. 0.56 L
- B. 0.75 L
- C. 2.78 L
- D. 3.70 L

Question 35

In a local sporting competition, teams play many matches in a regular season, with the highest ranked teams going on to play finals. The team that wins the finals each season is called the premier.

A study was conducted into the performance (win/loss/draw) of premiers in the last four matches of the regular season leading up to finals.

This table shows the combined results from a number of past seasons.

Number of wins	Number of losses	Number of draws
56	15	1

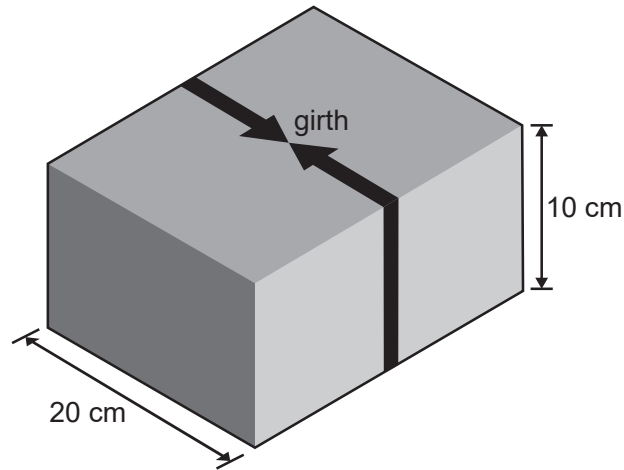
35 How many past seasons of competition are included in the table?

- A.** 14
- B.** 16
- C.** 17
- D.** 18

Question 36

A parcel delivery company uses the girth of a parcel box when calculating delivery costs.

- The longest side of a parcel box is called the length.
- The two shortest sides, called the width and height, are used to calculate the girth.
- $girth = 2 \times (width + height)$



For example, a parcel box with a width of 20 cm and height of 10 cm has a girth of 60 cm. The maximum girth the parcel delivery company allows for delivery of a parcel box is 140 cm.

36 Marvin wants to send a model using the parcel delivery company.

Each model comes in a box that is 25 cm high.

This table shows the width and length of the parcel boxes needed for four different models.

Model	Width (cm)	Length (cm)
treehouse	20	60
car	35	70
jet	45	60
ferris wheel	55	55

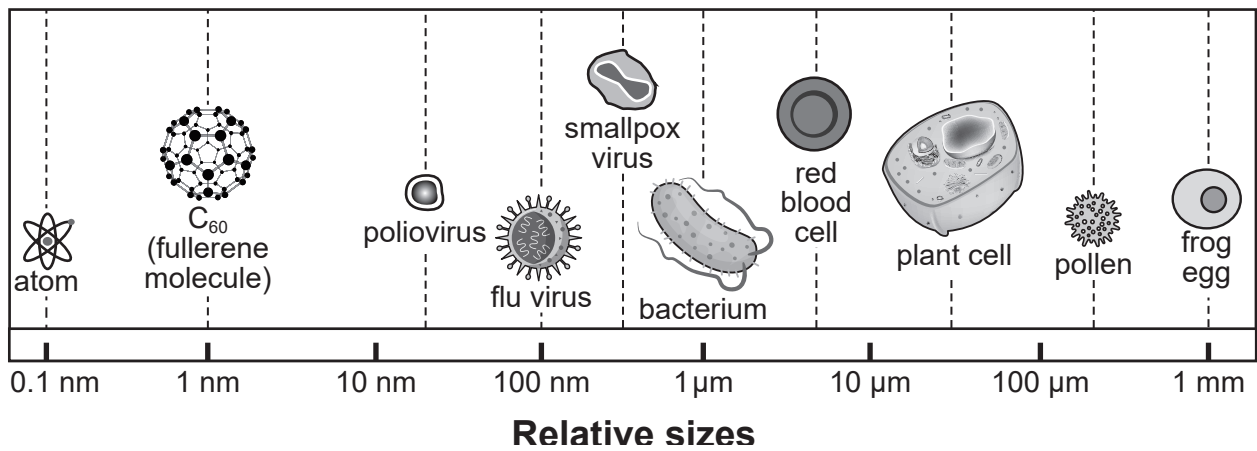
Which of the four models is allowed to be delivered by the parcel delivery company?

- A. treehouse only
- B. car and treehouse only
- C. jet, car and treehouse only
- D. ferris wheel, jet, car and treehouse

Questions 37 and 38

The sizes of different microscopic objects are given below.

The illustrations are not to scale.



$$1\,000\ \mu\text{m} = 1\ \text{mm}$$

$$1\,000\,000\ \text{nm} = 1\ \text{mm}$$

37 A microscopic object measures 7 000 nm.
Which microscopic object is it most likely to be?

- A. red blood cell
- B. smallpox virus
- C. pollen
- D. frog egg

38 How many times bigger than the flu virus is the bacterium?

- A. 0.01
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 1 000

Question 39

Four performers were given payments for their shows in 2022. For the 2023 season, each performer's payment per show was increased based on the profit they created in 2022.

This table shows the 2022 payment and the percentage increase in the payment each performer was given for 2023.

Name	2022 show payment	2023 percentage increase
Nguyen	\$360	4%
Aislinn	\$350	6%
Kaylah	\$370	1%
Abdu	\$340	8%

39 Which performer received the greatest show payment in 2023?

- A.** Nguyen
- B.** Aislinn
- C.** Kaylah
- D.** Abdu

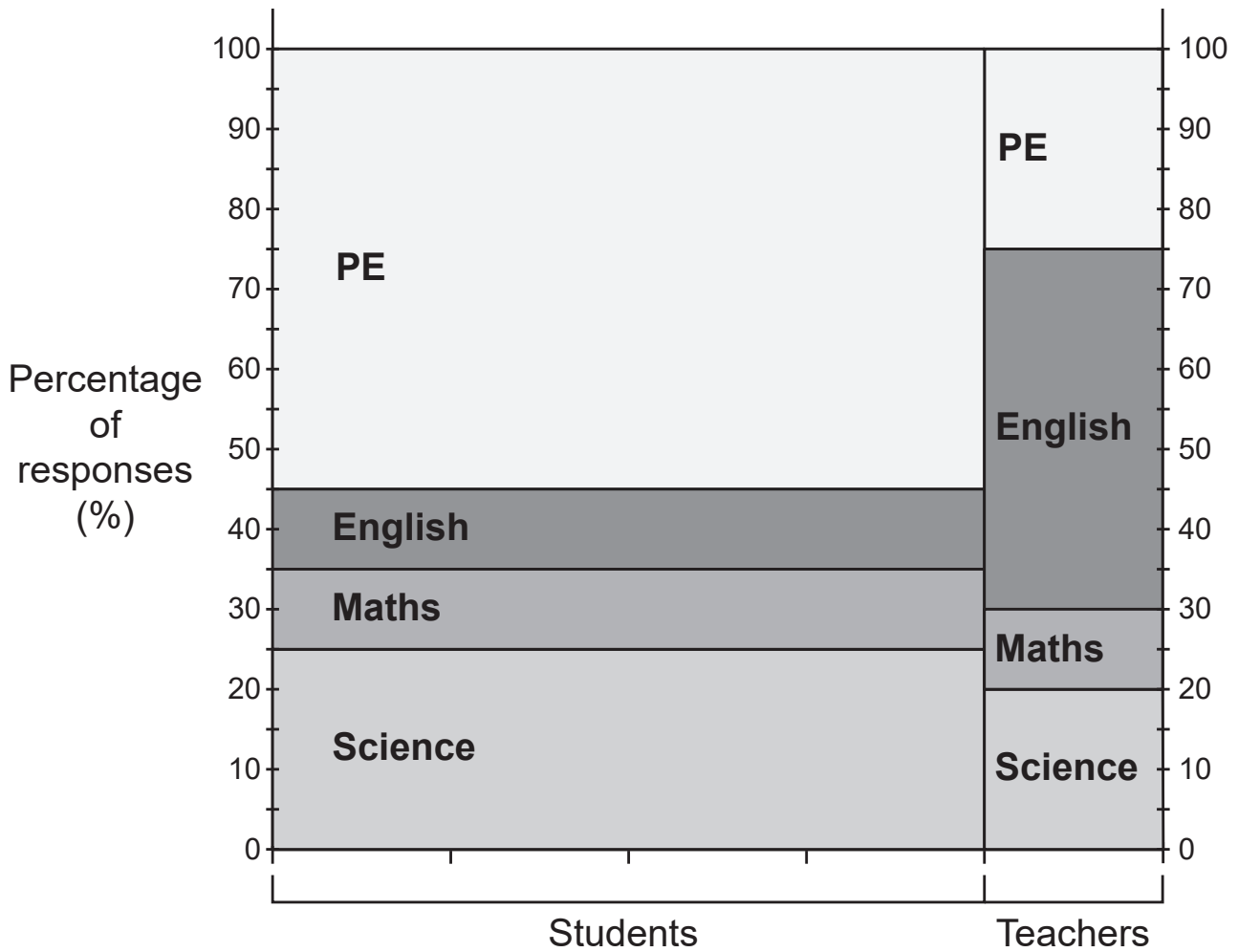
Questions 40–42

A group of students and teachers were surveyed about their favourite subjects.

Their answers were combined into the mosaic plot shown below. A mosaic plot is a stacked column graph where the width of each column is proportional to the number of people that column represents.

There were 160 students in the group.

The mosaic plot is drawn to scale.



- 40** What percentage of the students said PE was their favourite subject?
- A.** 25%
 - B.** 45%
 - C.** 55%
 - D.** 75%
- 41** What percentage of all the people in the survey (students and teachers) said that English was their favourite subject?
- A.** 17%
 - B.** 28%
 - C.** 34%
 - D.** 55%
- 42** The survey was originally completed by 160 students.
A further 20 students gave their favourite subject later.
After including these 20 answers, which is the greatest possible percentage of students whose favourite subject is Science?
- A.** 25%
 - B.** 33%
 - C.** 38%
 - D.** 45%

Questions 43 and 44

A veterinarian prescribes a pain relief medicine for pets.

The medicine comes in 15 mL bottles and contains 0.5 mg of the active ingredient per millilitre.

Each medicine dose needs to contain 0.1 mg of the active ingredient per kilogram of the pet's mass.

- 43** The veterinarian is treating a dog. The dog needs to be given 12 equal doses until two entire bottles of the medicine are finished.

What is the mass of the dog?

- A. 6.25 kg
- B. 12.0 kg
- C. 12.5 kg
- D. 50.0 kg

- 44** The veterinarian is treating a 2.5 kg cat.

How much of the medicine does the cat need to be given in each dose?

- A. 0.2 mL
- B. 0.25 mL
- C. 0.5 mL
- D. 1 mL

Question 45

In a golf competition, golfers play one round at Course X and one round at Course Y. This table shows the competition scores for five golfers.

Golfer	Course X	Course Y
Victoria	76	69
Esra	74	72
Jaxon	85	76
Aaiyah	72	74
Zachary	73	74

- 45** The competition organisers want to adjust each golfer's score for Course Y so that the five adjusted scores will have the same mean as the five scores for Course X.

Which of the following changes is needed?

- A.** Decrease each golfer's result for Course Y by 2.
- B.** Increase each golfer's result for Course Y by 2.
- C.** Decrease each golfer's result for Course Y by 3.
- D.** Increase each golfer's result for Course Y by 3.

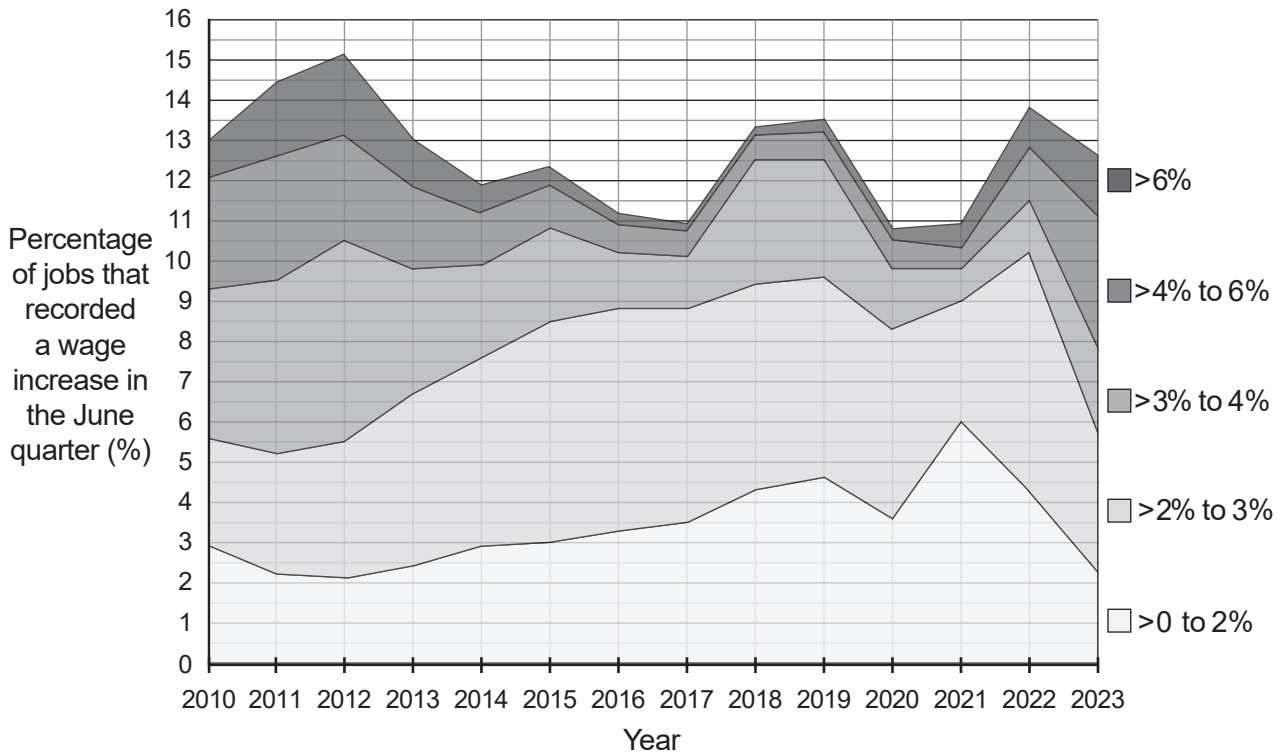
Questions 46 and 47

This chart shows the percentage of jobs that recorded a wage increase each June quarter for the past 14 years.

For example, in the June quarter of 2022:

- 13.8% of jobs recorded a wage increase
- 1.3% of jobs recorded a wage increase within the range '>4% to 6%'.

Percentage of jobs that recorded a June quarter wage increase, by size of increase, from 2010 to 2023



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Wage Price Index, Australia June 2023

46 What percentage of jobs recorded a June quarter wage increase within the range '>3% to 4%' in 2023?

- A. 1.3%
- B. 2.1%
- C. 5.7%
- D. 7.8%

47 Which year had the lowest percentage of jobs that recorded a June quarter wage increase of more than 2%?

- A. 2012
- B. 2017
- C. 2020
- D. 2021

Question 48

A series of online meetings are being organised involving participants from:

- London, England
- Mexico City, Mexico
- Melbourne, Australia.

48 The start time for a meeting needs to be between 5 am and 10 pm in each participant's local time. When it is 8 am on 27 June in Melbourne, it is 4 pm on 26 June in Mexico City and 11 pm on 26 June in London.

The following are being considered as possible meeting times.

- I 7 am Melbourne time
- II 3 pm Melbourne time
- III 9 pm Melbourne time

Which of the times meet the criteria for meeting start times?

- A.** I only
- B.** II only
- C.** I and II only
- D.** I and III only

Questions 49 and 50

This table shows the numbers of Year 11 and Year 12 student enrolments in different VCE Unit 3 and 4 subjects at one school last year.

	Unit 3 and 4 Biology	Unit 3 and 4 General Mathematics	Other Unit 3 and 4 subjects	Total
Year 11	77	61	29	167
Year 12	38	74	983	1095
Total	115	135	1012	1262

- 49** At this school, the maximum allowable class size for VCE classes is 25 students. Students from Year 11 and Year 12 can be timetabled into the same class.

The classes were timetabled so that Unit 3 and 4 Biology and Unit 3 and 4 General Mathematics both had the minimum allowable number of classes.

What was the total number of classes run for Unit 3 and 4 Biology and Unit 3 and 4 General Mathematics?

- A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 11
- 50** All Year 11 students who chose two Unit 3 and 4 subjects studied Unit 3 and 4 Biology and Unit 3 and 4 General Mathematics.
- No Year 11 students studied more than two Unit 3 and 4 subjects.
- There were 16 Year 11 students who studied both Unit 3 and 4 Biology and Unit 3 and 4 General Mathematics.
- How many Year 11 students studied **at least** one Unit 3 and 4 subject?
- A. 122
 - B. 138
 - C. 151
 - D. 167

Multiple-Choice Questions – Literacy

- It is recommended that you spend up to 45 minutes on this task.
 - Answer **all** questions in pencil on the Multiple-Choice Answer Page (page 7) of the Answer Book.
 - Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.
 - A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.
 - Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.
 - No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
-

Questions 51–53

In the following text, former Australian cricket captain Greg Chappell reflects on his experiences of playing cricket as a child. The text is from I Believe This, a collection of essays by prominent Australians, edited by John Marsden.

I did not actually believe I would be good enough to play for my country. As one of the smallest boys in each of my primary school classes, and for the first few years of secondary school, I always struggled to match it with the bigger boys. Even though I eventually grew to a height of 188 cm I still don't think of myself as tall because of that early experience.

As I struggled with my size, I had to develop other survival techniques. Because, as children, we usually played on cement pitches that exaggerated the ball's bounce, I could not physically hit many balls. I had to learn to pick the balls I could and could not hit to score my runs. I also had to develop a few shots that the bigger boys did not need. It was a lesson in survival and creativity that proved invaluable later in my career.

Even as I grew and had success, I could always identify other players who were much better than me. I was very nervous before games and sometimes found the pressure of waiting for my turn to bat almost overwhelming. Sometimes I almost wished I would get out on reaching the wicket just to remove the 'sick feeling' in my stomach. I am sure I panicked myself into getting out on many occasions because of the pressure of wanting to do well to save personal embarrassment.

Despite all this self-sabotage I still managed to have some success along the way and steadily progressed through the grades. What I found was that the pressure increased rather than decreased as I made progress. There came an expectation, from others as well as myself, that I should keep scoring runs.

- 51** Greg Chappell's account of his childhood emphasises
- A.** the co-existence of motivation and self-doubt.
 - B.** the victory of self-belief over discouragement by others.
 - C.** the prime importance of natural talent.
 - D.** the personal sacrifices necessary for sporting success.
- 52** What point does Greg Chappell make about the cricket pitches he played on as a child?
- A.** They allowed him to conceal his limitations as a batter.
 - B.** They forced him to develop his own batting technique.
 - C.** They favoured players of his stature.
 - D.** They made him question his future in the game.
- 53** '... the "sick feeling" in my stomach.' (paragraph 3)
The cause of this feeling was Greg Chappell's
- A.** anticipation of failure.
 - B.** memory of past failures.
 - C.** anticipation of physical injury.
 - D.** fear of being the focus of attention.

Questions 54–56

The following text is an article from a newsletter produced for its students by a local TAFE.

Your Campus – Your Way

Issue #88, APRIL

Make the most of your time on campus

Total fitness

Get moving in our gym or by joining a fitness class. We've got everything from boxing to yoga classes. Attractive walking trails are close by (contact the Walking Club for details) and the local pool offers a special rate for students.



Clubs and Societies

Get involved in fun activities and meet new people. There are over 40 clubs, including the recently established Gardening Club and Spanish Club. To find out more, see the Clubs and Societies webpage on the campus website or visit the stalls on the oval on the first Tuesday of every month.

Music

Visit the centre courtyard for music performances on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, weather permitting. Performers include campus students, staff and occasional visitors from off campus. See the campus website for more information or to sign up to perform!

Enjoy the tastes of the TAFE

Find great food and coffee at one of our campus cafes, or grab a cheap and delicious lunch prepared by our hospitality students on Tuesdays and Thursdays at The Bistro.



And finally – study

Our amazing library isn't the only place to study. The student lounge has study rooms, The Bistro has a dedicated 'quiet zone', and, in good weather, beanbags and blow-up couches are available in the centre courtyard.

54 'Make the most of your time on campus'

This article encourages students to do this by

- A. learning to organise their study effectively.
- B. taking advantage of different opportunities on campus.
- C. working out how they will balance study and leisure time.
- D. becoming more considerate of other students on campus.

55 Which facility offers discounts for students?

- A. a library
- B. a music centre
- C. a pool
- D. a restaurant

56 The 'And finally – study' section focuses mainly on

- A. aspiration.
- B. achievement.
- C. flexibility.
- D. social connection.

Questions 57–59

The following information is from a website that offers advice to young workers.

GET TO KNOW YOUR PAY SLIP

Last year, Asha discovered that she'd been overpaid each week, for several months. Although it wasn't her error, the extra funds had to be repaid and that really stung.

While most of us check that our pay has been deposited into our bank account, we should all make a point of reviewing our pay slips to check for errors and omissions. While a pay slip may seem a bit daunting at first, once you are familiar with the key features, it can become second nature to check it each pay cycle and store it somewhere safe.

Employers are obliged to provide a pay slip each pay cycle, within one business day of your pay date. A withheld pay slip can be an indication that you are not being paid correctly.

What if there is an issue?

If you have questions about your pay slip or notice an error, it can sometimes be a good idea to chat to your co-workers (if you are comfortable doing this), as they may be in the same boat.

Sometimes genuine mistakes happen and these are often easily corrected, so speak to your employer, or contact your Human Resources department to have any issues addressed.

If your workplace will not resolve the problem, you could escalate the issue to the Fair Work Ombudsman.

- 57** The writer includes Asha's experience to illustrate that
- A.** regular attention to pay slips is advisable.
 - B.** pay slips are often incorrect.
 - C.** errors cannot always be corrected.
 - D.** employees are usually to blame for errors.
- 58** 'While a pay slip may seem a bit daunting at first, once you are familiar with the key features, it can become second nature to check it each pay cycle ...' (paragraph 2)
This statement is included mainly to make young workers
- A.** more aware of a hidden danger.
 - B.** more confident about overcoming a problem.
 - C.** dismissive of an imaginary but common concern.
 - D.** determined to acquire a difficult kind of expertise.
- 59** '... they may be in the same boat.' (paragraph 4)
This idiom is used in the text to express that co-workers may
- A.** have a correct pay slip.
 - B.** face a similar challenge.
 - C.** be in need of assistance.
 - D.** share a sense of direction.

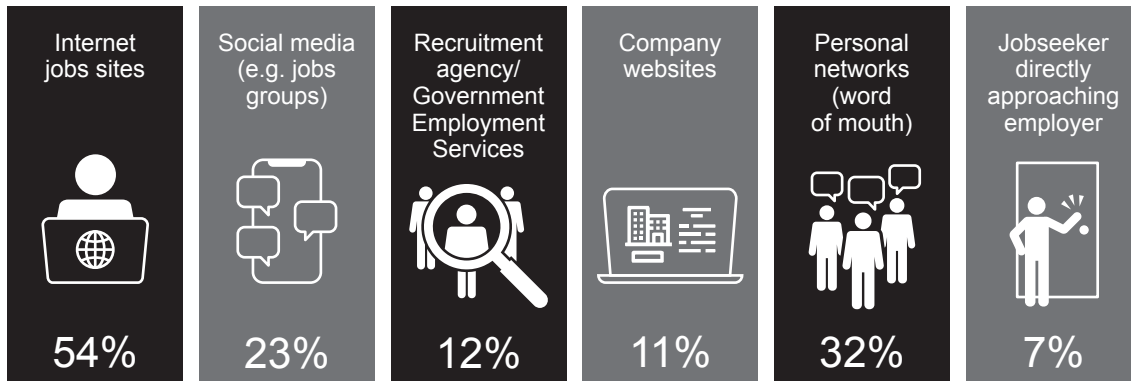
Questions 60–62

The following is adapted from a publication about a program to help young people find a job.

HOW DO YOU FIND A JOB?

Below are some of the most common methods of finding a job – and some useful tips.

HOW EMPLOYERS FIND STAFF



Many job vacancies are advertised on recruitment websites

Vacancies advertised online typically attract many applicants. To stand out from the others, tailor each application to suit the advertised role.

Use of social media for job advertisements is rising rapidly

Social media platforms allow employers and jobseekers to interact through local groups and forums.

Use your networks to your advantage

Ask friends, family, former co-workers and past employers if they know of any jobs available. Joining a local club, sporting team or community group is a great way to expand your networks.

Make your social media profile presentable. Employers often assess applicants' social media profiles.

Approach employers directly to make a good impression

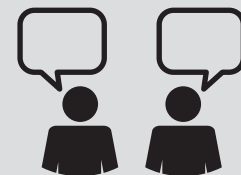
If you can demonstrate your enthusiasm in person, you often stand a better chance than those who simply drop off their résumé.

And local newspapers?

Don't forget traditional job ads in newspapers, especially if you live in a regional area. Outside of capital cities, 14% of employers advertise their vacancies in the newspaper.

DID YOU KNOW?

**1 IN 5
JOBS
ARE NOT
ADVERTISED**



60 'To stand out from the others, tailor each application to suit the advertised role.'

The word 'tailor' here is closest in meaning to

- A. draft.
- B. consider.
- C. distribute.
- D. customise.

61 'Employers often assess applicants' social media profiles.'

What is the purpose of this sentence in the text?

- A. to discourage jobseekers from using social media
- B. to caution jobseekers about an unintended consequence of social media use
- C. to criticise the unfair practices of some employers
- D. to demonstrate the usefulness of social media in finding a job

62 '**DID YOU KNOW? 1 IN 5 JOBS ARE NOT ADVERTISED**'

Which two job search methods would account for this statistic?

- A. 'Internet jobs sites' and 'Recruitment agency/Government Employment Services'
- B. 'Internet jobs sites' and 'Company websites'
- C. 'Personal networks' and 'Social media'
- D. 'Personal networks' and 'Jobseeker directly approaching employer'

Questions 63–65

The following fact sheet was created as part of a set for schools participating in a beach safety program.

OCEAN RIPS

The ocean still contains many mysteries, but one thing we know for certain is that ocean rips are the single greatest hazard on Australian beaches.

What is a rip?

A rip is a powerful, narrow current of water flowing out from the shoreline to the ocean. Rips usually occur when a channel forms in areas with strong waves and shifting sandbars, such as surf beaches. Water pushed by incoming waves towards the shore is channelled back out to the ocean between two sandbars, creating a drag effect. The resulting water flow often moves at speeds of 8 km per hour – faster than an Olympic swimmer. Rips are dangerous as they can very quickly carry even the strongest of swimmers out into deep water.

How to spot a rip

Rips can be difficult to identify as they most often look like a calm break between the incoming waves. Many people make the mistake of thinking that this break is a safe place to swim, when in fact the opposite is true.

The key signs to look for are:

- deeper, darker water
- choppy, rough water around the edges of calm water
- foamy, discoloured water that has become filled with debris and foam
- sandy-coloured water extending beyond the surf zone.

Look for where the waves are breaking evenly on the surface of the water, then to each side where they don't break consistently. Those areas are rips.

If you are caught in a rip

If you find yourself caught in a rip, Surf Life Saving Australia advises you to stay calm, conserve your energy and consider these options:

- Seek help. Raise your arm and call out. You may be rescued.
- Float with the current. It may return you to a shallow sandbank.
- Swim parallel to the beach or towards the breaking waves. You may escape the rip current.

63 'The ocean still contains many mysteries, but one thing we know for certain is that ocean rips are the single greatest hazard on Australian beaches.' (paragraph 1)

What is the main purpose of this sentence?

- A. to highlight the reality of dangerous rips
- B. to explain that the ocean is a mysterious place
- C. to emphasise the mysterious nature of rips
- D. to highlight the many hazards of Australian beaches

64 According to the text, what is the **most** dangerous characteristic of a rip?

- A. its width
- B. its force
- C. its depth
- D. its unpredictability

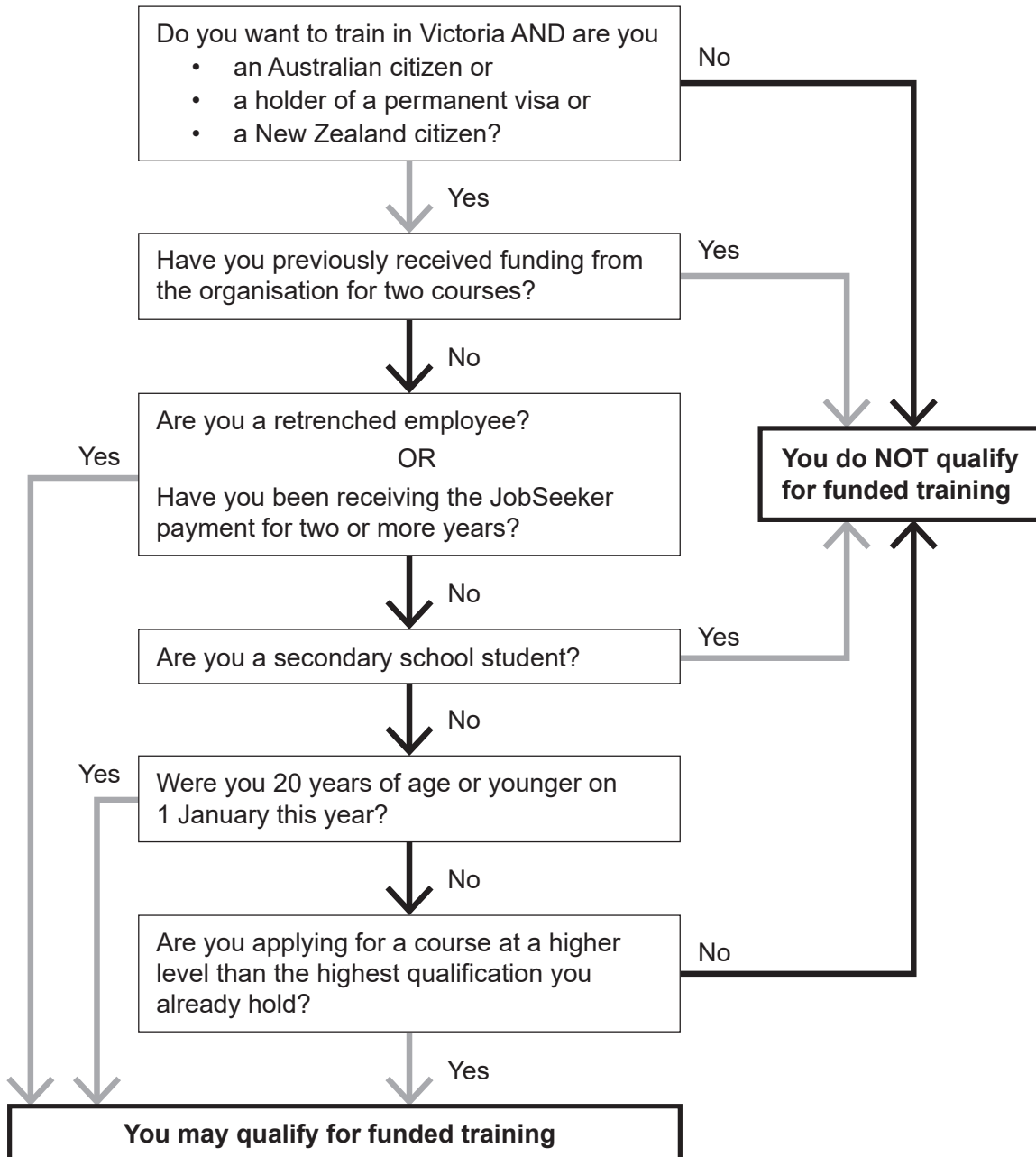
65 'Float with the current.' (**If you are caught in a rip**)

How does the text characterise this course of action?

- A. as certainly useful
- B. as possibly useful
- C. as a first resort
- D. as a last resort

Questions 66–68

The following is a flow chart about a program offered by a charitable organisation. The program provides access to funding for training courses.



- 66** What is the main purpose of the flow chart?
- A.** to allow training providers to screen applicants for the funding program
 - B.** to raise awareness of the funding program
 - C.** to outline the steps involved in applying for the funding program
 - D.** to help people determine their eligibility for the funding program
- 67** Based on the information given in the flow chart, which of the following statements about secondary school students who are Australian citizens is true?
- A.** They automatically qualify for funded training.
 - B.** They probably qualify for funded training.
 - C.** They do not qualify for funded training.
 - D.** They qualify for funded training only if they were younger than 20 years of age on 1 January this year.
- 68** Here are two possible descriptions of the principles underlying the flow chart for the funding program.
- Principle 1: The program will fund only a limited number of training courses for an individual.
- Principle 2: Funded training must lead to a higher qualification than an individual currently has.
- Which of the following is consistent with the information provided in the flow chart?
- A.** only Principle 1
 - B.** only Principle 2
 - C.** both principles
 - D.** neither principle

Questions 69–71

In the following text, Katherine Edghill writes about some of her work and training experiences.

I am a boatbuilder. I love wooden boats – and working with wood generally. I have worked as a cabinet maker, antique furniture restorer, carpenter’s offsider and shipwright’s assistant. In 1998, I worked on building a replica of the fifteenth-century Dutch ship the *Duyfken*, believed to be the first European ship to touch Australia’s shores.

My love for wooden boats steered me towards the Diploma of Wooden Boatbuilding course in Tasmania. Competition to get into the course was pretty fierce – they only take ten people every two years, and people apply from all over Australia and overseas.

5

When I first enrolled in the course I was shocked to be one of two women to apply – shocked because I thought I would be the only one! I am so used to working in what is seen as a ‘men’s only’ area that it was surprising and great to see another woman with the same interests.

10

It’s silly – we are physically able to do the work, and many women are well suited to it. More young women should see it as a viable option. I have been brought up to believe that any career was possible, so I just went with the areas in my life that felt right.

Sometimes some of the guys I’ve worked with have been a bit hostile, but they soon recognised my abilities and I became just another one of the workers, able to do all that they did.

15

I’ve worked with many building materials – steel, aluminium, glass, reinforced plastics – but I really love wood. I am passionate about it. But I know it’s a finite resource. Finding a way to reconcile myself to being a user of a scant resource and yet being committed to preserve forests has been a real problem, and one that does not have an easy answer.

- 69** What do the jobs mentioned in lines 1–4 most likely have in common?
- A.** They all relate to boats.
 - B.** They all relate to Dutch culture.
 - C.** They all involve working with wood.
 - D.** They are all jobs the writer did in 1998.
- 70** Why was the writer ‘shocked’ (line 8) when she began her boatbuilding course?
- A.** The course was unexpectedly challenging.
 - B.** The course was available to very few people.
 - C.** The course included fewer women than she had expected.
 - D.** The course included another woman.
- 71** What do lines 16–19 highlight about the writer?
- A.** her concern about her job prospects
 - B.** her opinions about new technology
 - C.** her sense of internal conflict
 - D.** her growing interest in diverse materials

Questions 72–74

The following text is an extract adapted from the memoir of Linda Neil, an Australian musician.

In the 1950s and 1960s, young women from modest backgrounds, and with singing in their blood, had few opportunities to develop their potential. But Mum found teachers with names like Dulcie, Elsie and Ethel who taught singing in musty rented rooms high up in buildings in the inner city. Mum never called them by their first names and neither did we when we referred to them later. They were always Miss Dulcie Bolland LMusA¹ and Miss Ethel Martin AMusA¹, as if their unmarried state was a matter for both public and private declaration, a badge of honour as important to them as the letters after their last names.

It never occurred to me that Miss Martin may have been lonely or unfulfilled in her life. In photographs she looked beautiful. I used to think her title ‘Miss’ was honorary, like being called a duchess or queen. I imagined that Miss Martin – and other women like her – were gatekeepers of a musical kingdom of order, tradition and theory that blossomed with flowers of song and melody. They looked like favourite aunts, but they were really mavericks and outsiders and subsequently were never part of that other kingdom – or queendom – of women who gave up their ambitions to sing after they married. These guardians of music were also symbols of the few alternatives to marriage that were available to women of my mother’s generation who had intelligence, talent, courage and a yearning for independence. And who, of course, could sing.

¹**LMusA, AMusA** – advanced music qualifications

- 72** What point can be inferred by the reference to the ‘musty rented rooms’ (paragraph 1)?
- A.** Singing was an activity that was kept hidden from public view.
 - B.** Music teaching was not profitable enough to pay for better rooms.
 - C.** Private singing tuition was only a temporary fad in this era.
 - D.** Singing teachers were considered to be somewhat disreputable.
- 73** ‘... a badge of honour as important to them as the letters after their last names.’ (paragraph 1)
This suggests that, for the music teachers, being called ‘Miss’ was
- A.** a call to arms.
 - B.** a source of envy.
 - C.** an expression of pride.
 - D.** a mark of remembrance.
- 74** How does the writer most likely feel about Miss Martin?
- A.** She pities her for never marrying and raising a family of her own.
 - B.** She is sceptical about her rebellion against society’s expectations.
 - C.** She marvels at her singing talent.
 - D.** She admires her for devoting her life to her art.

Questions 75–77

The following text is an extract from a book by David Nichols about the Australian rock group, The Go-Betweens.

It is well understood – even by those who have little connection to or affection for pop music – that for every pop group that ‘makes it’, there are millions who don’t even get their feet on the first rung of the ladder. Either they lack the commitment or the interest to emerge from the bedroom/garage, or they fail to score the all-important management/record deal. And should they pass these trials, their records may simply fail to connect with a mainstream audience. There are even some pop groups who have no wish at all to cooperate with the whole system, thereby effectively bypassing the problem of ‘making it’ or not ‘making it’.

It is also generally understood by anyone who has thought about it for a minute that the recording industry is just that, an industry, where sales are the most important thing and, generally, quality takes a back seat. And that, presumably, is why ‘nobody’ bought The Go-Betweens’ records.

If there is any kind of success to be proud of having missed out on, commercial pop success might be it. In fact, Grant McLennan and Robert Forster, The Go-Betweens’ founders and songwriters, claimed throughout the first incarnation of the group to be extremely pleased with the fact that they did not come up with a hit record in their twelve-year career.

- 75** In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that some groups intentionally opt out of the recording industry because they
- A.** have lost the motivation to create music.
 - B.** see no appeal in the traditional pathway to success.
 - C.** are unhappy with the terms of standard recording contracts.
 - D.** feel their efforts will be more profitable outside of the music industry.
- 76** ‘... “nobody” bought The Go-Betweens’ records.’ (paragraph 2)
The quotation marks around ‘nobody’ suggest that this statement is
- A.** an acknowledged fact.
 - B.** an opinion held by the writer.
 - C.** an exaggeration.
 - D.** a guess.
- 77** According to the text, how did The Go-Betweens feel about their lack of commercial success?
- A.** relieved because they were not ready for popularity on a broad scale
 - B.** optimistic that success would come in the future
 - C.** frustrated that their music was not enjoyed by a wider audience
 - D.** gratified to have escaped popular success

Questions 78–80

This text is an extract from a memoir written by Edie Mitsuda who grew up in country Australia.

Bus Number 7 was the north-bound bus, meaning that whenever I got on before and after school, I would ride in the company of teenagers whose parents owned farms in the genre of wheat, sheep or both. My parents didn't own a farm, not even an orchard, I lived along the highway and my stop wasn't a real stop, merely an area of gravel on the shoulder of the road where the bus driver could easily pull over. Next to the gravel was a block of vacant land filled with every kind of weed imaginable, ones that blew, twisted and spread their seeds in the wind. Beyond that was the ocean. I was the only one who got off there.

I caught the bus between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. This entire time the driver was a short man named Tony whose face seemed permanently tightened with the most severe frustration. He wore fitted sunglasses and a fitted button-up shirt, which he tucked and belted into cargo shorts. He had a special microphone next to his chair that swung in the air like a pendulum, which he would talk into whenever he got angry at us. In fact, he was angry at us often, and had cause to be. We were disorderly passengers, always shouting or pushing, and throwing things.

- 78** Which aspect of the writer's adolescent years is indicated in the first paragraph?
- A.** routine
 - B.** boredom
 - C.** friendship
 - D.** disappointment
- 79** 'He wore fitted sunglasses and a fitted button-up shirt, which he tucked and belted into cargo shorts.' (paragraph 2)
What is the effect of this description?
- A.** It shows that Tony is insincere.
 - B.** It explains the students' behaviour towards Tony.
 - C.** It reveals the writer's reluctant admiration of Tony.
 - D.** It suggests why Tony would be upset by unruly behaviour.
- 80** How does the writer regard Tony's frustration?
- A.** as unreasonable
 - B.** as phony
 - C.** as justified
 - D.** as intimidating

Questions 81–85

The song 'Blue Suede Shoes' was written by Carl Perkins and made famous by Elvis Presley, who recorded it in 1956.

The following passage about the song is written by Bob Dylan, the famous singer-songwriter. It is an extract from his book *The Philosophy of Modern Song*, where he writes about iconic songs.

Due to copyright restrictions,
this material is not supplied.

5

10

- 81** In lines 2 and 3, Bob Dylan suggests the blue suede shoes
- A. are an effective remedy.
 - B. symbolise a political change.
 - C. are an all-encompassing force.
 - D. provide essential light-hearted distraction.
- 82** In lines 9 and 10, Bob Dylan suggests the colour of the blue suede shoes is
- A. beguiling and dynamic.
 - B. cheerful but over-bright.
 - C. subtle and understated.
 - D. delicate but conventional.
- 83** According to Bob Dylan, the blue suede shoes of the song
- A. pose a potential threat.
 - B. are conventionally attractive.
 - C. are practical and comfortable.
 - D. have an exceptional life of their own.

84 Here are the opening lines of the song 'Blue Suede Shoes':

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this material is not supplied.

Which of the following paired statements is true about the tone of both the song lyrics and Bob Dylan's commentary?

	The song lyrics are ...	Bob Dylan's description is ...
A.	excessive.	understated.
B.	educative.	insubstantial.
C.	whimsical.	extravagant.
D.	passionate.	sombre.

The following passage is written by a professor of English, Randy Laist, and refers to the song 'Blue Suede Shoes'.

To talk about being in someone's shoes or to think about what it's like to walk a mile in someone's shoes, even to imagine that you have some big shoes to fill, is to contemplate stepping into a different identity – as if the shoes, not the person wearing them, determines who you are. As Elvis sang: 'Well, you can knock me down, step in my face, slander my name all over the place,' as long as you lay off of my shoes, my true locus of selfhood. In this subterranean way, we are our shoes.

5

85 Randy Laist makes reference to Presley's song, 'Blue Suede Shoes', as a form of

- A. comparison.
- B. exaggeration.
- C. counterargument.
- D. reinforcement.

Questions 86–88

The following text is an extract from an online news article.

Travelling with your besties can be tricky. Here are some ways to do it without anyone getting unfriended.

1 Invite with care

First and foremost, you cannot travel with everybody. All your friends are not travel friends. We suggest picking travel partners who share similar interests, and deciding ahead of time what kind of a trip you will be taking – relaxation, cultural events, adventure ...

The last thing you want is for your friends to be giving each other the silent treatment on a non-refundable excursion somewhere on a beautiful tropical island.

2 Commit cash upfront

When one participant on a friend trip suddenly drops out, it can throw financing for the whole trip into disarray. Hedge against those monkey wrenches by setting a firm deadline for a monetary commitment. When people put down real money, they're more likely to follow through.

3 Trade off the captain's hat

Schedule a rotating group leader to take ownership of each day's activities. This person will be responsible for making that day's restaurant and tour reservations, or simply keeping everyone on schedule. Ask each friend to share a personal desire for the trip – for example, a tour of a museum or an afternoon at the beach – and assign that person to lead the group on the day of that activity.

4 Avoid the 'travel amoeba'

Groups can easily become what is called the travel amoeba: an excruciatingly slow-moving blob of people that doesn't really get anywhere. There are countless situations where the group may end up stalled – when one member runs back to grab a hat or needs to use the toilet or stop at an ATM. Decide as a group ahead of time that it's OK not to wait and set a time and a place to meet up again. Or use location-sharing features on your phones so that stragglers can catch up on their own schedules and the rest of the group is free to keep exploring.

- 86** Which of these sentences from the article expresses an instruction?
- A.** ‘Hedge against those monkey wrenches by setting a firm deadline for a monetary commitment.’ (section 2)
 - B.** ‘When people put down real money, they’re more likely to follow through.’ (section 2)
 - C.** ‘This person will be responsible for making that day’s restaurant and tour reservations, or simply keeping everyone on schedule.’ (section 3)
 - D.** ‘There are countless situations where the group may end up stalled – when one member runs back to grab a hat or needs to use the toilet or stop at an ATM.’ (section 4)
- 87** What does section 2 suggest about money?
- A.** Money stops people from cancelling plans.
 - B.** Money should be at the forefront of everyone’s mind when travelling.
 - C.** Money can get in the way of friendship on a trip if you are not careful.
 - D.** Money is a big motivator in people’s behaviour.
- 88** Alex is part of a group of friends taking a trip together. He wants to visit a famous art gallery during the trip.
- Which of the following actions is **most** consistent with the advice given in the article?
- A.** If the queue at the art gallery is long, then leave and agree to meet Alex at a later time.
 - B.** Make Alex the group leader for the day and give him responsibility for planning the art gallery visit.
 - C.** Make sure that everyone shares the same interest in art galleries as Alex before going on the trip.
 - D.** Book and pay for the art gallery tickets upfront so that nobody suddenly drops out.

Questions 89–91

The following text appeared in a theatre program and consists of comments by four actors preparing to take part in Let the Sunshine, a play by Australian playwright, David Williamson.

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this material is not supplied.

- 89** 'Kate, the publisher in *Emerald City*, was more strident, assertive, ambitious and discontented than Ros in *Let the Sunshine*.' (Jacki Weaver)
- Which two words in this quotation are closest in meaning?
- A.** 'strident' and 'assertive'
 - B.** 'strident' and 'ambitious'
 - C.** 'assertive' and 'discontented'
 - D.** 'assertive' and 'ambitious'
- 90** Compared with John Wood's stated views, Robert Coleby's stated views
- A.** are more negative about people outside the world of theatre.
 - B.** represent a greater openness to changing an opinion.
 - C.** express a more limited view of what creativity is.
 - D.** reveal doubts about the value of theatre.
- 91** Which of the following statements from the text is presented as a fact?
- A.** 'I did some work experience and research at a publishing company ...' (Jacki Weaver)
 - B.** 'Conservative, intelligent and very concerned about appearances, but no fool.' (Andrea Moor)
 - C.** 'It's just not a traditional form of creativity.' (Robert Coleby)
 - D.** 'He's very shrewd in that sense.' (John Wood)

Questions 92–94

The following text is from a book by Shane O’Mara about why walking is good for us.

Due to copyright restrictions,
this material is not supplied.

- 92** To which of the following questions does the text give the fullest answer?
- A.** Who is most susceptible to attention restoration?
 - B.** Which settings lead to attention restoration?
 - C.** When is the best time to experience attention restoration?
 - D.** Is attention restoration a specifically modern phenomenon?
- 93** Which of the following is **not** one of the ‘three essential elements’ (paragraph 1) of a restorative natural environment?
- A.** being distinct from the familiar
 - B.** containing points of interest
 - C.** being of a substantial size
 - D.** offering peace and quiet
- 94** ‘This hierarchy should perhaps be treated with some degree of caution ...’ (paragraph 2)
The text recommends caution because
- A.** the research findings are a generalisation.
 - B.** the research was very limited in scope.
 - C.** attention restoration is subjective.
 - D.** defining ‘town’ and ‘rural’ is not clear-cut.

Questions 95–97

The following text has been adapted from a government website, which describes various forms of unpaid work, including volunteer work.

A volunteer is someone who does work for the main purpose of benefiting others, such as a church, sporting club, charity or community organisation. Volunteers are not employees and don't have to be paid. As with work experience and internship arrangements, all relevant factors must be considered to determine whether a person is a genuine volunteer or whether, in fact, an employment relationship exists even though the worker is called a 'volunteer'.

Key characteristics of a genuine volunteering arrangement include:

- the parties did not intend to create a legally binding employment relationship
- the volunteer is under no obligation to attend the workplace or perform work
- the volunteer doesn't expect to be paid for their work.

If there is an employment relationship, the person is actually an employee and entitled to conditions such as:

- a minimum wage
- the National Employment Standards
- the terms of any applicable award or enterprise agreement.

The more formalised that volunteer work arrangements become (for instance, if the volunteer is expected to work according to a regular roster), the greater the possibility that an employment relationship will be found. It is less likely that an employment relationship will be found to exist where the volunteer work is undertaken for selfless purposes or for furthering a particular interest or belief in the not-for-profit sector.

- 95** According to the text, who among the following would be **most** likely to be classified as a volunteer?
- A.** an unpaid supporter of a political party handing out leaflets during an election
 - B.** an employee who agrees to finish a task outside of regular working hours
 - C.** the candidate for a position who is asked to work for no pay on a trial basis
 - D.** a player in an amateur sporting competition
- 96** A person is doing some work for a charitable organisation.
What effect does the charitable nature of the organisation have on whether the person is a volunteer or employee?
- A.** It shows conclusively that they are a volunteer.
 - B.** It is irrelevant.
 - C.** It is a factor but is not conclusive.
 - D.** It is a minor factor that may be influential under some circumstances.
- 97** What does the text suggest about the process of distinguishing a volunteering arrangement from an employment relationship?
- A.** There are simple guidelines that can be easily applied.
 - B.** There are obscure guidelines that, once understood, can be applied easily.
 - C.** The guidelines and the process of applying them are both obscure.
 - D.** There are clear guidelines that might be difficult to apply in practice.

Questions 98–100

The following text is taken from a book of personal reflection by Julia Baird.

Due to copyright restrictions,
this material is not supplied.

- 98** A reader comments: 'Awe and wonder can both lead to a greater scientific interest in nature.'
Which of the following most accurately describes the position of the text in relation to this opinion?
- A.** The text supports this opinion in relation to awe only.
 - B.** The text supports this opinion in relation to wonder only.
 - C.** The text supports this opinion more explicitly in relation to wonder than in relation to awe.
 - D.** The text does not specifically deal with this opinion in relation to either awe or wonder.
- 99** Which of the following would the writer of the text likely associate with observing, for the first time, a cell under a microscope?
- A.** mostly awe
 - B.** mostly wonder
 - C.** both awe and wonder
 - D.** neither awe nor wonder
- 100** A reader makes two statements about the effects of experiencing awe.
Statement 1: Awe makes us conscious of our physical limitations.
Statement 2: Awe gives us a sense of knowing about the world.
Which of the following is correct?
- A.** Only Statement 1 is consistent with the text.
 - B.** Only Statement 2 is consistent with the text.
 - C.** Both Statements 1 and 2 are consistent with the text.
 - D.** Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is consistent with the text.

Acknowledgements

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