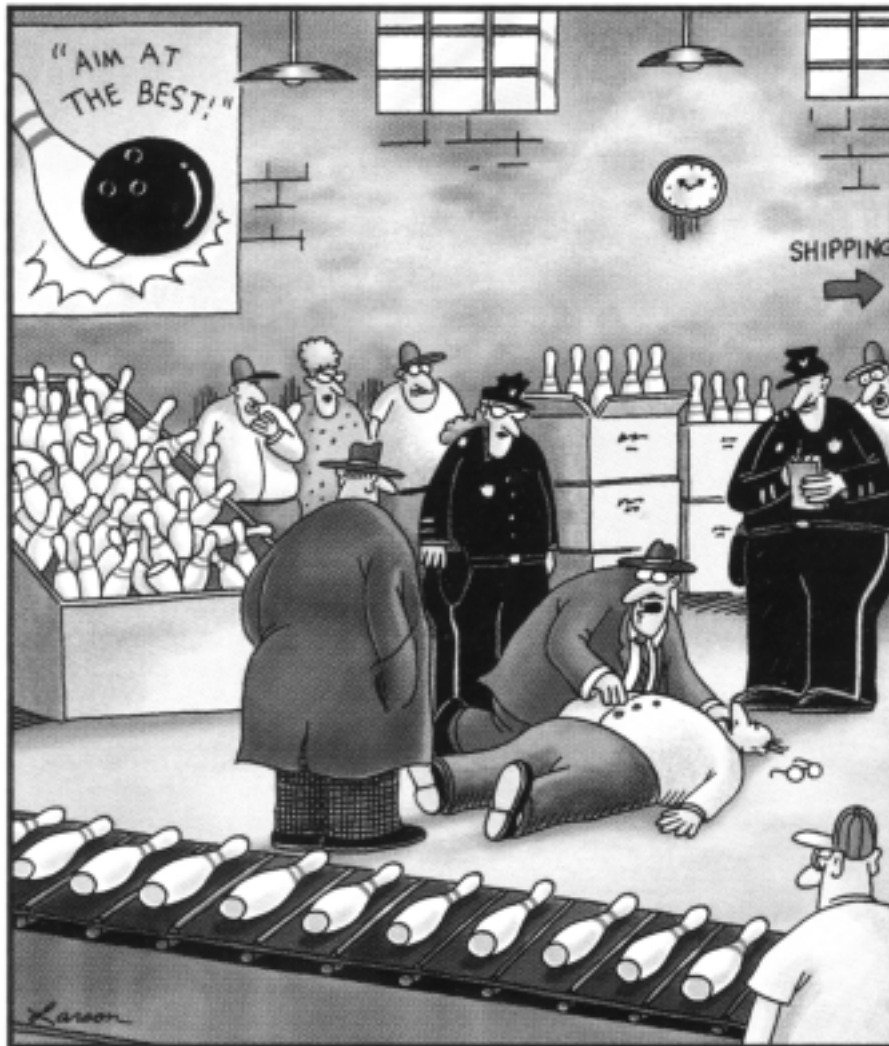


UNIT 1

Question 1



“Struck from behind, all right ... and from my first examination of the wound, I’d say this was done by some kind of heavy, blunt object.”

The joke in this cartoon is that the detective is

- A jumping to a conclusion.
- B overlooking the obvious.
- C oversimplifying the situation.
- D making an unwarranted assumption.

UNIT 2

Questions 2 and 3

A farmer sells three blocks of land of different shapes to three buyers. In the figures below, the blocks of land are each represented at the same scale on a grid and are labelled X, Y and Z. Block X is next to a road, which causes it to have a triangular shape. Block Z also is next to a road.

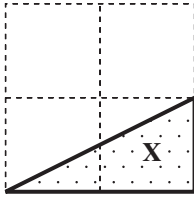


Figure 1

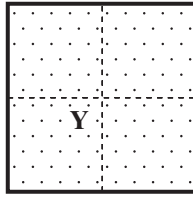


Figure 2

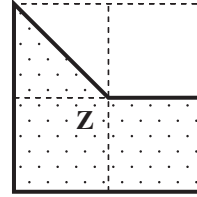


Figure 3

The buyer of Block X paid \$10 000, the buyer of Block Y paid \$32 000 and the buyer of Block Z paid \$20 000.

Question 2

If the area of Block X is 1 square kilometre, the area of Block Y is

- A 3 square kilometres.
- B 4 square kilometres.
- C 6 square kilometres.
- D 8 square kilometres.

Question 3

Which one of the following statements is true?

- A The buyer of Block X paid less per square kilometre than the other two buyers.
- B The buyer of Block Y paid less per square kilometre than the other two buyers.
- C The buyer of Block Z paid less per square kilometre than the other two buyers.
- D The buyers of Block Y and Z paid the same per square kilometre but less per square kilometre than the buyer of Block X.

UNIT 3

Questions 4 – 7

Are there times when it's justified to trap an animal and turn its pelt into a fur coat? A small, furry-tailed pest that is devastating New Zealand's animals and plants is posing this unique dilemma for wildlife campaigners.

It's a question the anti-fur lobby¹ has never had to face before. But a number of respected wildlife groups, including the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), are backing calls for the New Zealand government to support a fledgling fur-trapping industry that turns brush-tailed possums into items such as coats, hats and possum wool socks. They say that the current eradication program is not an effective way to control a pest whose numbers are spiralling out of control. 5

Brush-tailed possums were introduced from Australia in 1837. Their numbers have since risen to around 75 million, and they eat their way through everything from saplings to birds' eggs. 10

The government spends millions of dollars a year trying to eradicate the possums by dropping poisoned bait from helicopters. But some retail companies, supported by groups such as the WWF, have opted for a more controversial solution – trap and kill the possums for their fur. 15

Ben Van Dyke's New Zealand Nature Company is one of the leading producers of possum fur products. Van Dyke markets his products as 'Ecofur', a word that must seem like an oxymoron² to many wildlife campaigners. But he says that many environmentalists want immediate action to be taken against the pests, and the only disagreement in New Zealand is between those who consider poisoning to be the more humane solution and those who prefer trapping. 'But overseas people don't understand the issue. We get lots of hate mail.' 20

The New Zealand government still favours using aerial applications of poisons for most possum control and has yet to give its full support to the trappers. The trappers and traders want the government to set up a plant that could process possum pelts, skins and even meat, which is eaten in Asia for its supposed aphrodisiac qualities, and actively support a possum fur export drive. 25

¹ anti-fur lobby: opponents of the fur trade

² oxymoron: a self-contradictory term

Question 4

The World Wildlife Fund's view of the New Zealand possum problem is that

- A killing possums is inhumane.
- B the government should encourage possum trapping.
- C the government should find better ways to kill possums.
- D trapping is an ineffective way to control the possum population.

Question 5

The passage implies that, for wildlife campaigners such as the WWF, supporting the possum fur industry is

- A a necessary evil.
- B a risky undertaking.
- C an obvious solution.
- D an exciting challenge.

Question 6

The passage implies that the name 'Ecofur' seems like an oxymoron because of the contradiction between

- A respect for nature and exploitation of wild animals.
- B the views of those who advocate the killing of possums and of those who oppose it.
- C valuing introduced possums as a form of wildlife and tolerating the harm they do to native wildlife.
- D the government's view that poisoning is the best solution and the fur traders' view that trapping is best.

Question 7

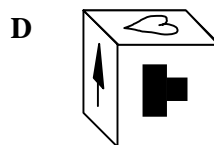
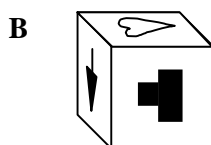
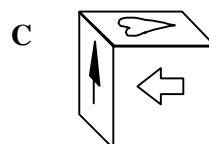
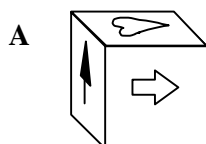
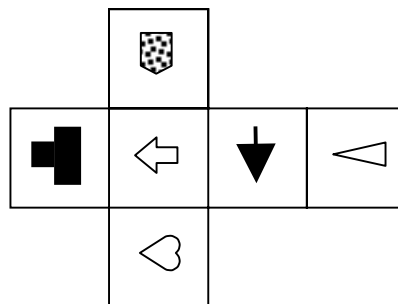
According to Ben Van Dyke, overseas people do not understand why

- A trapping is preferable to poisoning.
- B poisoning is preferable to trapping.
- C New Zealanders object to trapping possums.
- D New Zealanders are in favour of killing possums.

UNIT 4

Question 8

Which one of the cubes below can be produced by folding this net?



UNIT 5

Questions 9 and 10

Figure 1 presents a guide to the egg-laying behaviour of some fish living in the Murray-Darling Basin area.

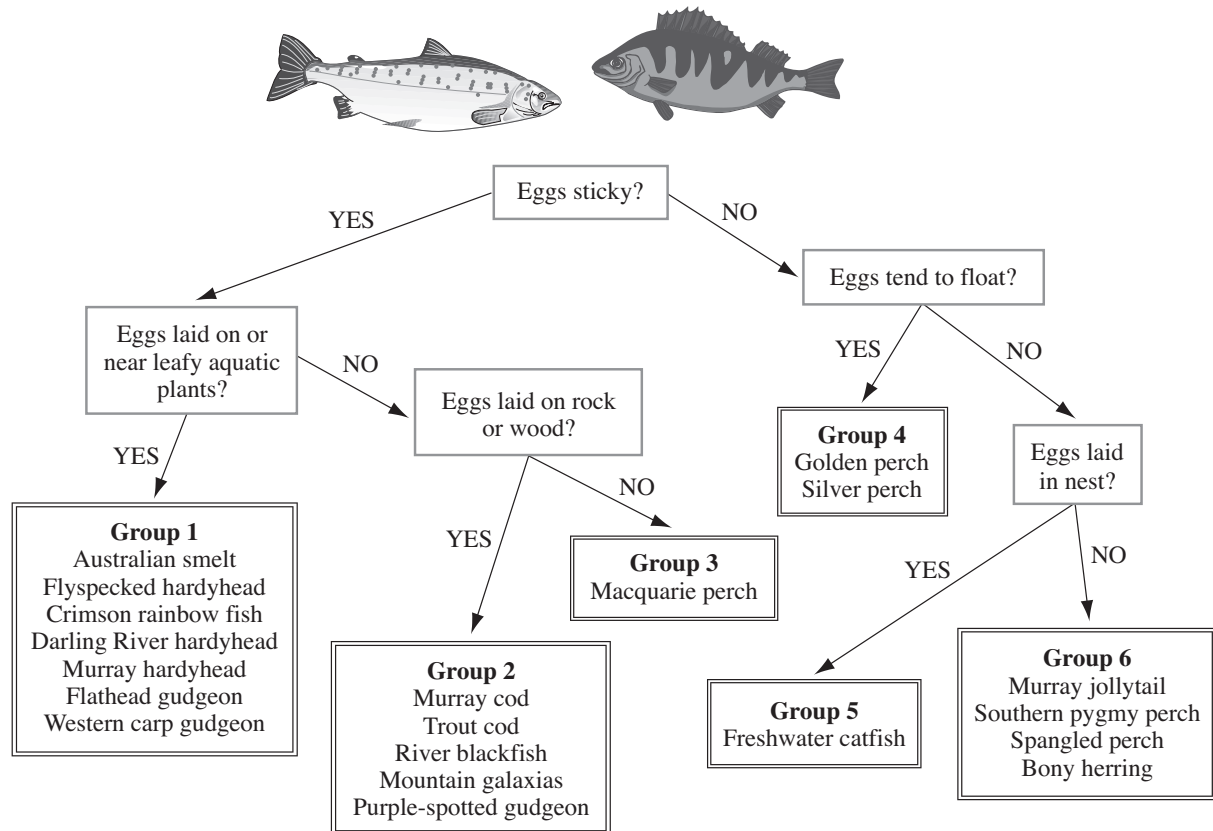


Figure 1

Question 9

Which one of the following is most supported by the figure?

Macquarie perch lay eggs

- A in a nest.
- B which are sticky.
- C which tend to float.
- D on or near aquatic plants.

Question 10

A fish lays sticky eggs that become attached to the submerged roots of a tree.

This fish could be

- A an Australian smelt but not a Murray cod.
- B a Murray cod but not a Freshwater catfish.
- C a Freshwater catfish but not a Murray jollytail.
- D a Murray jollytail but not an Australian smelt.

UNIT 6

Questions 11 – 13

The following passage is from a Latin-American novel which has been translated into English. The narrator is an adult male recalling his childhood after the death of his mother when he was four years old.

The presence of a woman was deemed necessary for my care. As Aunt Mathilda was the only woman in the family and she lived with my uncles Armand and Gustav, the three of them came to live at our house, which was spacious and empty.

Aunt Mathilda discharged¹ her duties towards me with that propriety² which was characteristic of everything she did. I did not doubt that she loved me, but I could never feel it as a palpable experience uniting us. There was something rigid in her affections, as there was in those of the men of the family. With them, love existed confined inside each individual, never breaking its boundaries to express itself and bring them together. For them to show affection was to discharge their duties to each other perfectly, and above all not to inconvenience, never to inconvenience. Perhaps to express love in any other way was unnecessary for them now, since they had so long a history together, had shared so long a past. Perhaps the tenderness they felt in the past had been expressed to the point of satiation and found itself stylised now in the form of certain actions, useful symbols which did not require further elucidation. Respect was the only form of contact left between those four isolated individuals who walked the corridors of the house which, like a book, showed only its narrow spine to the street.

¹ discharged: performed

² propriety: appropriateness or correctness of behaviour

Question 11

The narrator feels that Aunt Mathilda loved him

- A less than he had expected.
- B more than he had expected.
- C genuinely, and according to her nature.
- D grudgingly, because she was required to.

Question 12

Which of the following words best describes the love that existed within the narrator's family?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A fickle | C habitual |
| B artificial | D manipulative |

Question 13

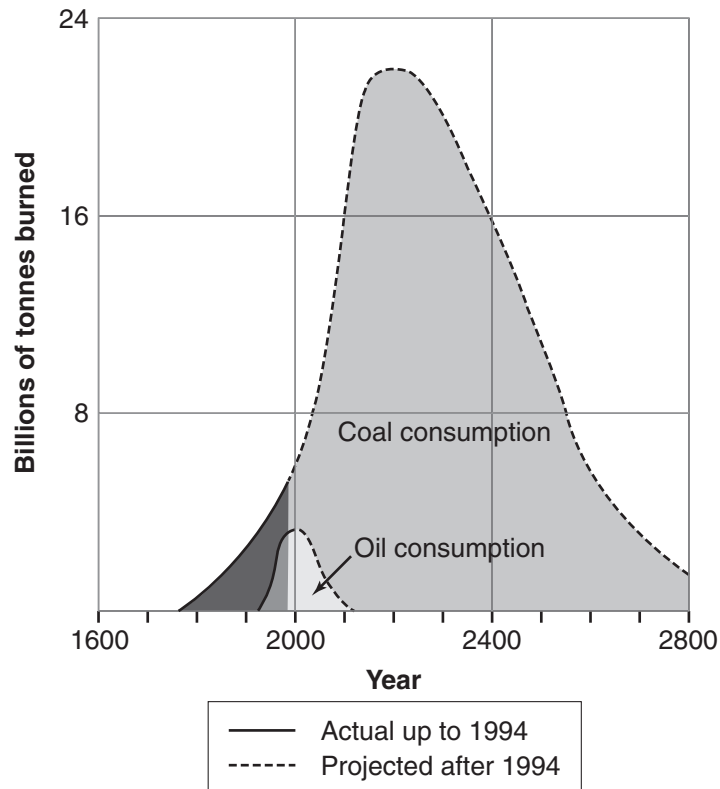
The comparison of the house with a book (line 16) suggests that the narrator felt that his family was

- A easy for others to get to know.
- B difficult for others to appreciate.
- C just like other families in the street.
- D avoided by other families in the street.

UNIT 7

Questions 14 – 16

The graph shown below is from a book on the environment published in 1994 and sets out actual and projected consumption of coal and oil between the seventeenth and twenty-eighth centuries.



Question 14

The graph indicates that oil reserves will last until approximately

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A 2100. | C 2300. |
| B 2200. | D 2400. |

Question 15

According to the graph, the growth rate for coal consumption in the 21st century will be

- A** similar to that for oil consumption in the 20th century.
- B** less than that for oil consumption in the 20th century.
- C** similar to that for oil consumption in the 21st century.
- D** less than that for oil consumption in the 21st century.

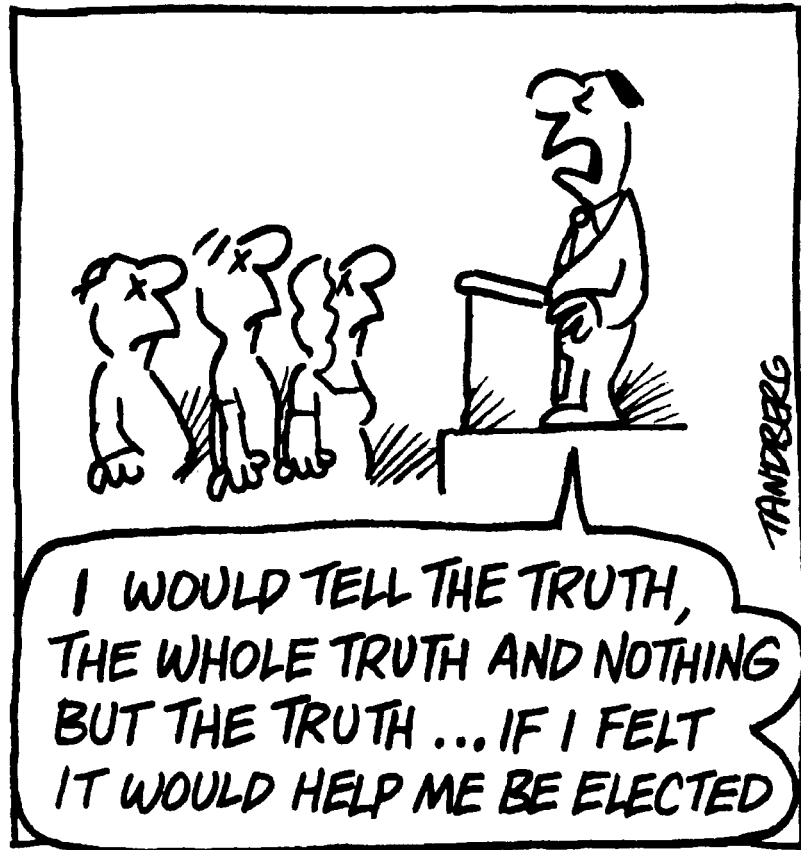
Question 16

The graph indicates that coal consumption will return to 1994 levels in approximately

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A 2200. | C 2600. |
| B 2400. | D 2800. |

UNIT 8

Question 17



The point of the cartoon is that this politician

- A only tells the truth at election time.
- B is telling the truth, for once.
- C always tells the truth.
- D never tells the truth.

UNIT 9

Questions 18 – 21

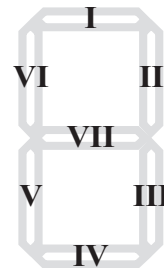
At a railway station, the clock has a liquid crystal display (LCD). Here is how the clock looks when it is 10:47.



When the clock is working correctly, the ten numerals (digits) from 0 to 9 appear as shown in the following ten numeral displays.



Suppose that the seven segments of the LCD display for a numeral are numbered as shown at right. A segment is *active* (on) if it is dark. For example, when the number 1 is displayed, segments II and III are active and dark.



Question 18

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A Segment II is active in more numerals than any other segment.
- B Segment III is active for every one of the ten numerals.
- C Segment V is active in the fewest numerals.
- D Segment VII is active in more numerals than is Segment I.

UNIT 10

Question 22

Below is a picture of the sculpture entitled 'The History of Chinese Art and a Concise History of Modern Art after Two Minutes in a Washing Machine' which is literally the result of the actions described. The artist, Huang Yong Ping, placed these two books through the short cycle in a washing machine. He then placed the pulped paper in an old wooden box and displayed it as a work of art.



Huang's sculpture is best described as a

- A renewal of tradition.
- B rejection of tradition.
- C cleansing of tradition.
- D celebration of tradition.