



## SST6 Humanities (ACER)

### Simulation Test 24

### Teacher's Copy

Test Code: SST6H24

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW CAREFULLY:**

You may use the back of your answer sheet for your working. This is what you are given in the real exam to use as working paper.

**\*DO NOT WRITE ANYWHERE ELSE ON THE EXAM PAPER\***

This test asks you to look at \_\_\_\_ material and to answer all the questions on this material.

- This test paper **CANNOT BE TAKEN OUT** of the classroom.
- You **MUST GIVE THE TEST PAPER BACK** before you leave the classroom.
- You must **WRITE YOUR NAME AND ID** on this page and the answer sheet.
- You must **PUT AWAY ALL ELECTRONIC DEVICES** and any other materials that could help you on this exam.
- **DO NOT TOUCH OR DRAW ON** the barcode that is on your answer sheet.

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### Advice for the test:

- For each question, you are given 4 or 5 possible answers marked A, B, C, D and E. Attempt to find the correct answer, and shade the corresponding bubble on the answer sheet.
- Each question is worth 1 mark, so try not to spend too long on one question – leave it for after you have finished the other questions.
- Check that the question number you are doing on the test paper is the same as the question number that you are shading on the answer sheet.
- There are no marks lost for incorrect answers, so even if you cannot solve a question, shade the box for the answer you think is most correct.

### Instructions for the Answer Sheet:

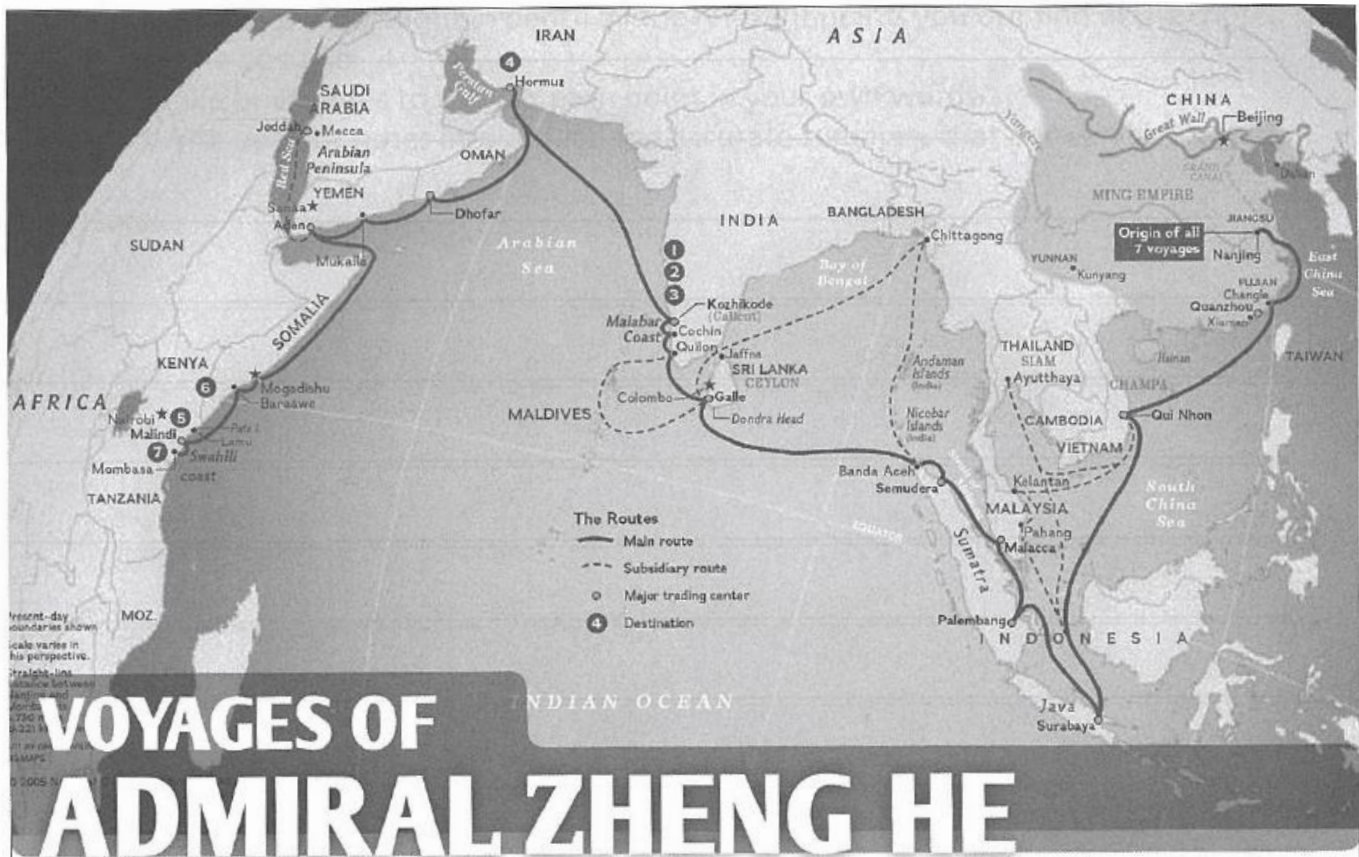
- Use a B or HB pencil.
- Write your name, student ID and test code on the sheet.
- Shade the box which indicates your answer. All answers must be completed like THIS example:



- Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.
- No mark will be given if more than ONE answer is completed for any question.
- If you make a mistake, ERASE the incorrect answer – DO NOT cross it out.

## Questions 1-8

### Voyages of Admiral Zheng He



#### 1 1405 – 1407

317 ships with 27,870 men set out from Nanjing with silks, porcelain and spices. After defeating pirates in the Strait of Malacca, the ships reached India.

#### 2 1407 – 1409

This fleet returned the many ambassadors from places from Sumatra to India who had sailed back to China on the first voyage. Trade links were firmly established by this fleet.

#### 3 1409 – 1411

A land battle was fought (and won) and an offering made by the Muslim Zheng at a Buddhist shrine, showing his willingness to embrace other religions.

#### 4 1413 – 1415

This was the first expedition to venture beyond India and cross the Arabian Sea. After the expedition, 18 states sent tributes and envoys to China, showing Zheng's importance in the region.

#### 5 1417 – 1419

Zheng's Treasure Fleet reached Africa this time. The Sultan in Aden presented to Zheng exotic creatures such as zebras, lions and ostriches — which all sailed for China!

#### 6 1421 – 1422

This expedition returned ambassadors to their native countries after stays of several years, while bringing other foreign dignitaries to China.

#### 7 1431 – 1433

The last voyage—it travelled further along the African coast and Zheng also visited Mecca. It is believed that Zheng died on the way home and was buried at sea.

**Question 1**

The main purpose of the map is to visually show:

- A. the different sailing routes taken by the admiral
- B. the main sailing route taken by the admiral
- C. the origin of all seven of the admiral's voyages
- D. the extent of the admiral's travels

**Question 2**

The admiral's voyages started from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Quanzhou
- B. Semudera
- C. Qui Nohn
- D. Nanjing

**Question 3**

On Admiral Zheng's return to China after his first voyage,

- A. he brought back exotic African animals officially presented to him by the Sultan in Aden
- B. he brought back captured pirates after having roundly defeated them in the Strait of Malacca
- C. he was accompanied by many ambassadors from countries ranging from Sumatra to India
- D. he brought back tributes and envoys sent by eighteen states

**Question 4**

The land battle that Admiral Zheng won took place in:

- A. Africa and demonstrates his skills as a tactician
- B. the Middle East and demonstrates his courage and perseverance
- C. India and demonstrates his versatility as both a naval and military leader
- D. Malaysia and demonstrates his adventurous spirit

**Question 5**

The map shows that the furthest south Admiral Zheng sailed along the coast of the African continent was modern day:

- A. Oman
- B. Somalia
- C. Kenya
- D. Tanzania

**Question 6**

The map shows that the admiral sailed to \_\_\_\_\_ major trading centres.

- A. ten
- B. nine
- C. eight
- D. seven

**Question 7**

The first time the admiral sailed to the coast of the African continent was on his \_\_\_\_\_ voyage.

- A. second
- B. third
- C. fourth
- D. fifth

**Question 8**

In Admiral Zheng's last voyage, he visited Mecca. This was probably because:

- A. he was an adventurer who was curious about seeing significant sites in foreign countries
- B. he was a Buddhist who had a tolerant attitude to other religions
- C. he was a Muslim
- D. he had important trading interests in the Middle East



## Questions 9-12

### Cartoon Phil Somerville



#### Question 9

From the illustrations, the reader knows the father and daughter live in a high-rise city apartment because:

- A. they need air conditioning and the child is unfamiliar with fresh air
- B. there is not much space on the balcony where the father is seated and the daughter is standing
- C. the fact that there is only a daughter suggests they are a one-child city family
- D. they are on the balcony of a building that towers over other multi-storey buildings below.

#### Question 10

In each of the first four frames, the father's answers suggest that:

- A. children are highly inquisitive about the natural world
- B. urbanised people are living completely out of contact with the natural world
- C. the devoted father patiently answers his daughter's questions in order to build up her general knowledge
- D. the father is materialistic and too focused on capitalist values

#### Question 11

In frame six, the irony in the father's question arises from:

- A. the daughter's innocent questions and her father's amused responses
- B. the father's lack of genuine interest in his daughter's questions due to his luxurious lifestyle
- C. his ignorance about how children should learn about nature by having contact with nature
- D. the father's laziness

**Question 12**

The father's response to his daughter's request to be shown a tree suggests that:

- A. he is a caring father who wishes to educate his daughter
- B. trees are either alarmingly rare or no longer exist
- C. inner city areas do not have many parks
- D. the father is lazy

**Questions 13-16****J.K. Rowling – Harry Potter's creator**

Joanne Rowling was born in 1965 near Bristol in England. She shares her birth date with the boy wizard, Harry Potter, the hero of her famous books. Her younger sister, Dianne, was often entertained by Joanne's story telling and at the age of five or six, Joanne wrote her first book called 'Rabbit'.

Rowling was a good student and topped her senior year. She describes herself then as 'shy, freckly, with no natural athletic talent but a great love for literature'. After studying French at university she worked as a secretary. During meetings she found that instead of taking the minutes as instructed, she would write down ideas for stories. Realising that this was not the vocation she would be happy in, she moved to Portugal at the age of 26 where she taught English. It was during this time that she began to write the story of a young boy, Harry Potter, sent off to wizard school. In 1993, Ms Rowling moved back to Scotland to be near her sister. During this time she struggled to look after herself and her young daughter and often spent hours writing the drafts of her novel in cafes simply to keep warm. The Scottish Arts Council eventually gave her a grant to complete her first book, which was rejected by many publishers. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone was finally bought by a small publishing house, Bloomsbury, for US\$4000.

Her first Harry Potter book soon became a hit with both children and adults in the UK and won numerous awards. In 1998, the book was published in the United States under the title Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone and since that time, Rowling has become extremely rich and famous. In 2000, at the age of 35, she became the highest-earning woman in Britain. J.K. Rowling's seventh and final book Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows was released in 2007. It was sold in 93 countries and broke sales records by selling more than 11 million copies in the first 24 hours after its release.

**Question 13**

The reader could discover J.K. Rowling's birthday if she/he:

- A. read the Harry Potter series
- B. read the opening words of the biography above
- C. contacted J.K. Rowling's publisher
- D. wrote to J.K. Rowling

**Question 14**

Evidence that Rowling had a strong desire to be a writer might be that:

- A. she told her younger sister stories
- B. as a secretary during meetings, she wrote down ideas for stories instead of taking minutes
- C. she had a great love of literature
- D. she moved to Portugal to teach English

**Question 15**

Which of the following is a synonym for 'vocation'?

- A. hobby
- B. holiday
- C. calling
- D. training

**Question 16**

*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was:

- A. completed after two drafts and under difficult circumstances
- B. published in America in 1998
- C. completed with the help of a Scottish Arts Council grant
- D. record breaking, selling more than eleven million copies in the first twenty-four hours after release

**Questions 17-26**

***The Surfer***  
**Judith Wright**

He thrust his joy against the weight of the sea,  
Climbed through, slid under those long banks of foam –  
(hawthorn hedges in spring, thorns in the face stinging).  
How his brown strength drove through the hollow and coil  
Of green-through weirs of water!  
Muscle of arm thrust down long muscle of water.  
And swimming so, went out of sight  
Where mortal, masterful, frail, the gulls went wheeling  
In air, as he in water, with delight.

Turn home, the sun goes down; swimmer, turn home.  
Last leaf of gold vanishes from the sea-curve.  
Take the big roller's shoulder, speed and swerve.  
Come to the long beach home like a gull diving.

For on the sand the grey-wolf sea lies snarling;  
Cold twilight wind splits the waves' hair and shows  
The bones they worry in their wolf-teeth. O, wind blows,  
And sea crouches on sand, fawning and mouthing;  
Drops there and snatches again, drops and snatches  
Its broken toys, its whitened pebbles and shells.

**Question 17**

'He thrust his joy' suggests that the swimmer:

- A. is swimming into the waves with all his strength
- B. is repressing enjoyment in order to conquer the waves
- C. is calling on all his courage to fight the weight of the waves
- D. is feeling exhilaration as he dives into the waves

**Question 18**

The line, 'hawthorn hedges in spring, thorns in the face stinging', is an example of:

- A. an analogy
- B. a simile
- C. a metaphor
- D. personification

**Question 19**

The phrase, 'muscle of water' illustrates the poet's mastery of:

- A. assonance
- B. similes
- C. metaphors
- D. personification

**Question 20**

The voice in the second stanza is that of the:

- A. surfer
- B. poet
- C. reader
- D. third-person omniscient

**Question 21**

The mood changes from \_\_\_\_\_ in the first stanza to \_\_\_\_\_ in the second.

- A. rapturous: foreboding
- B. light-hearted: mysterious
- C. curious: flat
- D. energetic: bitter

**Question 22**

The phrase, 'like a gull diving' is an example of:

- A. assonance
- B. a simile
- C. a metaphor
- D. personification

**Question 23**

The word 'snarling' is a(n):

- A. verb, present participle
- B. verb, infinitive
- C. phrasal verb
- D. adjective

**Question 24**

The word 'snarling' is an example of:

- A. assonance
- B. alliteration
- C. onomatopoeia
- D. analogy

**Question 25**

The phrase 'O, wind blows', is an example of:

- A. personification
- B. alliteration
- C. onomatopoeia
- D. assonance

**Question 26**

The final stanza is an example of a(n):

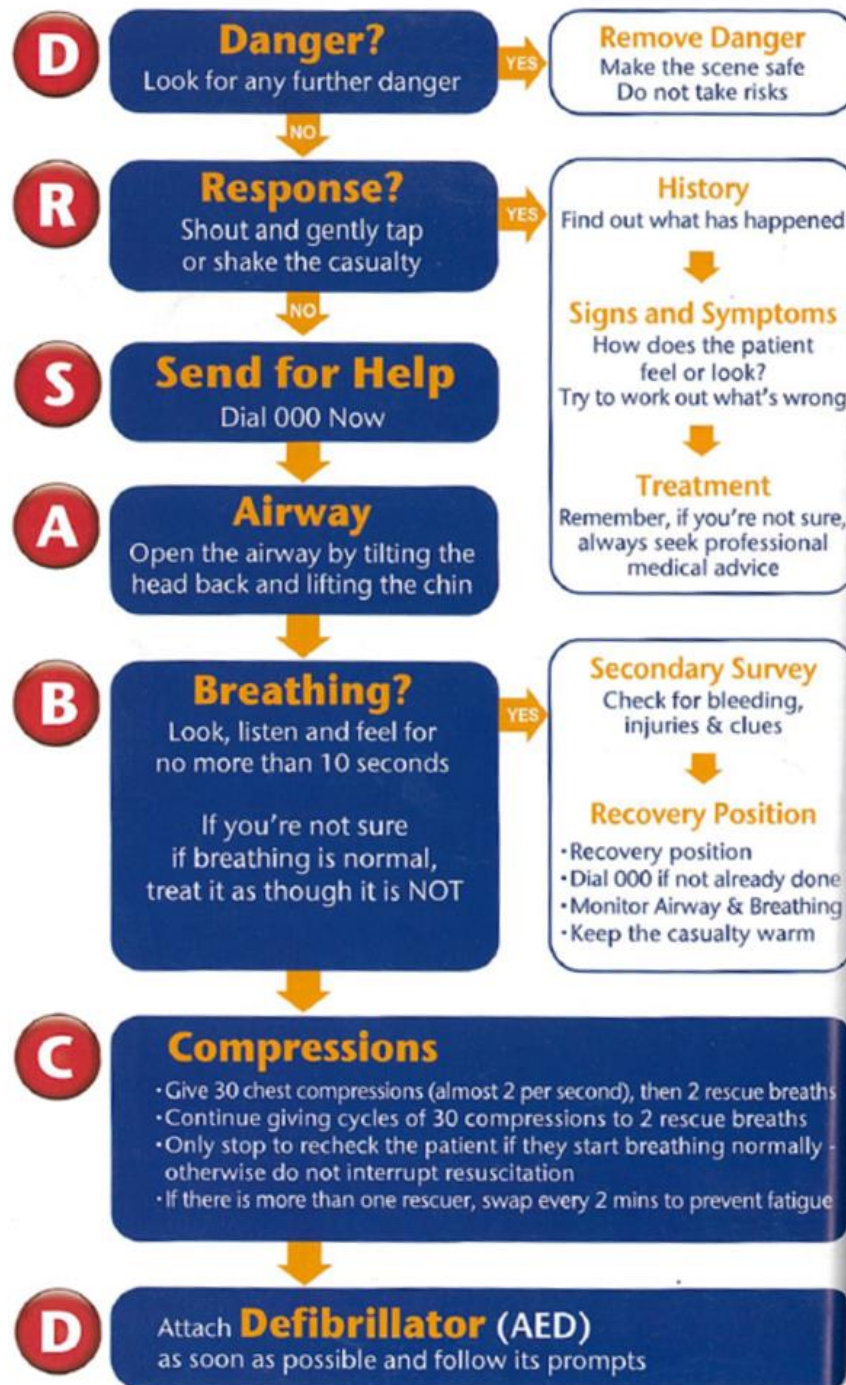
- A. analogy
- B. extended personification
- C. extended metaphor
- D. extended simile



### Emergency First Aid Action Plan

This section gives you a basic order to administer first aid in a calculated way. Remember the basics and you will be able to assist in any first aid incident. In all first aid situations, do not run or rush to the scene. Take a deep breath, compose yourself and assess the scene as you are walking towards it. Consciously think to SLOW down! It is easy to rush things, however if you remember the priorities and keep calm you will be better equipped to take control and really be of assistance.

#### Emergency Action Plan:



**Question 27**

The reason a first aider would look for danger is to:

- A. make the casualty as comfortable and safe as possible
- B. avoid unnecessary risks for the first aider
- C. make the area, the casualty and the first aider safe
- D. make other onlookers and casualty safe

**Question 28**

The number of steps to be taken before you check the casualty's breathing is:

- A. five
- B. four
- C. three
- D. two

**Question 29**

The word 'compressions' means:

- A. exerting repeated pressure on something
- B. making regular, gentle massage movements
- C. forcing a solid into a liquid form
- D. squeezing the muscles

**Question 30**

The first aider gives the casualty compressions and breaths when:

- A. breathing is not apparent
- B. the casualty is breathing, but distressed
- C. the patient requests it due to breathing difficulty
- D. breathing is not apparent or not normal

**Question 31**

The ratio of compressions to breaths should be \_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_.

- A. 2: 30
- B. 30: 2
- C. 2: 1
- D. 30: 1

**Question 32**

A medical emergency requiring the need to dial 000 would occur:

- A. if the casualty is looking and feeling even slightly unwell
- B. if the casualty is distressed and needing reassurance
- C. if the casualty is seriously injured or in need of urgent medical attention
- D. only as a very last resort

**Question 33**

The casualty must be kept:

- A. cool
- B. cold
- C. warm
- D. hot

## Questions 34-43

### *Will Genetically Modified Food Save Mankind?*

#### Opinion Piece

What are we? Rats? Do we want to be eating cardboard and random pieces of plastic for dinner? Of course we don't, well, at least not consciously anyway. Yet so many people are unconsciously consuming food that is essentially non-food. Genetically modified food is NOT food. Food is naturally occurring and made by nature, not made by a person in a lab coat holding a beaker.

Genetically modified food is food that has been modified in a way that does not occur in nature. People who support GMOs (genetically modified organisms) argue that this process will improve the amount of food we can grow, because crops can be created to be resistant to disease and pests. This may be true, but the consequences of playing around with nature will be profound!

Have these scientists never read the novel *Frankenstein*? What if some genetically modified food escapes into a wild population and a mutation grows as a result? No scientist can tell us what the result of this would be. Therefore we should not be exploring genetically modified foods as an option to sustain mankind. Ecofarming is the perfect alternative to GMOs. This type of farming sees farmers respecting their natural environment, not polluting it with synthetic fertilisers, toxic chemicals and potentially harmful GMOs. These farmers work hard to protect the soil and water and promote biodiversity. Through their efforts, humanity will be saved.

We all know science is impressive, yet I continue to be surprised by the failure of scientists and politicians to take notice of failed experiments such as the cane toads in Queensland. We should be protecting the wonderful world we have, not trying to invent an unnatural future.

#### Question 34

The opening three sentences are:

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. genuine questions              | C. rhetorical questions |
| B. righteously enraged statements | D. statements of fact   |

#### Question 35

The main point in the introduction is that genetically modified food is:

- |                    |                |                           |                      |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. widely consumed | B. not natural | C. unconsciously consumed | D. made from plastic |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|

#### Question 36

A GMO is a:

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. genetically modified organism     | C. general modification officials |
| B. genetic modification organisation | D. genetically maintained order   |

#### Question 37

In paragraph two, the writer uses 'profound' to mean:

- |                |                      |           |                 |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| A. interesting | B. attention gaining | C. tragic | D. very serious |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|

**Question 38**

The reference to 'Frankenstein' is a(n):

- A. an extended simile      B. analogy      C. literary allusion      D. metaphor

**Question 39**

The main feature of the third body paragraph is that it:

- A. praises ecofarming      C. praises the hard work of ecofarmers  
B. explains the harm GMOs cause      D. offers a viable alternative to GMOs.

**Question 40**

A synonym for 'sustain' is:

- A. encourage      B. preserve      C. enrich      D. invent

**Question 41**

The word, 'biodiversity', means:

- A. changing life forms      C. the great variety of life forms on earth  
B. a variety of healthy foods      D. birds and insects

**Question 42**

The phrase, 'We all know...', is an intentional use of:

- A. inclusive language      B. an assertion      C. an appeal      D. an analogy

**Question 43**

The statement, 'We should be protecting the wonderful world we have...', is primarily a(n):

- A. appeal to love of family  
B. use of alliterative language to gain the reader's attention  
C. cliché used to position the reader  
D. call to action



## Questions 44-50

### Different Sections of a Newspaper

A newspaper is made up of many different sections. Here is a glossary of terms that are used to describe the different sections of a newspaper.

#### **ADVERTISEMENTS**

These help pay for the production of the paper. Advertisers must make sure that their product will be of interest to the readers of a particular paper.

#### **BUSINESS NEWS**

This consists of reports of activities in the business world, such as a company takeover or the bankruptcy of a large business.

#### **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

These small advertisements may be telling people about a birth, death or marriage or they may be trying to sell something (e.g. a car or a house) or they may be advertising a job vacancy.

#### **COMICS**

Most papers contain a section where various regular comic strips appear. These provide a bit of entertainment to offset the often depressing news of the day.

#### **CROSSWORDS**

Another section to provide light relief. Some crosswords are simple, others are cryptic and more difficult.

#### **EDITORIAL**

The opinion of the editor (and often the senior journalists) on a current news issue.

#### **INDEX OR CONTENTS**

This is generally located near the start of the paper and tells you on which page to find various sections of the paper.

#### **LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

These are written to the editor by readers wishing to comment on an issue in the news.

#### **NEWS REPORT (LOCAL)**

This is a report of an event that has happened in the local neighbourhood and which will be of interest to people living there.

#### **NEWS REPORT (NATIONAL)**

This is a report of an important event that has happened in Australia.

#### **NEWS REPORT (WORLD)**

This is a report of an important event that has happened somewhere else in the world.

#### **PHOTO STORY**

This is an item in which the photograph tells the story and is generally accompanied by a two- or three-line caption.

#### **POLITICAL CARTOON**

This is a cartoon that makes fun of some aspect of current politics.

#### **SPORTS NEWS**

A report on a sporting event that has recently taken place or a story about a sporting personality.

#### **STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT**

A report of the day's trading on the stock market that tells the reader which shares have gained or lost in value.

#### **TV GUIDE**

Details of programs to be shown on TV during the coming week.

#### **TV REVIEW**

A review of a recent TV show. The reviewer gives a brief description of the show and a personal opinion of it.

#### **WEATHER FORECAST**

This is a report on weather conditions for the next few days. It often includes graphs and maps.

**Question 44**

A synonym for the word 'glossary' is:

- A. shiny                      B. lexicon                      C. foreword                      D. index

**Question 45**

The word 'bankruptcy' means:

- A. a situation in which an individual has no remaining funds in a bank  
B. a situation in which an individual is required to apply to the bank for re-funding  
C. a legal proceeding in which a person or business is unable to repay debts  
D. a legal proceeding whereby a person or business must justify their financial concerns to the bank

**Question 46**

A newspaper editor is one who:

- A. oversees the layout of each edition  
B. is assigned the responsibility of proofreading all sections of the newspaper  
C. has specialist training in punctuation and spelling  
D. oversees the news content and other key areas of each edition

**Question 47**

A letter to the editor is written by:

- A. a sub-editor or journalist requesting information from the editor  
B. a reader contributing their opinion on a news issue  
C. a community identity wishing to contribute to the debate on a current issue  
D. the owner of the newspaper

**Question 48**

A political cartoon is written with the purpose of:

- A. making intelligent criticisms and positive contributions to the elected government  
B. mocking and making fun of some area of current politics  
C. mocking politicians in an attempt to provide light entertainment  
D. educating the public about politics

**Question 49**

A newspaper generally allocates approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of its news content to significant international affairs.

- A. a third                      B. a quarter                      C. a half                      D. a fifth

**Question 50**

The glossary would suggest that there are \_\_\_\_\_ areas of the newspaper not allocated to news reporting and related commentary.

- A. three                      B. six                      C. nine                      D. twelve