



SST6 Reading Comprehension (AAS)

Simulation Test 23

Test Code: SST6RC23

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 1-7

Going to School
'The Fringe Dwellers'
Nene Gare

(People who are different from most of the population often feel as if they do not belong. Migrants, for example, often feel out of place in their new country. Everything seems so strange - the language, the way people dress and behave, all seem so different from what they have been used to. How can we help people to feel that they belong, that someone cares? Do you ever feel as if you don't belong?)

The Fringe Dwellers, by Nene Gare, is the story of two part Aboriginal girls, Noonah and Trilby Comeaway, and of how they struggle to find a place for themselves in a white society.)

Trilby knew of only two types of white people. Those who did not care one way or the other about you, and the others who, like the white children on the school bus, waited wet-lipped and bright-eyed for your reactions to taunts dealing mostly with the colour of your skin. Towards the end, the mission had been given schoolrooms of its own and government teachers had come to teach in them, but in the beginning the mission children had attended the town school along with the white children. A school bus came out to pick them up and Trilby remembered well the twice-daily trips in and out. The mission children preferred to sit together but that wasn't always possible and then they might have to share a seat with a white child. Pinched legs and hair-pullings Trilby could deal with and she did, very effectively. Remarks such as "Pooh! What's the stink around here?" and "Wonder if she set up all her nice lizards this morning?" resulted in a win for the white children, most of them needle-sharp at detecting evidence of victory whether it were wet eyes and vulnerable soft mouths closing over sobs or the angry snarls and hating looks they got from some of the bigger mission children. Nearly always there were bumps and bruises and torn shirts and frocks. Half-smiling Trilby remembered the dreadful satisfaction of hearing a pocket tear away from the material it had been anchored to.

Once, a girl sharing a seat with Trilby had cried, "Why, that's my old dress you're wearing." Warmth and happiness had flooded over her. She had turned to smile at her neighbour because she had thought, knowing no better at that stage, that here among her enemies was a friend. And then the girl had laughed, and in her eyes there was no friendliness at all - just a look that Trilby could not remember even now without feeling ashamed. The girl had turned to the others in the bus and told them, "The kid's wearing one of my old dresses. My mum must have given it to her because it's all worn out. See?" She had pointed to a patch on the skirt, and those nearest had left their seats to examine the patch. So Trilby had learned.

Question 1

Trilby is _____.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A. one of the white children on the bus | C. an Aboriginal boy |
| B. one of the teachers | D. an Aboriginal girl |

Question 2

The 'mission children' refers to _____.

- A. the children of Christian missionaries who lived in remote locations
- B. Aboriginal children living in remote rural areas given special educational scholarships
- C. Aboriginal children living in segregated communities run by Christian missionaries
- D. rural children from remote communities who were given special educational opportunities

Question 3

This phase of the story deals with a time when _____.

- A. the mission children had a school of their own as government teachers were sent to teach there
- B. Aboriginal children came by bus into town to be educated with the white children
- C. Aboriginal children came by bus into town to be educated in strictly segregated schools
- D. Aboriginal children were not allowed to mix with white children

Question 4

For the Aboriginal children, the most painful experience of the bus trip to school was _____.

- A. verbal bullying
- B. physical bullying
- C. sitting next to a child of different colour
- D. the exhausting length of the journey.

Question 5

Which of the following could best replace the word 'vulnerable'?

- A. tired
- B. disabled
- C. unprotected
- D. undeveloped

Question 6

The incident that Trilby remembers with the greatest humiliation is _____.

- A. the hair pulling
- B. the torn clothes
- C. the bumps and bruises
- D. the 'hand me down' dress

Question 7

What is the author's tone?

- A. belligerent
- B. melancholy
- C. angry
- D. cold

Questions 8-14

MEDIEVAL BANQUET
<i>First course:</i>
Elus Bakynin Dyshes (eels baked in red wine)
Henne in Bokenade (chicken stewed in broth and herbs)
Chyces (roasted chickpeas boiled in garlic and wine)
Salmon (poached in beer)
<i>Second Course:</i>
Pourcelot Farci (roast pig stuffed with egg yolks, cheese and nuts)
Venyson Bake (venison pie with eggs, honey and spices)
Stewed Beeff (beef ribs baked in wine, with currants and onions)
Torta Inivre (a chicken pie topped with sugar and rosewater)
A Dauce Egre (fish in sweet and sour sauce)
Perry of Pesoun (a dish of cooked peas)
Salat (a salad of carrot and shrimp)
Pandemayne (fine white bread)
The finest French wine
<i>Third Course:</i>
Apple Muse (apples, almond milk and honey)
Sambrocade (elderflower cheesecake)
Bryndons (small cakes in a sauce of wine, fruit and nuts)
Gyngerebrede (a sweet honey candy)
Clarry (hot wine with honey and spices)

Question 8

How many different methods of cooking are there?

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

Question 9

How many meat dishes are there?

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

Question 10

The dish of chickpeas is called _____.

- A. Salat B. Clarry C. Pandemayne D. Chyces

Question 11

The hot wine drink is called _____.

- A. Perry B. Cherry C. Apple Muse D. Clarry

Question 12

From the menu, it seems the Medieval diet was lacking in _____.

- A. meat B. vegetables and fruit C. sweetening D. variety

Question 13

Tick the statement that is true.

- A. Pandemayne is a fine French wine. C. There is a salad of carrot and chickpeas.
B. The salmon is poached in wine. D. Clarry is served hot.

Question 14

Which of these means the same as 'Medieval'?

- A. Middle Ages B. Ancient History C. Prehistory D. the Modern Age

Question 15-23

Dutch Woman Survives 5 Days in Victorian Bush
Tuesday 29th January

Veronique Biunkens had nothing but her clothes and her wits when she went missing, having gone for a leisurely walk from the SIBA Buddhist Centre near Buchan, Victoria on 7 January this year.

Biunkens quickly lost her way in an area of thick bushland without walking tracks. Despite not returning as expected to the centre that afternoon, police say it was four days before she was reported as missing.

The 41-year-old Dutch national quickly set up camp near a river once she realised she could not find her way back to the Buddhist centre. Biunkens made a makeshift hut from branches spread over two logs that were close together.

When police found the woman she was covered head to foot in mud, which she had cleverly smeared on as a sunscreen. Her clothes were also stuffed with river moss, which police say acted as insulation to prevent hypothermia.

Victoria Police Inspector Mark Edwards said it was the first time he had seen someone survive after being lost for so long in the bush. Inspector Edwards credited Biunkens' survival to her ability to quickly find water, create shelter and warmth for herself, and her decision to resolutely stay in the one place until rescuers found her.

Biunkens was found at her riverside camp less than two kilometres from where she initially went missing. Despite not having eaten during her ordeal, police said that she was in good health and was expected to make a full recovery.

Question 15

This text is likely to appear in a _____.

- A. magazine B. police report C. newspaper D. journal

Question 16

Veronique Biunkens went missing from _____.

- A. a popular riverside walking track C. her makeshift bush campsite
B. the Siba Buddhist Centre, near Buchan D. thick bushland popular with walkers

Question 17

Veronique Biunkens was reported missing _____ days after she got lost.

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

Question 18

'Leisurely' is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. noun B. verb C. adjective D. adverb

Question 19

A synonym for 'makeshift' is _____.

- A. temporary B. rustic C. clever D. essential

Question 20

'Hypothermia' is _____.

- A. a type of illness brought on by dehydration C. abnormally high body temperature from sunstroke
B. abnormally low body temperature D. lacking in essential nutrients

Question 21

According to Inspector Edwards, Biunkens was kept alive by _____.

- A. being clear-headed and having a survival instinct as well as manual dexterity
B. having determination, an adventurous spirit and practical skills
C. quickly finding water, shelter, warmth, and not moving locations until found
D. possessing a natural love of the bush and adaptability

Question 22

Another word for resolutely is _____.

- A. stubbornly B. determinedly C. optimistically D. hopefully

Question 23

The phrase 'so long' is an _____.

- A. adjective B. adverb C. adjectival phrase D. adverbial phrase

Questions 24-31

Women in Science

Since the creation of mankind, one of the defining marks of humanity is our ability to affect and predict our environment. Science - the creation of structure in our world - and engineering, which is the use of structure in our world, have been part of human progress through every step of our path to the present. However, something has been missing from this journey... where are **all** the famous women?

Women have been involved in science for as long as men have. The very first technological name found in history was a male: Imhotep, who is claimed to be the architect of the first pyramid. The second **acknowledged** name however is that of a female: En Heddu Ann, in 2354 BC. She was the daughter of a Babylonian king who established a network of observatories to monitor the movement of the stars. In fact, this was the groundwork for creating the modern day Western calendar still in use today.

However, in total, women in science have been relatively **rare**, up until the turn of the century. To find out about just how many famous females there have been in science, you can look at the names of the craters on the planet Venus. All of the craters on Venus have been named after famous women, and there is a section devoted to scientists. The only problem is that there are more craters than there are women to name them after. So, at the moment, many of the craters there are left with a **generic** girl's first name, until a **real** woman comes along.

There are a few interesting women from history after whom the craters are named. One is Mary Hevraea, an alchemist from the 1st Century AD. She lived in Alexandria and discovered the formula for hydrochloric acid. Another is Shi Dun, an empress and inventor in China. Shi Dun developed the first paper from the bark of mulberry trees. The empress's invention is the reason why we write on paper today and not on silk. Or there is Hypatia, in 355BC who travelled throughout the Mediterranean teaching science. Her life philosophy was "Reserve your right to think, for even to think wrongly is better than to not think at all".

Scientists and engineers have great potential to help the community, from environmental solutions to improvements in the quality of life in both developed and developing nations. Recent **innovations** of women in science include a woman being the first person to patent the original technology behind the mobile phone, the dishwasher; and the radio-controlled missile.

Question 24

In the first paragraph, the phrase 'The second acknowledged name', suggests that _____:

- A. many women have been involved in science since the first historical reference to Imhotep, the architect of the first pyramid
B. there is proof that women have been involved in science since early historical records began
C. women scientists have been just as highly recognised as men scientists
D. En Heddu Ann, 2354 BC, is the most famous female scientist who can be found in historical records

Question 25

The implication of the second paragraph is that _____.

- A. there are just as many female scientists who have made remarkable achievements as there are male scientists
- B. one proof that there have been many impressive women scientists can be found in the fact that they have been honoured by having craters on Venus named after them
- C. throughout history, women scientists have been the exception
- D. many remarkable women scientists have not been given the recognition they deserve

Question 26

'Reserve your right to think, for even to think wrongly is better than not to think at all' implies that _____.

- A. thinking wrongly is in no way at all an inferior skill and should not be condemned by anyone as it can be a first step towards important ideas
- B. mistakes in thinking do not matter at all, as long as you fight for your ideas and learn to defend them
- C. it is important to reason, discern and think for yourself, rather than unthinkingly adopt another's ideas
- D. defend your right to think wrongly

Question 27

Of the women in science mentioned in this excerpt, the most recent would be _____.

- A. En Hedu Ann
- B. Mary Hevraea
- C. Shi Dun
- D. Hypatia

Question 28

A synonym for 'rare' is _____.

- A. uncommon
- B. unique
- C. precious
- D. unrivalled

Question 29

The word 'generic' means _____.

- A. dull
- B. specific
- C. popular
- D. common

Question 30

An example of a phrasal verb is _____.

- A. very first
- B. groundwork for creating
- C. comes along
- D. why we write

Question 31

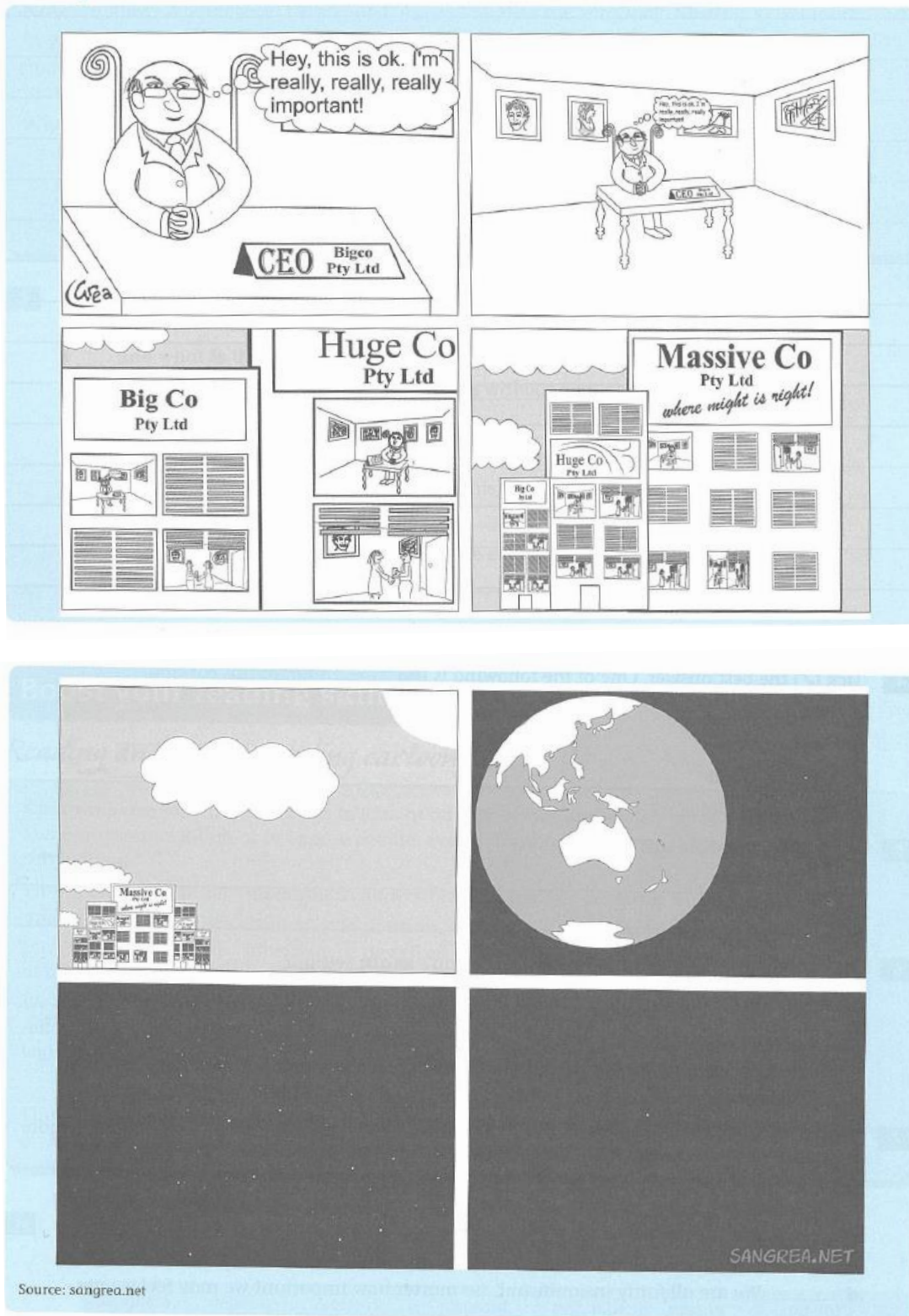
Throughout' is a(n) _____.

- A. preposition
- B. adverb
- C. conjunction
- D. pronoun



Questions 32-38

The Big Boss



Question 32

The man sitting at the desk is a CEO, which means the _____.

- A. Catholic Education Officer
- B. Chief Executive Officer
- C. Chief Electoral Officer
- D. Currently Elected Official

Question 33

The speech bubble in the first frame suggests the CEO is _____.

- A. hardworking and conscientious
- B. essential to the organisation
- C. imperious
- D. sincere

Question 34

The main setting of the cartoon is _____.

- A. outer space
- B. an office building
- C. an office
- D. a space station

Question 35

The cartoonist's contention is that _____.

- A. there is always another business or organisation that is bigger than yours
- B. some people are significantly more essential and important than others
- C. the earth looks extremely tiny from outer space, and to grasp this is important
- D. no matter how powerful we feel, we are are fairly insignificant

Question 36

The frame that best summarises the cartoonist's argument is the _____.

- A. first
- B. fourth
- C. sixth
- D. eighth

Question 37

The cartoonist's tone can best be described as _____.

- A. ironic
- B. critical
- C. scornful
- D. light-hearted

Question 38

The cartoonist's most effective technique could be described as the use of _____.

- A. extreme long shots
- B. verbal humour
- C. exaggerated physical appearance
- D. subtle symbolism

Questions 39-44

I wandered Lonely as a Cloud

William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Question 39

'I wandered lonely as a cloud' is an example of _____.

- A. a metaphor
- B. a simile
- C. personification
- D. assonance
- E. none of these

Question 40

The writer reveals that his main occupation is a _____.

- A. wanderer
- B. nature lover
- C. poet
- D. loner
- E. none of these

Question 41

'Tossing their heads in a sprightly dance' is an example of _____.

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

Question 42

'but they out-did the sparkling waves in glee' suggests that _____.

- A. the daffodils were more elated than the waves
B. the daffodils danced more beautifully than the waves
C. the daffodils were more sparkling than the waves
D. the waves moved less energetically than the daffodils

Question 43

Observing the daffodils changes the writer's mood from _____.

- A. fearful to bold
B. depressed to optimistic
C. hopeless to confident
D. forlorn to joyful

Question 44

The writer's 'bliss of solitude' is _____.

- A. the depth of our hearts where memories lie
B. the dancing daffodils in all their gaiety
C. the ability to enjoy his own company
D. the comforting memories of the time he went for a wander

Questions 45-48

The Gettysburg Address, 1863
(Excerpt only)
Abraham Lincoln
(President of the United States 1809-1865)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those here who gave their lives that that nation might live...

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead should not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Question 45

President Abraham Lincoln gave this address _____.

- A. during the war of independence
- B. just prior to the civil war
- C. during the civil war
- D. just following the Union victory of the civil war

Question 46

'Four score and seven years ago' is _____ years.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. respect for the forefathers | C. eighty-seven |
| B. fifty-five | D. one hundred and seven |

Question 47

The premise on which the new nation was dedicated is _____.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. the unification of America | C. a desire for freedom |
| B. a desire for the endurance of the nation | D. the equality of mankind |

Question 48

According to Lincoln, the principle cause for which the soldiers have died is _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| A. the Union | B. democracy | C. their forefathers | D. the president |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|



Society for the Physically Disabled
(Website)

Society for the Physically Disabled

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OUR MISSION, VISION, VALUES & LOGO

Our Mission

The Society for the Physically Disabled (SPD) is committed to working in partnership with people with disabilities to develop their potential to the fullest so that they can be self-reliant and independent.

Our Vision

To build an inclusive community where everyone is a part of it, and not apart from it.

Our Values and Outcome Statements

We are committed to our clients and mission. We place integrity as a key virtue and we strive to be caring and professional in our service delivery.

Breaking Barriers. Unlocking Potentials

We strive to maximise abilities and unlock the potentials of people with disabilities.

Our Logo

Society for the Physically Disabled

The Opportunity Circle, SPD's symbol, is the visual manifestation of its mission of working in partnership with people with disabilities to develop their potential to the fullest so that they can be self-reliant and independent. Drawn in bold, free style, the open circle graphic ending in an upward pointing arrow represents the optimism, opportunity and dignity which result from self-reliance and independence, the focus of the Society's efforts. The exuberance of the symbol is balanced by a stable, classic identity typeface, reflecting the professionalism of the Society.

Enhancing the modern and professional look of the new identity is a colour palette which combines a warm, pomegranate orange symbol with a bright, cheerful and fresh green name.

Question 49

The feature of the society's logo that best conveys their main objective is _____.

- A. the curling wave that symbolises inclusiveness
- B. the curling wave that symbolises an embracing care and nurture
- C. the upward pointing arrow that represents a positive attitude
- D. the upward pointing arrow representing the professionalism and integrity of the society

Question 50

The two key benefits that the society seeks to give its clients are _____.

- A. being able to lead a dignified life whilst still being part of the community
- B. having exuberance and stability
- C. being able to look after themselves and cope on their own
- D. having self-respect and being able to use their abilities