Verbal Reasoning

Test 5

Questions Booklet

Instructions

This practice test contains **30 questions**, and you will have **19 minutes** to answer them

You will be presented with a passage to read, and a statement about that passage. For each statement you must select one of the following answers:

True: The statement follows logically from the information contained in the passage.

False: The statement is logically false from the information contained in the passage.

Cannot Say: It is not possible to determine whether the statement is true or false without further information.

Read the passage of information thoroughly and select the correct answer from the four options. Read the question thoroughly to ensure you know what the question entails

Try to find a time and place where you will not be interrupted during the test. When you are ready, turn to the next page and begin.



Open-source software should not be confused with freeware, or software that is available to install free of charge. While most open-source software is free, there are many other criteria – namely that the source code must be available to the general public via an open-source license, and that anyone is allowed to modify it. Any modifications made must also be distributed under the same terms as the original software. Proponents of the open-source movement believe this collaborative development methodology results in quicker improvements and software that can be easily adapted to users' needs. Financial savings are another main benefit of open-source software. Because numerous programmers are able to identify and fix problems, advocates believe open-source software is more reliable than proprietary software.

The majority of commercial software protects its source code to prevent competitors from developing a competing product. By only making a compiled, ready-to-run version available, software manufacturers retain full control over their product, which they argue ensures higher levels of quality and security. End-users must purchase a license fee, and typically benefit from a warranty and technical support. Although open-source software does not charge license fees to fund its development, it does not follow that it cannot be commercially viable. Developers charge for installation, training and technical support. Alternatively, licenses for add-ons and additional software may be sold.

Q1	Open-source sof license.	tware is free, an	d is not released under a
	True	False	Cannot say
Q2	Because it is devise of better qualit	•	atively, open-source software ry software.
	True	False	Cannot say
Q3	One claimed adv	0 1	source software over licenced
	True	False	Cannot say



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Q4	Technical suppo	rt is not available	for open-source software.	
	True	False	Cannot say	
Q5	It is prohibited to license it for a fe	,	n-source software and then	
	True	False	Cannot say	

The Ring of Fire is an area of frequent seismic and volcanic activity that encircles the Pacific basin. Approximately 90% of the world's earthquakes occur in this zone, including the largest ever recorded – Chile's 1960 Valdivia earthquake. There are an estimated 452 volcanoes – 75% of the world's total – located in this 40,000 km belt. On its Eastern side, the Ring of Fire stretches along South and Central America up to Canada and Alaska, and includes California's well-known San Andreas fault zone. To the west of the Pacific, it extends from Russia down to Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and New Zealand. The Ring of Fire finishes in Antarctica, which is home to Mount Erebus, the world's southern-most active volcano.

The volcanic eruptions and earthquakes that characterise the Ring of Fire can be explained by plate tectonics, a unifying geological theory first expounded in the 1960s. The Earth's surface is comprised of tectonic plates that change size and shift over time. Earthquakes are caused when plates that are pushing against each other suddenly slip. Volcanoes occur only when two adjacent plates converge and one plate slides under the other, a process known as subduction. As it is pushed deeper into the Earth, the subducted plate encounters high temperatures and eventually molten rock rises to the surface and erupts.

Q6	30% of the volca fault zone.	noes in the Ring	of Fire are in the San Andreas
	True	False	Cannot say
Q7	Subduction occu		tectonic plates move in
	True	False	Cannot say
Q8	There are no vol	canoes further s	outh than Mount Erebus.
	True	False	Cannot say



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Q9	Molten rock rises of	luring a volcanic	eruption.	
	True	False	Cannot say	
Q10	The world's larges Ring of Fire.	t earthquake reco	orded occurred within the	
	True	False	Cannot say	

Humans have hunted whales for thousands of years, but in the 18th and 19th centuries whaling became an important industry, due to high demand for whale oil. Even after industrialisation, whaling carried on at unsustainable levels and by the mid-twentieth century whale populations had severely declined. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) was established in 1946 to ensure the conservation of whales and to oversee the development of the whaling industry.

In 1986, the IWC imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling to prevent the extinction of endangered whale species. As a result of the ban, whale stocks have recovered and thus some countries advocate the lifting of restrictions. Using loopholes in the moratorium, Japan, Norway and Iceland currently engage in commercial whaling and vigorously defend the practice as part of their cultural heritage. Anti-whaling activists, however, oppose whaling on ethical grounds. They argue that whales remain vulnerable, and that whales' intelligence gives them intrinsic value. So intense is the whaling debate that the IWC, which requires a 75% vote to overturn the ban, has reached a stalemate. Even within nations backing a return to commercial whaling the issue is divisive. Not only has demand for whale meat declined, whale-watching has become a popular tourist activity, and an end to restrictions could threaten this profitable industry.

Q11	The International What organisation covering interests.	0	9
	True	False	Cannot say
Q12	Industrialisation led to twentieth century.	reduced demand	d for whale oil in the
	True	False	Cannot say
Q13	Japan, Norway and Idrepealing the 1986 w		,
	True	False	Cannot say

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Q14	The whaling ban I	has resulted	in the recovery	of whale
	populations.			

True False Cannot say

Q15 Whales are more valuable alive than dead, even in nations where whale meat is eaten.

True False Cannot say



The Great Barrier Reef extends over 2,000 km, and has been built by tiny animals called coral polyps. Some of the Great Barrier Reef's coral "skeleton" deposits date over half a million years old. The individual coral polyps that comprise the reef grow very slowly, increasing by only 1-3 cm a year.

A cultural and ecological icon, the Great Barrier Reef has been visited by Aboriginal Australians for over 40,000 years and today attracts over two million tourists annually. Unfortunately the fragility of the reef's ecosystem is now threatened by the effects of climate change on the temperature of the water in which it sits: the Coral Sea. Over the last decade sea pollution caused by farm runoff has caused coral bleaching, thus diminishing the appearance of one of the world's greatest sights. The ecological damage also threatens those endemic creatures that rely upon the Great Barrier Reef for food and/or shelter. Many of these are themselves endangered species.

The Great Barrier Reef is in fact a system of over 3,000 reefs and islands. The northern section of the reef contains deltaic and ribbon reefs. The most common occurrences of fringing and lagoonal reefs are in the southern sections of the reef. In the middle section you are most likely to find crescentic reefs, although this type is also found in the northern reef.

Q16	There has been	an aesthetic dec	cline in the Great Barrier Reef	
	True	False	Cannot say	
Q17	The Great Barrie	r Reef is in the	Coral Sea.	
	True	False	Cannot say	
Q18	Ocean warming	is hazardous to	coral systems.	
	True	False	Cannot say	



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Q19	The northern section of the Great Barrier Reef only contains
	three types of reef.

True False Cannot say

Q20 Farm runoff can affect sea water temperature.

True False Cannot say



Sometimes called network marketing, multi-level marketing (MLM) is a form of sales whereby products are sold directly to customers using relationship referrals. In this hierarchical sales model, sales people receive a commission not only on their own sales, but also on the sales of those distributors they have recruited to the business. Multi-level marketing operations claim to be an easy way to generate a large income by selling products to family and friends. Does it sound too good to be true? It probably is. MLMs are the subject of controversy and numerous lawsuits: critics view them as pyramid schemes, which are illegal in most countries.

A business dependant on its sales force continually finding more and more new recruits is inherently unsustainable. Even if the product is of a high quality, at some point the market will become saturated. Although a few distributors high up in the chain can earn large amounts, distributors further down in the hierarchy will rarely profit – losing much of their commission to their superiors. Furthermore, distributors are often required to invest heavily in stock and pay for expensive training courses or motivational materials. While MLMs are not illegal and not all network marketing organisations rely on the recruitment of distributors, any business designed to sell an opportunity rather than a product is both economically flawed and ethically questionable.

Q21	Senior superior distr than new recruits to		A are less likely to profit
	True	False	Cannot say
Q22	An exponentially gro finite number of cust	0	s incompatible with a
	True	False	Cannot say
Q23	Critics object to MLN family and friends.	Is because they e	xploit relationships with
	True	False	Cannot say



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Q24	MLMs are fundamentally flawed because nobody makes any
	money.

True False Cannot say

Q25 MLMs are a legal but morally dubious form of pyramid scheme.

True False Cannot say



Most countries generate radioactive waste, and everyone has a vested interest in high-level nuclear waste being stored safely. High-level nuclear waste, initially comprised of extremely hot spent fuel rods, is cooled down in temporary storage pods. These can then be stored indefinitely above- or below-ground in remote areas. Underground storage may seem to be a safer option. But is it a permanent solution for the thousands of years that are necessary? Associated questions also remain about the environmental impact of nuclear power generation. There is the risk of contaminating ground water if burial occurs in deep holes. Underground sites must have dry surroundings in order to reduce the risk of water seeping through rock and corroding radioactive waste containers. In the United States, the proposed Yucca Mountain nuclear waste storage facility was to be located 1600 feet under the empty Nevada desert. Despite the government investing billions of dollars in the project, it was cancelled in 2009 due to public and political opposition.

The expense of finding and constructing suitable storage facilities is particularly acute for small countries. Many options have been considered, including burying waste under the ocean floor or under the polar ice. Each potential solution is problematic. Conducting the necessary monitoring beneath the sea floor, for example, would be very difficult.

Q26	Wherever nuclear	waste is burie	d it needs to be monitored.
	True	False	Cannot say
Q27	Government subside underground storage		en used to construct
	True	False	Cannot say
Q28	There's a consensuaste.	us about the s	safest option for storing nuclear
	True	False	Cannot say



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Q29	The two most important considerations for radioactive storage
	are safety and cost.

True False Cannot say

Q30 It costs more to store nuclear waste in smaller countries.

True False Cannot say

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End of test

