

General Achievement Test 2022

Section A

Wednesday 7 September 2022

Reading time: 9.30 am to 9.45 am (15 minutes)

Writing time: 9.45 am to 11.45 am (2 hours)

QUESTION BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Type of question</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Suggested times (minutes)</i>
Writing task – Part 1	1	10
Writing task – Part 2	1	20
Multiple-choice questions – Numeracy	50	45
Multiple-choice questions – Literacy	50	45

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers, an English and/or bilingual dictionary and one scientific calculator.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

Materials supplied

- Question book of 68 pages
- Answer book for the writing tasks
- Answer page for multiple-choice questions on page 7 of the answer book

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided on the answer book.
- Write your **name** on the multiple-choice answer page on page 7 of the answer book.
- Follow the times suggested for each type of question.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the test

- You may keep this question book.

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

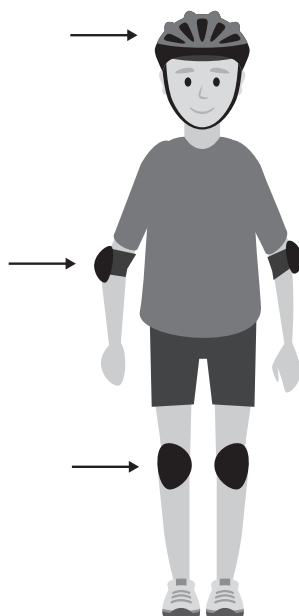
There are two parts to this writing section. Complete each part in the space provided in your answer book.

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

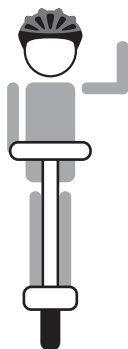
E-scooters are electric scooters which offer an alternative means of transport. The use of e-scooters is currently being trialled in some towns where they are otherwise illegal to use. The trials are to test if e-scooters can be used safely.

Part 1

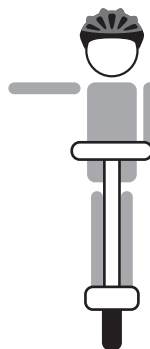
Protective gear



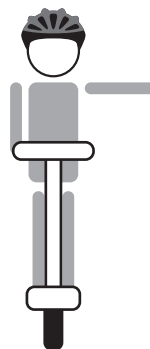
Hand signals



A: Stop



B: Right-hand turn



C: Left-hand turn

Write about how to ride safely, for someone who is learning to ride an e-scooter.

Part 2

The following online article was posted about a public trial of e-scooters.

Police warn electric scooter users

Police report that most e-scooter riders in the trial are following the safety guidelines, but they note an increase in injuries.

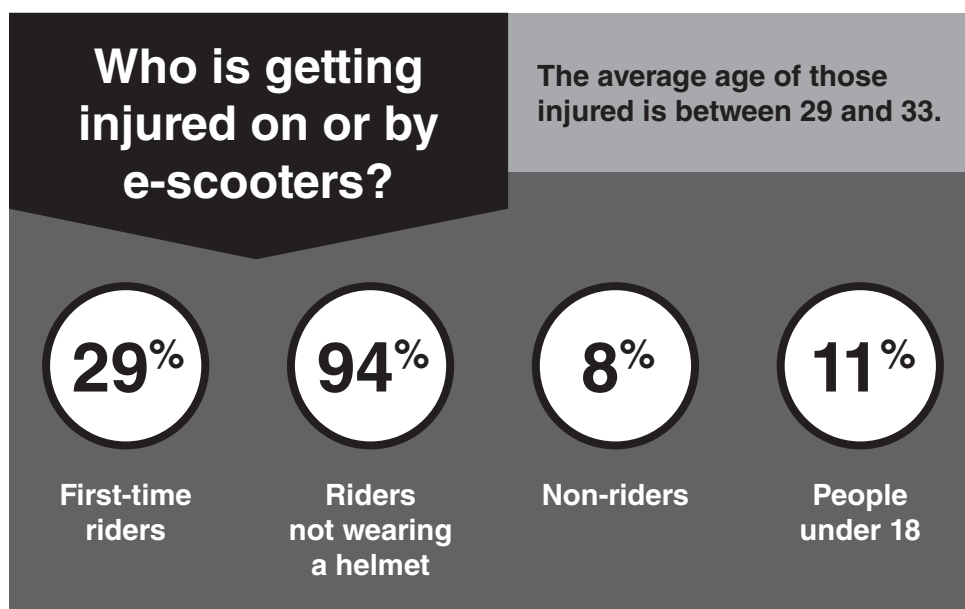
The police want to remind everyone that e-scooter riders participating in the trial must:

- only ride in local council areas participating in the trial
- only ride in bicycle lanes, on shared paths and lower-speed roads
- give way to pedestrians on shared paths
- **not** ride on footpaths
- **not** exceed 20 km/h
- be at least 18 years old
- wear a helmet.

Electric scooter riders who do not follow the rules may be issued with significant fines of up to \$909.



The following infographic was included in the article.



You have been asked to write a short guide for e-scooter riders which outlines why there are rules for riding e-scooters. You should refer to both the article and the infographic in your response.

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MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS – NUMERACY

Answer this section in the GAT ANSWER BOOK.

Mark your answers on the Multiple-Choice Answer Page.

You are advised to allocate 45 minutes to this task.

Answer **all** questions in pencil.

Shade your answers on the multiple-choice answer page (page 7) of the answer book.

Choose the response that is **correct**, or that **best answers the question**.

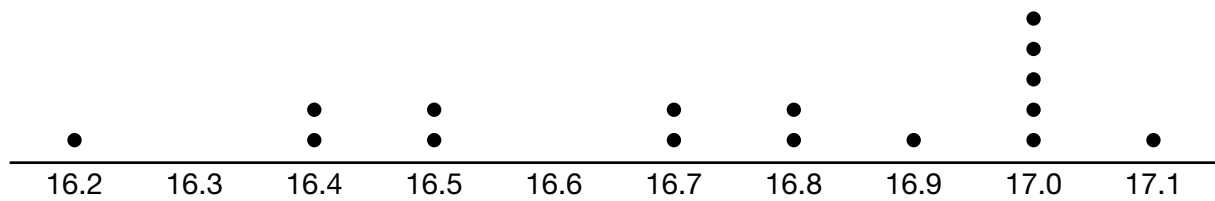
A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.

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

This graph shows the scores of 16 athletes on a fitness test.



- 1** How many athletes scored **less than** 17.0?

A 10
B 11
C 15
D 16

- 2** One of the athletes is chosen at random.

What is the probability the athlete's score is 16.7?

A $\frac{1}{16}$
B $\frac{1}{8}$
C $\frac{2}{14}$
D $\frac{1}{2}$

Question 3

Abila buys the electric scooter shown in the advertisement below.

Abila has a part-time job and earns \$60 **per week**.

Abila is paid fortnightly.



E-Scooter (grey or black)

\$260

or make 4 interest-free payments
of **\$65 a fortnight**.

ADD TO CART

- 3** Abila makes fortnightly payments as shown in the advertisement.

How much money will Abila have left over from each fortnightly payment?

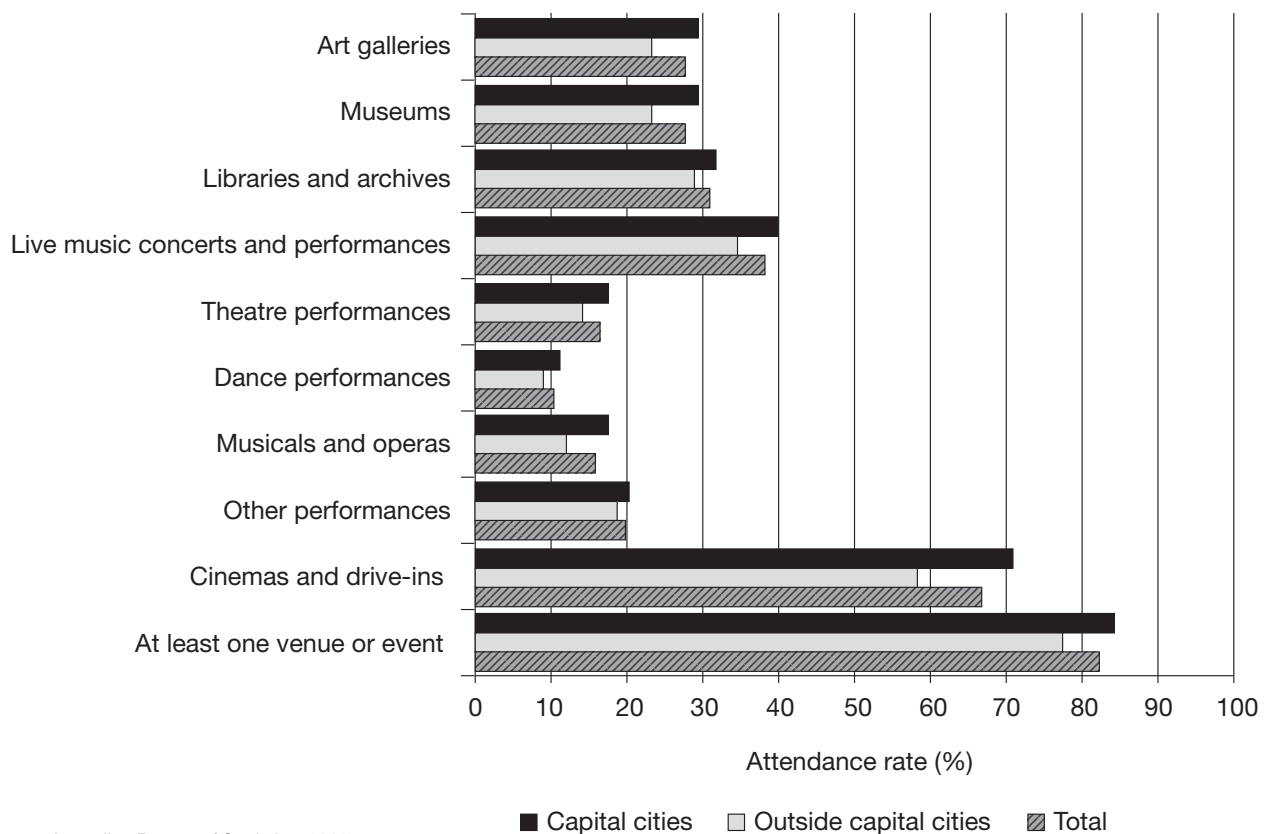
- A** \$5
- B** \$10
- C** \$27.50
- D** \$55

Questions 4 and 5

During 2018, 82% of Australians aged 15 years and over attended a venue or event.

This graph shows the attendance rates for people living in Australia, in capital cities and outside of capital cities.

The highest attendance rate for all Australians aged 15 years and over was 67% at cinemas and drive-ins.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018

- 4** Which of the following is closest to the total percentage of Australians aged 15 years and over who attended art galleries in 2018?
- A** 53% **C** 28%
- B** 30% **D** 23%
- 5** Which of the following is closest to the percentage of Australians aged 15 years and over living **outside** capital cities who did **not** attend at least one venue or event in 2018?
- A** 16% **C** 22%
- B** 18% **D** 32%

Question 6

This table provides information about world population from 1970 to 2020.

Year	World Population	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Density (people per km ²)	Urban Population	Urban Population (%)
1970	3 700 437 046	2.06	25	1 354 215 496	37
1980	4 458 003 514	1.77	30	1 754 201 029	39
1990	5 327 231 061	1.71	36	2 290 228 096	43
2000	6 143 493 823	1.31	41	2 868 307 513	47
2010	6 956 823 603	1.22	47	3 594 868 146	52
2020	7 796 773 555	1.08	52	4 379 438 618	56

Source: Worldometers.info

6 Here are two statements about the information.

Statement 1: From 1970 to 2020, world population has more than doubled.

Statement 2: From 1970 to 2020, the annual growth rate decreased each decade.

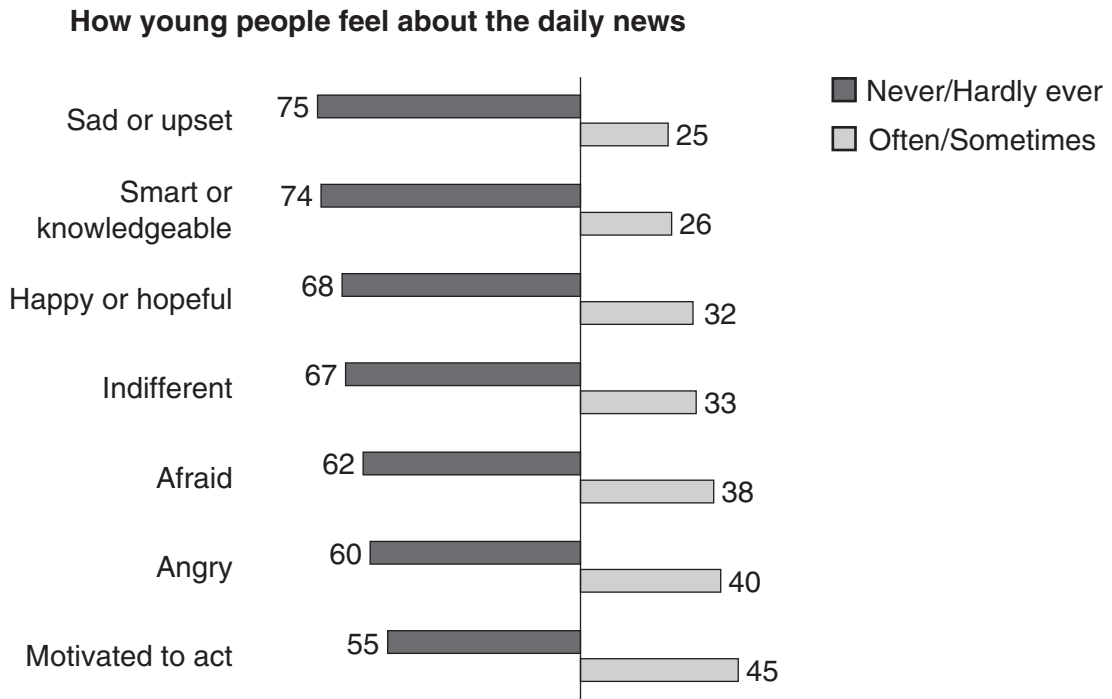
Which of the following is correct?

- A** Only statement 1 is true.
- B** Only statement 2 is true.
- C** Both statements are true.
- D** Neither statement is true.

Question 7

In 2020, students aged 8 to 16 were asked how the daily news makes them feel.

They responded to seven categories of feelings. This graph shows the results as percentages.



- 7** Which feeling had the smallest difference between the percentage responding 'Never/Hardly ever' and the percentage responding 'Often/Sometimes'?

- A** Sad or upset
- B** Smart or knowledgeable
- C** Indifferent
- D** Motivated to act

Question 8

This map shows Victoria's ten water catchment regions.



- 8** The area of the Mallee region is 39 300 square kilometres, one-sixth of the area of Victoria.
Which of the following is closest to the area of Victoria?
- A** 197 000 square kilometres
 - B** 236 000 square kilometres
 - C** 275 000 square kilometres
 - D** 393 000 square kilometres

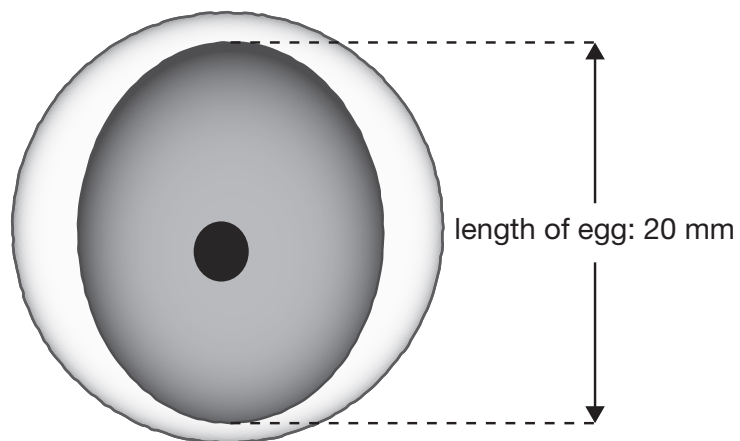
Question 9

Tessa is looking at a frog's egg through a microscope.

The microscope has a magnification factor of $\times 40$.

This means that the egg appears to be 40 times the size that it is in real life.

This is what Tessa sees through the microscope.



9 What is the length of the egg in real life?

- A 0.5 mm
- B 0.8 mm
- C 2.0 mm
- D 5.0 mm

Question 10

Some faulty street lights do not switch off during the day.

Replacing 10 faulty street lights saves 14 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions each year.

10 How many tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions could be saved each year by replacing 70 faulty street lights?

- A 74
- B 80
- C 84
- D 98

Question 11

The highest surface temperature ever recorded is 56.7°C in California, USA on 10 July 1913.

The lowest surface temperature ever recorded is -89.2°C measured in Antarctica on 21 July 1983.

11 What is the difference between these two temperatures?

- A** 145.9°C
- B** 135.9°C
- C** 33.5°C
- D** 32.5°C

Question 12

On average, each person in Australia uses 50 litres of hot water per day.

12 What is the average amount of hot water that a 4-person household uses per **week**?

- A** 200 litres
- B** 350 litres
- C** 1000 litres
- D** 1400 litres

Questions 13 and 14

These are the rules for a modified version of a game called Kolap.

- There are 2 teams, with 4 players in each team.
- Players each throw one bean bag at a target.
- In a round, the players have one throw each.
- The bean bag must land completely within the target area to score a point.
- The first team to score 20 points wins the game.

After three rounds, Team A has scored 7 points and Team B has scored 11 points.



13 Which of the following is closest to the average number of points per round for **Team A**?

- A** 2
- B** 2.3
- C** 3
- D** 3.7

14 What is the **minimum** number of additional rounds needed for there to be a winner?

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

Questions 15 and 16

In Victoria, new houses on residential blocks must have a garden.

This table shows the minimum garden area as a percentage of the block size.

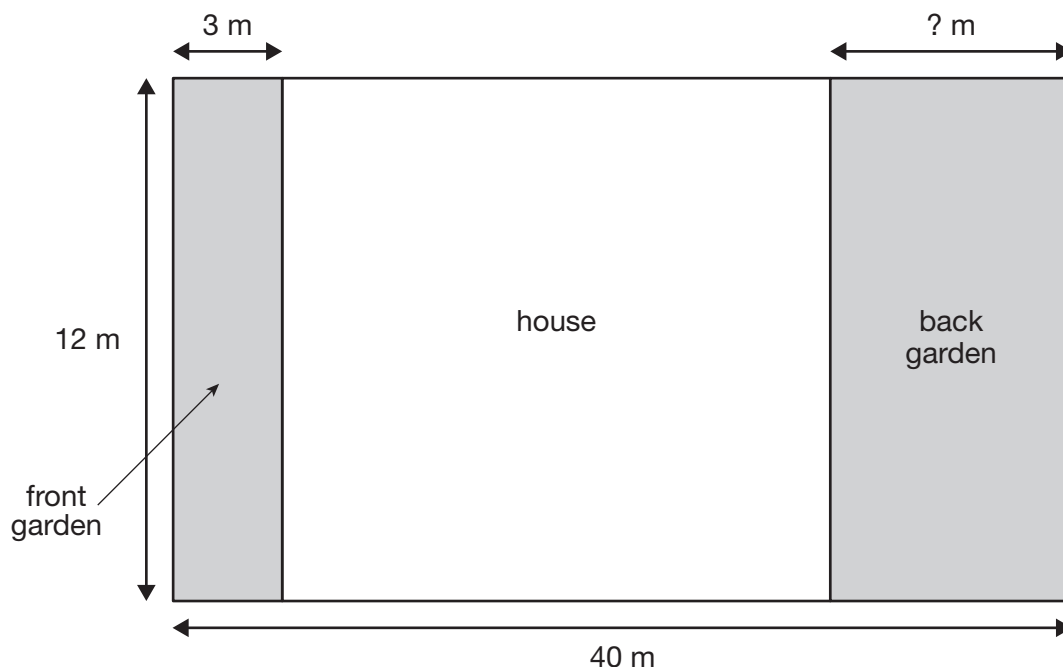
Block size	Minimum garden area as a percentage of block size
400 to 500 square metres	25%
501 to 650 square metres	30%
Above 650 square metres	35%

15 What is the minimum garden area for a block size of 600 square metres?

- A** 150 square metres **C** 195 square metres
B 180 square metres **D** 200 square metres

16 This is a drawing of the site plan for a new house in Victoria.

The garden area is shaded. The plan is **not** drawn to scale.



The width of the front garden is 3 metres.

What must be the width of the back garden to meet the minimum garden area requirement?

- A** 5 m **C** 9 m
B 7 m **D** 11 m

Question 17

In Australia, 19 550 people enrolled in hairdressing-related courses in 2018.

The table below shows the number of enrolments in each training sector for each course.

For example, of the 1 432 people who enrolled in a Barber course, 689 did the course in the Private sector.

Course	TAFE sector	University sector	Community sector	School sector	Private sector	Total
Barber	672	37	33	1	689	1 432
Hairdresser	6 306	567	135	37	5 271	12 316
Salon Assistant	3 220	338	143	328	1 251	5 280
Salon Leader	29	2	0	0	491	522
Total	10 227	944	311	366	7 702	19 550

17 This statement about the table is incomplete.

Of the 12 316 people enrolled in a Hairdresser course, the number who enrolled in the Private sector is approximately _____ times the number who enrolled in the Community sector.

Which number best completes the sentence?

- A** 25
- B** 40
- C** 135
- D** 140

Questions 18 and 19

This formula can be used to convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C).

$$\text{degrees Celsius} = 0.56 \times \text{degrees Fahrenheit} - 18$$

- 18** An oven is heated to 325 °F.

What is this temperature in degrees Celsius?

- A** 164 °C
- B** 172 °C
- C** 182 °C
- D** 307 °C

- 19** In Chicago, USA, a typical minimum temperature in January is −4 °F.

Which of the following is closest to −4 °F in degrees Celsius?

- A** −22 °C
- B** −20 °C
- C** −16 °C
- D** −12 °C

Question 20

A drip is used in hospitals to deliver fluids.



The formula to calculate Drip rate is

$$\text{Drip rate} = \frac{\text{Volume} \times \text{Drop factor}}{\text{Time}}$$

where

- Volume is measured in mL
- Drop factor is measured in drops/mL
- Time is measured in minutes
- Drip rate is measured in drops/minute.

20 500 mL of fluid is delivered over a period of 80 minutes.

The Drop factor is 20 drops/mL.

What is the Drip rate?

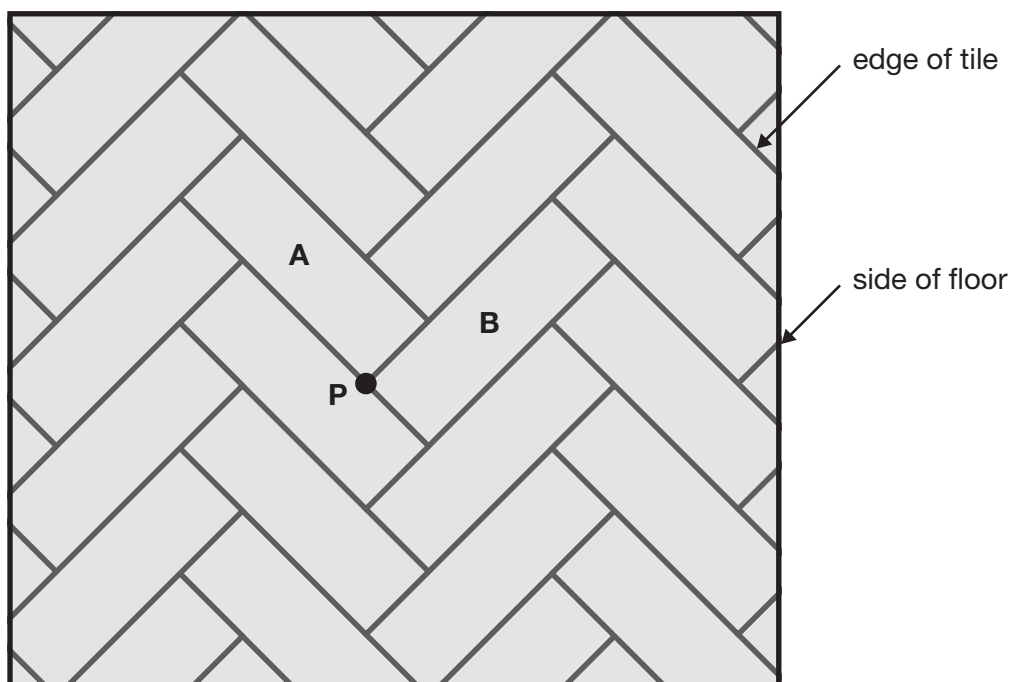
- A** 0.25 drops/minute
- B** 12.5 drops/minute
- C** 25 drops/minute
- D** 125 drops/minute

Questions 21 and 22

This diagram shows a tiling pattern.

The rectangular tiles used to make the pattern are the same shape and size.

Some tiles have been cut.



21 How can tile A be rotated at point P so it is in the same position as tile B?

- A** clockwise 45°
- B** clockwise 90°
- C** anticlockwise 45°
- D** anticlockwise 90°

22 The edges of a tile make two different angles with the side of the floor.

What are the two different angles?

- A** 45° and 90°
- B** 45° and 135°
- C** 90° and 135°
- D** 45° and 315°

Questions 23 and 24

A reporter wrote, ‘The world now purchases about 80 billion (80 000 million) new pieces of clothing every year. This is five times the amount purchased two decades ago.’

- 23** Two decades ago, the population of the world was 6.1 billion. It is now 7.8 billion.

The reporter also wrote:

‘The number of pieces of clothing purchased per person is now nearly _____ times what it was two decades ago.’

Which number completes the sentence correctly?

- A** 3
 - B** 4
 - C** 8
 - D** 10
- 24** Which of the following is closest to the number of new pieces of clothing now purchased by the world **per day**?
- A** 4.5 million
 - B** 22 million
 - C** 45 million
 - D** 220 million

Question 25

The Australian continent is drifting north at the average rate of 7 centimetres each year.

- 25** Assuming the rate continues, how many years will it take for the Australian continent to drift one kilometre north?
- A** 14
 - B** 143
 - C** 14 286
 - D** 142 857

Questions 26 and 27

One way to travel from Melbourne to Mildura is by train then bus.

A change from train to bus occurs at either Bendigo or Swan Hill, as shown in the timetable.

Stations	Mon–Fri		Thu	Mon–Fri
	Train	Train	Train	Train
Melbourne <i>depart</i>	07:41	10:20	13:20	18:25
Sunbury	–	10:51	13:51	–
Castlemaine	09:27	11:37	14:56	20:06
Bendigo <i>arrive</i>	09:56	12:07	15:16	20:34
Change service		Bus	Bus	
Bendigo <i>depart</i>	10:01	12:30	15:25	20:39
Kerang	11:35	14:06	17:45	22:13
Swan Hill <i>arrive</i>	12:23	14:48	18:30	23:01
Change service	Bus			Bus
Swan Hill <i>depart</i>	12:45	14:48	18:35	23:15
Mildura <i>arrive</i>	15:20	18:12	21:50	01:50

- 26** Reese wants to leave Melbourne after midday and arrive in Mildura before 10 pm.

Where and for how long will the change of service be?

- A** Bendigo, 9 minutes
- B** Swan Hill, 14 minutes
- C** Swan Hill, 22 minutes
- D** Bendigo, 23 minutes

- 27** On Friday, Andy catches the 07:41 train from Melbourne and travels to Mildura.

How many hours and minutes is the journey expected to take, including any time for stops and change of service?

- A** 7 hours 21 minutes
- B** 7 hours 39 minutes
- C** 8 hours 19 minutes
- D** 8 hours 21 minutes

Questions 28 and 29

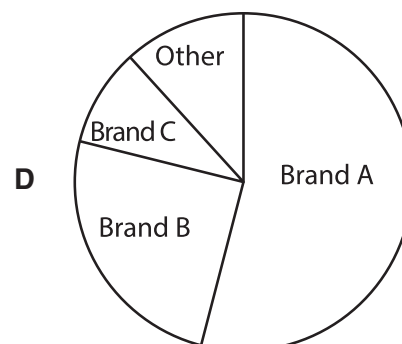
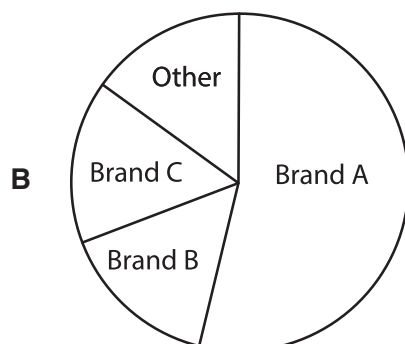
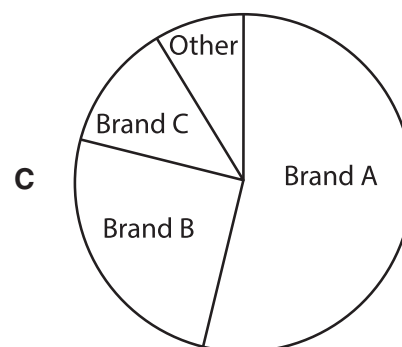
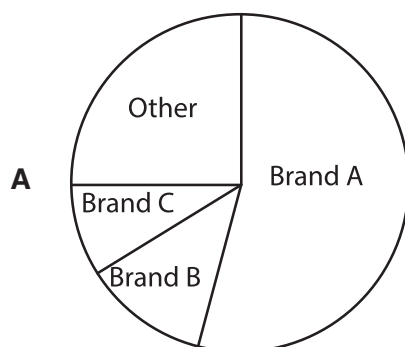
The table below compares the market share of mobile phone brands for Australia and worldwide in April 2020.

Mobile phone brand	Australia market share (%)	Worldwide market share (%)
Brand A	53.9	28.8
Brand B	25.3	30.4
Brand C	8.8	10.3
Other	12.0	30.5

28 Which of the following is correct about **Brand A**?

- A** In Australia, it has more than half of the market share.
Worldwide, it has more than one-third of the market share.
- B** In Australia, it has 30% more of the market share than Brand B.
Worldwide, it has more than one-quarter of the market share.
- C** In Australia, it has more than double the market share of Brand B.
Worldwide, it has more than one-quarter of the market share.
- D** In Australia, it has more than double the market share of Brand B.
Worldwide, it has 10% less of the market share than Brand B.

29 Which pie chart represents the market share for Australia?

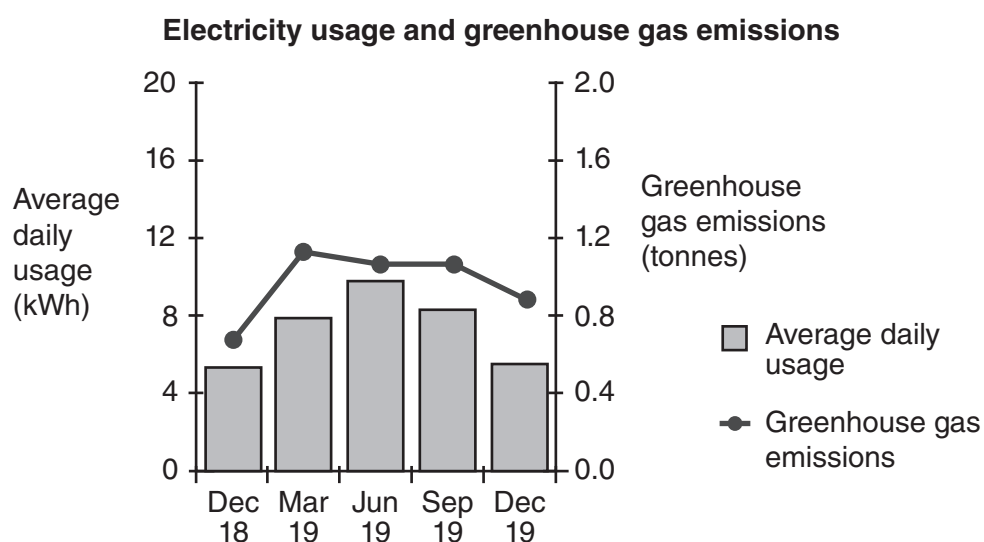


Questions 30 and 31

Many households receive electricity bills every three months.

This graph shows electricity usage (in kilowatt hours, kWh) and greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes) of a household bill.

The time period is for the December 2018 quarter (October, November and December) through to the December 2019 quarter.



- 30** The average daily usage for the whole of 2019 was 7.16 kWh.

What is the difference between the average daily usage in the March 2019 quarter and the average daily usage for 2019?

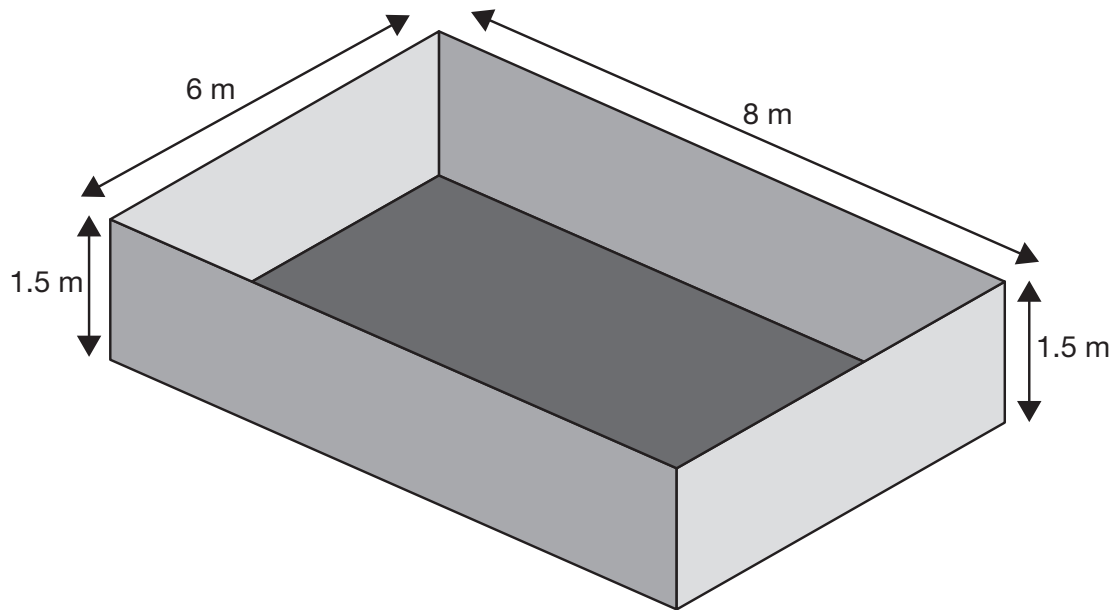
- A** less than 1 kWh
- B** between 1 and 2 kWh
- C** between 2 and 3 kWh
- D** more than 5 kWh

- 31** Which amount is closest to the total greenhouse gas emissions for the household in the September 2019 and December 2019 quarters?

- A** 1.3 tonnes
- B** 2 tonnes
- C** 13 tonnes
- D** 20 tonnes

Questions 32 and 33

This diagram shows the dimensions of a rectangular swimming pool.



- 32** It is recommended that the water level is 10 centimetres below the top of the pool.
1 cubic metre holds 1000 litres.

How many litres are needed to fill the pool to the recommended level?

- A** 24 000 litres
- B** 67 200 litres
- C** 71 520 litres
- D** 72 000 litres

- 33** The inside walls and bottom of the pool are to be tiled.

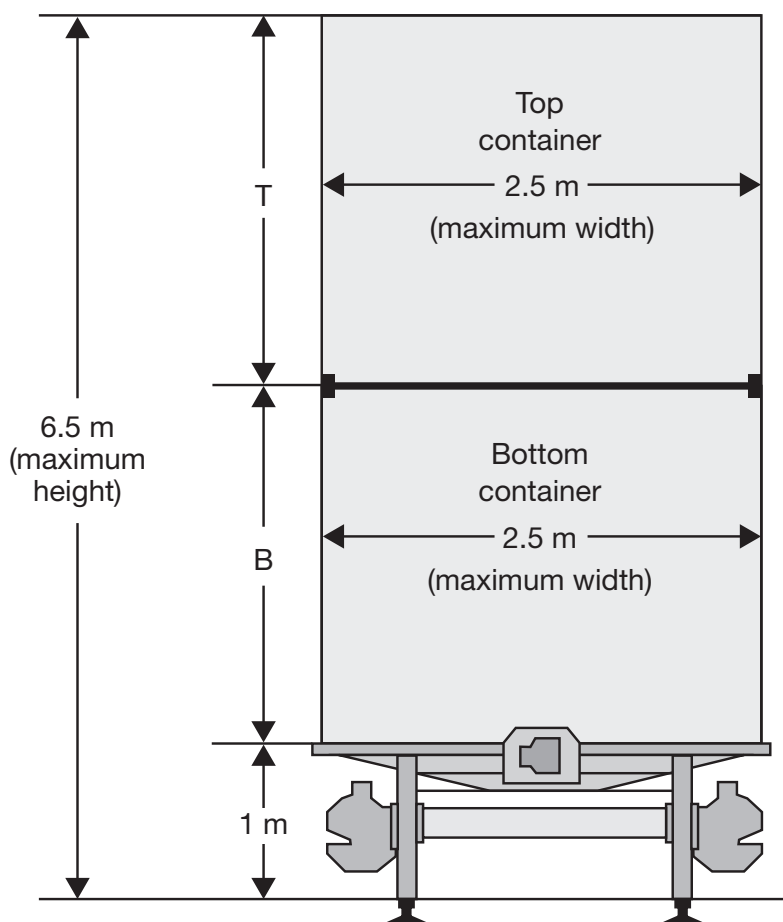
What is the area to be tiled?

- A** 48 square metres
- B** 69 square metres
- C** 72 square metres
- D** 90 square metres

Questions 34 and 35

The Australian Rail Corporation sets safety limits on the width and height of containers that can be transported, as shown in the diagram.

The top height, T , and the bottom height, B , can vary. All dimensions are in metres.



34 Two containers of the same size are to be chosen for the top and bottom.

Which of the following container sizes satisfies the safety limits?

- A** width: 2.3 m and height: 2.3 m
- B** width: 2.4 m and height: 2.8 m
- C** width: 2.5 m and height: 3.2 m
- D** width: 2.6 m and height: 2.4 m

35 Which of the following must always be true?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A $T = B$ | C $T + B \leq 6.5$ |
| B $T + B \leq 5.5$ | D $T + B \leq 7.5$ |

Question 36

This table shows the percentage of different class sizes in Victorian primary schools in 2019.

Class Size (Number of students in class)	Prep (%)	Year 1 (%)	Year 2 (%)	Year 3 (%)	Year 4 (%)	Year 5 (%)	Year 6 (%)
10 and under	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
11–15	8.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
16–20	52.8	29.8	26.0	15.0	13.1	10.9	10.5
21–25	35.2	60.8	63.3	60.1	58.6	56.2	53.5
26–30	1.3	3.6	5.4	19.6	23.2	27.7	30.3
Over 30	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of classes	3 200	3 860	3 641	3 504	3 497	3 406	3 233

36 Which of the following is closest to the number of Year 3 classes with more than 25 students?

- A** 200
- B** 350
- C** 700
- D** 850

Questions 37 and 38

The farming of animals and plants for food produces greenhouse gases.

The table below shows an estimate of the amount of greenhouse gases per 100 g for various foods.

Food	Amount of greenhouse gases per 100 g
Beef, Lamb	105 kg
Fish, Chicken, Eggs	12 kg
Tofu (soy protein)	3.5 kg

- 37** In a recipe, 150 g of chicken is replaced with 200 g of tofu.

What is the difference in the amount of greenhouse gases produced for these two ingredients, in this recipe?

- A** 5 kg
- B** 8.5 kg
- C** 11 kg
- D** 14.5 kg

- 38** What amount of greenhouse gases is produced for each kilogram of chicken?

- A** 1.2 kg
- B** 12 kg
- C** 120 kg
- D** 1200 kg

Questions 39 and 40

A courier charges businesses different rates for delivering parcels.

The charge depends on the **total** quantity of all parcels delivered in an 8-week period and the speed of delivery (normal speed or express speed).

This table shows the rates for delivery.

Total parcels (normal + express) delivered in an 8-week period	Normal delivery rate per parcel (\$)	Express delivery rate per parcel (\$)
1–39	12.20	15.70
40–79	11.96	15.39
80–159	11.83	15.23
160+	11.59	14.92

EXAMPLE: If a total of 45 parcels (30 normal delivery and 15 express delivery) is delivered in an 8-week period, the 40–79 rates would apply for all 45 parcels.

39 Here are two statements about the information in the table.

Statement 1: For normal delivery, the difference in the rate per parcel between a quantity of 1–39 parcels and a quantity of 40–79 parcels is more than 30 cents.

Statement 2: For 100 parcels, the difference between the normal delivery cost and the express delivery cost is more than \$400.

Which of the following is correct?

- A** Only statement 1 is true.
- B** Only statement 2 is true.
- C** Both statements are true.
- D** Neither statement is true.

- 40** This table shows the quantity of parcels sent over 8 weeks.

Week	Normal delivery	Express delivery
1	10	none
2	none	10
3	5	none
4	15	15
5	none	none
6	none	10
7	20	none
8	none	none

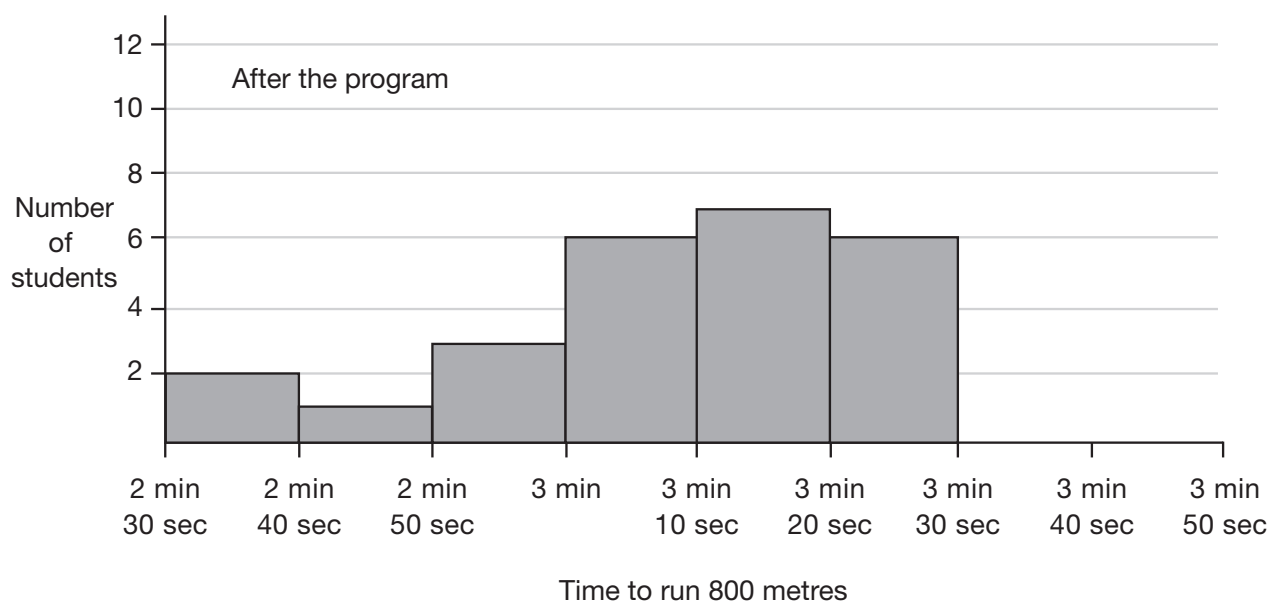
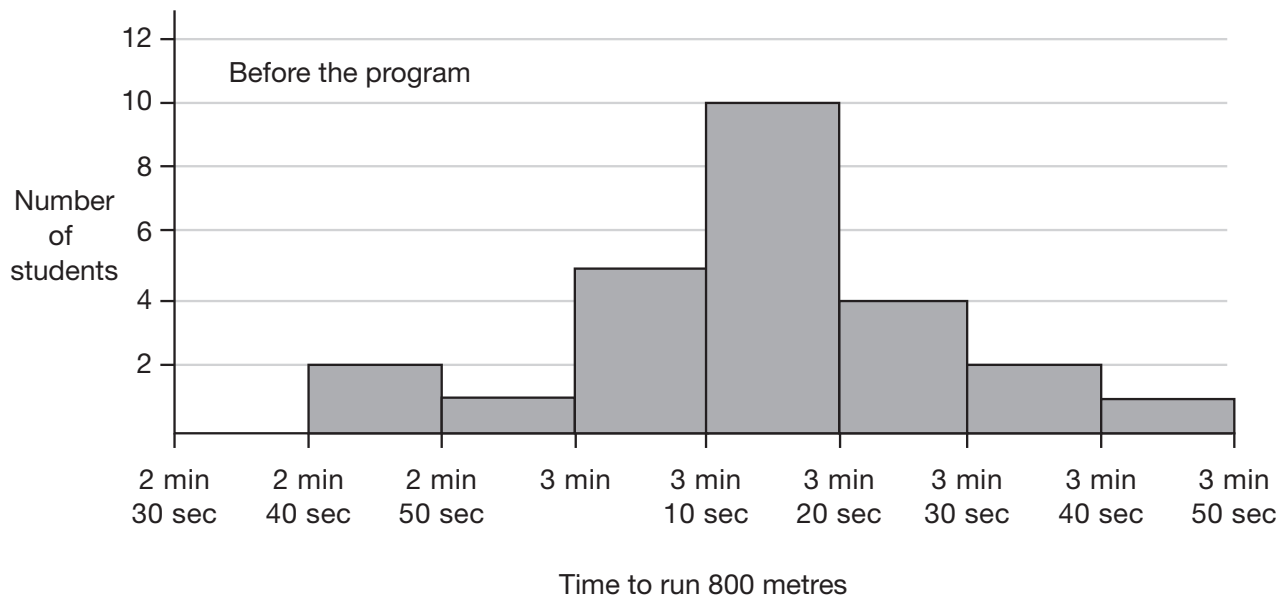
What is the total cost of the parcel deliveries?

- A** \$591.50
- B** \$1124.55
- C** \$1136.65
- D** \$1147.50

Questions 41 and 42

A physical education class of 25 students participates in a fitness program.

These graphs show the times the students took to run 800 metres before and after the program.



41 Which pair of before and after times are shown in the graphs?

- A** Before: 2 min 38 sec
After: 2 min 35 sec
- B** Before: 3 min 3 sec
After: 3 min 8 sec
- C** Before: 3 min 15 sec
After: 3 min 40 sec
- D** Before: 3 min 43 sec
After: 3 min 35 sec

42 A student who runs 800 metres faster than 3 minutes and 10 seconds would be categorised as 'very fit'.

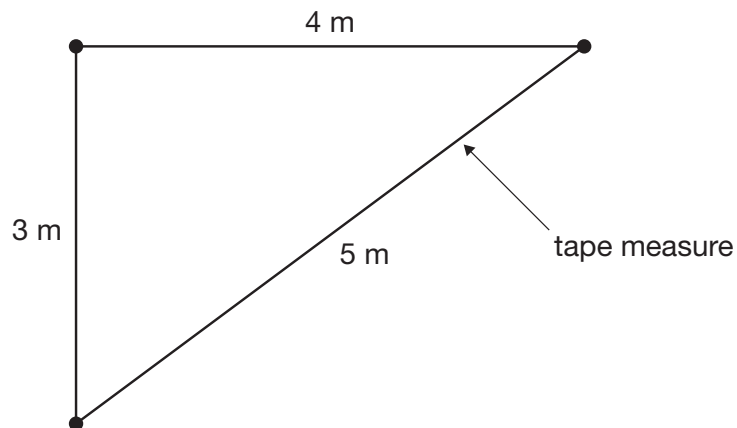
What is the percentage increase in the number of students categorised as 'very fit'?

- A** 16%
- B** 33%
- C** 48%
- D** 50%

Question 43

This diagram is a top view.

It shows how a builder lays out a triangle to create a right angle.



43 Sometimes the triangle needs to be larger.

Which of the following triangles could be used to create a right angle?

- A** 7.5 m, 9 m, 12.5 m
- B** 6 m, 8 m, 12 m
- C** 4.5 m, 6 m, 7.5 m
- D** 4 m, 5 m, 6 m

Question 44

Bicycles take up less road space than cars do.

A bicycle travelling through a city needs 5 square metres of space compared to 140 square metres for a car.

44 How many more bicycles than cars could travel on a road that is 1 200 metres long and 30 metres wide?

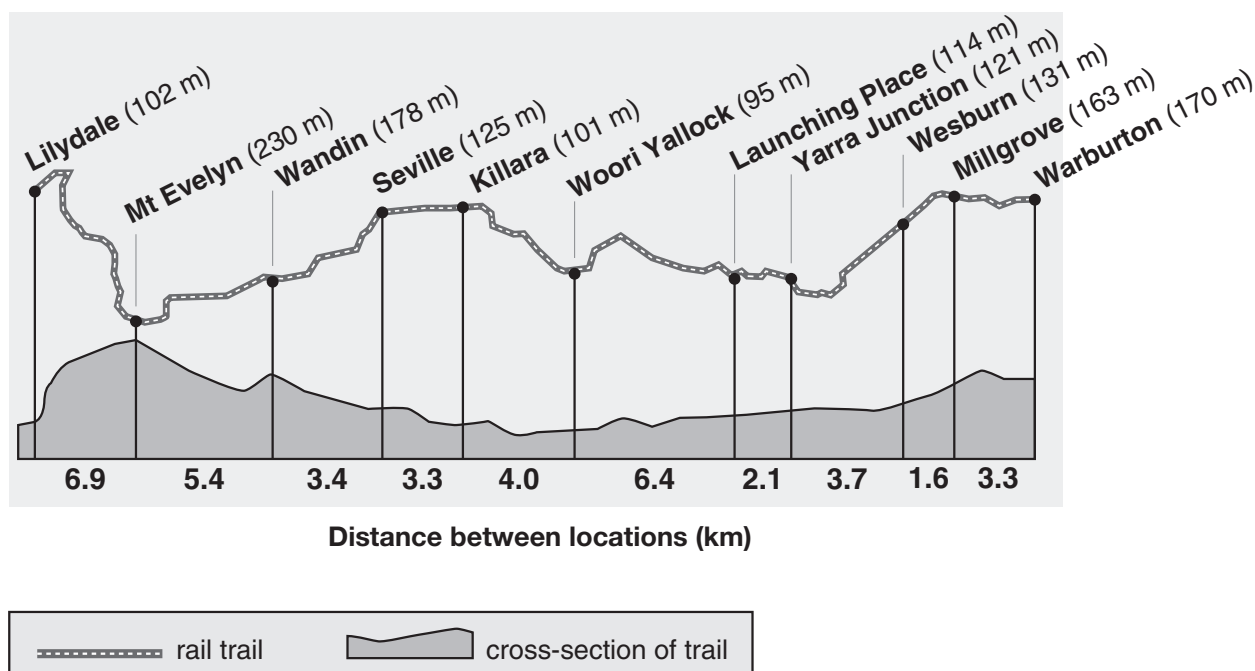
Select the closest value.

- A** 240
- B** 270
- C** 6900
- D** 7200

Question 45

This map shows information about the Warburton to Lilydale rail trail. The map shows distances between locations along the trail. It also shows a cross-section of the trail and heights of the locations above sea-level in brackets.

For example, Wesburn is 131 metres above sea-level and is 4.9 km from Warburton.



45 Here are two statements about the information on the map.

Statement 1: The distance along the trail from Mt Evelyn to Seville is more than 10 km.

Statement 2: The change in height along the trail from the lowest point to the highest point is less than 100 metres.

Which of the following is correct?

- A** Neither statement is true.
- B** Both statements are true.
- C** Only statement 2 is true.
- D** Only statement 1 is true.

Question 46

Elliott is hired to cover a garden bed with mulch.

The area of the garden bed is 60 square metres. The mulch must be 20 centimetres deep.

The mulch costs \$90 per cubic metre.

- 46** Elliot charges for the cost of the mulch, \$70 for delivery and \$100 for labour.

How much does Elliott charge in total for the job?

- A** \$278
- B** \$728
- C** \$1080
- D** \$1250

Question 47

The Bureau of Meteorology makes the forecast below for Saturday.

Saturday	
 Min 12 Max 22 Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy. Winds northwest to southwesterly, 15 to 20 km/h, tending south to southwesterly in the middle of the day then becoming light in the evening.
Chance of any rain: 10% ■■■■■■■■■■	

- 47** What is the correct meaning of the rain forecast?

- A** About 10 mm of rain is expected on Saturday.
- B** Rain is expected to fall during 10% of the day on Saturday.
- C** Rain occurs on about 10% of days with similar conditions to Saturday.
- D** 10% of the rain is expected to fall on Saturday.

Question 48

Sixty students were surveyed on the number of minutes they spent doing homework each week.

Times were rounded to the nearest 5 minutes.

This table summarises the data.

Minimum	Lower quartile (Q1)	Median (Q2)	Upper quartile (Q3)	Maximum
165	322	355	428	644

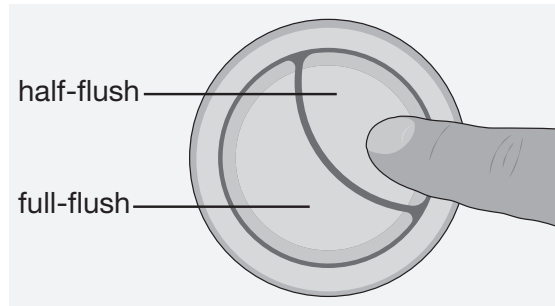
48 What percentage of the students spent **more than** 322 minutes doing homework each week?

- A** 25%
- B** 50%
- C** 60%
- D** 75%

Question 49

A dual-flush toilet can save water.

Modern toilets use 4.5 litres of water on full-flush and 3 litres on half-flush.



49 Joy's family currently use the **full-flush** button and want to reduce their water use.

They estimate that:

- they flush the toilet 20 times per day
- three-quarters of the 20 flushes per day could be **half-flush**.

Which of the following is closest to the volume of water that can be saved by Joy's family in one year?

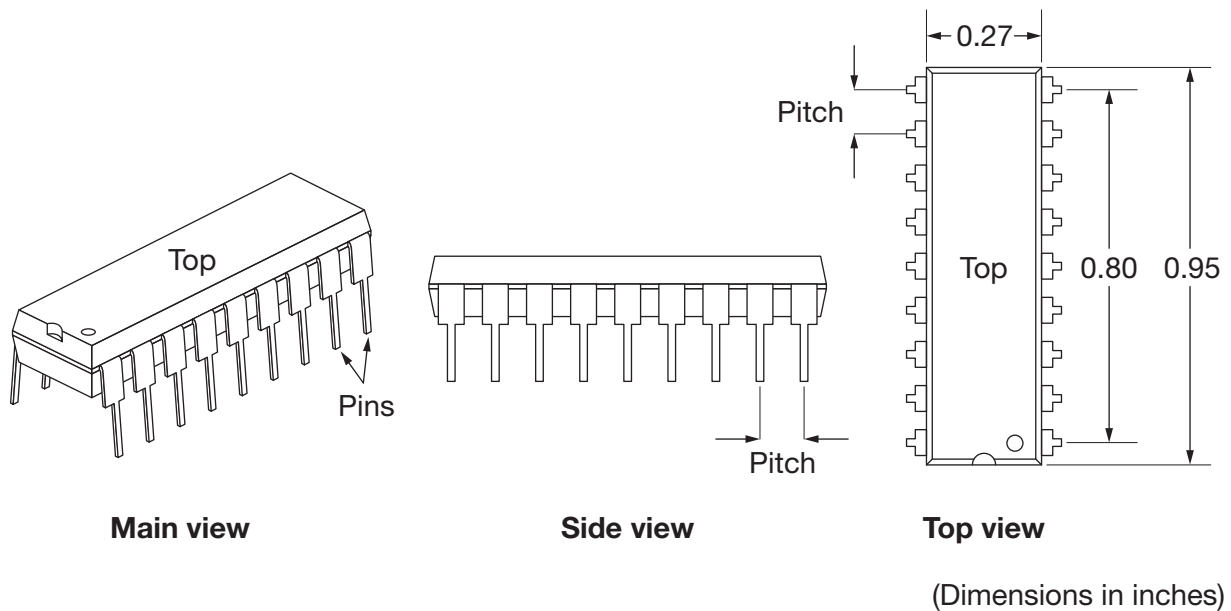
- A** 8 000 litres
- B** 11 000 litres
- C** 16 000 litres
- D** 25 000 litres

Question 50

This diagram shows a computer chip and its dimensions **in inches**.

The ‘pins’ are of equal length and they are equally spaced on each side of the computer chip.

1 inch = 25.4 millimetres



50 Which of the following is closest to the area of the top of the computer chip, in square millimetres?

- A** 7 mm²
- B** 17 mm²
- C** 65 mm²
- D** 165 mm²

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MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS – LITERACY

Answer this section in the GAT ANSWER BOOK.

Mark your answers on the Multiple-Choice Answer Page.

You are advised to allocate 45 minutes to this task.

Answer **all** questions in pencil.

Shade your answers 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 – 54

The following article appeared on a website for students.

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[https://www.gooduniversitiesguide.com.au/education-blogs/student-life/
beat-procrastination-with-the-pomodoro-technique](https://www.gooduniversitiesguide.com.au/education-blogs/student-life/beat-procrastination-with-the-pomodoro-technique)

- 51** The main aim of the Pomodoro Technique is to help you
- A** create a prioritised list of your assignments.
 - B** work in a more effective way.
 - C** spend your free time in more creative ways.
 - D** ignore the clock when you are working well.
- 52** Figurative language, such as metaphor, can be used to mean something different from its usual or literal meaning.
- Which of the following quotations from the text uses figurative language?
- A** *If you're starved for time, the Pomodoro Technique can help you digest your to-do list.*
 - B** *People in all lines of work have made use of this simple but effective technique.*
 - C** *You should start to see fewer distractions, improved concentration and increased productivity.*
 - D** *You must be willing to give it your full attention.*
- 53** Where did the name 'Pomodoro Technique' come from?
- A** a family recipe
 - B** a person's name
 - C** a university mascot
 - D** a household gadget
- 54** Here are two statements about the Pomodoro Technique.
- Statement 1: The Pomodoro Technique helps you to multitask.
- Statement 2: The Pomodoro Technique encourages you to take breaks from studying.
- Which of the following options is correct?
- A** Only statement 1 is consistent with the text.
 - B** Only statement 2 is consistent with the text.
 - C** Both statements are consistent with the text.
 - D** Neither statement is consistent with the text.

Questions 55 – 59

The following passage is from a website devoted to technological innovations.

Sara Little Turnbull and the N95 mask



Sara Little Turnbull was born in 1917. She was an inquisitive child from a poor background. Her mother would talk to her about finding beauty in the commonplace things around them, even in food scraps – the shape of an egg or the translucence of an onion skin. Sara grew up to become a designer. She ran her own company which had many larger companies as clients. In dealing with them, she did much to advance the position of women in corporate America. Among many other useful products, including the first glass cooktop and lightweight insulation for space suits, Sara invented the forerunner to the N95 mask.

Medical masks are now a common sight: in hospitals, for smoke avoidance and in response to pandemics. But not all masks are equally effective. The N95 mask, when properly fitted and used, is a leader in the field. The N95 mask is so called because it filters out 95% of particles and droplets sized 0.3 microns or more (most dust, mists and fumes). The material that does the filtering is not woven but rather is made from a fine mesh of synthetic polymer fibres that are melted together. When you view them through a microscope, you can see spaces between the fibres. The spaces allow people to breathe through the mask while particles get caught between the fibres, with very small particles being drawn towards the fibres by an electrostatic charge that has been added to the material. Pretty good work for a fabric that started life as a decorative ribbon for gift wrapping.

Whilst working on ribbon designs, Sara proposed a number of other ideas to her employer to further use their new non-woven fabric. The employer chose bra cups, but while she was working on that, Sara realised that the fabric, moulded into almost the very same shape, could be perfect for improving medical masks. The mask she invented in the early 1960s did not end up filtering enough pathogens to be used in hospitals and so was used in industry as an effective dust mask, but key aspects of her design informed the current N95 masks: moulded, non-woven material, metal nose clips and elastic straps. She had designed the mask of the future, which came into its own for medical use, years later, when the non-woven fabric was further improved.

55 According to the text, what influence did Sara's mother have on her future career?

- A** She encouraged Sara to be competitive.
- B** She taught Sara the importance of gaining wealth.
- C** She inspired Sara to appreciate details in everyday life.
- D** She told Sara to always feel confident and believe in herself.

56 '... she did much to advance the position of women in corporate America.'

What does 'position' mean here?

- A** a job
- B** status
- C** a mental attitude
- D** physical location

57 Which aspect of the N95 mask does the '95' refer to?

- A** its price
- B** the average size needed for an adult
- C** the amount of oxygen it allows through
- D** its ability to filter out particles

58 According to the text, the fibres in the moulded fabric used for N95 masks

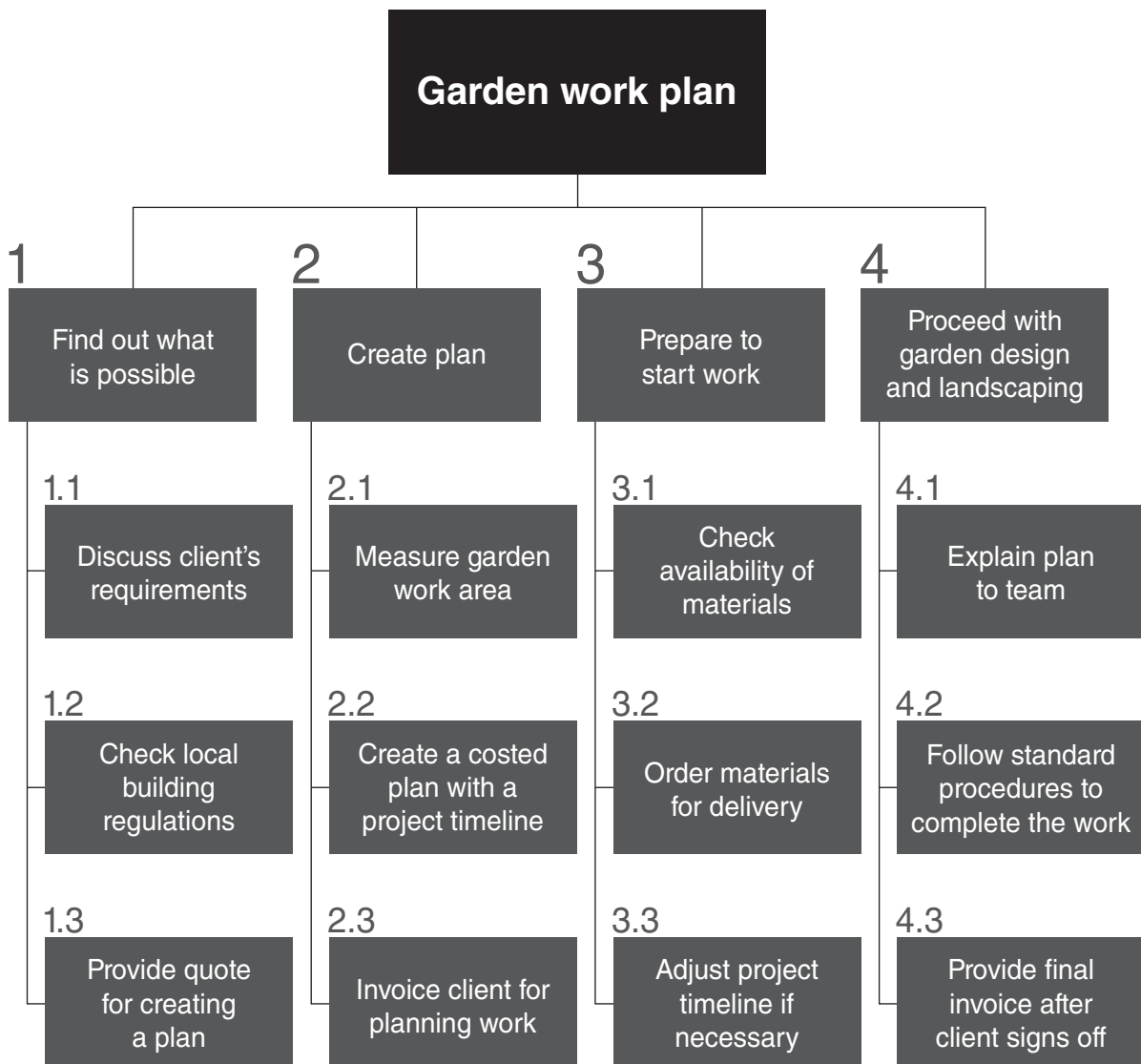
- A** repel very small particles.
- B** attract very small particles.
- C** repel oxygen.
- D** attract oxygen.

59 What was Sara Little Turnbull's connection to the N95 mask?

- A** She created the first N95 mask.
- B** She invented the fabric but did not use it to create a mask.
- C** She developed a mask that led to the invention of the N95 mask.
- D** She applied the features of the N95 mask to a range of other products.

Questions 60 and 61

This is a work plan for a garden and landscaping business.



60 The four boxes across the top of the work plan provide

- A** detailed explanations of each part of the plan.
- B** persuasive statements that support the plan.
- C** a list of ideas that lead to a plan.
- D** key phases in the plan.

61 Consider steps 1.1–3.2.

When might step 3.3 be necessary?

- A** when materials are ordered on time
- B** when unforeseen events cause delays
- C** when the client pays the final bill
- D** when the materials are available

Questions 62 – 65

The following passage is from a website for students.

Does music help students study?

‘Okay, laptop, check; text books, check; pen, check; comfortable chair and desk to prepare study notes, check; amplifier, headphones and folder of super-loud rap, and metal mp3s to blow my mind while I cram it, check!’

And that seems to be about it for a lot of students; eyes absorbing facts while ears absorb 120 decibels of pure ‘relaxation’.

Is it bad to listen to music while studying?

Music can have both positive and negative effects on studying, depending on two things: the student and the music.

Some thrive in utter silence; in fact, they’re distracted by the slightest noise, be it a television or dog barking outside. Others can’t operate on any focused level unless they shut the world out with wall-shaking music.

Or, at least, so they think. Yes, music can disconnect you from the outside world, but it can also short circuit what you’ve asked it to help you do: assimilate knowledge.

Does studying with music have benefits?

Yes, music can create a mood. Study music, particularly, can be relaxing and help students beat anxiety or stress while studying. Background music is likely to help students improve their focus during long study sessions.

Music can help with memorisation – a somewhat debatable idea that is the basis of ‘the Mozart effect’ which suggested that listening to Mozart’s music while studying could actually enhance intelligence.

Study music is considered to be beneficial for the intake of vital information. Relaxing music for studying can help to ease nerves and help you beat pre-exam anxiety. However, any music with a high beats-per-minute rate, angry or intense nature tends to do the complete opposite.

Are there drawbacks to listening to music while studying?

Music can distract. Students who listen to loud music can have trouble with reading comprehension and mood. Even soft music with loads of lyrics can distract and can lead to less information being absorbed.

Think about it: a textbook or online module is trying to help you understand a critical phase in your study while some singer fills your ears with intimate details of their failing love life. It’s a bit of a clash.

- 62** ‘And that seems to be about it for a lot of students; eyes absorbing facts while ears absorb 120 decibels of pure “relaxation”.’

Which of the following options describes the tone of this sentence?

- A** neutral
- B** cautious
- C** sarcastic
- D** optimistic

- 63** ‘Some thrive in utter silence; in fact, they’re distracted by the slightest noise, be it a television or dog barking outside. Others can’t operate on any focused level unless they shut the world out with wall-shaking music.’

What does starting these sentences with ‘Some’ and ‘Others’ emphasise?

- A** a preference for the first group of students
- B** a preference for the second group of students
- C** the contrast between the two groups of students
- D** the similarities between the two groups of students

- 64** ‘Yes, music can disconnect you from the outside world, but it can also short circuit what you’ve asked it to help you do: assimilate knowledge.’

In this sentence, ‘short circuit’ means

- A** to reduce resistance to.
- B** to interfere with.
- C** to strengthen.
- D** to supply.

- 65** What is the main argument of this text?

- A** Music helps you study.
- B** Music hinders study.
- C** The effects of music upon study are complicated.
- D** The effects of music upon study are consistent.

Questions 66 – 70

This text is taken from a council web page promoting an event.

Tall Tales

Apartment owners and managers can learn how to cut their energy bills and improve their block's market appeal at a free expo hosted by the City of Melbourne and Smart Blocks.

The event at Melbourne Town Hall on Wednesday 22 June 2016 is open to residents in the City of Melbourne, the City of Port Phillip, the City of Stonnington, the City of Moonee Valley, and the City of Yarra.

Apartment owners who have completed innovative projects in their blocks will be available to offer advice on working with your body corporate committee to improve your apartment block's sustainability.

St Kilda East resident Sonia Bednar will share how she worked with her neighbours and her body corporate committee to retrofit a green roof on their 1950s apartment block.

'Our roof was a big white windy expanse used for hanging up the washing. Then we discovered it had green roof potential so we formed a green roof committee with like-minded residents and two years later our garden is thriving and our happiness factor has gone off the scale,' Ms Bednar said.

The 646 square metre green roof includes decks, lawn areas, vegetable planter boxes and native plants. It helps to reduce temperatures in the apartments over summer, and is also a place where the residents can relax and entertain friends.

The owners of the 23 apartments have also worked together to install water tanks, a composting facility, and bike racks. 'We're now considering installing solar electricity or solar hot water, and a bee hive,' Ms Bednar said.

Other projects which can help apartment owners save money in common areas include:

- switching from halogen downlights to LEDs
- installing timers or motion sensors for lighting in hallways
- ensuring the heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems are well maintained and tuned
- insulating hot water system pipes and adjusting the temperature to 60° Celsius
- upgrading car park exhaust fans and installing carbon monoxide sensors.

Chair of the City of Melbourne's Environment Portfolio, Cr Arron Wood, said upgrades to apartments can help to cut strata utility bills.

'High-rise apartment dwellers consume more than 25 per cent more energy per person than those in a detached dwelling. Almost half this energy is consumed in common areas such as foyers, corridors, pools, gyms and car parks,' Cr Wood said.

'As an apartment owner, you have the power to make your block a fantastic place to live – whether it's through installing energy-efficient lights or sealing cracks arounds your doors and windows.'

RSVP is essential. For more information visit: smartblocks.com.au

- 66** According to the text, what helped reduce summer temperatures in Sonia Bednar's block?
- A** water tanks
 - B** plants on the roof
 - C** solar panels
 - D** efficient harnessing of the wind
- 67** What do we learn about Sonia Bednar from the text?
- A** She runs an energy consultancy business.
 - B** She oversaw the construction of an apartment block.
 - C** She worked with others to improve the apartment block she lived in.
 - D** She works for the City of Melbourne on their environment portfolio.
- 68** What is this text mainly promoting?
- A** a residents' committee meeting about energy efficiency
 - B** discounted materials for people building energy-efficient apartments
 - C** a way to help people find energy-efficient apartments
 - D** a way to help people make their apartments more energy-efficient
- 69** 'St Kilda East resident Sonia Bednar will share how she worked with her neighbours and her body corporate committee to retrofit a green roof on their 1950s apartment block.'
- Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'body' as it is used above?
- A** a person of a specified type
 - B** a large amount or collection of something
 - C** the main or central part of something, especially a building or text
 - D** an organised group of people with a common purpose or function
- 70** According to the text, which of the following is the greatest contributor to energy use in apartment blocks?
- A** cracks around doors
 - B** poorly maintained heaters
 - C** areas that are used by all residents
 - D** roof space that is not used by all residents

Questions 71 – 74

The following text is from an article giving advice to senior school students.

Gap Year

During your final years of school, you'll get lots of advice about what to do when you finish. My recommendation is this: listen to all advice, and then decide what is useful to you. We're all different, and what is right for one person might not be for somebody else. Your cousin might have moved straight into an apprenticeship after high school, while your brother went to uni and your sister took a gap year.

A gap year might involve travelling to new places, starting a temporary job or volunteering for an organisation you're passionate about. There can be both advantages and disadvantages to taking a gap year.

Possible advantages

- **Learn.** There are things you can learn best outside the classroom, such as understanding a wider range of perspectives and cooperating with a wider range of people.
- **Recharge.** After spending 13 years in the classroom, you might benefit from taking a break to develop a renewed enthusiasm for study – particularly useful if you're planning to return to several years of study at TAFE or university.
- **Socialise.** Taking a gap year means you'll meet new people in new environments. You can make friends that you otherwise would not have met.

Possible disadvantages

- **Time.** A gap year means that you will start the next phase of your life after a break. You might miss out on job and study opportunities that others will pick up, which might outweigh the possible revitalising effect of the gap year.
- **Distraction.** You might start off planning to do a job or travel for six months or a year, but then get sidetracked into something else. People taking a gap year can find a new and better path for themselves, but you don't want to regret a choice you make quickly now, at some stage in the future.
- **Money.** If you're planning to work and save money, remember that many jobs for young people without qualifications have low pay. If you're travelling, money can quickly run out so make sure you're prepared. Consider how you will manage if something unexpected happens.

Whatever you do, early planning is best. Make sure you know how each option could affect you before taking the leap.

- 71** What approach to making decisions about taking a gap year is suggested in the text?
- A** Consider the different options that people suggest.
 - B** Follow the example of your family.
 - C** Ignore advice from other people.
 - D** Wait until you've finished high school to make a decision.
- 72** 'Whatever you do, early planning is best. Make sure you know how each option could affect you before taking the leap.'
- What does 'taking the leap' mean here?
- A** applying for a job
 - B** seeking further advice
 - C** deciding to take a gap year
 - D** enrolling in a tertiary course
- 73** According to the text, what characterises a gap year?
- A** fewer learning opportunities
 - B** saving money to fund future studies
 - C** a broadening of experiences
 - D** mixing study with work
- 74** Which issue is dealt with under both headings 'Possible advantages' and 'Possible disadvantages'?
- A** making money
 - B** meeting friends
 - C** learning new skills
 - D** re-energising yourself

Questions 75 – 77

The following text is from a government website.

Residential noise

Residential noise is Victoria's most common type of noise complaint. Here are some ways you can minimise noise from your home.

Noise can easily carry and disturb others in urban areas. If you know you'll be doing something noisy – like having a party – talk to your neighbours first.

Let them know:

- what to expect
- how long it will last
- how to contact you if it's too loud.

They might be more tolerant if they know what's going on.

Under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, causing unreasonable noise is an offence. You may face a penalty such as a fine.

How to minimise noise from music and parties

You could minimise noise by:

- not playing music when neighbours may be asleep
- not playing loud music outside
- using headphones
- adjusting speakers to turn down the bass
- turning off subwoofers at night
- keeping doors and windows closed if you have guests inside
- moving parties inside at night
- asking your guests to be quiet when they leave.

How to minimise noise from an air conditioner

Noise from an air conditioner can disturb neighbours if:

- it's loud
- it's close to neighbours
- you haven't maintained it
- it's an older model.

Ways to reduce noise include:

- making sure the air conditioner doesn't need servicing or replacing
- installing a barrier or enclosure around it
- limiting the hours you use it.

You may not be allowed to use your air conditioner if it's too loud.

- 75** A key purpose of this text is to inform readers how to
- A** organise a party.
 - B** lodge a noise complaint.
 - C** reduce noise in urban areas.
 - D** settle disputes with neighbours.
- 76** The first section of the text indicates that residential noise
- A** is regulated by law.
 - B** can affect your health.
 - C** is not allowed at certain times.
 - D** is time-consuming to combat.
- 77** What does the text suggest about neighbours?
- A** that they may react positively to early information
 - B** that they prefer living in urban areas
 - C** that they don't enjoy socialising
 - D** that they don't mind most kinds of noise

Questions 78 – 80

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<https://allplaylearn.org.au/content/uploads/2019/06/Primary-Secondary-Problem-Solving-Guide.pdf>

- 78** What does step 5 imply about problem-solving?
- A** that it is an often overlooked process
 - B** that it may be a simple process
 - C** that it is a successful process
 - D** that it may be a process of trial and error
- 79** According to the text, which aspect of problem-solving is hardest?
- A** defining the problem
 - B** choosing a course of action
 - C** evaluating the outcomes of the process
 - D** imagining consequences of a decision
- 80** According to the text, which of the following may affect a person's ability to solve problems?
- A** knowledge
 - B** physical ability
 - C** level of engagement
 - D** emotional control

Questions 81 – 85

The following text comes from the VicRoads website.

Trade apprentice vehicle registration discount

If you're a trade apprentice using your car for work, find out how you can get 50% off your registration renewal.

What's the discount for?

The trade apprentice discount can be used to get 50% off your car registration fee (including the TAC charge*).

Who can apply?

You can apply for the discount (or a refund of the discounted amount) if:

- you're an apprentice registered with the [Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority \(VRQA\) \(External link\)](#)
- you're using your own car, ute or van for approved work purposes, or you regularly use it to get to or from work between 8.30pm and 5.30am. The vehicle cannot exceed 4.5 tonnes GVM (Gross Vehicle Mass)
- you have a current Victorian driver licence
- you have received your registration renewal notice.

Who can't apply?

You can't apply for this discount if:

- you're a learner driver
- your licence is expired, cancelled or suspended
- your vehicle is registered in someone else's name
- you have an apprenticeship discount already applied on another vehicle registered in your name
- you've got vehicles with other concessions (except for hybrid and electric passenger vehicle concessions).

* The **TAC charge** is used to fund the work of the **TAC** (Transport Accident Commission) in preventing accidents and caring for those who have been injured on our roads.

- 81 People can save money with this discount by
- A getting reduced apprenticeship fees.
 - B paying less to register a vehicle.
 - C paying less to sit a driver's licence test.
 - D getting a reduced price when buying a car they use for work.
- 82 Based on the information in the text, what is the main purpose of the apprentice discount?
- A to support apprentices in their work
 - B to collect more money for the TAC
 - C to encourage businesses to hire more apprentices
 - D to monitor the safety of vehicles on the road
- 83 Here are two statements about the information in the text.
- Statement 1: The discount is only useful for apprentices working nightshifts.
- Statement 2: The discount can be applied to vehicles that weigh between 4.5 and 8 tonnes GVM.
- Which of the following is correct?
- A Neither statement is true.
 - B Both statements are true.
 - C Only statement 2 is true.
 - D Only statement 1 is true.
- 84 According to the text, if you have already paid for your registration, you
- A will need to wait for the following year to make use of the discount.
 - B can apply the discount to somebody else's vehicle.
 - C can get back part of the money you have paid.
 - D will be able to get a double discount in the following year.
- 85 Mikayla is an apprentice chef at a restaurant. She is not sure whether she can claim the discount.
- Which of the following conditions would make Mikayla **ineligible** to claim this discount?
- A Mikayla drives a ute.
 - B Mikayla drives her dad's car to work.
 - C Mikayla has had her 'P' licence for six months.
 - D Mikayla only owns one car.

Questions 86 – 89

The following text is taken from the website of Sustainability Victoria.

Victoria's plan to halve food waste

Our goal is to halve food waste by 2030.

It's ambitious, but we know that by working together with the right people and taking the right actions, we can achieve this goal.

Right now, we support schools, businesses and households to reduce food waste through the *Love Food Hate Waste* program. But we know this is just one slice of the food waste pie and that we need bigger solutions to halve food waste across the whole food supply chain.

Over the next year, you'll be hearing more from us as we develop a plan to help all Victorians get the best value from halving food waste. This plan will roll out in three stages:

1. **Planting the seed.** We'll work with all levels of government and industry to understand the problem and the unique reasons why food waste is happening in each area of the food supply chain.
2. **Growing the conversation.** We'll work with farmers, food manufacturers, industry leaders, business owners and government to investigate solutions to help get more food through the supply chain and onto our plates.
3. **Harvesting ideas.** Using the insights provided, we'll develop a range of ideas into a plan to help guide Victorians towards halving food waste by 2030.

If you are involved in food, we want to hear from you!

[Sign up for updates and opportunities to get involved.](#)

- 86** According to the text, halving food waste by 2030 is
- A** certain.
 - B** impossible.
 - C** challenging.
 - D** inadequate.
- 87** Figurative language, such as metaphor, can be used to mean something different from its usual or literal meaning.
- Which of the following expressions from the text uses figurative language?
- A** *taking the right actions*
 - B** *this is just one slice of the food waste pie*
 - C** *we need bigger solutions to halve food waste*
 - D** *using the insights provided*
- 88** The hyperlink at the end of the text would most likely lead to
- A** the *Love Food Hate Waste* home page.
 - B** further details about food waste in Victoria.
 - C** a registration page for interested participants.
 - D** instructions on how to make a donation to the project.
- 89** The text from the website
- A** provides too many details for online readers to process.
 - B** creates a sense of urgency and need for immediate action.
 - C** catches the reader's attention and provides key information.
 - D** suggests that the plan to halve food waste may be too difficult to achieve.

Questions 90 – 92

The text below is a post on a social media site devoted to cycling. The post is in response to a request for cyclists to describe their 'Top cycling moments'.

8


posted by Cyclaroo 1 week ago

Hi everyone. Let's hear your top cycling moments. Learning to ride as a kid? Winning the Tour de France? Whatever it is. Photos too.

1 comment
Share
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posted by KyleOfLochalsh Just now

Thanks for having me on your CyclingAussie group. Loving everyone's top moments. Lots of great achievements, and great photos!

Scottish cyclist here (Kyle), new to Australia (only a 6-month visit!). I'm hoping my ultimate top cycling moment (or lots of them) will come when I tackle the Victorian Alps this autumn. But for now my top moment would have to be from a dark (in summer!), wet, windy, solitary ride, halfway up one of my local hills, *The Pass of the Cattle* in the western highlands of Scotland. The climb starts at sea level and within 9 kms it rises 626 m, with gradients of up to 20%. It's the third highest road in Scotland, and the UK's longest continuous ascending road. Not as high as many places in your Alps, I know! But still a challenge (for me, anyway!).

The funny thing is ... I failed. It was raining the whole time (Scotland, remember!), but suddenly the wind picked up too, out of nowhere. I later found out that the wind on that peak hit over 80 km/hr that day. At first it was straight into my face, forcing me to stop. Then it swung around and hit me from the side like a wrecking ball and instantly I was flat on the road, legs tangled in my bike. No harm done, but there were still 4 or 5 kms to go to get to the top, and I couldn't even walk in that wind. I could barely stand up.

What to do? As it turned out, not much. I waited. A few cars drove past me without stopping. To be fair, the conditions were challenging for drivers too on that narrow road (I guess!). But eventually a kind soul called Dave, driving a van, stopped, turned around and drove me and my bike not only to the top but down the other side as well.

And that is my top moment: alone in the rain and wind, halfway up a barren hill in Scotland, hardly able to stand, no way of getting to the top, entirely dependent on the kindness of strangers.

A failure? Maybe. Let's hope the Alps hold that much intensity ... and some success!



90 ‘... a kind soul called Dave ...’

The word ‘soul’ has several meanings. Which one of the following meanings is intended here?

- A** the spiritual part of humans
- B** the embodiment of a certain quality
- C** an individual human being
- D** noble warmth of feeling

91 Which of the following phrases in brackets from the text expresses surprise?

- A** (only a 6-month visit!)
- B** (in summer!)
- C** (for me, anyway!)
- D** (Scotland, remember!)

92 A response to Kyle’s post included the comment, ‘You were mad to ride in those winds.’

Based on Kyle’s comments in the text, how would he most likely respond to this comment?

- A** I’m used to high winds – I’m Scottish.
- B** Winds can be even stronger in Australia.
- C** I knew Dave would help me if I needed him.
- D** It wasn’t windy when I started.

Questions 93 – 95

Casual employees are employees who may work irregular hours, only as required. The following text explains the regulations for overtime work for casual employees who are covered by different awards in two industries.

Casual Overtime

Casual employees are entitled to different types of overtime depending on their award. An award is a legal agreement under which all workers from a particular industry are employed, so that everyone working in that industry enjoys the same conditions.

Under most awards regulating casual work, an employer can request that an employee works reasonable overtime. Overtime is when an employee works:

- beyond their ordinary hours of work
- outside the agreed number of hours
- outside the spread of ordinary hours.

The spread of ordinary hours is usually defined within each award. For example, if you are employed in a general retail business, the spread of hours is between 7am – 9pm Monday to Friday, 7am – 6pm Saturday and 9am – 6pm Sunday. If your ordinary hours of work are between 7am and 9pm, work outside those hours might, for example, include overnight restocking of shelves.

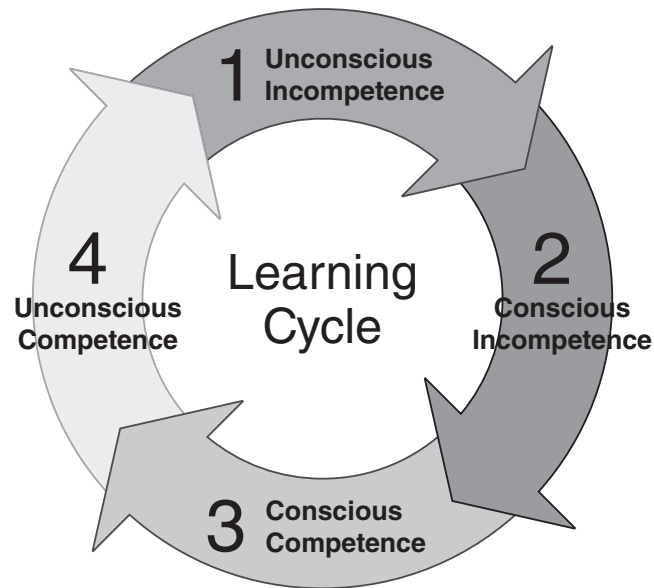
Employers tell employees their ordinary hours by giving them a roster which shows the days and the times they are expected to work. Rosters are usually organised around a cycle of days that repeats, e.g. fortnightly or every ten days. Any time that goes beyond these ordinary rostered hours is overtime. The table below shows how overtime applies in two different awards.

Name of Award	Overtime	Condition Determining Overtime Casual employees get overtime rates if they work:
General Retail Award	Yes	• more than 38 hours per week, or more than 38 hours per week averaged over a roster cycle • more than 11 hours for 1 day per week, and more than 9 hours on any other day • outside the spread of ordinary hours.
Road Transport Award	Yes	• more than the maximum number of ordinary hours of work (per day or per week) • outside the spread of ordinary hours (e.g. between 7am – 7pm). Maximum hours under this award are: - 8 hours per day - an average of 35 hours per week for oil distribution workers - an average of 38 hours per week for all other workers.

- 93** According to the text, a casual employee works overtime when their work
- A** takes too long to complete.
 - B** extends beyond the agreed hours.
 - C** occurs within the spread of usual hours.
 - D** is more difficult than usual.
- 94** According to the information provided in the text, what does the Road Transport Award have that the General Retail Award does not?
- A** higher pay
 - B** more overtime
 - C** a wider spread of ordinary hours
 - D** different maximum hours for different types of workers
- 95** A casual employee would read this text to learn about
- A** how many hours they should work.
 - B** overtime rules in two different industries.
 - C** the role of employees in setting up work rosters.
 - D** the responsibility of employers to give all employees overtime.

Questions 96 – 99

The diagram below illustrates various stages in a learning cycle.



- 96** Which part of the diagram most likely represents a person's first step in becoming aware that they are learning something new?
- A** 1. Unconscious Incompetence
 - B** 2. Conscious Incompetence
 - C** 3. Conscious Competence
 - D** 4. Unconscious Competence
- 97** George has been learning Italian and is now able to make himself understood, but it doesn't feel natural to him.
- In which part of the learning cycle diagram is George most likely situated?
- A** 1. Unconscious Incompetence
 - B** 2. Conscious Incompetence
 - C** 3. Conscious Competence
 - D** 4. Unconscious Competence
- 98** To someone at the Unconscious Competence stage of the learning cycle, what they are doing most likely feels
- A** natural and unforced.
 - B** rather uncomfortable.
 - C** strained and pointless.
 - D** complex and interesting.

- 99** In the context of the diagram as a whole, which of the following statements best represents Conscious Incompetence?
- A** 'I never used to understand this but now I do.'
 - B** 'There is no need for me to learn this.'
 - C** 'I have always understood this.'
 - D** 'I have so much to learn.'

Question 100

This plaque relates to the famous escape artist and magician Harry Houdini.



- 100** According to the plaque, what did the Lions Club of Diggers Rest contribute to the development of the monument and park?
- A** They designed the monument.
 - B** They volunteered time and labour.
 - C** They paid for the monument.
 - D** They provided the land for the park.

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Acknowledgements

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