

SECTION 1 : VERBAL REASONING

YOU HAVE **20** MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

THERE ARE 40 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

The words in these sentences have been shuffled. Rearrange the words so that it makes sense and mark the word which does not fit into the sentence.

Example	making	cat	lay	on	mat	the	the
	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	E	F	G

The sentence rearranges to 'The cat lay on the mat' so 'making' has been marked.

1.	too	ceiling	far	was	the	low	does
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2.	instrument	do	play	careful	you	musical	a
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

3.	to	I	keep	decided	washed	quiet
	A	B	C	D	E	F

4.	poured	rain	down	jacket	the	hillside	steep
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

5.	he	breath	drew	his	in	painting	sharply
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

SECTION 2 : NUMERICAL REASONING

YOU HAVE **10** MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

THERE ARE 20 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Ryan had 4 marbles more than Kian, who had twice as many as Dylan. If Ryan had 48 marbles, how many did Dylan have?

2. $7 \times$ $= 364$

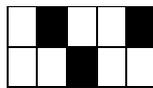
3. $100 -$ $= 43$

4. Which of these is equivalent to a fraction of three-fifths?

40%

.06

0.6



A

B

C

D

5. $9 - \square \square = -3$

6. The square of 3 is 9. What is the square of -3 ?

7. What is the biggest 5-digit odd number that can be made with the digits: 0, 9, 7, 3 and 1?, using each digit once only.

SECTION 3 : COMPREHENSION

YOU HAVE **15** MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

THERE ARE 15 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:

The Catastrophe

The Black Death occurred between 1346 and 1353. It was a terrible plague that spread across Europe and reached England through a ship carrying an infected French sailor. Rats from the ship, and the fleas living in their fur, caught the disease and began exploring the country, passing it on to humans. Three deadly plagues began to throttle the nation. One was a type of pneumonia, which attacked the lungs. Another, the septicemic plague, infected the blood stream. The most vicious, however, was the bubonic plague—the one which triggered swellings across the victim's body, which would then burst and leak blood. Patients who had caught either the pneumonic or septicemic plague had some chance of survival. Those afflicted with the bubonic plague, however, had little to no chance of survival, with respective mortality rates of 90-95% and 100%.

A 14th century Italian poet wrote that 'the terror was such that wives sometimes fled from husbands and mothers from their own children'. It was easy for the plague to fasten itself around towns and villages. Areas were so cramped and overcrowded that if one person in the household was struck, the whole neighbourhood was vulnerable.

Nobody knew the exact cause of the plague at the time—since fleas were always buzzing around the house and biting humans, they were accepted as part of daily life, and nobody expected a sudden outbreak of disease from a day-to-day bite. However, a lot of theories were cooked up by doctors together with monks and the monarchy. For example, a French doctor writing in the 14th century (presumably before or just at the start of the plague) was fearful of the planetary movements:

'Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are close to each other. It is always a sign of terrible things to come.'

Others blamed the poor hygiene standards of London in general, which was a slightly more educated guess, since that could well have been the reason—medieval Britain was not exactly spotless. Another version was more religious, claiming that the plague was a punishment from God for human beings' collective bad deeds. A Leicester citizen said—

'God has sent the plague to our town because the people spend so much time gambling, fighting and attending tournaments.'

Medieval doctors, meanwhile, were having a hard time of it. Cure after cure was prescribed, varying from educated suggestions to wild remedies. Finally, the plague faded, after three or four years of gnawing at Britain. But it returned repeatedly afterwards, the most famous example being the Great Plague otherwise known as The Black Death centuries later between 1665 and 1666.

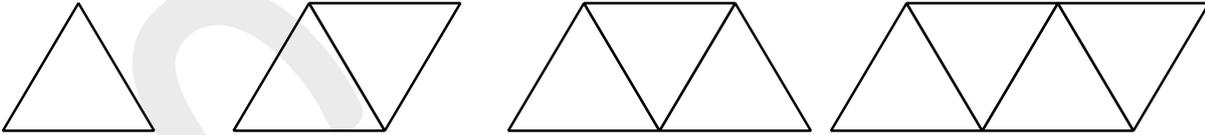
1. According to the passage, which was more deadly?
 - a. Pneumonic plague
 - b. Bubonic plague
 - c. Septicemic plague
 - d. The plagues were all equally deadly

2. What was thought to have brought the plague to Britain?
 - a. Mosquitoes
 - b. Pirates
 - c. A French sailor, rats and fleas
 - d. French soldiers

SECTION 1: NUMERICAL REASONING

YOU HAVE **30** MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION
THERE ARE 8 MULTI-PART QUESTIONS AND 6 QUICK QUESTIONS

1. A series of drawings is shown below:



Answer the following questions based on the above pattern:

a) True or false?

i. Half of the drawings depict parallelograms. _____

ii. None of the figures are trapezia. _____

iii. The pattern has only one figure that is not a quadrilateral. _____

b) How many triangles are used to draw the 15th figure in this pattern sequence?

c) If the side of the triangle is 'x', what is the perimeter of the 10th figure in the pattern?

d) What is the general formula for the perimeter of the 'n'th figure, if the side of the triangle is 'x'?

2. The following table shows the number of drinks of different types sold at Choice Café over a weekend.

Espresso	190
Latte	90
Mocha	50
Chai tea	140
Hot chocolate	130

Answer the following questions based on the above data:

a) What fraction of the total sales was Latte? Give your answer in the simplest form.

b) If a pie-chart was drawn to represent the above data, what angle represents the share of mocha sold over the weekend?

