



PREPARATORY COLLEGE

Year 5 Core – English & Thinking Skills

Home Booklet (Dobson)

Term 3, Week 1

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

	Progress	Excellent	Good	Needs work
Vocabulary & Spelling				
Reading & Comprehension				
Writing				
Marker's comments:				Grade:

Week 1 Vocabulary & Spelling

Look, Cover, Write, Check

adjacent			
amity			
bad-tempered			
blatant			
citizen			
complementary			
complimentary			
concoct			
effective			
evolution			
harmonious			
imminent			
immunise			
intricate			
introduction			
penalty			
replacement			
society			
trespassing			
variety			

Definitions

1. **Adjacent** To be very near, next to, or touching.
The bus station is adjacent to the railway station.
2. **Amity** A good relationship.
The neighbours had lived in perfect amity for many years before the recent troubles.
3. **Bad-tempered** Easily angry or annoyed.
She's very bad-tempered in the mornings!
4. **Blatant** Very obvious and intentional. If you do something blatantly, this means that you have done a bad action and you aren't ashamed of it.
The politician told blatant lies to the media in an attempt to gain publicity.
5. **Citizen** A person who is a member of a country or a state or a city.
As I was born here, I am an Australian citizen.
6. **Complementary** Useful or attractive together.
The swimming team had different but complementary skills that they put to use in the regional competition.
7. **Complimentary** Praising or expressing admiration for someone.
My guests said some very complimentary things about the meal I'd cooked.
8. **Concoct** To make something, usually food, by adding several different parts together, often in a way that is original or unplanned. 'Concoct' can also mean to invent an excuse, explanation, or story in order to deceive someone.
 - (i) *My nephew spent Sunday morning concocting a meal based on things he saw on 'MasterChef'.*
 - (ii) *He concocted a story to get out of having to do school sports.*
9. **Effective** Successful or achieving the results that you want.
The students made very effective use of shadow in their play, to emphasise the evilness of the villain.
10. **Evolution** The way in which living things change and develop over millions of years. 'Evolution' can also describe the gradual process of change and development in non-living things.
 - (i) *Charles Darwin was a biologist who spent many years observing living things and eventually wrote his theory of evolution.*
 - (ii) *The development of self-driving cars is the next stage in the evolution of modern-day cars.*
11. **Harmonious** Having a pleasant tune or harmony. 'Harmonious' can also mean friendly and peaceful.
 - (i) *The singing of the choir and the sustained notes played by the organ combined to produce a harmonious melody.*
 - (ii) *The world has much to gain from a harmonious relationship between the U.S. and China.*

- 12. Imminent** Likely to happen or arrive very soon.
The meteorologist announced that a hurricane was imminent and warned residents to evacuate the area immediately.
- 13. Immunise** To protect a person or animal against a disease by giving them special medicine. (The medicine, usually given by injection, is a weak form of the disease.)
Children are routinely immunised against polio and measles.
- 14. Intricate** Having many small parts or details that are arranged in a complicated way. If something is 'intricate', they might be sometimes difficult to understand, solve, or produce.
(i) I have always admired my grandmother's quilt for its intricate floral design.
(ii) The police investigation into government corruption uncovered an intricate web of deceit and bribery.
- 15. Introduction** The process of making something exist, happen, or be used for the first time.
Students' marks have greatly increased since the introduction of smartboards and iPads into classrooms.
- 16. Penalty** A punishment for doing something that is against a law. A 'penalty' is also a term used in sports to mean an advantage given to a team of player when the opposing team or player breaks a rule.
(i) The law carries a penalty of up to three years in prison for the crime of theft.
(ii) The referee awarded a penalty kick to Sydney FC.
- 17. Replacement** The process of using something else instead of the original thing. A 'replacement' can also mean someone who does a job instead of someone else.
(i) It is difficult to maintain vintage cars because when they break down, it is difficult to find replacement parts.
(ii) The agency sent a replacement for the receptionist who had to take a few months off after breaking his leg.
- 18. Society** A large group of people who live in the same country or area and have the same laws, traditions, etc. A society of people may make decisions together about how to do things and share work that needs to be done.
(i) Australia is a multicultural society.
(ii) A fair justice system is an important part of civilized society.
- 19. Trespassing** To go onto someone's land or enter their building without permission.
I hope this is a public footpath and we're not trespassing on someone's land.
- 20. Variety** The characteristic of often changing or being different. Many different types of things or people.
(i) When planning meals, you need to think about variety and taste as well as nutritional value.
(ii) Ben has taken on a variety of jobs over the last few years.

Sentences

Write a sentence for the following words. Use the example sentences from the “Definitions” section to help you.

1. Bad-tempered (*adjective*)

2. Complementary (*adjective*)

3. Complimentary (*adjective*)

4. Concoct (*verb*)

5. Harmonious (*adjective*)

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6. Intricate (*adjective*)

7. Penalty (*noun*)

8. Replacement (*noun*)

9. Trespassing (*verb*)

10. Variety (*noun*)

Blank Sentences

Use an appropriate word from the vocabulary list to fill in the blanks. You may change the verbal tense of words for the sentence to make sense.

1. When children are old enough, many parents allow them to stay in a separate but _____ room on family vacations.
2. For over seventy years, my aunty and uncle have lived together in _____.
3. My sister is often _____ whenever she has to get up early for piano lessons.
4. It took me months to put the _____ puzzle together.
5. The maximum _____ for littering is a \$200 fine.
6. When the judge heard the guilty man's _____ lie, he became very angry and handed down the harshest sentence possible.
7. "We must also consider the needs of the younger members of our _____," said the Mayor.

8. My family and my job both play an important part in my life, fulfilling separate but _____ needs.
9. Jim _____ the most amazing dishes from all sorts of leftover foods whenever he is hungry.
10. For a man in _____ danger of losing his job, he appeared quite unruffled.
11. I was afraid to get my ball from my neighbour's yard, because he might think I was _____ on his property.
12. The _____ of technology into schools has created greater opportunities for students to expand their horizons.
13. Yoga is a very _____ form of exercise to combat against stress.
14. The invention of the telescope has helped us to understand more about the _____ of the universe and its stars.
15. The _____ tune of the harp always puts me in a tranquil state of mind.

Tricky Words

Some people often confuse the homophones *complimentary* and *complementary*. Read the sentences below and choose the correct word to complete it.

1. Gordon Ramsay gave me such (complimentary / complementary) comments on the meal I cooked.
2. The reviews of Miyazaki's latest film have been highly (complimentary / complementary).
3. She wore a new outfit with a (complimentary / complementary) scarf.
4. The gold details on the dress were very (complimentary / complementary) with the black fabric.

Word Groups

Sort the following words under the headings below.

beret	omelette	meringue	fraud
blackmail	forgery	sombrero	casserole
mayonnaise	turban	fedora	treason

<u>HATS</u>	<u>FOODS</u>	<u>CRIMES</u>

Descriptive Words

Match the descriptive adjectives in the bank with their meaning below. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the descriptive adjectives if needed.

lucid	neurotic	slovenly	drenched
belated	petty	chaotic	ailing
shaggy	lustrous	melodious	brutal

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Very cruel _____</p> <p>2. Very late _____</p> <p>3. Very wet _____</p> <p>4. Very small _____</p> <p>5. Very musical _____</p> <p>6. Very untidy _____</p> | <p>7. Very nervous _____</p> <p>8. Very confused _____</p> <p>9. Very bright _____</p> <p>10. Very clear _____</p> <p>11. Very hairy _____</p> <p>12. Very sick _____</p> |
|---|---|

Antonyms

Match the words in the bank with their antonym below.

hurry	help	private	exterior	different
smile	distant	detect	frenzy	brief

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Glower _____</p> <p>2. Interior _____</p> <p>3. Identical _____</p> <p>4. Overlook _____</p> <p>5. Linger _____</p> | <p>6. Lengthy _____</p> <p>7. Hinder _____</p> <p>8. Near _____</p> <p>9. Calm _____</p> <p>10. Public _____</p> |
|---|--|

More Tricky Words

Choose the correct word in the brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The government spy used an (alias/alibi) on his false passport.
2. Her bracelet was made of nine (carrot/carat) gold.
3. He went down with the ship as it (floundered/fundered) after striking an iceberg.
4. My uncle served in the Medical (corps/core) in World War 2.
5. An (antidote/anecdote) was used to cure the man who was bitten by a deadly snake.
6. The hot weather has little (affect/effect) on me.

Harder Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are names of groups of people, animals, places or things. Match the correct noun from the bank with the collective noun below.

gulls	wine	horses
poultry	aborigines	soldiers

1. Run of _____
2. Stud of _____
3. Cellar of _____
4. Corroboree of _____
5. Detachment of _____
6. Colony of _____

Reading Vocabulary

Read the following passage.

“There’s a cyclone coming, Em,” Uncle Henry **bellowed** to his wife. “I’ll go look after the stock.” Then he ran toward the sheds where the cows and horses were kept.

Aunt Em dropped her work and came to the door. One glance told her of the danger close at hand.

“Quick, Dorothy!” she screamed. “Run for the **cellar**!”

Toto jumped out of Dorothy’s arms and hid under the bed, and the girl started to get him. Aunt Em, badly frightened, threw open the trap door in the floor and climbed down the ladder into the small, dark hole. Dorothy caught Toto at last and started to follow her aunt.

When she was halfway caught Toto at last and started to follow her aunt. When she was halfway across the room there came a great **shriek** from the wind, and the house shook so hard that she lost her footing and sat down suddenly upon the floor.

Answer the following questions.

1. How did Uncle Henry call out to his wife?
 - a. He yelled
 - b. He whispered
 - c. He warned
 - d. He chuckled
2. Which of the following best describes what a **cellar** is in the passage?
 - a. A room that used for storage
 - b. A dungeon under a castle
 - c. A section of the house that keeps wine
 - d. A place to detain prisoners
3. In the passage, the word “**shriek**” means...
 - a. A soft, gentle sound
 - b. A loud cry
 - c. A high-pitched sound
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of the following best describes the situation in the passage?
 - a. Humble
 - b. Rebellious
 - c. Catastrophic
 - d. Tedious

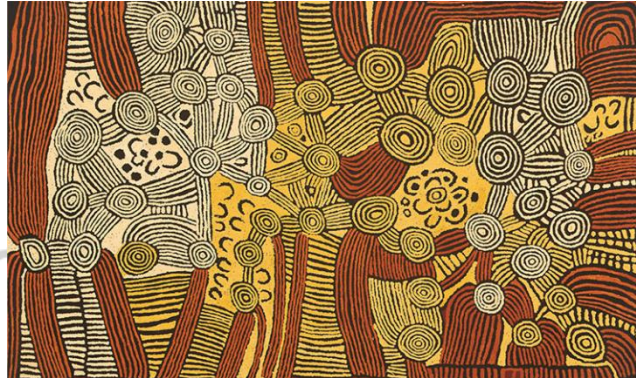
Week 1 Reading & Comprehension Homework

Text 1

Read the two procedures, then answer the questions that follow.

Aboriginal Desert Patterns

The vast desert lands of central and western Australia are rich in spiritual meaning to the Aboriginal peoples. The lands are covered with a network of paths travelled by the ancestors from the Dreamtime.



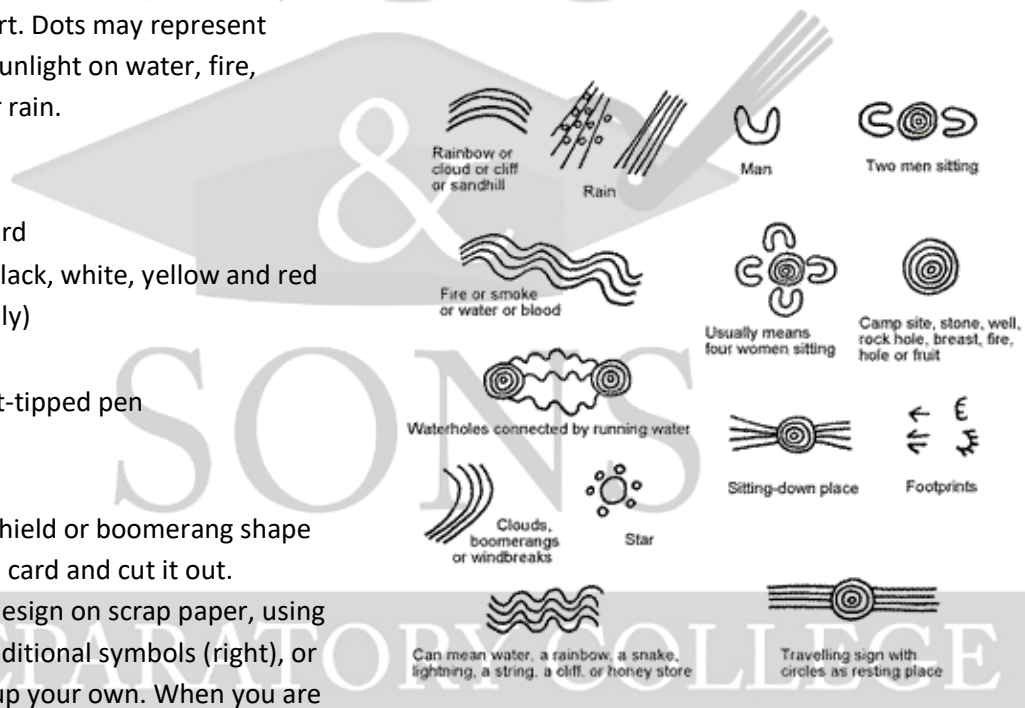
The events of the Dreamtime are shown in Aboriginal ceremonial sand paintings, made by sprinkling coloured earth onto the soil. Dots, lines and repeated marks are essential features of the art. Dots may represent birds, feathers, sunlight on water, fire, smoke, clouds or rain.

Resources

- White card
- Paints (Black, white, yellow and red ochre only)
- Sticks
- Black felt-tipped pen

Approach

1. Draw a shield or boomerang shape on white card and cut it out.
2. Draw a design on scrap paper, using some traditional symbols (right), or making up your own. When you are satisfied with the composition, draw it in pencil on the card.
3. Paint the background areas of the shield first, in either yellow or red. Let these dry before painting in the circles, lines and other patterns you have drawn. Some areas can be left white. Allow to dry.
4. Decorate further with rows or areas of dots printed with a stick or pencil end. Use a different stick for each of the four colours, to keep the colours clean. Small details can be drawn or outlined with black felt-tipped pen.
5. To add a holding band to a shield, cut a strip of card about three-quarters of the width of the shield. Tape it across the centre of the back so that the shield curves.



Aboriginal Rarrk Paintings



Cross-hatched patterns on bark paintings, called 'rarrk', are a feature of designs in Arnhem Land, in Australia. The subjects are often animals or images of ancestors from the Dreamtime. The background is usually plain. White, red, yellow and black are the main colours. **X-ray style pictures** showing bones and intestines are also common.

Resources

- Paints (red ochre, yellow, browns and white)
- Painting pencils
- Sticks

Approach

1. Choose a **traditional** subject such as an Australian animal, bird or fish design, or research an Ancestral Being from Dreamtime stories, such as Yingarna or Nawura.
2. Draw the subject lightly on sugar paper and paint it white.
3. Paint the background in red, yellow or brown and allow to dry.
4. Divide the subject into areas with a ruler to form squares, rectangles or triangles.
5. Fill in each area with patterns of ruled lines, using dry painting pencils. Create patterns of zigzags, diamonds, lines and concentric squares. Some sections can be left white. Others may be thickly coloured in with the painting pencils.
6. Use a fine brush to lightly paint water over the areas that have been coloured in. Keep the brush almost dry.
7. Finish the design by printing dots of paint with a stick around the outline of the subject. Print dots around the edge for a border.

Questions

Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. Based on the text, which statement best describes Aboriginal art?
A. Aboriginal art often holds spiritual or cultural significance.
B. Aboriginal art is mainly made to be sold to tourists.
C. Aboriginal art contains realistic depictions of the landscape.
D. Aboriginal art is made by children to honour ancestors.
2. Which of the following is not represented by dots in Aboriginal desert patterns?
A. birds
B. sunlight
C. people
D. smoke
3. In the "Resources" section of both procedures, what is ochre used for?
A. To design patterns
B. To give paints earthy colours
C. To keep brushes moist
D. To clean bark for painting
4. Which of the following is not a verb that instructs?
A. Add
B. Paint
C. Essential
D. Tape

5. "X-ray style pictures" means that rarrk paintings
 - A. can be seen by holding them up to sunlight.
 - B. are best viewed under an X-ray.
 - C. are made using X-ray machines.
 - D. show the insides of their subjects.

6. Which word is an antonym of "traditional"?

A. customary	B. contemporary
C. classic	D. conventional

7. In both procedures, what must the reader paint first?

A. the background	B. the border
C. the animal design	D. the patterns

8. How are rarrk paintings different from desert patterns?
 - A. Rarrk paintings are for decorating weapons.
 - B. Rarrk paintings do not depict people.
 - C. Rarrk paintings use very different coloured paints.
 - D. Rarrk paintings involve drawing a subject.

9. According to both procedures, which pattern is mainly used to finish off decorations on Aboriginal art?

A. zigzags	B. concentric squares
C. dots	D. lines

Text 2

Read the story, then answer the questions that follow.

Peter Pan

On the night we speak of, all the children were once more in bed. It happened to be Nana's evening off, and Mrs Darling had bathed and sung to them till one by one they had let go her hand and slid away into the land of sleep.

All were looking so safe and cosy that she smiled and sat down tranquilly by the fire to sew.

The fire was warm, however, and the nursery dimly lit by three night-lights and presently the sewing lay on Mrs Darling's lap. Then her head nodded, oh, so gracefully. She was asleep.

While she slept she had a dream. She dreamt that the Neverland had come too near and that a strange boy had broken through from it. He did not alarm her. The dream itself would have been a trifle, but while she was dreaming, the window of the nursery blew open, and a boy did drop on the floor. He was accompanied by a strange light, no bigger than your fist, which darted about the room like a living thing; and I think it must have been this light that wakened Mrs Darling.

She started up with a cry, and saw the boy, and somehow, she knew at once that he was Peter Pan. He was a lovely boy, clad in skeleton leaves and the juices that ooze out of trees; but the most entrancing thing about him was that he had all his first teeth. When he saw she was a grown-up, he gnashed the little pearls at her.

Mrs Darling screamed, and, as if in answer to a bell, the door opened and Nana entered, returned from her evening out. She growled and sprang at the boy, who leapt lightly through the window. Again, Mrs Darling screamed, this time in distress for him, for she thought he was killed, and she ran down into the

street to look for his little body, but it was not there; and she looked up, and in the black night she could see nothing but what she thought was a shooting star.

She returned to the nursery, and found Nana with something in her mouth, which proved to be the boy's shadow. As he leapt at the window Nana had closed it quickly, too late to catch him, but the shadow had not had time to get out; slam went the window and snapped it off.

You may be sure Mrs Darling examined it carefully, but it was quite the ordinary kind.

Nana had no doubt of what was the best thing to do with the shadow. She hung it out at the window, meaning, 'He is sure to come back for it; let us put it where he can get it easily without disturbing the children.'

But unfortunately, Mrs Darling could not leave it hanging out at the window; it looked so like the washing and lowered the whole tone of the house. She thought of showing it to Mr Darling, but he was totting up winter great-coats for John and Michael, with a wet towel around his head to keep his brain clear, and it seemed a shame to trouble him. **Besides, she knew exactly what he would say: "It all comes from having a dog for a nurse."**

She decided to roll the shadow up and put it away carefully in a drawer, until a fitting opportunity came for telling her husband. The opportunity came a week later, on that never-to-be-forgotten Friday night.

Mrs Darling had come in, wearing her white evening gown. She had dressed early because Wendy so loved to see her in her evening gown, with the necklace George had given her. Mrs Darling had put the children to bed in unwonted silence and lit their night lights. She went from bed to bed singing **enchancements** over them.

So soon as the door of 27 closed on Mr and Mrs Darling, there was a commotion in the firmament, and the smallest of all the stars in the Milky Way screamed out:

'Now, Peter!'

There was another light in the room now, a thousand times brighter than the night lights. It was a fairy, a girl called Tinker Bell, exquisitely gowned in a skeleton leaf. A moment after the fairy's entrance, the window was blown open by the breathing of the little stars, and Peter dropped in. He had carried Tinker Bell part of the way, and his hand was still messy with the fairy dust.

'Tinker Bell,' he called softly. 'tell me, do you know where they put my shadow?'



PETER AND JANE

Questions

Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. From this excerpt, you can conclude that "Peter Pan" is a
A. science fiction story. B. fantasy story.
C. mystery story. D. fairy tale.

2. From the excerpt, which of the following statements about Neverland is true?
A. The story is set in Neverland. B. Neverland is not mentioned in the text.
C. The children are away in Neverland. D. Neverland appears in Mrs Darling's dream.
3. Why is Mrs Darling frightened by Peter Pan's appearance?
A. He looks exactly as strange as he did in her dream.
B. Mrs Darling believes he is a bad influence on the children.
C. Peter Pan is a strange boy with no family.
D. All of the above
4. Who is Nana?
A. The family dog B. A family friend
C. A hired nurse D. The neighbour
5. Why has the author given special importance to describing Peter Pan's teeth?
A. To show that Peter Pan has exceptional and intriguing features.
B. To show readers that Peter Pan is hygienic even though he lives alone.
C. To show that the most curious thing about Peter Pan is how young he is.
D. To show that Mrs Darling finds him quite handsome and charming.
6. Mrs Darling is woken by a "strange light". What is the source of this light?
A. Peter Pan B. The fairy
C. The street light D. Nana
7. In Paragraph 5, why does Peter Pan "gnash" his teeth at Mrs Darling?
A. He is scared to be hurt by an adult. B. Mrs Darling has offended him.
C. He is uncomfortable with strangers. D. He dislikes grown-ups.
8. How was Peter Pan's shadow caught by Nana?
A. The window slammed shut onto his shadow as he escaped.
B. The shadow was too slow and could not keep up with his quick pace.
C. The shadow was caught by Nana because she was extremely quick.
D. Nana attacked his shadow when he tried to escape and it broke off.
9. Does Mrs Darling return Peter Pan's shadow?
A. Yes, she attempts to find him in Neverland.
B. Yes, she hangs it out the window so he can come collect it.
C. No, Mrs Darling thinks that he does not deserve his shadow returned.
D. No, Mrs Darling decides she will tell Mr Darling about what happened.
10. From the final sentence in Paragraph 10, it can be inferred that
A. Mr Darling is pleased with Nana's work in the household.
B. Mr Darling is reluctant about Nana's position in the household.
C. Mr Darling is unhappy with the way Nana cares for the children.
D. Mr Darling is excited about Nana returning from her night out.
11. In Paragraph 12, the author uses "*enchantments*" to mean
A. magical words. B. evening prayers.
C. charming spells. D. soothing lullabies.
12. What does the author metaphorically compare Tinkerbell to?
A. night lights B. a skeleton leaf
C. a star D. fairy dust

Week 1 Writing

Writing Persuasive and Informative Texts

Focus: Procedure

Label the features of a procedure in the text below.

Make Your Own Volcano

Making a volcano at home or school is a classic experiment in which a chemical reaction can create the appearance of a physical volcano eruption. This volcano will give you an idea of what it might look like when a volcano erupts flowing lava.

Materials needed

- ❖ A volcano – Look up how to make a volcano out of paper mache or plaster. You can also use clay or if you're in a hurry to make your volcano, use a mound of dirt outside.
- ❖ A container that 35mm film comes in, and old pill bottle, a baby food jar, or similar size container.
- ❖ Red and yellow food colouring (optional)
- ❖ Vinegar
- ❖ Liquid dish washing soap



What to do

1. Go outside or prepare for some clean-up inside
2. Put the container into the volcano at the top
3. Add two spoonfuls of baking soda
4. Then add about a spoonful of dish soap.
5. After that, add about 5 drops each of the red and yellow food colouring.
6. Now for the eruption! Add about 30 ml of the vinegar into the container and watch what your volcano come alive!



Make it an experiment



To make it a true experiment, you can try to answer these questions:

- a) Does vinegar temperature affect how fast the volcano erupts?
- b) Does the shape of the volcano affect the direction the eruption travels?
- c) What can be added to the "lava" to slow it down and make it more like real lava?
- d) What combination of vinegar and baking soda creates the biggest eruption?

Thinking Skills Questions (Optional)

Thinking skills questions are logic-based questions that test a student's logical reasoning. Students who are attempting the O.C. or Selective entrance test examinations should do these questions as practice. Answers are given at the end of this section for students to mark for themselves. It will not be included in the homework mark.

Time Limit: 10 minutes

1. It is extremely important to put on sunscreen when going outdoors, especially in Australia. Australia's Ozone layer is severely thin, meaning there's more UV rays hitting Australians. Sunscreen helps to protect us from the harsh UV rays.

Which one of these statements, if true, most **strengthens** the argument?

- A. SPF-50 sunscreen is better than SPF-30 sunscreen.
 - B. We must wear hats and similar garments when we are out.
 - C. Sunscreen is a convenient and simple way to protect our skin from the harsh UV rays.
 - D. Sunscreen helps to decrease our chances of getting skin cancer.
2. If the law punishes littering, then the city has an obligation to provide trash cans. But the law does not punish littering, so the city has no such obligation.

Which one of the following exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?

- A. If today is a holiday, then the bakery will not be open. The bakery is not open for business. Thus today is a holiday.
 - B. Jenny will have lots of balloons at her birthday party. There are no balloons around yet, so today is not her birthday.
 - C. The new regulations will be successful only if most of the students adhere to them. Since most of the students will adhere to those regulations, the new regulations will be successful.
 - D. In the event that my flight had been late, I would have missed the committee meeting. Fortunately, my flight is on time. Therefore, I will make it to the meeting.
3. Class Platypus had a class challenge. To get a stamp, students had to either do at least 30 star jumps or to get one A+ from their homework.

Based on the above information, which one of the following **must be true**?

- A. Shi Ren did 20 star jumps, and got a stamp.
- B. Ian got an A and did not get a stamp.
- C. Mike did not do his homework and got a stamp.
- D. Pat topped his class for homework marks and got a stamp.

4.

All children must take part in at least one event at sports day.
There are only 3 sport events: soccer, oz tag and taekwondo.

Dean: I participated in oz tag so I can't do taekwondo.

Which of the following shows the flaw in Dean's judgement?

- A. Taekwondo is not a team sport but oz tag is
 - B. He can participate in more than one sport event
 - C. If he wins oz tag he is allowed to do taekwondo
 - D. The events can be done in any order
5. Destiny is playing a card game. To win the game, the two cards have to add up to either an odd number bigger than 9, or an even number less than 15.

Based on the above information, which one of the following **must be true**?

- A. Destiny had a 6 and an 8 and lost.
 - B. Destiny had a 9 and a 1 and lost.
 - C. Destiny had a 7 and 8 and won
 - D. Destiny had a 6 and 3 and won.
6. Two different cities in the same country have the same amount of population. The recent outbreak of a disease has been attributed to overpopulation city x. Since city X and city y are of the same population, the same disease would have affected the same City Y.

Which of the following shows the mistake made in the passage?

- A. fails to take into account other factors that may have caused disease
 - B. does not take into account the advent of the germ theory of disease
 - C. does not distinguish between those diseases that are treatable and those that are not
 - D. fails to indicate whether the average life expectancy is lower in city X than in city y.
7. Marcus and Mason conducted a survey.

A recent report suggested that children unless a child begins to learn music from the ages 4-9, he/she is unlikely to learn music as an adult.

MARCUS: If people do not gain an interest in music when they are young, they never will.

MASON: If people begin to learn music at a young age, they will master at least one instrument in their lifetime.

Who has the correct reasoning?

- A. Both Marcus and Mason are correct.
- B. Only Marcus is correct.
- C. Only Mason is correct.
- D. Neither Marcus nor Mason are correct

8. Many cities these days have anti-terror squads spying. This legend has created a sense of fear. However, many cities have reported a reduction in terrorism. For example city A has reported a 75% fall in terrorism while city B reported a massive 90 reduction. Thus, they are a real success in controlling 'opportunistic' terrorism.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the above argument?

- A. Not all squad members are equally efficient as each other.
 - B. The squad members tend to be heavily deployed only in the centers of cities.
 - C. Anti-terror squad usually forms part of 'anti-crime packages which include an extra police presence.
 - D. The anti-terror squad is an overreaction to the actions of a small minority.
9. David is a store manager. None of the store items is kept in the warehouse except for Dyson's rice cookers and Hans water heaters. Everybody likes home appliances.

If these statements are true, which of the following MUST be true?

- A. Only home appliances products are kept in the warehouse.
 - B. There are more Dyson products than there are Hans products in the warehouse.
 - C. Because everyone likes reading home appliances, they are not kept in the warehouse.
 - D. Dysons V8 rice cooker is not kept in the store, but in the warehouse.
10. Fred, Scott, Donny, and Hanibal each bought a different sweetened soda: Coco cola, Vanilla, strawberry, and mango. Fred does not like fruity flavors Sprite and Fanta. Donny bought a Coco cola and Hanibal bought, Fanta.

What flavour did Scott buy?

- A. Coco-cola
- B. Pepsi
- C. Sprite
- D. Fanta

PREPARATORY COLLEGE