

# ACER Primary Scholarship

## Practice Test



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# INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

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The *Australian Council for Educational Research* (ACER) produces the Primary Scholarship Test to assist schools in their decision making processes to award scholarships.

Some schools elect to participate in a cooperative program where many schools will hold the test on the same date. Other schools will choose their own test date.

If the schools you wish to apply to are participating in a cooperative program you must apply to each school. Your child should then sit the test at their first preference school.

## Using this practice test

An answer sheet for the Reading and Viewing and Mathematics Tests is included at the back of this booklet. Your child could complete the test under timed conditions to provide practice in the organisation and time management of sitting a competitive exam.

Carefully read the instructions on the front cover of the Reading and Viewing test with your child. Then allow your child 30 minutes to complete this test. Next read the instructions on the front of the Mathematics test and then allow your child 30 minutes to complete this test. On the test day students will be given a short break prior to the final Writing test. Read the instructions on the front cover of the Writing test and allow your child 40 minutes to complete both writing tasks. After 20 minutes advise your child to commence the second writing task.

Alternatively, this practice test can be used as a series of practice questions attempted in your child's own time.

The answers to the multiple choice questions are provided at the back of this booklet. The writing tasks don't have answers provided. However, this practice test will familiarise your child with the format of the Writing test. Students will be assessed on:

- The quality of the thoughts and content developed in the writing
- The quality of the structure and organisation developed to respond to the topic
- The quality, effectiveness and appropriateness of the language used

Students must respond to the topics presented and will be penalised if their writing appears to be rehearsed and not developed from the test stimulus.

# INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

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The ACER Primary Scholarship Test contains three sub-tests:

- Reading and Viewing (30 minutes)
- Mathematics (30 minutes)
- Writing (40 minutes)

You may wish to time yourself while you complete this practice test. It's useful for you to become familiar with how quickly you need to work to complete all questions. Allow approximately one minute per multiple choice question. You should spend 20 minutes on each writing task, including time for planning. On the test day the supervisor will tell you when you should start the second writing task.

## How to complete the multiple choice answer sheet

For the Reading and Viewing and Mathematics tests you need to mark your answers on a special answer sheet. For each question clearly mark the oval A, B, C or D using an HB or B pencil. If you decide to change your answer, carefully erase your first mark and pencil in your new choice.

An example answer sheet has been included at the end of this booklet.

## On the test day

- Listen carefully to the test supervisor.
- Carefully read the instructions on the front cover of each test.
- Do not rush. However, don't spend too long on a difficult question. If you skip a question make sure your next answer is marked against the correct question number.
- Mark the answer you think is most likely to be correct. No marks will be deducted for incorrect answers.
- If you have time at the end go back and check your answers and make sure you have answered every question.
- Remember to bring:
  - two HB or B pencils
  - one good eraser
  - a blue or black pen or black pencil for the Writing test
  - a bottle of water and a snack for the break

## PRACTICE TEST 1:

# READING AND VIEWING

### Instructions

- This practice test is designed to see how well you understand what you read and view.
- You will have 30 minutes to answer 25 questions.
- Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question and mark it on the answer sheet.
- If you want to change your answer, carefully erase the first mark and then mark your new answer.
- Do not spend too much time on any one question. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

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## QUESTIONS 1 – 5

Douglas Cheeseman was a man no one would look at twice. His eyes were no particular colour, and too close together. His lips and cheeks were made of the same fabric and his nose was big and freckled, even with the caps he always wore. In summer he could always be picked out on the site by the zinc cream. The younger ones laughed. On every job there were a couple of young blokes, only there for the week, pick up a bit of cash, move on. They laughed at the engineer standing solemnly with his roll of plans: they tossed bricks to each other and laughed from their brown faces at him, anxious in his zinc cream. 5

He was fifty-five, but he could have been ten years either side of that. Thin sandy hair, a big awkward mouth. Bad teeth, crooked and dark when he smiled, jug-handle ears. As a self-conscious boy he'd tried different things with those ears. He'd made an elasticized band with elaborate leather flaps to flatten his ears while he slept. He'd tried his hair short. He'd tried it long. He'd tried all kinds of hats. Eventually he'd grown the moustache as a kind of diversionary tactic, and he'd kept it. Now he'd forgotten about his ears. He'd stopped bothering to wish they were smaller, his hair thicker, his mouth nicer. 10 15

**1** The passage suggests that people would find Douglas Cheeseman's appearance

- A** repulsive.
- B** attractive.
- C** unappealing.
- D** extraordinary.

**2** The 'young blokes' (line 5) regard Douglas Cheeseman with

- A** fear.
- B** scorn.
- C** respect.
- D** sympathy.

- 3** In contrast to the 'young blokes' (line 5), Douglas Cheeseman seems
- A** lonely and awkward.
  - B** small and insignificant.
  - C** independent and assertive.
  - D** confident and professional.
- 4** Douglas Cheeseman's ears are
- A** flat and pointed.
  - B** small and fragile.
  - C** large and protruding.
  - D** round and discoloured.
- 5** Douglas Cheeseman decided to keep his moustache (line 14) because it
- A** made him look younger.
  - B** made him more attractive.
  - C** provided an effective disguise.
  - D** stopped him worrying about his ears.

---

## QUESTIONS 6 – 10

*Below are two poems by William Blake, both called ‘Nurse’s Song’.*

*The poems were written two hundred years ago. In those days children were often looked after by nannies, who were called ‘nurses’. Some words in the poem are spelled differently from the way they are today.*

### Nurse’s Song I

When the voices of children are heard on the green  
And laughing is heard on the hill,  
My heart is at rest within my breast  
And everything else is still.

“Then come home, my children, the sun is gone down  
And the dews of night arise;  
Come, come, leave off play, and let us away  
Till the morning appears in the skies.”

5

“No, no, let us play, for it is yet day  
And we cannot go to sleep;  
Besides, in the sky the little birds fly  
And the hills are all cover’d with sheep.”

10

“Well, well, go & play till the light fades away  
And then go home to bed.”  
The little ones leaped & shouted & laugh’d  
And all the hills ecchoed.

15

### Nurse’s Song II

When the voices of children are heard on the green  
And whisp’rings are in the dale,  
The days of my youth rise fresh in my mind,  
My face turns green and pale.

Then come home, my children, the sun is gone down  
And the dews of night arise;  
Your spring and your day are wasted in play  
And your winter and night in disguise.

5

**Question 6 refers to the first poem.**

- 6** In the first verse of the first poem, the
- A** nurse is talking to the reader.
  - B** nurse is talking to the children.
  - C** children are talking to the nurse.
  - D** children are talking to the reader.

**Questions 7 – 9 refer to the second poem.**

- 7** The nurse in the second poem is

- A** fussy and protective.
- B** grim and miserable.
- C** cold and unfeeling.
- D** weak and ill.

- 8** In the second poem, the nurse's memories make her feel

- A** unhappy.
- B** happy.
- C** young.
- D** old.

- 9** The last two lines of the second poem suggest that the nurse's feelings about childhood are

- A** dishonest.
- B** accepting.
- C** playful.
- D** bitter.

**Question 10 refers to both poems.**

- 10** One difference between the two poems is that in the first poem the

- A** children are obedient, but in the second poem the children are disobedient.
- B** children speak to the nurse, but in the second poem the children do not speak.
- C** nurse has happy memories of her youth, but in the second poem the nurse has forgotten her youth.
- D** nurse tells the children why they should come home, but in the second poem she just orders them to come home.

## QUESTIONS 11 – 17

On the edge of the Great Sandy Desert in Western Australia lies the Wolfe Creek meteorite crater. Scientists think that the bowl-shaped crater was formed when a meteorite<sup>1</sup> crashed to Earth perhaps 300 000 years ago. The crater is 880 metres across and almost circular. The floor is about 60 metres below the surrounding rim. A variety of wildlife makes its home in the crater. Among the broken rocks on the crater wall you may see a brown ringtail dragon<sup>2</sup> stalking insects in the flowering shrubs. Animals are active at dawn and dusk, after the heat of the day has passed. Red kangaroos live in the area but are rarely seen. The dry conditions restrict the number of birds but the spectacular and noisy Major Mitchell cockatoos can often be seen feeding on the seeds of the wattles and paperbarks on the crater floor.

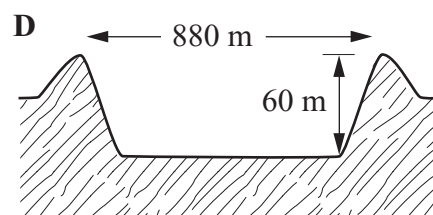
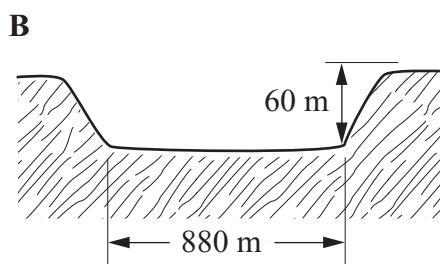
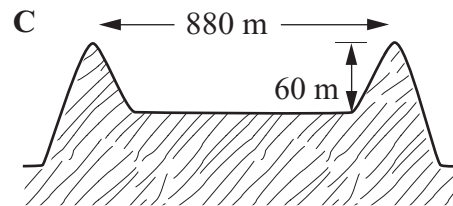
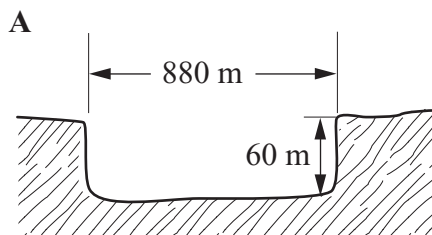
Although it has long been known to Aboriginal people, who called it Kandimalal, the Wolfe Creek meteorite crater was only discovered by Europeans in 1947. The Aboriginal Dreaming tells of two rainbow snakes who formed the nearby Sturt and Wolfe Creeks as they crossed the desert. The crater is believed to be the place where one snake emerged from the ground.

This striking formation is now protected by a reserve. Wolfe Creek was named in 1889 after Robert Wolfe, a prospector and storekeeper of Halls Creek.

<sup>1</sup> *meteorite*: a rock which comes from space and hits the earth's surface

<sup>2</sup> *dragon*: lizard

**11** Below are four cross-sections. Which of these shows the Wolfe Creek crater?



- 12** According to the passage, Aboriginal people first came across the crater
- A in 1889.
  - B in 1947.
  - C 300 000 years ago.
  - D in the unknown but distant past.
- 13** According to the passage, when would a tourist visiting the crater be most likely to see a red kangaroo?
- A around sunrise or sunset
  - B on a moonlit night
  - C during the hottest part of the day
  - D towards the middle of the day
- 14** According to the passage, the brown ringtail dragon hunts
- A on the floor of the crater.
  - B in the desert around the crater.
  - C among plants on the crater wall.
  - D among rocks on the crater floor.
- 15** The passage suggests that the Major Mitchell cockatoos
- A are a rare sight in the crater.
  - B are suited to an arid environment.
  - C aggressively defend their territory.
  - D are not very active at dawn or dusk.
- 16** According to the passage, the Aboriginal Dreaming says that the crater was formed by a
- A rainbow snake coming out of the ground.
  - B kangaroo fleeing from a rainbow snake.
  - C rainbow snake entering the ground.
  - D meteorite.
- 17** Which one of the following was named after Robert Wolfe in 1889?
- A a town
  - B a creek
  - C a desert
  - D the crater

## QUESTIONS 18 – 23

*The discussion below is a radio interview in which an interviewer and Edwin Maher are talking about reporting the weather on TV. Because it is a conversation they do not always use correct sentences.*

- Interviewer: Here is the ABC's Edwin Maher, whose book 'Now to the Weather: Confessions of a TV Weatherman' inspired this program. According to Edwin, presenting the weather is a high pressure job.
- Edwin Maher: It is the hardest job on television, because you've got to deliver this dry, scientific information in a fairly fun way to make it simple, easy to understand, and try and be a little bit entertaining as well. So TV weather people are treading a fairly fine line as well. I've been told off on occasions by viewers for having just been a little bit too silly, or gone over the top. And one night I did go over the top – when I did the weather standing on my head, and I'll admit that that probably wasn't the sort of thing that you could do more than once. 5
- But you've got to try and just be yourself I think, because it can be rather boring, watching a weather forecast. You know what the temperature got to today, you know what the weather was like, and then somebody who comes on and tells you all this information you saw for yourself out the window and experienced when you were outside, and if it's a period where every day is the same as the other, for a couple of weeks it's just been mild conditions and sunny weather, or it's rain for a while and it can be pretty boring telling the same old story day after day. 10
- Interviewer: Expert or entertainer you say, that's the dilemma.
- Edwin Maher: Yes it is a dilemma, because the BBC<sup>1</sup> for example, has decreed that it won't employ TV weathermen or women unless they are fully trained meteorologists. And the dilemma for them really is that a lot of people who are good at science aren't necessarily very pretty faces when it comes on TV. But it's always been one of those things: should the TV weatherman or woman be a weather forecaster or not? Should the newsreader be a journalist or not? It's just one of those things that goes on and on. But I think the most important thing is to be able to communicate that information effectively. 15
- 20
- 25
- 30

<sup>1</sup> BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation

- 18** Edwin Maher says that the most difficult part of his job is to
- A** overcome nervousness.
  - B** have the authority of a scientist.
  - C** quickly understand complex information.
  - D** make the information interesting for the viewer.
- 19** Why did Edwin Maher once present the weather information standing on his head?
- A** He was fed up with his job.
  - B** He thought no one would notice.
  - C** He was trying to liven up the presentation.
  - D** He was demonstrating the weather patterns.
- 20** 'Treading a fairly fine line' (line 8) means finding a balance between
- A** performing circus tricks and keeping one's job.
  - B** looking to the past and providing up-to-date forecasts.
  - C** giving accurate information and keeping viewers interested.
  - D** providing sensitive weather forecasts and admitting your ignorance.
- 21** Edwin Maher says that one reason why weather information can be boring is because
- A** people have already learnt about the weather at school.
  - B** viewers already know what the weather has been like.
  - C** viewers are impatient to see the rest of the news.
  - D** it is difficult to illustrate weather information.

- 22** The ‘dilemma’ mentioned in (lines 24–28) is that
- A** people who are weather experts are not necessarily appealing presenters.
  - B** the weather in Britain is extremely unpleasant, so it is not an interesting topic.
  - C** it is difficult to find people who are sufficiently well qualified in meteorology.
  - D** it is difficult to find equal numbers of men and women who can present the weather.
- 23** When Edwin Maher asks, ‘Should the newsreader be a journalist or not?’ (lines 30–31), he is
- A** challenging the interviewer.
  - B** giving another example of the kind of dilemma being discussed.
  - C** suggesting that weather presenters are better communicators than newsreaders.
  - D** suggesting that newsreaders should liven up the news by performing tricks like his.

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QUESTIONS 24 AND 25

Dentists, gradually, are becoming obsolete, or if not entirely obsolete, limited by demands likely to be made on them in the future. A generation raised on healthier diet and protected by fluoride is hardly in as much need of customary fillings and extractions as previous generations with the result that, increasingly, dental work will be restricted to hereditary problems or dental conditions caused by accidents. As well as these considerations are the results likely to be caused by recent technological developments. Laser dentistry is on the brink of providing miraculous ways of repairing teeth, making the drill almost a thing of the past. Its greater speed and efficiency once in general use will create yet another factor in reducing the numbers of dentists needed. If you are thinking of becoming a dentist, think again!

**24** The passage suggests that present high standards of healthy teeth are largely the result of

- A heredity.
- B orthodontics.
- C prevention of dental decay.
- D the accident of mineral deposits.

**25** The passage suggests that the chief advantage of laser dentistry for the patient will be

- A cheaper costs.
- B a greater choice of dentists.
- C more streamlined treatment.
- D more sophisticated dentures.

**END OF READING AND VIEWING PRACTICE TEST**



## PRACTICE TEST 2:

# MATHEMATICS

### Instructions

- You will have 30 minutes to answer 24 questions.
- Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question and mark it on the answer sheet.
- If you want to change your answer, carefully erase the first mark and then mark your new answer.
- Calculators are **NOT** to be used.

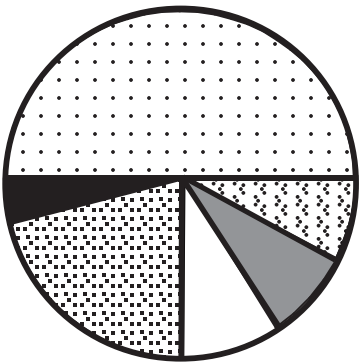
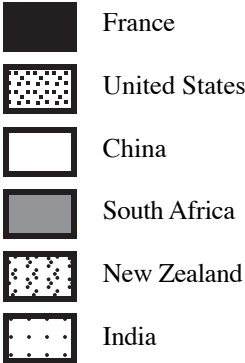
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48 people chose a country to visit for a holiday.

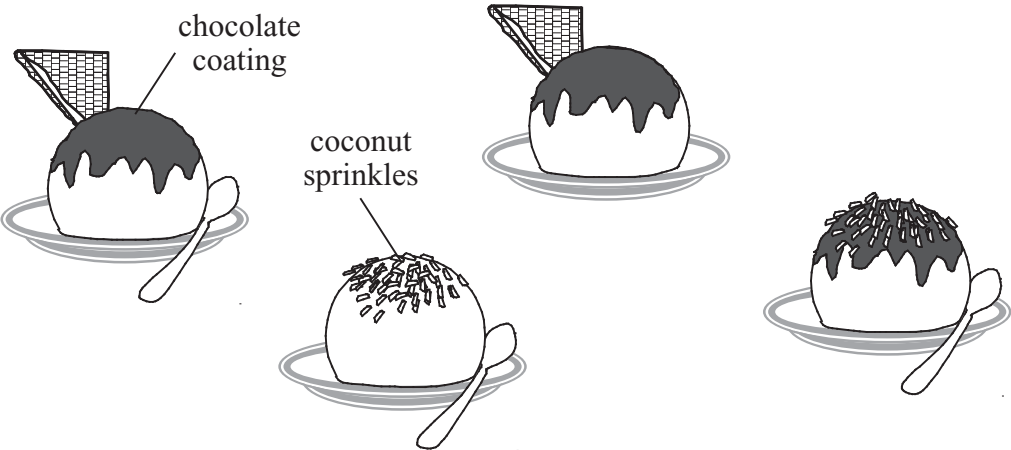
The pie chart shows their choices.

How many chose India?

- A 20
- B 24
- C 30
- D 33



2



How many of these ice-creams have **either** chocolate coating or coconut sprinkles, but **not** both?

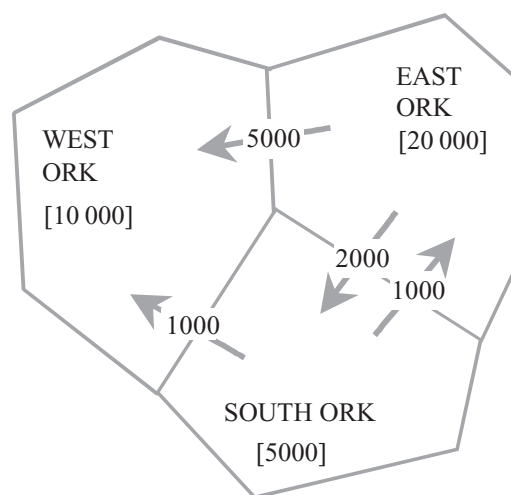
- A one
- B two
- C three
- D four

**Information for Questions 3 and 4**

The numbers in brackets show the population of each of three suburbs at the beginning of a year.

The numbers on the arrows show how many people moved from one suburb to another during the year.

There were no births or deaths that year.



**3** How many people moved from East Ork during the year?

- A** more than 7000
- B** 7000
- C** 5000
- D** 2000

**4** At the end of the year, the population of South Ork was:

- A** 3000
- B** 4000
- C** 5000
- D** more than 5000

**5** Tia is in square B4.

Cindy is in E5, Meg is in G4 and Tony is in E3.

|   | A | B                                                                                 | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 |   |                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 |   |                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 |   |                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |

Which one of these statements is true?

- A Cindy is closer to Tia than Meg is.
- B Meg is closer to Tia than Tony is.
- C Cindy and Meg are equally close to Tia.
- D Meg and Tony are equally close to Tia.

**6** Georgie has these Draswegian (D) coins.

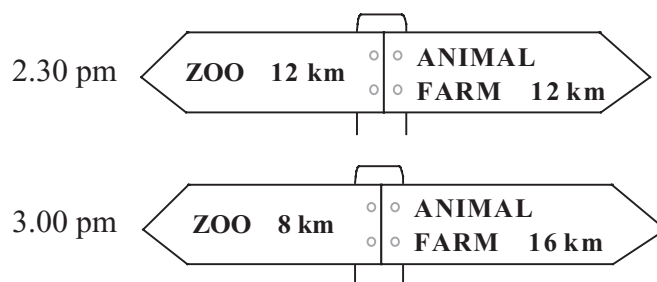


Which one of these totals can she make exactly?

- A 118 D
- B 77 D
- C 66 D
- D 4 D

**Information for Questions 7 and 8**

Kiri is riding between the Animal Farm and the Zoo and sees these signs at the two times shown.



**7** How far is it from the Zoo to the Animal Farm on this track?

- A** 12 km
- B** 16 km
- C** 24 km
- D** more than 24 km

**8** At what average speed was Kiri riding?

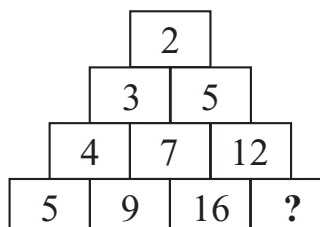
- A** 4 km per hour
- B** 8 km per hour
- C** 12 km per hour
- D** 16 km per hour

- 9** This thermometer shows the temperature at 9.00 am.  
The temperature is rising one degree every thirty minutes.  
At what time will the temperature be 27°?
- A** 10.00 am
  - B** 10.30 am
  - C** 11.00 am
  - D** 1.00 pm



- 10** What is the missing number?

- A** 2
- B** 24
- C** 28
- D** 192

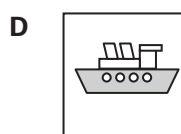
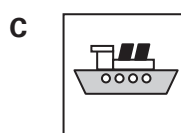
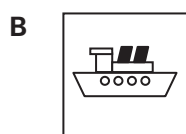
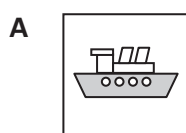
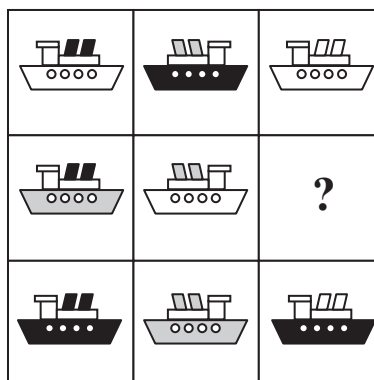


- 11** Ten girls can wash four cars in one hour.

How many cars could twenty girls wash in one and a half hours?

- A** two
- B** four
- C** eight
- D** twelve

- 12** What is the missing picture?



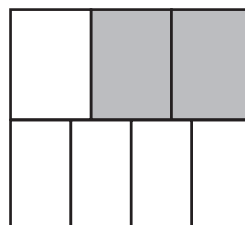
**13** What is the missing number?

2    5    10    17    ?    37

- A** 24
- B** 25
- C** 26
- D** 27

**14** What fraction of this figure is shaded?

- A**  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B**  $\frac{1}{3}$
- C**  $\frac{1}{4}$
- D**  $\frac{1}{5}$



**15** The following coded messages have the meanings shown:

HI PQ WX    –    TONIGHT MEETING CANCELLED  
 FG JK WX    –    MEETING STATION MIDNIGHT  
 HI TU YZ    –    EXCHANGE DATA TONIGHT

What does PQ mean?

- A** CANCELLED
- B** EXCHANGE
- C** MEETING
- D** TONIGHT

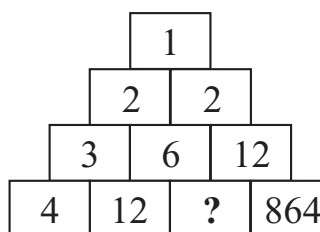
- 16** Marta, Li and Trinh share a jar of sweets.  
Marta has twice as many sweets as Li.  
Trinh has three times as many sweets as Li.

If Trinh has 45 sweets, how many sweets were there in the jar?

- A 120
- B 90
- C 75
- D 60

- 17** What is the missing number?

- A 12
- B 72
- C 144
- D 442



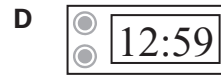
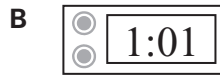
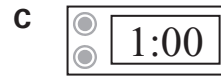
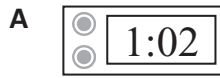
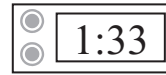
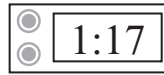
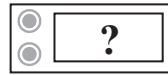
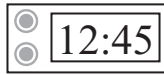
- 18** In Jake's sock drawer there are four black socks, five green socks and two red socks.

Without looking, how many socks does he need to take out from his drawer to be sure that he has two green socks?

- A five
- B six
- C seven
- D eight



**19** What is the missing time?



**20**

*Hearts*  
\$0.50 each



*Happies*  
\$1.25 each



*Stars*  
\$0.40 each

Jason has \$5.00.

He buys two Happies and one Star.

What is the maximum number of Hearts he can buy?

- A** 1
- B** 2
- C** 3
- D** 4

**21** 1 dogel + 1 bogel + 1 ogel =

- A 24 ogel
- B 31 ogel
- C 34 ogel
- D 41 ogel

1 bogel = 3 ogel

1 dogel = 10 bogel

**22** Ahmud's DVD recorder works on a 24-hour clock (1.00 pm = 1300, 2.00 pm = 1400, and so on).

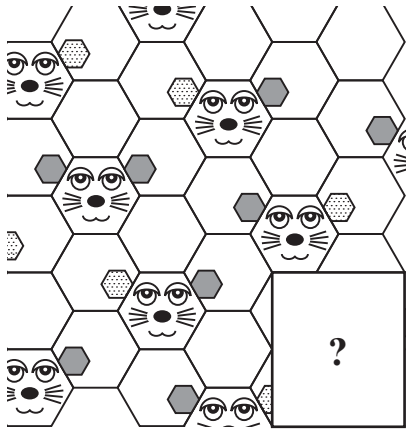
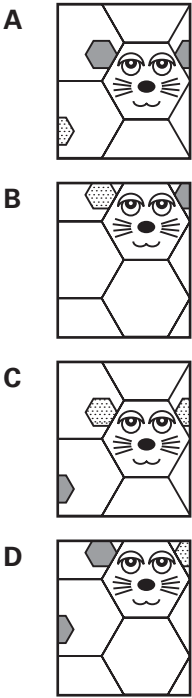
| MONDAY NIGHT |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 5.00 pm      | <i>News</i>                   |
| 5.30 pm      | <i>What's New?</i>            |
| 6.00 pm      | <i>Monday Forum</i>           |
| 7.00 pm      | <i>Here We Go</i>             |
| 7.30 pm      | <i>It's All Right With Me</i> |
| 8.00 pm      | <i>World Roundup</i>          |

Ahmud wants to start recording *It's All Right With Me* five minutes before the show starts and to stop recording five minutes after the show finishes.

Ahmud should program the recorder to:

|   | START | FINISH |
|---|-------|--------|
| A | 1855  | 2005   |
| B | 1925  | 2005   |
| C | 1925  | 2055   |
| D | 1925  | 2105   |

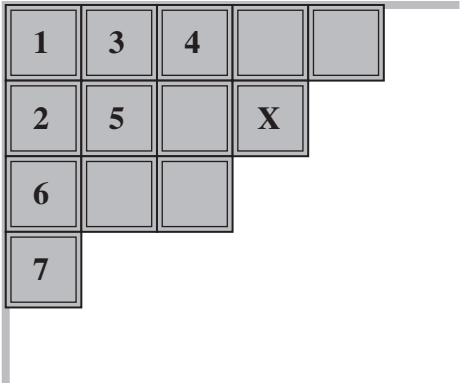
**23** What is the missing part of the pattern?



**24** George lays stones in a particular order.

What will be the number of the stone at X?

- A 11  
B 12  
C 13  
D none of the above



## PRACTICE TEST 3: WRITING

### Instructions

- This practice test contains two short writing tasks. You will have 20 minutes for each task (40 minutes in total). This includes your planing, writing and checking time.
- Spend some of your time thinking about each topic in turn and what you might write. There is space for writing down your ideas and planning your work. Remember the amount you write is not as important as what you have to say.
- Your writing will be judged on what you have to say, how well you organise your ideas and how clearly and effectively you express yourself.
- Use your blue or black pen for this test.

## TASK 1: Narrative (Story)

Use the prompt below to write a story.



There's a dragon in my house.

PLANNING SPACE:

**START TASK 1 HERE**





## **TASK 2: Opinion**

Write your opinion on the following topic. Do not write a story for this piece of writing.

Your writing will be judged on what you have to say and how well you say it.

Girls and boys often play the same sport.  
Should girls and boys be allowed to  
play on the same team?

What do you think?

**PLANNING SPACE:**

**START TASK 2 HERE**



# ANSWER SHEET

## ACER Primary Scholarship Practice Test

### MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- Fill in the oval of your choice.
- Use a black pencil.
- Do not use a blue/black or red pen.
- Erase any errors or stray marks.

MARK LIKE THIS:



NOT LIKE THIS:



Use Pencil Only

### READING AND VIEWING PRACTICE TEST

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

6 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)

11 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)

16 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
18 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
19 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
20 (A) (B) (C) (D)

21 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
22 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
23 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
24 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
25 (A) (B) (C) (D)

### MATHEMATICS PRACTICE TEST

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)

7 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)

13 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
18 (A) (B) (C) (D)

19 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
20 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
21 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
22 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
23 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
24 (A) (B) (C) (D)



# ANSWERS

## READING AND VIEWING

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | C |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 6  | A |
| 7  | B |
| 8  | A |
| 9  | D |
| 10 | B |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 11 | D |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | A |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | B |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 16 | A |
| 17 | B |
| 18 | D |
| 19 | C |
| 20 | C |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 21 | B |
| 22 | A |
| 23 | B |
| 24 | C |
| 25 | C |

## MATHEMATICS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | B |
| 2 | C |
| 3 | B |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | A |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 6  | B |
| 7  | C |
| 8  | B |
| 9  | C |
| 10 | C |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 11 | D |
| 12 | A |
| 13 | C |
| 14 | B |
| 15 | A |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 16 | B |
| 17 | B |
| 18 | D |
| 19 | B |
| 20 | D |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 21 | C |
| 22 | B |
| 23 | A |
| 24 | B |

