Whooping cough is a disease caused by infection with the bacteria Bordetella pertussis. It can occur in people of all ages, but is most serious in infants. Whooping cough is easily spread to other people by droplets, for example from coughing and sneezing, or by direct contact with secretions from the nose or mouth. The time from coming into contact with the disease and getting sick is usually seven to ten days, but can be as long as 21 days. A person with whooping cough will be able to spread it to other people for up to three weeks after onset, unless they are treated.

Antibiotics are the best treatment for whooping cough, as they prevent infectious people from spreading the bacteria to other people. This will happen after the person has been treated for five days. Until then, the individual can still spread whooping cough. Antibiotics should be continued for seven days. Coughing often continues for weeks despite treatment.

Whooping cough can be prevented by treating contacts. This means that people that live in the same house as someone with whooping cough will usually need to take antibiotics. Immunisation, however, is the most effective method of prevention. The protection that the vaccine gives against whooping cough only lasts a few years. This means that those immunised as young children can still get the disease.

The vaccination for whooping cough was introduced in the late 1950s. A number of years after the vaccination was introduced, some parents chose not to vaccinate their children, due to undesirable side-effects.
Question 1

Mr Jones has whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for the past three days.

What can be inferred?

A) Mr Jones did not have a vaccination for whooping cough

B) Mr Jones should avoid coughing or sneezing around babies for at least two days

C) Mr Jones should continue taking antibiotics for two days

D) Mr Jones will stop coughing after being treated with antibiotics for the required period of time

Question 2

In which of the following scenarios would a patient be infectious with whooping cough?

A) A person who is infected with whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for five days

B) A person who is infected with whooping cough and has been treated with antibiotics for seven days

C) A person who has been infected with whooping cough for five weeks and is untreated

D) A person who notices they are sick ten days after being infected with whooping cough, and was not treated during this period

Question 3

Which of the following can be inferred from the information?

A) Antibiotics do not cure whooping cough

B) Immunisation is not effective against whooping cough

C) If contacts were immunized, they would not need to be treated with antibiotics

D) Before the late 1950s, there was no treatment for whooping cough

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**Question 4**

Cane toads are found most abundantly in urban areas, grassland and woodland. In recent years, it has been noticed that toads in the Cairns area are much smaller than they used to be. A theory is that when toads first colonise a new territory, there is an abundant food supply. The toads gorge themselves and get quite large. As the numbers of toads increase from breeding, the food resource never reaches its pre-toad levels and therefore, the toads' size and their food supply achieve a ‘compromise’.

From this information, it can be concluded that

- **A)** the highest concentration of cane toads in Australia is found in the Cairns area
- **B)** given that their food supplies are the same, an area with a higher population of cane toads will contain smaller sized cane toads than an area with a lower population of cane toads
- **C)** given that their food supplies are the same, an area with a higher population of cane toads will attract less cane toads than an area with a lower population of cane toads
- **D)** as the population of cane toads increase in a certain area, the ability of the toads to breed is compromised.

**Question 5**

- Bill's watch is 10 minutes fast but he thinks it is 5 minutes slow
- Joanna's watch is 5 minutes slow but she thinks it is 10 minutes fast
- Harriet's watch is 5 minutes fast but she thinks it is 10 minutes slow
- John's watch is 10 minutes slow but he thinks it is 10 minutes fast

Using their watches, each of them leaves work in what each believes is time to catch the 6 pm train.

**Who misses the train?**

- **A)** Bill and John
- **B)** Bill and Harriet
- **C)** John and Joanna
- **D)** Harriet and Joanna
MedEntry Sample Questions: Section 2

Questions 1 and 2 relate to the following scenario

Mother: It’s so hard looking after Mark. My husband doesn’t help much, not even driving Mark to the hospital. It’s like he doesn’t care, or is embarrassed about Mark’s condition. I just don’t know how to handle this all by myself.

Doctor: Your eyes began to water when you spoke about that.

Question 1

The mother’s attitude towards her husband’s approach to her son Mark can best be described as

A) Embarrassed
B) Angry
C) Concerned
D) Upset

Question 2

The doctor’s remark, ‘Your eyes began to water when you spoke about that’ is primarily designed to

A) Convey his disapproval of her open display of emotion
B) Show he is sensitive to her feelings and emotions
C) Invite her to talk more about her feelings
D) Signal his understanding of how much she is upset by the situation
Questions 3 to 5 refer to the following passage. The passage is taken from an interview with Vlad, a young man with a physical and intellectual disability.

I actually grew up in a very, very close family that had three kids and a mum and dad. I remember that four of us used to sit down at the breakfast table and just talk about the future, where I am heading because I am in an electric wheelchair, as you know. Unfortunately my parents said to me in the very beginning when I started talking about independence, they said "What is that word independence?" They said "We've got some idea of what that word means," but they wanted me to try and explain it to them, what that word was. They said "Who will love you more than what we do?" And I mean, I said to them, I said "Mum and dad, I've reached a point where I really need to see new surroundings, I really need your support. I really need to know the love is still there." I started having these conversations with my parents when I was 17 years old. I moved out when I was 21.

**Question 3**

Vlad's parents

A) Recognise the need for Vlad to become more independent  
B) Do not understand what the word 'independent' means  
C) Are opposed to Vlad becoming more independent  
D) Are worried about the consequences of Vlad's independence

**Question 4**

Vlad wants

A) To move out of home and still have the love and support of his parents  
B) His parents to support his decision to become more independent  
C) To get away from his parents and the suffocating home environment  
D) His parents to understand what he believes independence would entail
Question 5
When Vlad moved out, his parents would most likely have felt

A) Guilty
B) Rejected
C) Resentful
D) Proud

Question 6
The following extract is from the personal reflections of Doris, a woman who cared for her husband after he had a stroke.

When my husband died I suddenly felt useless because all those things I had to fit in day and night had suddenly stopped. I'd lost them. I used to cry because I got so tired doing the caring role, but then when I wasn't able to do it I cried because I missed it so much. I still miss it.

Doris 'missed' the caring role so much because

A) She now had little to keep her occupied
B) She missed being with her husband
C) Caring had become part of her role and identity
D) Caring was part of her routine
MedEntry Sample Questions: Section 3

Question 1
Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the sixth in the series.

![Series of images](image1)

A) B) C) D) E)

Question 2
Select the picture that would most logically and simply be the fifth in the series.

![Series of images](image2)

A) B) C) D) E)
Question 3

Select the segment that would most logically and simply complete the picture.

A) B) C) D) E)

Question 4

The following five figures can be rearranged to form a logical sequence. Select the alternative (A, B, C, D or E) that most logically and simply fits in the middle of the sequence.

a) b) c) d) e)