

CAFS Year 11 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. When aiming to establish legislation, what initial step is taken in the NSW state parliament?**
 - A. Debating laws in the Senate**
 - B. Voting on proposed laws**
 - C. Creating legislative proposals**
 - D. Implementing community guidelines**
- 2. Why do security groups typically form?**
 - A. To promote physical fitness**
 - B. To achieve economic stability**
 - C. To establish a sense of safety and security among community members**
 - D. To foster competition and rivalry**
- 3. What forms the basis for specific need groups?**
 - A. Gender and age differences**
 - B. Economic and socio-cultural situations**
 - C. Common academic pursuits**
 - D. Shared recreational interests**
- 4. What defines a childless family?**
 - A. Families with no interest in children**
 - B. Families without children for various reasons**
 - C. Families with known infertility issues only**
 - D. Families planning to have children soon**
- 5. What does resource sustainability refer to?**
 - A. Accumulating as many resources as possible**
 - B. Preserving resources for environmental protection**
 - C. Effective use of resources for future availability**
 - D. Limiting access to resources for certain groups**

- 6. What is a potential resource consideration for a homeless person?**
- A. Availability of financial resources**
 - B. High educational qualifications**
 - C. Access to private housing**
 - D. Strong familial support**
- 7. What does non-verbal communication primarily involve?**
- A. Verbal exchanges between individuals**
 - B. Communicating through wordless information**
 - C. Written communication only**
 - D. Audio-visual presentations**
- 8. According to the Australian census dictionary, how is a family defined?**
- A. Individuals living alone within a household**
 - B. Two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption**
 - C. A single parent with children**
 - D. Friends who consider each other family**
- 9. What is the primary goal of lobbying and community petitions?**
- A. To create a legal binding decision**
 - B. To influence council proposals and decisions**
 - C. To gather support for a temporary change**
 - D. To promote a majority rule decision**
- 10. Cultural groups are primarily formed to achieve what?**
- A. Celebrate and reflect on one's culture**
 - B. Focus on technological advancements**
 - C. Pursue economic gain**
 - D. Engage in competitive academic achievements**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. When aiming to establish legislation, what initial step is taken in the NSW state parliament?

- A. Debating laws in the Senate**
- B. Voting on proposed laws**
- C. Creating legislative proposals**
- D. Implementing community guidelines**

The process of establishing legislation in the NSW state parliament begins with the creation of legislative proposals. This initial step involves the drafting of a formal document that outlines the specifics of the proposed law, including its purpose, guidelines, and any necessary provisions. Creating these proposals is critical as it lays the groundwork for the subsequent steps in the legislative process, such as discussions, debates, and votes. Once the proposals are crafted, they can be introduced to parliament, where they will be thoroughly examined, debated, and potentially amended before being put to a vote. This initial phase is essential because it determines the direction and scope of the legislative agenda, and without well-defined proposals, the later stages of the legislative process cannot occur effectively.

2. Why do security groups typically form?

- A. To promote physical fitness**
- B. To achieve economic stability**
- C. To establish a sense of safety and security among community members**
- D. To foster competition and rivalry**

Security groups typically form to establish a sense of safety and security among community members. This response highlights the primary function of these groups, which is to create a supportive and secure environment where individuals feel protected and can connect with others who share similar concerns regarding their safety. Such groups often arise in response to perceived threats or vulnerabilities within a community, and their main goal is to work collaboratively to enhance both physical safety and emotional well-being. The other options do not align with the fundamental purpose of security groups. Promoting physical fitness, achieving economic stability, and fostering competition are not primary motivations for the formation of these groups, as they do not specifically address the fundamental need for security or protection within a community context.

3. What forms the basis for specific need groups?

- A. Gender and age differences
- B. Economic and socio-cultural situations**
- C. Common academic pursuits
- D. Shared recreational interests

The basis for specific need groups is often rooted in economic and socio-cultural situations. Specific need groups are formed based on shared characteristics and circumstances that impact individuals' lives, which include their financial status and cultural background. Economic situation influences access to resources such as education, healthcare, and social services, while socio-cultural factors encompass values, norms, and practices that affect how individuals interact with one another and perceive their needs. For instance, individuals experiencing economic hardship may require different support services compared to those from more affluent backgrounds. Similarly, cultural traditions and social structures influence what resources are necessary for different groups, such as language support for immigrants or specific healthcare services for Indigenous populations. Thus, focusing on economic and socio-cultural situations allows for a better understanding of the unique challenges and needs that different groups face.

4. What defines a childless family?

- A. Families with no interest in children
- B. Families without children for various reasons**
- C. Families with known infertility issues only
- D. Families planning to have children soon

A childless family is typically defined as a family unit that exists without children. The correct answer captures this broad definition by acknowledging that there are various reasons why a family may not have children, including personal choice or circumstances beyond their control. This option encompasses a wide range of situations that can lead to a family being childless, allowing for various factors such as lifestyle choices, medical issues, and socio-economic conditions. This inclusive view recognizes that the absence of children in a family does not necessarily correlate with a lack of desire for children, but rather reflects the specific circumstances of the family. Other options are more restrictive or focused on singular reasons. For instance, stating that families have no interest in children does not adequately represent families who wish to have children but might not currently have them. Limiting the definition to only those families with known infertility issues excludes those who may be childless by choice or due to other reasons. Furthermore, a definition that defines families planning to have children soon does not fit with the concept of being childless, as these families are in a transition towards having children rather than being without them. Thus, the correct answer effectively captures the essence of what defines a childless family by encompassing the various circumstances that can lead to a family

5. What does resource sustainability refer to?

- A. Accumulating as many resources as possible**
- B. Preserving resources for environmental protection**
- C. Effective use of resources for future availability**
- D. Limiting access to resources for certain groups**

Resource sustainability refers to the effective use of resources in a manner that ensures their availability for future generations. This concept encompasses not just the responsible management of resources, but also the balance between consumption and renewal, ensuring that resources are not depleted faster than they can be replenished. By focusing on effective use, individuals and communities can maintain the health of ecosystems, promote equity among resource users, and enhance overall quality of life. The other options don't align with the core principles of sustainability. Accumulating as many resources as possible contradicts the idea of sustainable management, as over-extraction can lead to resource depletion. Preserving resources for environmental protection, while important, is just one facet of sustainability and does not encompass the broader perspective on responsible resource use. Lastly, limiting access to resources for certain groups does not promote sustainability as it can lead to inequities and could hinder the fair distribution of resources necessary for long-term community resilience.

6. What is a potential resource consideration for a homeless person?

- A. Availability of financial resources**
- B. High educational qualifications**
- C. Access to private housing**
- D. Strong familial support**

Availability of financial resources is crucial for a homeless person, as it directly impacts their ability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Financial resources can facilitate access to temporary housing solutions, such as shelters or low-cost accommodations, and enable individuals to afford essential services like health care or transportation, which are often critical for improving their situation. In contrast, while high educational qualifications and access to private housing may be beneficial under other circumstances, they are not universally applicable or available to someone experiencing homelessness. Similarly, strong familial support can be very helpful, but not all homeless individuals have that support network. Thus, focusing on financial resources specifically addresses one of the fundamental barriers that a homeless person faces and highlights the immediate challenges they must overcome in order to seek better living conditions.

7. What does non-verbal communication primarily involve?

- A. Verbal exchanges between individuals**
- B. Communicating through wordless information**
- C. Written communication only**
- D. Audio-visual presentations**

Non-verbal communication primarily involves conveying messages and emotions without the use of words. This form of communication includes body language, facial expressions, gestures, posture, eye contact, and even the tone of voice used during speech. These non-verbal cues can often enhance, contradict, or complement verbal communication, playing a crucial role in human interaction. By focusing on wordless information, non-verbal communication taps into a rich layer of expression that can convey feelings and attitudes in a more instinctive and immediate way than verbal language. It helps individuals understand each other beyond the literal words spoken, allowing for a deeper connection and understanding in social interactions. While verbal exchanges, written communication, and audio-visual presentations are valuable methods of communication, they do not encapsulate the essence of non-verbal communication, which is distinctively characterized by its reliance on non-word-based cues.

8. According to the Australian census dictionary, how is a family defined?

- A. Individuals living alone within a household**
- B. Two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption**
- C. A single parent with children**
- D. Friends who consider each other family**

The definition of a family as outlined in the Australian census dictionary emphasizes the connection between individuals through blood, marriage, or adoption. This understanding of family is foundational in sociological studies and demographic analysis, as it encompasses a broad spectrum of familial relationships that include traditional nuclear families, extended families, and those formed through adoption. Defining family in this way allows for a more inclusive perspective that recognizes the diverse forms families can take in contemporary society. For instance, it acknowledges that a family unit might not only consist of parents and their biological children but also stepparents and adopted children who are integral to their family structures. The other options presented do not align with this official definition. While individuals living alone, single parents, or friends can form meaningful bonds that resemble family ties, they do not meet the specific criterion of being connected through blood, marriage, or adoption as stipulated by the census definition. This clarity helps in understanding demographic data and the structure of households within Australia.

9. What is the primary goal of lobbying and community petitions?

- A. To create a legal binding decision**
- B. To influence council proposals and decisions**
- C. To gather support for a temporary change**
- D. To promote a majority rule decision**

The primary goal of lobbying and community petitions is to influence council proposals and decisions. This process involves individuals or groups advocating for specific changes or actions by leveraging their collective voice. By gathering signatures and expressing a united stance on an issue, community members can effectively communicate their needs and priorities to decision-makers. This form of grassroots advocacy is designed to raise awareness and encourage policymakers to consider the viewpoints of the constituents, ultimately aiming to shape legislation or local government actions. Other options do not encapsulate the essence of lobbying and petitioning as effectively. Legal binding decisions usually require formal legal processes, whereas the aim of lobbying is more about persuasion than legal obligation. Gathering support for temporary changes is too limited in scope, as lobbying often seeks lasting influence on policies rather than just transient alterations. Promoting a majority rule decision does not accurately reflect the intent of lobbying, which is to inform and persuade rather than purely rely on majority opinion, allowing for nuanced discussions and considerations depending on the issues at hand.

10. Cultural groups are primarily formed to achieve what?

- A. Celebrate and reflect on one's culture**
- B. Focus on technological advancements**
- C. Pursue economic gain**
- D. Engage in competitive academic achievements**

Cultural groups are primarily formed to celebrate and reflect on one's culture. These groups serve as a means for individuals to come together, share their traditions, values, and practices, and foster a sense of identity and belonging. They often engage in activities that highlight cultural heritage, such as festivals, rituals, art, music, and storytelling. This communal experience strengthens the bonds among members and helps preserve cultural practices for future generations. In contrast, while other options may involve group dynamics, they do not capture the essence of cultural groups. Focusing on technological advancements pertains more to professional or academic groups, and pursuing economic gain aligns more closely with business or entrepreneurial organizations rather than cultural ones. Engaging in competitive academic achievements relates to educational contexts and competitions, which is separate from the core purpose of cultural groups that center around identity and cultural expression.