

# PRACTICE GAT RESULTS SUMMARY

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## MULTIPLE CHOICE RESULTS

Arts/Humanities out of 35  
 Mathematics/Science/Technology out of 35  
 Total Multiple Choice out of 70

## WRITING TASK RESULTS

Writing Task 1 – out of 10 8  
 Writing Task 2 – out of 10 9  
 Total for Writing Task out of 20 17/20

Remember, each writing task is 50% of the overall Writing Task score. Please manage your examination time very carefully so that you can finish both Writing Tasks.

PRACTICE GAT – WRITING TASK 1 Expository Writing				
Assessment Criteria	High	Medium	Low	Comments
Organisation of material (coherent)	-			Extend introduction further please.
Understanding of material (synthesis)	-			good chunking of material.
Effective communication of information (logical)	-			More inferences.
Clear and effective expression	-			clear, good structure.
<b>General Comments</b>				

PRACTICE GAT - WRITING TASK 2 Point of View Writing				
Assessment Criteria	High	Medium	Low	Comments
Clarity of point of view (logical)	-			intelligent ideas
Developed point of view (detail, discussion)	-			well argued
Persuasive point of view (reasonable, convincing)	-			great scope of evidence.
Clear and effective expression	-			great fluency
<b>General Comments</b>				

The wolf is an ~~wild~~ animal recognised globe wide in an almost archetypical fashion as the supreme pack hunter, predator, and enemy of primitive humanity.

It's status in being recognised worldwide is no surprise, given the animal's distribution across regions as disparate as Europe, Siberia, The Indian subcontinent, ~~the~~ North America and even in its distant forms, the Dingo, in Australasia. ~~Wherever it is found~~ ~~wherever~~ ~~Canis Lupus~~ ~~may~~ ~~roam~~, a fierce reputation follows. In North America for example, the wolf was assumed preys upon animals much taller and heavier than itself, such as the North American elk and moose as well as bedeviling the region's farmers by preying on its domestic sheep.

The wolf has many advantages which has allowed it to assume its

position of ~~wolf~~ <sup>wolves</sup> duke hood in  
 the animal kingdom. There among are  
 the wolf's large cranial capacity,  
 allowing for the endowment of a more  
 sizeable voluminous and thus higher functioning  
 brain (equating to the  
 creature's intelligence) its acute sense of  
 hearing (being perhaps more than 10 fold  
 stronger than that of humans), its  
 excellent eyesight (aided further for  
 the Arctic wolf by its endowment of  
 blue eyes, which allow for better  
 light absorption and therefore vision in  
 polar regions (a trait passed down to  
 its domestic cousin, the Husky dog),  
 its magnificently strong jaw and  
 sharp teeth and its keen sense of  
 smell (also many fold greater than  
 human's) all in conjunction. The wolf's  
 greatest asset as with all higher  
 forms of life on Earth, is its  
 ability to work as a tribe and  
 strive towards goals as a unit. In  
 the wolf we see the rudiments of  
 primitive society, wherein a Brahmin  
 caste of Alpha wolves leads the pack,  
 a ~~wolf~~ <sup>wolves</sup> like portion of Beta mates

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and females will follow and a Shudra caste of the grungish Omega wolves will draw their "societies" share straw.

With the wolves impressive physical as well as social and mental capacities, it is no wonder that the creature played a typical play such a prominent rôle in the cultures of the peoples with which they would come into contact. In Ancient Greece we see the myth of the Lycanthrope, the half-man, half-wolf monster which served as the spiritual progenitor to the legend of the werewolf. In Germany the tale of little red riding hood spawned and quickly spread throughout Europe, here in a cautionary tale depicting a sly, chameleon, cunning and predatory wolf ensues, this depicting the wolf once a gain as a cultural villain. The wolf is however, not always cast in such a poor light, after all, it was the She-wolf who rescued the infantile Romulus and Remus, and raised them to go on to later

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found at Rome, thus the Roman people revered the wolf and considered it a noble, rather than a savage animal.

There is many a parable of the "wolf in sheep's clothing", but indeed, many wolves live in our societies, lanes and cities to this day without our recognising. Indeed, the domestic dog is genetically and biologically in every which way a wolf. The physical and mental distinction developed as a result of a gradual eugenic process wherein the most small, amicable and docile of a wolf pack were extracted and interbred amongst each other to such an extent and for such a long time that the genes for predation, aggression and general unwhims which characterise the wolf were altogether bred out leaving modern humans with the poodles and Retrievers of today.

The wolf is thus a formidable animal with an almost unmatched range, prestige and fearful respect

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amongst its fellow mammals. The creature has both menaced humanity and assisted it, and the awe and fear which the razor toothed canine inspires is sure to continue to echo for generations to come.

END WRITING TASK 1 HERE

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Albert Camus in his "Myth of Sisyphus" of how meaning in life is derived from the overcoming of grievous obstacles. ~~and~~ ~~remember~~ Indeed, the joy of life comes through the process of overcoming of committing to meaningful work and seeing it done. This message is seen echoed through religious and scientific ~~some~~ doctrine in some forms or another, ~~and~~ ~~and~~ and ~~and~~ case studies' ~~of~~ of meaningful work giving life purpose.

It is often touted that "fanaticism" ~~is~~ ~~is~~ so-called in any particular field, that is total commitment ~~is~~ and devotion to it is never a good thing and one should strive for "everything in moderation" instead. But why? If a field of work gives one joy, then one should pursue it! Moreover, to this grey mass of moderates and "ambivelans" one is tempted to ask, "has any thing, ever, in the history of mankind been achieved through so-called 'moderate

approach?" The people that founded the great nations of the world: Washington, Caesar, Cromwell, none approached their tasks "moderately". The great musicians and painters, Da Vinci, Raphael, Mozart, Beethoven, were all happy to sacrifice thousands of hours for their work precisely because devotion to meaningful labour gave their lives meaning. This the historical account for theory of work endowing meaning and beyond purpose is beyond dispute.

In many religions, particularly post-Axial age ones, such as Islam and Christianity, the theme of labourious endeavour and sacrifice to derive meaning is once again apparent. The knightly and ecclesiastic orders of the middle ages would devote their lives to charity and benevolence, even taking vows of poverty and chastity to prove their devotion. Even in such a seemingly "constricted" state, they loved their lives with practically no record of defection, precisely because in turn for their hard work, they gained the immeasurable value only receivable



from truly meaningful labour; purpose in life. The Christian religion itself teaches temperance, resistance from indulgence and love for one's neighbour. Of course, these tenets are easy to ~~fail~~ fail to live up to, but it is for that reason precisely that "virtuous" life ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> guided by these tenets, is so admirable in ~~them~~ <sup>the</sup> religion, and even to those outside of it; it is hard to work towards. Thus, ~~it is~~ hard work in a spiritual rather than literal sense has once again proved itself invaluable in bestowing purpose to one's life.

The question of the degree to which meaningful labour serves to endow purpose to one's life is now settled beyond dispute, but it still remains to be answered "why is this the case?". The answer lies in the fact the humans are, by their nature social and striving creatures. When a person internalises that they are contributing nothing to "the tribe" that is, society at large, the lack of purpose and meaning will begin to set in. Feelings of uselessness, directionlessness, impotence

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and wastefulness (with respects to the use of one's own life) will begin to pervade the ~~mind~~ soul of the idler, and naturally so for if humans are hard wired to feel the need to work hard and contribute to the broader collective, then it is no surprise that someone not living up to this biological imperative would feel ~~anxiety~~ incomplete for ~~denying~~ not having done so. Thus, as well as explaining why devotion to meaningful work serves such an invaluable purpose in one's life, a scientific basis for the initial claim has been established as well.

Thus a historical, cultural, religious, and philosophical and scientific basis of support has been established in favour of seeking ~~meaning through hard work~~ purpose through meaningful labour. It is, without question, a necessity that humans devote themselves to such a meaningful labour, a "higher calling", if one prefers, for it is in man's nature, that is, after all why the Ancient Greeks dubbed him "Anthropos" - 'The Beast that stalks at heaven'.

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