

## READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

### TEXT 1/3

Carefully read this excerpt and answer the questions below **using only the information provided in the text**:

The Second Round that Wasn't – Why The Romanian Constitutional Court Annulled the Presidential Elections

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[7 December 2024, <https://verfassungsblog.de/the-second-round-that-wasnt/>]

On 6 December 2024, the final day of Romania's most turbulent presidential election campaign in the last 25 years, the Constitutional Court issued a ruling that was unprecedented not only in recent Romanian, but also in European constitutional history: it annulled the first round of the elections, held on 24 November, and ordered the entire electoral process to restart. Only 4 days earlier, on 2 December 2024, the same Court had ruled not to annul the first round of the elections. What led to this dramatic shift between those two dates?

The decision is extreme and deeply concerning in a democratic state governed by the rule of law, and it is hard to comprehend under normal circumstances. To understand and evaluate this decision, one must consider the broader context of the presidential elections and the previous interventions of the Constitutional Court regarding the electoral procedure. Seen in this light, the circumstances under which this decision was made appear anything but normal.

#### The Context

In Romania, the President is elected directly by the people in two rounds. The second round takes place if no candidate secures a majority of valid votes in the first round, with the top two candidates proceeding to the second. Two government institutions are responsible for organizing the presidential elections – the temporary Central Electoral Bureau (BEC), and the permanent Permanent Electoral Authority (AEP), each with distinct powers in the electoral process. The BEC plays a central role, including registering candidates, whereas the AEP is mainly tasked with administrative duties (organizing polling stations, printing ballots, etc.).

The first significant controversy in this electoral cycle was the candidacy of Diana Sosoaca, a nationalist extremist, which was annulled by the Constitutional Court in October. The Court based its ruling on the candidate's behaviour and statements, which it deemed anti-constitutional, against Romania's membership in NATO and the European Union and contrary to the liberal democratic principles enshrined in the Constitution. This ruling was controversial, with parts of the legal community, civil society and political circles arguing that the Court overstepped its bounds. The Court's organic law only permits the removal of a candidate from the race on legal grounds, such as failure to meet the formal requirements. A dissenting opinion from a constitutional judge noted that "no constitutional or legal provision allows the Constitutional Court, by interpreting its own power (at its turn, expressly limited by the Constitution and the law) to extend and supplement (...) with two new conditions for the candidates, of an obviously subjective nature (as they regard aspects of a person's behaviour, opinions and statements)". Nevertheless, it was this "innovative" interpretation that ultimately enabled the Court to annul the election results on 6 December.

After this bumpy start, the electoral campaign proceeded in a seemingly ordinary way. The first round of elections took place on 24 November. Exit polls at the close of the voting revealed a fairly predictable result: social-democrat candidate Marcel Ciolacu in first place, followed by center-right candidate Elena Lasconi, far-right candidate George Simion, and others. However, by the morning of the 25 November, the order dramatically changed, with the virtually unknown "independent" candidate Calin Georgescu claiming first place, followed by Elena Lasconi. The shock came from the fact that Georgescu had been given negligible scores in polls throughout the campaign, had not participated in any televised debates and had been largely

“invisible” in the mainstream media. Nevertheless, he had been heavily promoted on TikTok, receiving millions of views in the final days of the campaign. His statements on TikTok and on other rather obscure platforms, which were pro-Putin, anti-NATO and anti-EU, along with his praise for extremist movements from World War II (such as “Garda de Fier” and the fascist dictator Antonescu), raised suspicions of foreign interference in his candidacy and the unexpectedly high number of votes he received.

Against this backdrop of a suspected hybrid attack on democracy in Romania by a foreign power, the Constitutional Court was asked to rule on a request to annul the first round, alleging vote fraud in favour of candidate Elena Lasconi. On 29 November, two days before the parliamentary elections on 1 December, the Court postponed its decision for Monday, 2 December, and ordered a recount of all votes cast in the first round. Following a partial recount, the Court ruled on 2 December to validate the first round of the election.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Council for Defense of the Country (CSAT) met on 29 November to discuss possible foreign interference in the election process and its potential threat to national security. The findings were not made public.

After the Court’s ruling of 2 December, the AEP began preparing for the second round, scheduled for 8 December. On 4 December, the President of Romania declassified the intelligence presented to the CSAT the week before, which revealed illegal interferences with the election process in favour of the candidate Călin Georgescu, including manipulation of the TikTok platform, suspicious financial transactions and the “interference of a [foreign] state actor”. The General Prosecutor’s Office opened an investigation into these illegal electoral interferences. The following day, numerous complaints were submitted to the Constitutional Court, requesting the annulment of the first round. In the evening of 5 December, the Court announced that, since the deadline for the first round had passed, the complaints would not be examined until after the second round, scheduled for 8 December.

All these constitutional developments occurred against a backdrop of economic concern and street protests in support of liberal democracy and Romania’s European trajectory. Pro-European and pro-NATO parties and organisations expressed their support for candidate Elena Lasconi.

In an unprecedented move, the Court convened on 6 December and decided to annul the entire electoral process.

#### The Rulings of 2 December and of 6 December

It is important to note from the outset that the existing legislation contains significant gaps, either lacking express provisions on certain procedures or being imprecise. Therefore, the Court’s interpretative work was particularly necessary in this case.

Ruling no 31, issued on 2 December, validated the first round based on the recount of votes and Article 52 of the Law on the election of the President, which stipulates that the Constitutional Court may annul an election if fraud has affected the attribution of mandates or the ranking of the candidates for the second round. After the recount, the Court found no evidence of fraud (though the law does not define the concept of ‘fraud’). However, despite the CSAT’s earlier meeting and the availability of some public information on the findings, the Court did not request classified information from the CSAT that might have been relevant to its ruling, relying only on the recount.

Ruling no. 32, issued on 6 December, was a direct consequence of the declassification of information by the President. The Court did not address any of the complaints filed after declassification but declared its authority to act under its general power to “ensure compliance with the procedure for electing the President of Romania and confirm the results of the vote” (Article 146 f of the Constitution), as a “guarantor of the supremacy of the Constitution” (Article 142 (1) of the Constitution). After considering the declassified information, the Court concluded that there was sufficient evidence to annul the entire election process, which it found to have been tainted by the actions of one of the candidates who advanced to the second round. These actions involved “multiple irregularities and violations of the electoral legislation” which compromised the fairness of the vote and distorted the transparency and equity of the electoral campaign. The Court found that these violations,

including illegal social media campaigning, had a cumulative effect that undermined the essential principles of democratic elections. Consequently, the Court annulled the election and ordered the Government to set a new election date.

### What Are The Consequences of the Ruling?

The ruling has constitutional, political, and potentially economic and geo-political consequences.

From a constitutional perspective, the electoral process will restart, and new elections will be called. Candidacies are likely to be subject to stricter scrutiny than before, considering the recent developments, including the annulment of Diana Sosoaca's candidacy on 5 October. It is expected that other candidacies may be rejected by the BEC or annulled by the Constitutional Court on grounds beyond mere legal compliance at the moment of registration.

Secondly, the Constitutional Court held that the current President's term will be extended beyond the usual five-years period (which ends on 21 December) until the newly elected President takes the oath of office. This extension is not explicitly provided for in the Constitution, which states that the presidential term may only be extended by law, "in case of war or catastrophe". The ruling, however, is based on another provision of the Constitution, specifically Article 83(2), which states that the office of the President lasts until the newly elected President takes the oath. This provision applies to "normal" circumstances, referring to elections that take place before the end of the President's term, not after. The Court's interpretation is preferable to the extended application of the rule regarding the interim office, which states that "in case of vacancy in the office of President, or if the President is suspended from office or is temporarily incapable to exercise his powers, the interim shall devolve, in this order, on the President of the Senate or the President of the Chamber of Deputies" (Article 98 (1) of the Constitution). However, in this case, there is another gap: the failure of a presidential elections is not listed as a situation that would lead to a "vacancy in the office".

Politically, reactions have been mixed, ranging from criticism of the ruling as "illegal and illegitimate" (Elena Lasconi) to praising it as "the only correct solution after the declassification" (Marcel Ciolacu). President Iohannis linked the interference to foreign state involvement, while the French Embassy commented on "Russian interferences that aimed at the alteration of the integrity of the elections", and the US State Department expressed confidence in Romania's democratic institutions. Civil society reactions are likely to follow in the coming days.

[...]

1. On December 6 2024 the Constitutional Court of Romania issued a ruling which was unprecedented because:

- (a) It was issued during the most turbulent presidential election
- (b) It annulled the first round of elections, although in an earlier judgment the same Court had reached the opposite conclusion
- (c) It annulled the first round of elections, but an earlier ruling had already ordered the entire electoral process to restart

2. In Romania the President is elected directly by the people and

- (a) There are always two rounds of elections
- (b) The second round of election takes place if no candidate secures a majority of valid votes in the first round

(c) There are always two rounds of elections but in the second round only the top two candidates are admitted

3. The judgment concerning the candidacy of Diana Sosoaca was controversial because:

- (a) The Court appeared to supplement two new conditions of a subjective nature for the candidates
- (b) Because the candidate was against Romania's membership in NATO and in the EU
- (c) Because the Court based its judgment on the race of the candidate

4. The outcome of the first round of elections was shocking because:

- (a) It confirmed the exit polls
- (b) The success of Georgescu had been predicted only in TikTok
- (c) Exit polls did not anticipate the success of Georgescu, a largely "invisible" candidate

5. In a first complaint the Constitutional Court was asked to rule on whether

- (a) Georgescu's success was the result of a hybrid attack on democracy
- (b) Lasconi's positive performance was influenced by vote fraud and the court ordered the partial recount of votes
- (c) Lasconi's positive performance was influenced by vote fraud and the court validated the first round of elections

6. Following intelligence revelations on illegal interferences in favour of Georgescu, several complaints were submitted to the Constitutional Court. On December 5 the Court announced

- (a) The annulment of the first round of elections because the deadline for the first round had passed
- (b) That the complaints would be examined after the second round of elections
- (c) That the entire electoral process was annulled due to street protests in support of liberal democracy and Romania membership in the EU and NATO

7. The ruling issued on 2 December

- (a) Validated the first round of elections but was not based on classified information from the Supreme Council for Defense of the Country (CSAT)
- (b) Invalidated the first round of elections on the basis of classified information from the CSAT
- (c) Validated the first round of elections, although the Constitutional Court had requested classified information from the CSAT

8. Ruling no. 32

- (a) was based on complaints filed after declassification
- (b) annulled the entire election process, but this outcome was unrelated to declassified information
- (c) annulled the entire election process because declassified information had revealed multiple irregularities and violations of the electoral legislation by one candidate

9. The Constitutional Court

- (a) ordered the Government to set a new election date, but Georgescu will not be admitted because of his previous violations of the election law
- (b) ordered the Government to set a new election date and after December 21 the office of President shall be performed by the President of the Senate
- (c) ordered the Government to set a new election date and extended the President's term until the new President will take the oath of office

10. Ruling n. 32 was

- (a) Well received by the social-democrat candidate
- (b) Well received by all candidates but Georgescu
- (c) Concerning for the French Embassy and the US State Department

## TEXT 2/3

Carefully read this excerpt and answer the questions below **using only the information provided in the text**:

### ARGENTINA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURES IN ITS DUTY OF PREVENTION AND DUE DILIGENCE IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE AMIA ATTACK

(Inter-American Court of Human Rights – press release)

On July 18, 1994, at 9:53 a.m., a vehicle with an explosive charge was detonated near the headquarters of the AMIA and other institutions linked to the Jewish community, in Buenos Aires (Argentina). As a direct result of the explosion, 85 people died and 151 were injured. Subsequently, investigations were initiated by Argentina's authorities to elucidate both the local and international connections of those responsible for the attack. However, during the investigation, a series of irregularities occurred in the practice of essential procedures, and there was a deliberate abandonment of certain lines of investigation. It was also proven that state agents – judges, police officers, and security agency personnel – acted in concert to construct an accusatory hypothesis without factual basis, which favored the cover-up of the true perpetrators of the attacks, preventing a diligent investigation that would allow the victims and society at large to know the truth of the events and hold those responsible accountable.

In a Judgment delivered in June 2024, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights emphasized in that terrorism is a phenomenon that endangers the rights and freedoms of individuals, and that the American Convention on Human Rights obliges the State Parties to adopt measures that are appropriate, necessary, and proportionate to prevent such acts. Furthermore, it considered that the State was aware of a real and immediate risk situation regarding the sites identified with the Jewish community and failed to take reasonable measures to prevent such risks, thus violating its obligation of prevention and therefore being responsible for the violation of the rights to life and personal integrity to the detriment of the victims of the attack. Likewise, based on the acknowledgment of responsibility, it was also considered that the State violated the principle of equality and non-discrimination.

The Court concluded that the State failed in its duty to investigate one of the largest terrorist attacks in the history of the region. These failures in the due diligence involved, on the one hand, mishandling of evidence and of the crime scene and, on the other hand, poor management of the investigation's progress.

Furthermore, in the face of cover-up maneuvers by state agents, a new duty of the State to investigate and punish those responsible for this cover-up arose, a duty that was also not carried out diligently or within a reasonable time frame. Nearly 30 years after the attack, there is still no clarity on what happened, who was responsible, or why the State used its judicial apparatus to cover up and hinder the investigation, leading the Court to find the State responsible for the violation of rights to judicial guarantees, an impartial judge, a reasonable time frame, and judicial protection.

Additionally, the Court highlighted a violation of the rights to access information and to truth due to the lack of adequate regulation of intelligence activities, as well as the obstacles that have been set up preventing the families of victims of the attack from accessing information and learning the truth about the attack. This led to a finding of a violation of Articles 8.1, 25.1, and 13 of the Convention to the detriment of the surviving victims of the attack and the victims' families.

Finally, the Court considered that the State's failures to investigate, unjustified delays in the process, and, in general, the lack of clarification and the situation of impunity have caused the families of the victims, feelings of anguish, sadness, and frustration, affecting their personal integrity.

For the violations declared in the Judgment, the Court ordered the removal of all de facto and de jure obstacles that maintain total impunity in this case and to initiate, continue, promote, and/or reopen the investigations necessary to identify, prosecute, and, where appropriate, punish those responsible for the events of this case, their cover-up, and thus establish the truth of what happened, all within a reasonable time frame, as well as other reparative measures.

1. The terrorist attack that took place in July 1984 in Buenos Aires:
  - a) was aimed at spreading terror among the population, indiscriminately
  - b) was used by its perpetrators to force Argentina's government to release some political prisoners
  - c) was meant to hit the Jewish community of the capital city of Argentina
2. The casualties of the attack amount to more than 230 people, which makes of it:
  - a) the fourth largest attack in the history of Argentina
  - b) one of the largest terrorist attacks in world history
  - c) one of the largest terrorist attacks in the history of the affected region
3. During the investigations on the terrorist attack, some lines of investigations were discarded:
  - a) in a deliberate manner
  - b) inadvertently, due to a computer bug
  - c) because of the incompetence of the police
4. The Judgment rendered by the Court in June 2024 was based on:
  - a) the Universal Declaration on Human Rights
  - b) the domestic law of Argentina, especially its Constitution
  - c) the American Convention on Human Rights
5. The breach by Argentina of its due diligence obligation consisted in:
  - a) the fact that the country managed the investigations poorly
  - b) the fact that the authorities did not apprehend the culprits
  - c) the fact that the victims were left with no redress
6. In addition to a breach of the duty to take action in order to identify the perpetrators of the terrorist attack, the Court also found Argentina in breach of:
  - a) a duty to initiate proceedings before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
  - b) a duty to investigate the responsibilities for the cover-up of the perpetrators of the attack
  - c) a duty to set up a memorial for the victims of the attack
7. The fact that the State knew that the Jewish community of Buenos Aires was at risk and, despite this, the State did not take appropriate measures led the Court to determine the existence of the following breaches except one (please indicate the one which is not relevant):
  - a) breach of the duty to prevent
  - b) breach of the right to truth
  - c) breach of the right to life
8. With regard to the principle of non-discrimination:
  - a) the defendant (Argentina) denied it had violated it, albeit unsuccessfully
  - b) the Court did not find the principle had been breached by the defendant (Argentina)
  - c) the defendant (Argentina) acknowledged it had violated it
9. The Inter-American Court stressed that a feeling of anguish and frustration was experienced by:
  - a) the families of the victims, due to the impunity of the perpetrators
  - b) the judges of the Court itself, when they learnt about the facts of the case under review
  - c) the police and judicial authorities, who were fooled by the State in the cover-up operation
10. Following the Judgment by the Court, Argentina has to implement a series of measures:
  - a) immediately, with no possibility of postponing them
  - b) based on a reasonable schedule
  - c) as soon as possible, but taking into account the time needed to collect the necessary financial resources

### TEXT 3/3

Carefully read this excerpt and answer the questions below **using only the information provided in the text**:

#### Universal Declaration of Human Rights

##### Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

1. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- a. Everyone must receive free elementary education**
- b. Everyone must receive free education
- c. Parents may choose whether their children must receive or not elementary education

2. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- a. Education is compulsory for everyone at the elementary stage**
- b. Education is compulsory for the citizens of every State at the elementary stage
- c. Each State can decide whether elementary education is compulsory or not

3. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- a. Technical and professional education must be generally available to all**
- b. Only professional education must be accessible based on merit
- c. Higher education must be freely available to all

4. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- a. Education aims at the development of individual personality**
- b. Education aims at the acceptance by the pupils of dominant values
- c. Education must be solely focused on the development of scientific knowledge



5. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:
  - a. **Education is directed to the strengthening of respect for human rights**
  - b. Education is directed to the strengthening of respect for nationalist spirit by the citizens of each State
  - c. Education is directed to the strengthening of respect for the moral and religious rules on human rights and fundamental freedoms
  
6. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:
  - a. **Education must promote friendship among racial and religious groups**
  - b. Education promoting tolerance among racial and religious groups is particularly appreciated by the United Nations Organizations
  - c. Only higher education is presumed to further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace
  
7. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:
  - a. **Education must promote friendship among all nations**
  - b. The relationship among nations is not involved with education
  - c. Education can promote friendship only among neighboring nations
  
8. According to art. 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:
  - a. **Education is required to further the activities for the maintenance of peace**
  - b. The maintenance of peace is a political action which cannot be, either directly or indirectly, the scope of education
  - c. Only higher education in public schools is allowed to further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace
  
9. According to the United Nations Organizations:
  - a. **Parents can normally choose the kind of education for their children**
  - b. Parents can decide whether to enroll their children in elementary school
  - c. Parents have a right to choose the kind of education for their children, after being formally allowed by the State where they live
  
10. According to the United Nations Organization:
  - a. **Parents normally have a right to choose the kind of education for their children**
  - b. Children have a right to choose their own education

- c. Children have a right to choose the kind of their elementary education together with their parents and with the competent administrative bodies

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE FROM AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

1. Maria Sklodowska was:

- a. A Polish poet of the 20th century
- b. A Nobel Prize winner in physics and chemistry
- c. The first Polish woman to hold the post of minister in 1952-1954

2. Nelle Harper Lee was:

- a. A British author of the mystery novel *Breath of Darkness*
- b. An American author of *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
- c. The winner of the 1975 Nobel Prize in Medicine

3. Titicaca is:

- a. The name of an ancient Peruvian deity, who gave his name to the city of Tiahuanaco
- b. The name of the last Inca king, killed by the Spanish in 1542
- c. The name of a lake located on the Andean plateau, center of the Aimara culture

4. Isfahan is:

- a. An Iranian city, of great historical importance
- b. A mountain in Central Asia, famous since the time of Alexander the Great
- c. An Afghan mystic, follower of Mazdaism

5. Akira Kurosawa was:

- a. A famous Japanese film director
- b. The owner, who died prematurely, of the famous dog Hachiko, a symbol of loyalty beyond death
- c. A Japanese general, a war criminal in World War II

6. Shaka Zulu is:

- a. The name of an American film director
- b. The name of a South African revolutionary of Zulu ethnicity

c. The name of the founder of an indigenous kingdom in present-day South Africa, whose armies were able to defeat the British army

7. Kalahari is:

a. The name of an Ethiopian city

b. The name of an African desert

c. The name of a succulent plant that grows exclusively in the Sahara Desert

8. When was the United Nations founded?

a) on 24 October 1945

b) on 12 March 1943

c) on 12 March 1949

9. Apartheid is usually deemed to be:

a) a legitimate form of governance for multiethnic States

b) a grave violation of the prohibition of racial discrimination

c) a policy option which is acceptable insofar as it does not disadvantage too much, in economic terms, the discriminated racial group

10. When was the Berlin Wall torn down?

a. In 1988

b. In 1989

c. In 1990

11. Why is Nelson Mandela important?

a. Because he invented a new style in cooking

b. For his famous novel "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"

c. For his fight against racial discrimination

12. What is Formosa?

a. The name of an Italian city

b. The Portuguese name for Taiwan

c. The name of an island in the Caribbean

13. Who was Frida Kahlo?

A) Pablo Picasso's second wife

B) A famous Spanish writer

C) A famous Mexican painter

14. What happened on September 11, 2001?

A) A terroristic attack against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon

B) A terrible tsunami near Sumatra

C) The beginning of a war in former Yugoslavia

15. *The execution of justice* is:

- a. The title of a novel by Friedrich Dürrenmatt
- b. The title of a poem by Shakespeare
- c. The title of a Western film directed by John Ford

16. The battle of the River Plate is:

- a. A battle between the Mexican army and the Texans fought in 1856
- b. A naval battle fought in South America during World War II
- c. A battle fought on the plains of Kenya during the British colonial conquest

17. The expression “splendid isolation” was used:

- a) by Italian dictator Mussolini to mock the non-interventionist and anti-colonial stance of his opponents
- b) to describe the 19th-century United States diplomatic practice of keeping out Europe from the whole American continent
- c) to describe the 19th-century British diplomatic practice of avoiding permanent alliances from 1815 to 1902

18. The 2014 annexation of Crimea by Russia was justified by the latter:

- a) as a reprisal for the attacks on Russia carried out by NATO forces in the previous months
- b) as a way to prevent the ousting of the Russian Black Sea Fleet from Sevastopol, which had been announced by the Ukrainian government
- c) as the consequence of the referendum held in Crimea, where the large majority of the population voted for integration of Crimea into Russia

19. Positivism is:

- A) A philosophical and cultural movement based on faith in science and technological progress
- B) A historical movement contrary to Negativism
- C) A religious movement based on optimism and harmony

20. CERN is

- A) The Chinese Environmental Research Net
- B) The European Council for Nuclear Research
- C) The United Nations Agency for Neuro-Sciences

## BASIC IT AND LOGICAL REASONING SECTION

### IT SKILLS

1. Which of the following options from (A) to (D) indicates the correct statements?

To move a file from one folder to another on a PC with Windows 10 installed:

- 1) use the cut and paste function
- 2) use the copy and paste function
- 3) drag the file from one folder to another while holding down the SHIFT key
- 4) drag the file from one folder to another while holding down the CTRL key

A) 1-3

B) 1-2

C) 1-4

2. An executable file or program on a windows PC has this extension:

A) EXE

B) ESE

C) PRG

3. Which of these statements about printing an e-mail with Microsoft Outlook is true?

A) You can always print e-mail

B) It is not possible to print e-mail if it is in HTML format

C) It is possible to print e-mail only if it is in text format

4. The hyperlink feature is used on the Internet to...

A) redirect from one web page to another

B) underline the text on web pages

C) hide the text on web pages

5. The acronym URL means:

A) Uniform Resource Locator

- B) Unique Resource Line
- C) Uniform Relation Locator

### Logical reasoning

1. At Wyle E. Coyote High School, 60% of the students are male, 90% are minors, and 60% have brown hair. Which of the following statements about this high school is necessarily true?

- A. there is at least one girl with brown hair
- B. there is at least one boy with brown hair**
- C. there is no (male) boy over 18 with brown hair

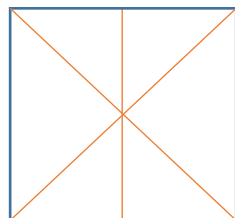
2. In playing Risk, Julius Caesar won more than his nephew Augustus, but less than Napoleon. Alexander the Great won less than Charlemagne, but more than Napoleon. Who won the least?

- A. Charlemagne
- B. Augustus**
- C. Julius Caesar

3. The sum of the ages (taken as integer numbers) of ten people of age (i.e. 18 or older) is equal to 380 years. Therefore we can deduce that:

- A. All ten people must be younger than 40
- B. If one person is younger than 20, then at least one of the others is older than 40**
- C. All ten people are at least 19 years old

4. How many triangles can you identify in the following figure?



- A. 6
- B. 12**
- C. 10

5. For each question in a test there are five possible answers; only one answer is correct and all the others are wrong. Therefore:

- A. If an answer is the negation of another one, they are both wrong
- B. If two answers are equivalent then they are both wrong
- C. If answer X entails answer Y then Y is correct