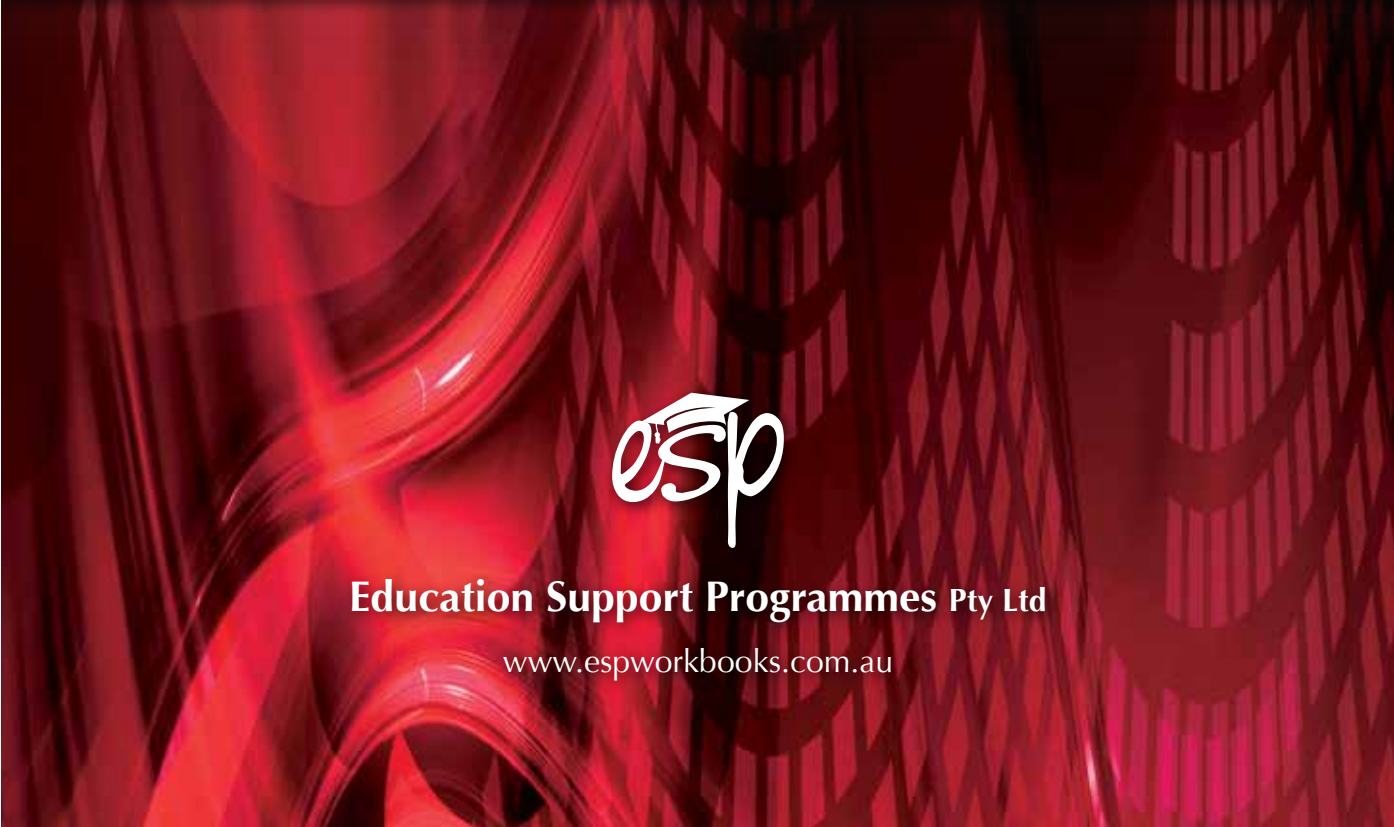


Year 9 NAPLAN  
Literacy & Numeracy  
Practice Tests A



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 **NAPLAN-style Practice Questions**

**Remember to use a 2B pencil only.**

**The spelling mistake in the following sentence has been circled. Write the correct spelling for the circled word in the box.**

Our car had a flat tire.

**P1**

**There is one word spelled incorrectly in this sentence. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

The farmer rounded up the heard of sheep.

**P2**

**Use the correct word to complete the sentence.**

**P3** John rode \_\_\_\_\_ bike to school.

her

by

his

she





**Read the text *School Clothing*. Choose the correct word or words to fill the gap in the text.**

**P4 School Clothing**

My school hat cost \_\_\_\_\_ my school shoes.

less

less than

under

fewer





**Where does the missing apostrophe ( ' ) go?**



**P5** Mia feels that its time to finish working on the maths problems and go home.



# NAPLAN-style Language Test A

Remember to use a 2B pencil only.

---

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

Rene's desion to pack a jumper was a wise one. 1

The bravary of our lifesavers at the beach beach is legendary. 2

The fuel gage pointed to empty as the truck shuddered to a halt. 3

Our new cristal vase was made in Ireland. 4

Most people were impressed with the desine of the new library. 5

Some students took there books with them to the lunch-time meeting. 6

A medal was awarded to the couragous fireman. 7

A tennis racket was found in the playground. 8

The shortest month of the year is Febuary. 9

---

Read the text *Nancy Bird*. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

**Nancy Bird**

One of Australia's aviation **pioneers**, Ms Bird **10**

was the first female pilot to carry **pasangers**. **11**

When she **herd** Sir Charles Kingford-Smith **12**

had opened a flying school she **aranged** to **13**

attend. Once she obtained her **lisence**, she **14**

flew planes for the Flying Doctor Service.

---

Read the text. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

**Thunderstorms**

There are often **vilent** winds in thunderstorms. **15**

They are **genrally** accompanied loud thunder **16**

and bright **lighening**. Sometimes, if the rain **17**

is heavy enough, these storms can **corse** **18**

flash flooding.

---

---

**Read the text. Each line has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

**Our new house**

We were determind when our new house was

19

designed to include many modern fetures —

20

which would guarantee that we would be

21

comfortable in hot or cold whether.

22

---

**Each sentence has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

The govment tries to ensure that it makes the best decisions for the good of all.

23

We all thought that the desert was delicious.

24

The team of horses struggled to hall the load of logs up the steep slope.

25

Our family had to morgage our house so my sister could go to university.

26

The argument he put forward was completely irrelevant.

27

The twenty-five kilometer hike was steep and tiring.

28

My mother waited while the secetary made an appointment for her to see the doctor.

29

Mr Wilson was the happy resipient of the first prize in the raffle.

30

31 Which of the following has the correct punctuation?

- “Where are you going” John said his mother
- “Where are you going John said his mother.”
- “Where are you going John? said his mother.
- “Where are you going, John?” said his mother.

32 In this sentence where should the commas (,) go?

The woman whose son was on the train waited on the platform.



33 Which of the following correctly completes the sentence?

If he had realized that the slope was slippery he \_\_\_\_\_ been more careful.

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| should have           | would                 | had                   | would have            |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Read the text *Sir Edmund Barton*. The text has some gaps. Choose the correct option to fill each gap.**

### Sir Edmund Barton

Edmund Barton, who <sup>34</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the first Prime Minister of Australia, was born in Sydney in 1849. <sup>35</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ proving to be a very good sportsman at school he studied Law at Sydney university. He completed his law degree and <sup>36</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the bar in 1871. In 1879 he became a member of the NSW government. When the Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901 it <sup>37</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that the first Prime Minister was Australian born.

- 34  become
- was becoming
- was to become
- is becoming
  
- 35  Before
- After
- While
- When
  
- 36  returned
- was admitted
- admitted
- come
  
- 37  were fitting
- has been fitting
- was fitting
- could have been

---

38 Where should the missing apostrophe (') go?



When a dog wags its tail its usually a sign that its happy.

39 Which word correctly completes the sentence?

We will need to take warm clothes if \_\_\_\_\_ going to the snow.

were

we're

where

ware



40 Which sentence uses speech marks (“ and ”) correctly?

- “Quietly he asked,” Where did you leave it?”
- Quietly he asked, “Where did you leave it?”
- “Quietly he asked, where did you leave it?”
- Quietly he asked”, where did you leave it?”

41 Which words correctly complete this sentence?

The rain, \_\_\_\_\_ , was a welcome relief.

- who fell last night
- with the night
- which fell last night
- we hope will fall tonight

42 How could this sentence be rewritten correctly with the same meaning?

Helen said that she hoped Jon’s father had recovered from the flu.

- Helen said,”that she hoped Jon’s father had recovered from the flu.”
  - “Helen said that she hoped Jon’s father had recovered from the flu”
  - Helen said, “I hope your father has recovered from the flu.”
  - Helen said, “I hope your father has recovered from the flu, Jon”
-



---

Read the text *Mel* and answer questions 43 and 44.

## Mel

As Mel made her way up the winding road to her aunt's house she thought about all the things she needed to do: cook her aunt a meal, clean the house, do the washing, take the dog for a walk and make sure her aunt was comfortable.

43 In the first sentence, the word *winding* is used as

- a verb.
- a noun.
- an adverb.
- an adjective.

44 In the second sentence, a colon (:) is used to

- introduce an idea.
- introduce a list.
- separate items in a list.
- separate two complete ideas.

---

45 Replace the circled word to give the opposite meaning to the following sentence.

The play had a **tragic** ending.

- frightening
- sad
- happy
- mysterious

46 Which prefix gives the opposite meaning to the word *responsible*?

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| non                   | a                     | un                    | ir                    |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

---

Read the text and answers questions 47 to 50.

## The Hot Air Balloon

The hot air balloon is the oldest successful human-carrying flight technology.

It consists of a bag, called an envelope, that is capable of containing heated air and a heat source—usually an open flame. Suspended beneath is a basket called a gondola.

The lower-density heated air inside the envelope makes it buoyant and so the balloon floats.

47 The word *flight* in the first sentence is a

noun

verb

adjective

adverb

48 The hyphen in *human-carrying* forms

- a compound noun.
- a compound adjective.
- a compound verb.
- a link for ideas.

49 *that is capable of containing heated air* in the sentence is an

- adjectival clause.
- adverbial clause.
- adjectival phrase.
- adverbial phrase.

50 The word *buoyant* in this sentence means

- able to float.
- extremely happy.
- very agitated.
- the envelope much larger.

---

Read the text *The Pavlova* and answers questions 51 to 53.

### The Pavlova

The pavlova, one of our most famous desserts, is a meringue that is crispy on the outside but light and fluffy on the inside. It is usually filled with whipped cream and sliced fruit.

It was named after Anna Pavlona Pavlova, the famous Russian ballerina, in honour of the dancer during her visit to Australia and New Zealand in 1926.

51 In the first sentence the number of adjectives used is

2

3

4

5

52 What part of speech is *sliced*?

noun

verb

adjective

adverb

53 The commas around *the famous Russian ballerina* are to show that the phrase

is an after thought.

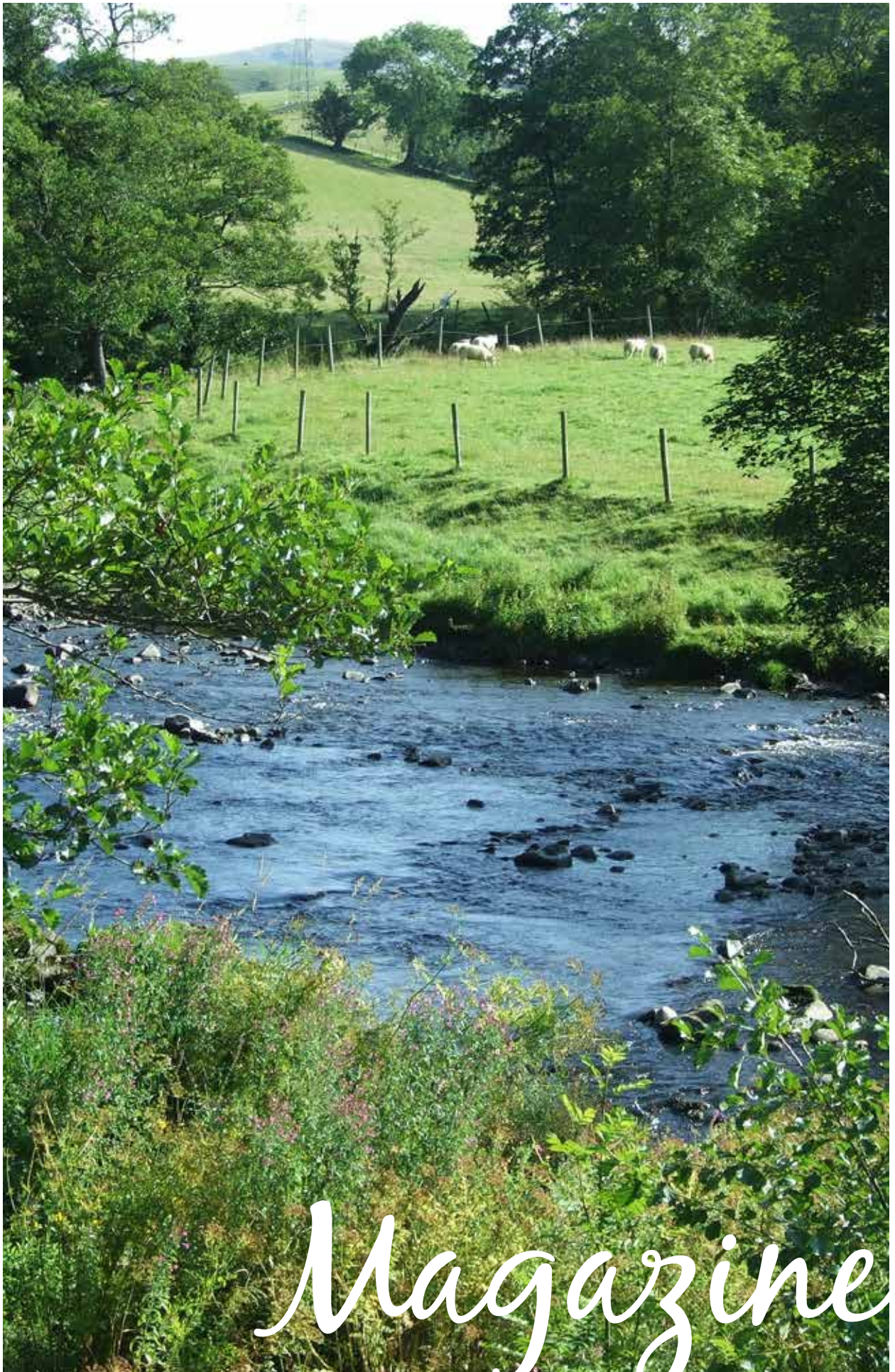
refers to Anna Pavlona Pavlova.

is to help fluency when reading the passage.

is another name for the ballerina.

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*Magazine*

### ***MAGAZINE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

Hodder Children's Books  
2005  
338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH  
Robert Muchamore, *The Killing*

Murdoch Books Pty Ltd  
2005  
Pier 8/9  
23 Hickson Rd Millers Point NSW 2000  
*Speeches that Changed the World*

Penguin Books Ltd,  
2006  
80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL, England  
Eoin Colfer, *Artemis Fowl and the Opal Deception*

*Early Chronicles of Cypress Land* compiled by Ailsa R. Dawson  
Elanda Point Environmental Experience via Pomona

Walker Books Ltd  
2008  
87 Vauxhall Walk, London, SE11 5H  
Cassandra Clare, *The Mortal Instruments (Book Two) City of Ashes*

Harper Collins Publishers  
2004  
1390 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019  
Scott Westerfield, *The Midnighters*



# WHAT'S IN THE Nutrition Label?

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 cup (228g) Servings Per Container 2	
<b>Amount Per Serving</b>	
<b>Calories</b> 250	Calories from Fat 110
	<b>% Daily Value*</b>
<b>Total Fat</b> 12 g	<b>18%</b>
Saturated Fat 3g	<b>15%</b>
Trans Fat 3g	
<b>Cholesterol</b> 30mg	<b>10%</b>
<b>Sodium</b> 470mg	<b>20%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b> 31g	<b>10%</b>
Dietary Fiber 0g	<b>0%</b>
Sugars 5g	
<b>Protein</b> 5g	
Vitamin A	<b>4%</b>
Vitamin C	<b>2%</b>
Calcium	<b>20%</b>
Iron	<b>4%</b>
*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.	
	Calories: 2,000 2,500
Total Fat	Less than 65g 60
Sat Fat	Less than 20g 25
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g 375g
Dietary Fiber	25g 30g

**1. Start here** — points to the top of the label.

**2. Check calories** — points to the red bar.

**3. Limit these nutrients** — points to the yellow bars.

**4. Get enough of these nutrients** — points to the green bars.

**5. Footnote** — points to the bottom section.

**6. Quick guide to % DV**  
 • 5% or less is low  
 • 20% or more is high

- 1** All the nutrients listed on the food label pertain to one serving of that food item. Pay attention to the serving size, especially how many servings there are in the food package. Then ask yourself, "How many servings am I consuming?" (1/2, 1 or more)
- 2** Calories provide a measure of how much energy you get from a serving of that food item. The number of servings you consume determines the number of calories you actually consume.
- 3** The nutrients identified in yellow should be consumed in limited amounts. Eating too much fat, saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol or sodium may increase your risk for certain chronic diseases.

- 4** The nutrients identified in blue should be consumed in enough amounts to improve and maintain health and reduce the risk for some diseases and conditions.
- 5** The footnote tells that the %DV for the nutrients listed on the food label are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. This statement does not change from product to product; it is always the same.
- 6** The Percent Daily Value (%DV) helps to determine if a serving of food is high or low in a nutrient. Generally, a 5% DV is considered low and a 20% or more is high.

(Source: U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. "How to Understand and Use the Nutrition Facts Label". For detailed information see <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/foodlab.html>)



[www.EatSmartMoveMoreNC.com](http://www.EatSmartMoveMoreNC.com)

*An extract from...*

# The Life and Achievements of Marie Curie

*“Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.”—Marie Curie*

## *Her family and childhood*

Marie Skłodowska was born in Warsaw, capital of Poland, on November 7th, 1867. Both of her parents were school teachers who encouraged their children to strive to be successful. Marie, her three sisters and one brother all graduated with the highest grades in their class. Although the family was very talented they struggled financially. Their father was a school principal when Poland was occupied by Russia and Germany. He lost his job because he was a patriot loyal to Poland. When Marie was only nine years old her mother died and the family struggled to survive. After receiving a gold medal for her school results she started to teach in the local school in order to raise enough money to feed the family and to send her sister to medical school.



## *Why she chose physics*



Marie's cousin, Joseph Boguski was the director of the Warsaw Museum of Industry. He allowed her to do experiments in physics and chemistry at the museum. In 1891 women were not allowed to attend university in Poland, so when she was twenty-four she went to Paris and studied Physics at the Sorbonne University. At that time there was a revolution in science happening and it was a very exciting time to study physics, a branch of science which investigates forces at work in the universe both on a large scale as in the solar system, and on a small scale as in atoms. The structure of the atom and the forces which hold it together were still unknown when Marie came to the Sorbonne.



### *Marie's scientific discoveries*

She worked at the laboratory of the scientist, Gabriel Lippmann where in 1894 she met Pierre Curie, a young physicist. They were married on July 25th, 1895. In 1898 Marie and Pierre discovered the element Polonium (named after Poland). A few months later they also discovered Radium. Unknown to them, their research exposed them to the radio-active radiation often responsible for illness and death. In 1903 the Curies received the Nobel Prize for their combined research in physics. Marie was the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize. In 1911 she received a Nobel Prize for chemistry as well.

### *Her greatest contributions*



Marie's work led her to discover how radiation could be used in medicine by inventing the X-ray machine which was first used to help surgeons to treat soldiers in the first World War. X-rays are still the most efficient way for surgeons to diagnose injuries to bones as well as other parts of the body.

Marie also made a very significant contribution to the teaching of Science. When she was teaching at a girls school in France she introduced a different method of teaching Science that was based on demonstrations and experiments. It is now the standard method of teaching Science throughout the world.

Marie also fought hard for the inclusion of women into the world of Science, often overcoming discrimination to achieve her amazing success in a world then dominated by men.

### *Marie's family*

The Curies had two daughters: Irene was born in 1897 and Eve in 1904. Marie also had a miscarriage which was probably due to the high level of radiation in her laboratory. In 1906 Pierre was showing the first signs of serious radiation sickness when he was killed in a tragic accident. On the 4th of July, 1934, Marie died of Leukemia, probably caused by her long exposure to radiation during her experiments. In 1955, her ashes were moved to their final resting place under the dome of the Pantheon in Paris. In all, Marie and her family won an amazing five Nobel Prizes.





*An extract from...*

# The Killing

*by Robert Muchamore*

**James' sister Lauren had wanted to dye her hair black since she was six years old, but her mum wouldn't let her, no matter how much she whined. The only thing that stopped Lauren doing it in the near two years since her mum had died was a sense that it would have been disrespecting her memory.**

In the end it took heavy persuasion from Lauren's best friend Bethany Parker, who claimed she'd bought black hair dye by mistake. Lauren couldn't understand how you accidentally bought hair dye and didn't believe Bethany's claim for a millisecond; but once the dye was right there, on the bathroom shelf, she couldn't resist.

Lauren was fairly happy with the result, especially when she put on her black Linkin Park T-shirt and ripped jeans, and mussed her hair up so that it looked punky. But she wasn't totally confident and she couldn't help staring at herself every time she passed something reflective; as though the thousandth glance would reveal some miraculous truth not imparted by the previous nine-hundred and ninety-nine.

She was in a sore mood as she walked along a corridor towards the Pre-Training Briefing (PTB) classroom, because four lads had ganged up on her in the last lesson of the afternoon and spent the whole time taking the mickey out of her hair. It didn't hurt her feelings, because they were the sort of idiots who would have made fun of anything she'd done, but they'd been in her face for the best part of an hour and it ended up severely getting on her nerves. The worst part was having to sit there with a tight grin taking whatever they threw at her, because she knew any sign that they were getting under her skin would only encourage them.

Lauren checked her watch as she passed through the door of the PTB and headed for the long table where Dana "Cheesy" Smith sat. She was a fourteen-year-old tomboy who'd been recruited for CHERUB from an Australian children's home. She sat with her legs straight out and her arms folded over a filthy combat jacket. Dana had been a certified CHERUB agent for four years, but while an imposing physique had taken her to numerous Karate trophies and three wins in CHERUB's annual triathlon, her mission performance had been unspectacular and she still wore a grey shirt.



# The Early European History of the Margaret River

The quaint coastal resort town of Margaret River is located in the Augusta–Margaret River Shire, 283kms South-West of Perth. The region is known for its rich agricultural soils, hardwood forests and wineries. The major industries include viticulture and wine production, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, horticulture, fishing, surfing and tourism.



## *The Early Years*

Margaret River was gazetted in 1913 as part of the State's Group Settlement Scheme. The town lies on the banks of Margaret River near the Indian Ocean and was believed to be named by John Bussell in honour of Margaret Wyche, a family friend from England. The Bussell family was a prominent settler and pioneer family and it was Alfred Bussell who built the first homestead "Ellensbrook" in the area in 1857. This would eventually be recognised as the potential Margaret River town site. The first Europeans to settle in the area were originally from Augusta, who, in the 1830s tried to settle in the coastal area but became disgruntled with the harsh terrain. They searched for more fertile land further north eventually settling in the Margaret River region. During the late 1860s the area was used for timber cutting. The Higgins family, along with the Bussell family, were one of the first to settle in the area, setting up stables for the passing coach horses that used the Busselton to Karridale track. By the time Margaret River was officially called a town (1912) there were still only three houses.



## *Group Settlement Scheme*

However it wasn't until after World War I (1914–1918) that the Margaret River town site really became established. The West Australian Government, wanting to attract migrants into the country areas during the 1920's, set up the *Group Settlement Scheme*. The aim of the scheme was to open the sparsely populated and uncleared land of the State's South-West, to migrants from Europe. The scheme required settlers to work co-operatively in clearing blocks for farm land and in return they would receive their own block. The Scheme, though a social and economic disaster for the State, helped open up agricultural land in the south-west and put Margaret River on the map.





### *Busselton–Margaret River–Flinders Bay Railway*

The 1920's was a boom time for Western Australia with an increase in population (due to immigration programmes), a well expanding wheat industry and the establishment of a new dairy industry in the south-west. It was during this prosperous time that the State Government completed the Busselton–Margaret River Railway line. In 1925 the Margaret River–Flinders Bay section was also completed. The railway was built to open up the area and make agriculture and timber transport easier.



### *Birth of the Wine Industry*

Even though vines had been grown in the Margaret River region by migrant settlers as early as the late 1800's, it wasn't until the late 1960's that the region began to develop into a commercial market. In 1966 the first vines were planted by Bill Vasse and Dr Tom Cullity. Mr Vasse planted half an acre of Cabernet Sauvignon & Rhine Riesling vines on his property and Dr Cullity planted a quarter of an acre of trial vines on his property at Burekup.

Dr Cullity, happy with the success of his trial vines established the Vasse Felix vineyard. In 1971, five years after planting the vines, Vasse Felix won its first award and the following year released its first commercial wine. This marked the beginning of the phenomenally successful Margaret River wine industry. There are over 700 hectares of vines planted and 28 producing wineries in Margaret River.





*An extract from...*

# The Perils of Indifference

*From a speech by Elie Wiesel in 1997. Elie Wiesel won the Nobel Peace Prize.*

What is indifference? Etymologically, the word means ‘no difference’. A strange and unnatural state in which the lines blur between light and darkness, dusk and dawn, crime and punishment, cruelty and compassion, good and evil. What are its causes and inescapable consequences? Is it a philosophy? Is a philosophy of indifference conceivable? Can one possibly view indifference as a virtue? Is it necessary at times to practise it simply to keep one’s sanity, live normally, enjoy a fine meal and a glass of wine, as the world around us experiences harrowing upheavals?

*‘Indifference is always the friend of the enemy.’*

Of course, indifference can be tempting—more than that, seductive. It is so much easier to look away from victims. It is so much easier to avoid such rude interruptions to our work, our dreams and our hopes. It is, after all, awkward, troublesome, to be involved in another person’s pain and despair. Yet for the person who is indifferent, his or her neighbours are of no consequence. And, therefore, their lives are meaningless. Their hidden or even visible anguish is of no interest. Indifference reduces the other to an abstraction.

To be indifferent to the suffering is what makes human beings inhuman. Indifference, after all, is more dangerous than anger or hatred. Anger can at times be creative. One writes a poem, a great symphony. One does something special for the sake of humanity because one is angry at the injustice that one witnesses. But indifference is never creative. Even hatred at times may elicit a response. You fight it. You denounce it. You disarm it. Indifference elicits no response. Indifference is not a response. Indifference is not a beginning; it is an end. And, therefore, indifference is a friend of the enemy, for it benefits the aggressor—never his victim, whose pain is magnified when he or she feels forgotten. The political prisoner in his cell, the hungry children, the homeless refugees—not to respond to their plight, not to relieve their solitude by offering them a spark of hope is to exile them from human memory. And in denying their humanity, we betray our own.



*An extract from...*

# ARTEMIS FOWL AND THE OPAL DECEPTION

*by Eoin Colfer*

“Munich during working hours was like any other major city in the world: utterly congested. In spite of the U-Bahn, an efficient and comfortable rail system, the general population preferred the privacy and comfort of their own cars, with the result that Artemis and Butler were stuck on the airport road in a rush-hour traffic jam that stretched all the way from the International Bank to Kronski Hotel.

Master Artemis did not like delays. But today he was too focused on his latest acquisition, *The Fairy Thief*, still sealed in its Perspex tube. Artemis itched to open but the previous owners, Crane & Sparrow, could some-how have booby-trapped the container. Just because there were no visible traps didn't mean that there couldn't be an invisible one. An obvious trick would be to vacuum-pack the canvas, then inject a corrosive gas that would react with oxygen and burn the painting.

It took almost two hours to reach the hotel, a journey that should have taken twenty minutes. Artemis changed into a dark cotton suit, then called up Fowl Manor's number on his mobile phone's speed dial. But before he connected, he linked the phone by firewire to his Powerbook so he could record the conversation. Angeline Fowl answered on the third ring.

'Arty', said his mother, sounding slightly out of breath as though she had been in the middle of something. Angeline Fowl did not believe in taking life easy, and was probably halfway through a Tai Bo workout.

“How are you, Mother?”

Angeline sighed down the phone line. 'I'm fine, Arty, but you sound like you're doing a job interview, as usual. Always so formal. Couldn't you call me "Mum" or even "Angeline"? Would that be so terrible?"

'I don't know, Mother. "Mum" sounds so infantile. I am fourteen now, remember?'

Angeline laughed, “How could I forget? Not many teenage boys ask for a ticket to a Genetics Symposium for his birthday”



# *Early Transport in the Noosa District*

*(compiled by Ailsa R. Dawson)*

## *Transportation*

**When timber was king, the river and the lakes formed the chief avenues of transport, and as there were no surveyed road direct from the capital to the newly opened gold field at Gympie, water transport was most important. At first prospectors, miners, speculators and tradesmen found the quickest way to the diggings was by boat to Maryborough, thence by road, rough and unbridged, to Gympie.**

However the opening up of the rich timberland in the Noosa area, brought steamers to load in the Noosa River, and trade was brisk. The “Culgoa” brought loads of passengers and mail to Tewanin, where the coach was waiting, run by Mr T. Dowling, and passengers and mail then were transported to the goldfield, along the old Noosa Road via Pound Hill. It was a rough trip, and generally the passengers were already suffering from the crossing in the little “Culgoa”. However the trip through Tewanin considerably shortened the journey from Brisbane, and there was always the lure of gold at the end. Thus began an association between Tewanin and Gympie that lasts to this day.

Dowling drove a “Unicorn” team – one horse in the lead and two at the wheels, and often the lead horse seemed to do all the pulling. On one trip over Gentle Annie near Wolvi, even the leader rebelled, and ran off when the passengers and mail were unloaded to lighten the coach for the speedy ascent. After hunting for the runaway horse, the passengers had to carry mail and luggage up the hill. A fresh start was made, but within six or seven miles of Gympie, the coach literally split apart, and the weary passengers had to unload and camp beside the road in the dark, while the driver rode on into Gympie and returned at dawn with a blacksmith. The coach was repaired, and the passengers eventually reached their destination seventeen hours late!

A picturesque figure on the early Noosa run was William Stockden, who had an American wagon with eleven horses. He drove his team standing up on the box seat, handling the horses like a coachman. One-legged Reuben Webster was the first man to carry passengers on the Gympie-Noosa run between 1869 and 1874, and for seven years, the route through Tewanin was largely patronised, both in passenger traffic and the despatch of goods. However, after the railway between Gympie and Maryborough was opened in 1881, goods were sent by sea to Maryborough and overland by rail.

For many years the nearest medical services for the Noosa area were in Gympie, and people seeking attention had to ride either in buggies or on horseback, or later in coaches run by private individuals or by Cobb and Co.





*An extract from...*

# City of Ashes

*by Cassandra Clark*

The critical care unit of Beth Israel Hospital always reminded Clary of photos she'd seen of Antarctica: it was cold and remote-feeling and everything was either gray, white or pale blue. The walls of her mother's room were white, the tubes that snaked around her head and the endless beeping banks of instruments around the bed were gray, and the blanket pulled up around her chest was pale blue. Her face was white. The only colour in the room was her red hair, flaring across the snowy expanse of pillow like a bright, incongruous flag planted at the South Pole.

Clary wondered how Luke was managing to pay for the private room, where the money had come from and how he'd gotten it. She supposed she could ask him when he got back from buying vending machine coffee in the ugly little cafe on the third floor. The coffee from the machine down there looked like tar and tasted like it too, but Luke seemed addicted to the stuff.

The metal legs of the bedside chair squeaked across the floor as Clary pulled it out and sat down slowly, smoothing her skirt down over legs. Whenever she came to see her mother in the hospital she felt nervous and dry-mouthed, as if she were about to get in trouble for something. Maybe because the only times she'd ever seen her mother's face like this, flat and without animation, was when her mother was about to explode with rage.

"Mom," she said. She reached out and took her mother's left hand; there was a puncture mark on the wrist still, where Valentine had shoved one end of a tube. The skin of her mother's hand—always rough and chapped, spattered with paint and turpentine—felt like the dry bark of a tree. Clary folded her fingers around Joceoy's, feeling a hard lump come into her throat. "Mom, I..." She cleared her throat. "Luke says you can hear me. I don't know if that's true or not. Anyway, I came because I needed to talk to you. It's okay if you can't say anything back. See, the thing is, it's ..." She swallowed again and looked toward the window, the strip of blue sky visible at the edge of the brick wall that faced the hospital. "It's Simon. Something's happened to him. Something that was my fault."





*An extract from...*

# Midnighters

*by Scott Westerfield*

Dess stole glances at her new toy as they drove. The shifting numbers soothed her nerves, reminding her that every problem had a solution, every missing person a location, and every spot on earth a set of delicious coordinates.

Her mind was still buzzing from the weekend. Whatever the others had managed to get mixed up in, Dess had enjoyed herself. She'd spent all Sunday biking around town, watching Geostationary, effortlessly reeling off coordinates turning Bixby into numbers. What could be better? She'd lived here all her life, but for the first time, Dess felt that she really knew the town, could see its patterns, could map its streets and buildings in her mind. The world she'd grown up in was finally inventoried and enumerated; Dess had done the math at last.

Meanwhile the rest of them had spent the weekend being stalked, trying to stalk the stalkers, and getting themselves cornered by darklings. That was what always seemed to happen when she let them out of her sight.

"What's that thing?" Jonathan said, glancing down at the GPS receiver in her hands.

She jerked it out of his sight. "Nothing."

He just chuckled, biting into his third sandwich. "Okay."

They turned onto Rex's street, which ran almost due east, and Dess snuck a peek at the north-south numbers stabilizing, the east-west value dropping slowly. After this visit she'd have exact coordinates for both her own house and Rex's. Maybe there was some pattern in the location of midnighters' homes. The car halted, and Dess forced herself to shove the receiver into her coat pocket. She would let Rex in on her discoveries soon enough, but she wanted the math firmly in her head before he cluttered it with his messy lore. Math was pure, but history was always full of weird little gaps and contradictions.

The sagging porch was empty, the creepy old dad nowhere in sight. Maybe Rex was keeping him inside these days. Halfway across the threadbare lawn, a croaking voice erupted from the house. "Don't you damn kids know it's a school day?"

She flinched, then spotted Rex's face through the front screen door. Not a bad imitation of his father, she had to admit. It was good enough to have sent chills down her spine. He came through the door, laughing at the scare he'd given them. Melissa followed, and Dess peeled her hand off the GPS receiver in her pocket, resolving not to think about it.



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 NAPLAN-style Reading Test A

Remember to use a 2B pencil only.

Time available: 65 minutes

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Read and examine the *Nutrition Label* on page 1 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 5.

- 1 The Nutrition Label lists servings per container so that
- you can see if you are getting value for money.
  - you can know how many meals you can get from the container.
  - you can cut down on the amount of fat you eat.
  - you are aware of exactly how much you are consuming.
- 2 What is the amount of sodium in the container?
- 470mg
  - 940mg
  - 20%
  - 40%
- 3 What does the number of calories measure?
- the weight you will put on
  - the amount of cholesterol in a serving
  - the energy you will get from a serving
  - the amount of fat that needs to be burned through exercise.
- 4 Which colour on the chart indicates nutrients required to maintain health?
- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| orange                | blue                  | yellow                | green                 |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
- 5 Which of these represents an acceptable range of %DV?
- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 4% – 9%               | 5% – 20%              | 14%                   | 6% – 19%              |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
-

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Read *Marie Curie* on pages 2 and 3 of the magazine and answer questions 6 to 11.

- 6 Marie's family struggled financially because
- Poland was at war.
  - educating poor children was expensive.
  - her mother lost her job.
  - Poland was occupied by Russia and Germany.
- 7 The main reason why Marie studied Physics was
- she worked in a laboratory.
  - she was brilliant at Physics when she was young.
  - she was excited by the new discoveries in science.
  - she wanted to win a Nobel Prize.
- 8 Why did Marie go to study in France?
- She knew there would be exciting discoveries at the Sorbonne.
  - Her cousin encouraged her to go to the Paris university.
  - Women were not allowed to study at the Polish university.
  - Her sister went to medical school there.
- 9 What was Madame Curie's contribution to the teaching of Science?
- She let the students do experiments.
  - She did experiments in her classroom.
  - She designed Science classrooms with sinks and gas jets for the students.
  - Her sister went to medical school there.
- 10 Both Marie and her husband became ill because
- they were affected by all the chemicals in the laboratory.
  - they used X-ray machines.
  - they were affected by the radiation from their experiments.
  - the safety precautions they took did not work.
- 11 Which of the following statements is not true?
- Marie was the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize..
  - Women were well accepted into the scientific community.
  - Marie won a Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
  - Marie's first job was as a teacher.
-

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Read *The Killing* on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 12 to 17.

12 Lauren dyed her hair because

- her friend wanted her to.
- her friend bought black dye by mistake.
- her mother wanted her to.
- she had wanted to for a long time.

13 Lauren felt that her new punky look

- may not have suited her.
- made her feel very happy.
- made a delightful change to her appearance.
- was really attractive.

14 Why did Lauren wait two years after her mother died before she dyed her hair?

- She was too young to dye her hair.
- She knew her mother didn't want her to.
- She could not decide on a colour.
- Her father would not let her.

15 Which one of the following statements about Dana "Cheesy" Smith is not true?

- She was a fourteen-year old Australian tomboy.
- She was a certified CHERUB agent.
- She was a strong person and a good agent.
- She was an outstanding athlete.

16 Dana wore a grey shirt because

- she was an unhappy person who wore drab clothing.
- it was easier to go unnoticed when undercover.
- she held a low rank in CHERUB.
- she liked the punky look.

17 Why did Lauren ignore the lads who made fun of her hair?

- She was in a bad mood.
- She did not want to encourage them.
- She thought they were idiots.
- They did not worry her.

---

Read *The Early European History of the Margaret River* on page 5 and 6 of the magazine and answer questions 18 to 23.

18 According to this extract Western Australia's population increased in the 1920s because of

- expanding wheat and dairy industries.
- an expanding mineral industry.
- immigration.
- soldiers returning from the war.

19 Margaret River is \_\_\_\_\_ of Perth.

south-east

south-west

north-east

north-west

20 The early European settlers

- were unhappy with Margaret River's harsh terrain.
- quickly established their homes.
- came from Augusta.
- all came from the Group Settlement Scheme.

21 Which of the following was a commercial activity carried out in the second half of the 19th Century?

- wine production
- stabling coach horses
- producing beef cattle
- sheep farming

22 Margaret River's commercial wine industry began in the

- late 1800s.
- early 1920s.
- late 1950s.
- late 1960s.

23 Which of the following statements about the Group Settlement Scheme is not true?

- It helped open up agricultural land in the south-west.
- The aim was to attract migrants from Asia.
- Settlers received their land in return for helping others.
- The scheme was a social disaster.

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Read *The Perils of Indifference* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 24 to 28.

24 Why did the speaker use the question *What is indifference?* at the beginning of paragraph 1?

- to find a definition for indifference
- to prove that indifference is a virtue
- to try to understand why there is indifference in the world
- to develop a philosophy of indifference.

25 What does Elie Wiesel mean when he says Indifference is always a friend of the enemy?

- It increases anger and hatred in a society.
- When the victim feels forgotten the pain is much greater.
- It blurs the line between good and evil.
- It makes us involved in others' pain and suffering.

26 Which of these words best describes human indifference?

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| meaningless           | seductive             | creative              | inhuman               |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

27 What does the writer mean by *indifference reduces the other to an abstraction*?

- A lot of people think things are worse than they really are.
- The pain and suffering of others means nothing to the person who is indifferent.
- Indifferent people are so selfish they ignore others.
- He considers that some groups of people are worthless.

28 When Wiesel says indifference is more dangerous than anger or hatred he means

- no good can come from indifference but good can come from anger or hatred.
  - indifferent people are often violent.
  - indifference is a response to injustice.
  - indifferent people spend their lives dreaming.
-

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Read *Artemis Fowl and the Opal Deception* on page 8 of the magazine and answer questions 29 to 33.

29 According to the text, why was Munich congested?

- The rail system was inefficient.
- The roads were old and narrow.
- People preferred to travel in the privacy of their own vehicle.
- There were no buses.

30 Why was Artemis worried about the safety of The Fairy Thief?

- He was an art lover.
- The owners may have attached an anti-theft device.
- He had stolen it.
- The fumes from the traffic may have damaged the painting.

31 What did Artemis want for his fourteenth birthday?

- A trip to Munich.
- A ticket to a genetics lecture.
- A famous painting.
- A new computer.

32 Why did Artemis link his phone to his computer?

- Long conversations were cheaper on the computer.
- It would be more secure.
- It was too late to use the hotel phone.
- He wanted to record the conversation..

33 Artemis called Angeline *Mother* because

- it sounded more adult.
  - he was angry with her.
  - he did not really like his mother.
  - she asked him to.
-



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Read *Early Transportation on the Noosa District* on page 9 of the magazine and answer questions 34 to 38.

34 When the text states *timber was king* it implies

- Many things were made of wood.
- Boats were used to transport timber.
- Timber was the main industry.
- Timber was the only industry in the area.

35 How many horses were in a unicorn team?

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| three                 | four                  | eight                 | eleven                |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

36 The most important early means of transport to the goldfields was

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| pony                  | boat                  | boat and rail         | boat and road         |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

37 The coach was seventeen hours late because

- storms delayed the boat.
- the coach fell apart.
- the horse ran away.
- the horse ran away and they had wait for the blacksmith.

38 A blacksmith (in paragraph 3) is

- a tradesman who works with wood.
- a horse catcher.
- someone who works with iron.
- someone who repairs the tyres.

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Read *City of Ashes* on page 10 of the magazine and answer questions 39 to 45.

39 Which of the following statements is not true?

- Her mother's room and the equipment were grey.
- The temperature, colour and atmosphere reminded her of Antarctica.
- The room was cold and remote.
- There were constant electrical noises.

- 40 Clary felt nervous visiting because
- her mother was very ill.
  - her mother was very angry with her
  - she did not like hospitals.
  - she felt as though she was in trouble.
- 41 The coffee in the machine...looked like tar...is an example of
- personification
  - a simile
  - a metaphor.
  - an adjectival phrase.
- 42 The text implies that Clary's mother
- is a teacher.
  - is an office-worker.
  - is an artist.
  - is a housewife.
- 43 *Animation* (paragraph 3) means
- liveliness
  - anger
  - kindness
  - concern
- 44 The use of consecutive dots in paragraph 4 indicates
- Clary was uncertain how her mother would react.
  - She was speaking slowly because her mother may not understand.
  - Clary was crying and had to pause.
  - She was distracted by the noises in the room.
- 45 The mood created by the author in paragraph 1 is one of
- anxiety.
  - fear.
  - uncertainty.
  - isolation.
-

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Read *Midnighters* on page 11 of the magazine and answer questions 46 to 51.

46 As they drove Dess

- played computer games.
- searched for the missing person.
- watched the screen as the coordinates changed
- thought about her problems.

47 Dess thought she really knew the town because

- she had lived there all her life.
- she knew the position of every part of it.
- she could remember all the streets and buildings.
- she really felt at home there.

48 Why didn't Dess want Rex to know about the GPS?

- She knew he would want to have it.
- He was an historian and she felt he would confuse her.
- She wanted to make sure she understood how it worked.
- He was not interested and she knew he would ridicule her.

49 How did Dess feel when she saw Rex's face at the front door?

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| relieved              | surprised             | afraid                | puzzled               |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

50 What does the word "lore" (in paragraph 4) mean?

- laws
  - fantasies
  - stories from the past
  - distracting ideas
-

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## NAPLAN-style Numeracy Test A (calculator allowed)

Remember to use a 2B pencil only.

### WARM-UP



(calculator allowed)

1  $16 \times 5 + 6 \div 2$  is equal to

43

83

88

92

2  $a = \frac{b^2}{c}$

If  $b = 2.6$  and  $c = 1.5$ , then  $a$  is equal to .

3  $17.3 \times 14.2 + 36.5$  is equal to

### PRACTICE TEST



(calculator allowed)

1 If  $b = -3$ , the value of  $2b^2$  is

-36

18

36

-18

2 The expression equivalent to  $6 + 3x - 2x^2$  is

$-2x^2 - 3x + 6$

$3x - 6 - 2x^2$

$2x^2 - 3x - 6$

$-2x^2 + 3x + 6$

3  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the class caught the bus to school. If 6 students did not catch the bus, how many students are in the class?

24

28

30

32

4 The instructions for making waterproof tiling grout state you need 2 parts of the dry powder and 1 part water. What is the ratio for mixing the dry contents to the water?

$\frac{1}{2}$

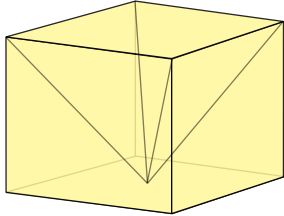
1 : 2

2 : 1

2



5



A square-based pyramid is cut from a cube that is 4cm high.

What is the volume (to one decimal place) of the remaining part of the cube?

64cm<sup>3</sup>

21.3cm<sup>3</sup>

42.7cm<sup>3</sup>

45.7cm<sup>3</sup>

6 A pack of cards is shuffled and a card is chosen at random.  
The chance of getting a red 5 is

$\frac{1}{26}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{13}$

$\frac{5}{52}$

7 Car A is a petrol-driven car, while Car B is a hybrid, driven partly by electricity and partly by petrol. Car A averages 8.2L per 100km, while Car B averages 5.4L per 100km. Each car has a 45L tank of fuel.

The distance Car B can travel further than Car A is closest to

548km

285km

385km

830km

8 A pair of jeans is discounted by 30%. What is the discounted price if the jeans were marked at \$135?

\$108

\$40.50

\$27

\$94.50

9 A family inheritance was divided in the same ratio as the age of the children. If the inheritance was \$700 000, and ages of the children were 10 years, 15 years, 20 years and 25 years; how much money did the youngest child receive?

\$50 000

\$75 000

\$100 000

\$150 000

10 If the mean of 14, 18, 7, 13, 9, 10,  $a$ , 11 equals 12, then  $a$  is

13

14

15

16

11 From a 12m roll of material, a dressmaker cuts the following:  
4 lengths of 2.2m and 2 lengths of 1.4m.

The length remaining is



12 If one Australian dollar buys 0.6764 British pounds; how many British Pounds can be bought with \$250 Australian?

£169.10

£180.70

£250

£369.60

13 I invest \$15 000 in a fund which earns 6.5% on the original investment each year. If my investment grows to \$16 950, then how many years have I had the investment?

1

2

3

4

14 Which is the least value?

33%

.3

3

$(.35)^2$

15 What value of  $x$  will give the same  $y$  value in the equations  $y = 2x + 3$  and  $y = 4x - 1$ ?

1

2

3

4

16 If  $a = 2$ ,  $b = -3$  and  $c = -1$ , the value of  $\frac{ab^2}{3c}$  is

-12

12

-6

6

17 If the time is 3.27am, what time will it be in 200 minutes?

18 What is the next number in the sequence?

7, -9, 11, -13,

19

A	B	C	D
$\geq 90\%$	$\geq 75\%$	$\geq 50\%$	$\geq 30\%$

What grade is achieved by a student who scores 47 out of 60?

A

B

C

D

20 Ben has half as many marbles as Jensen. Julian has 3 times as many marbles as Ben. If Jensen has 20 marbles, how many does Julian have?

marbles



- 21 Juanita kept a record of the time she spent watching TV during the week as follows:  
Monday 50mins, Tuesday 75mins, Wednesday 37mins, Thursday 60mins,  
Friday 95mins, Saturday 150mins, Sunday 136mins.

The total time she spent watching TV was

635mins

503mins

10hrs 3mins

6hrs 13mins

- 22 If  $a = -3$ ,  $b = 4$  and  $c = -7$ , then  $\frac{ab^2c}{c^2a^2\sqrt{b}}$  is equal to

$-\frac{8}{21}$

-0.38095

$\frac{8}{21}$

$\frac{8}{42}$

- 23 Sally walks  $d$ m due East and 250m at  $315^\circ$ . She then walks in a SW direction and finds she has returned to her starting point. The value of  $d$  is

(to the nearest metre)

- 24 Anne and Caitlin decided to play Monopoly but they change the scoring system. Instead of adding the 2 dice to get their score they decide to subtract the scores shown on each of the dice. Thus, if the dice show 5 and 2, the score would be 3.

The most likely score will be

0

1

2

3

- 25 In 2007 there were 24 008 620 kangaroos in Australia. 15% of those were grey kangaroos.

The number of grey kangaroos was

Study the following table and answer questions 26 and 27.

<b>2007</b>	14 774 921
<b>2008</b>	15 064 346
<b>2009</b>	15 536 202
<b>2010</b>	15 950 650
<b>2011</b>	16 368 383
<b>2012</b>	16 741 644

- 26 What is the percentage increase between 2007 and 2012?

88.3%

113.3%

24.6%

13.3%

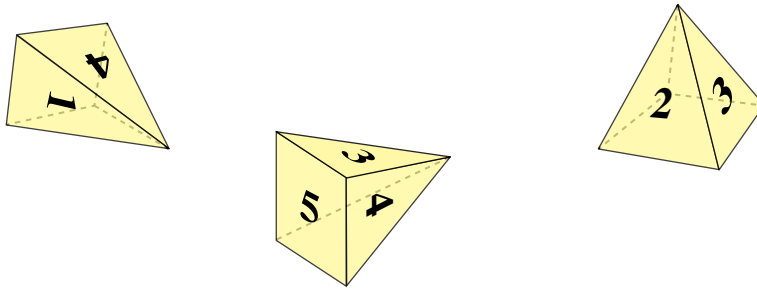
- 27 The average increase per year is

(to the nearest whole number)





- 28 Using a square-based pyramid shaped die, the number on the side facing the surface is counted. Examine the three dice below and find the total score of the three dice.



- 6       7       8       9

29

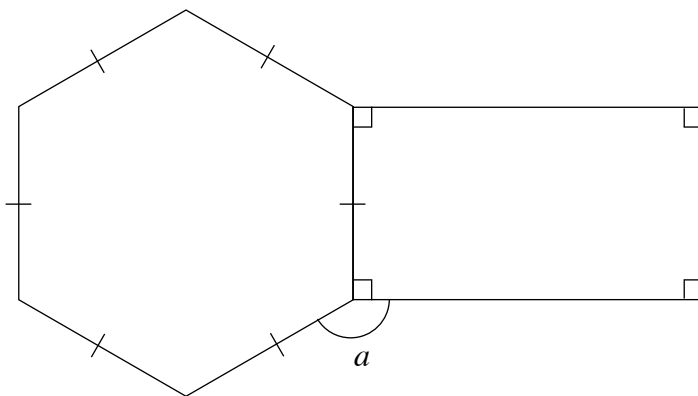
$a$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$b$	7	10	13	16	19	22	25

The rule which links  $a$  and  $b$  is .

- 30 Yuan has \$241.72 in his bank account. He deposits \$36.25 and the next day he withdraws \$175.50. What amount does he have in his account?

- \$380.97       \$29.97       \$102.47       \$277.97

31



The size of angle  $a$  is

- 150°       90°       120°       135°

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## NAPLAN-style Numeracy Test A (non-calculator)

Remember to use a 2B pencil only.

### WARM-UP



(non-calculator)

1 Which number comes next in the sequence? 20, 30, 40, 50, .....

51

60

40

100

2 If  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 3$  and  $c = 6$ , the value of  $\frac{a^2 b^2}{c}$  is

2

4

6

8

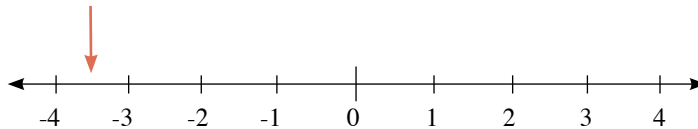
3 365cm equals  metres and  centimetres.

### PRACTICE TEST



(non-calculator)

1



The arrow points to a position on the number line.

What is the number at that position?

2  $\sqrt{300}$  is between

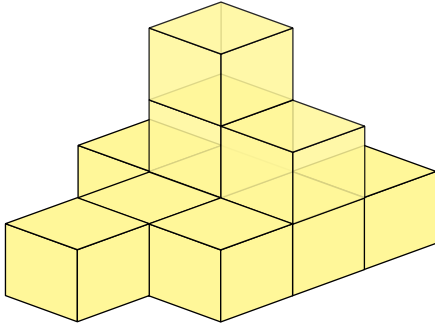
15 and 16

16 and 17

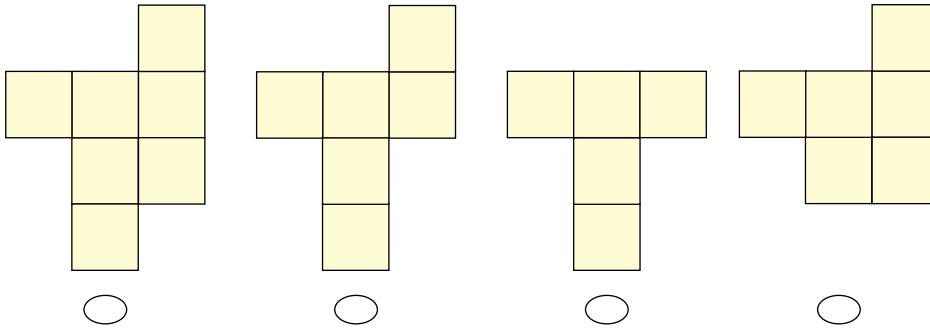
17 and 18

19 and 20

3



Which diagram shows the top view of the design?



4 Which is the largest number?

$\frac{3}{4}$



0.6



$\sqrt{0.81}$



$(0.8)^2$



5 Which expression is equal to  $3 - 4x + 6 + 7x$  ?

$9 - 3x$



$3x + 9$



$12x$



$11x + 9$



6 Which expression is equal to  $3^3 \times 12^4$  ?

$3^7 \times 2^4$



$3^{12} \times 4^4$



$3^5 \times 4^4$



$3^7 \times 2^8$



7 What is the 9th number in the pattern 3, 7, 11, ... ?

35



36



39



31



8            1  
               1 1  
               1 2 1  
               1 3 3 1

The next row of this number pattern is

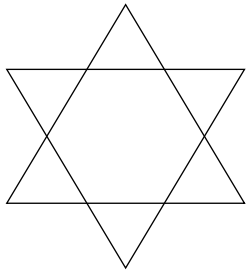
- 1 2 3 2 1
- 1 6 9 6 1
- 1 4 6 4 1
- 1 5 9 5 1

9 Arrange the following numbers in order from smallest to largest

7, -15, 0, -18, 10

, , , ,

10



The total area of the 6-pointed star is  times the area of one of the triangles that makes a point of the star.

- 6
- 9
- 10
- 12

11



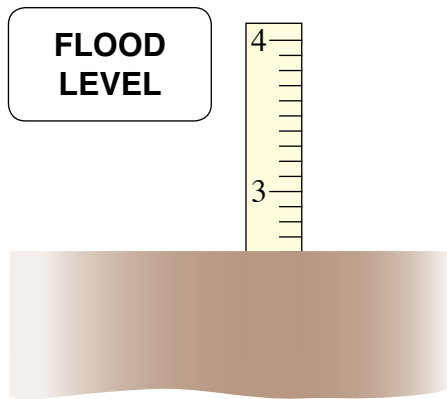
The mass of the bike and rider is 103kg.  
 The mass of the bike is 18kg, therefore the rider is

- 85kg
- 95kg
- 105kg
- 121kg

12 Which is the most likely outcome?

- Choosing a heart from a well-shuffled pack of cards.
- Choosing a green marble from a bag containing 3 red, 2 green and 4 blue marbles.
- Getting a three when a six-sided die is rolled.
- Getting a total of a seven when a pair of six-sided dice are rolled.

13 How deep is the water across the road?



2.4m



3.4m



3.6m



2.6m



14 If  $x = 2.5$  then  $\frac{5x}{2x+1}$  is nearest to

2.1



3.3



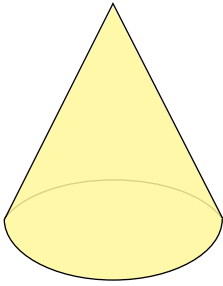
2.8



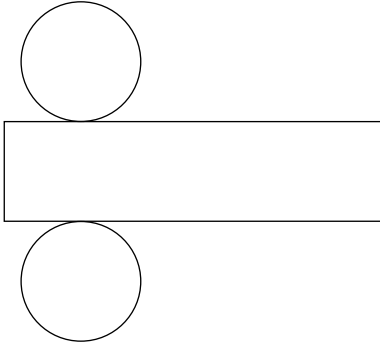
2.0



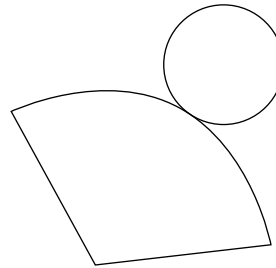
15 This is a closed cone.



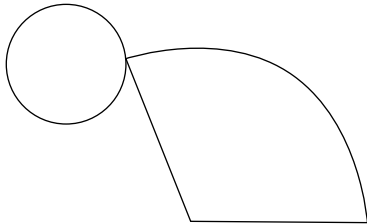
Which diagram represents its net?



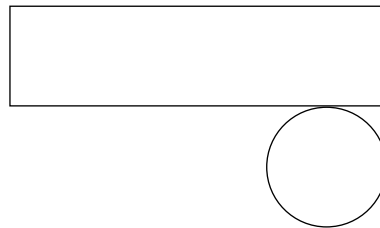
*Diagram A*



*Diagram B*



*Diagram C*



*Diagram D*

16 What is the best estimate of  $3.7 \times .20 \times 1.97 \times 6.3$

10



2.4



9.6



11.2



17 Which number is 4 times  $3 \frac{5}{6}$ ?

$12 \frac{5}{6}$



$15 \frac{1}{3}$



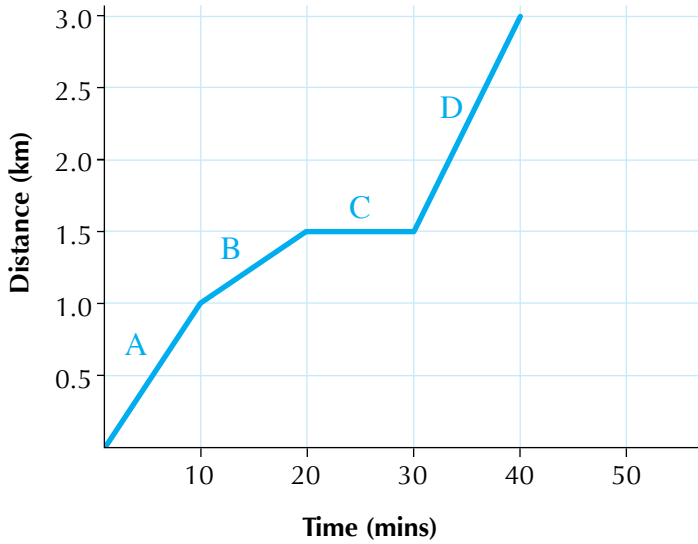
$3 \frac{5}{6}$



$23 \frac{1}{3}$



Janelle graphed her bike ride home from school. Study it and then answer questions 18–20.



18 In the first 10 minutes her speed was

1 km/hr

3 km/hr

4.5 km/hr

6 km/hr

19 Part C of the graph indicates that Janelle

travelled at a constant speed

stopped

went down a hill

went back

20 The fastest part of her journey was

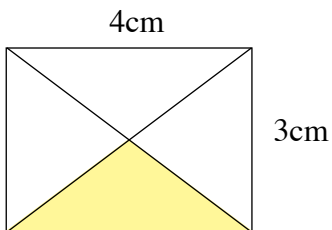
A

B

C

D

Examine the rectangle below and then answer questions 21–22.



21 The total length of all the lines in the diagram is

12cm

14cm

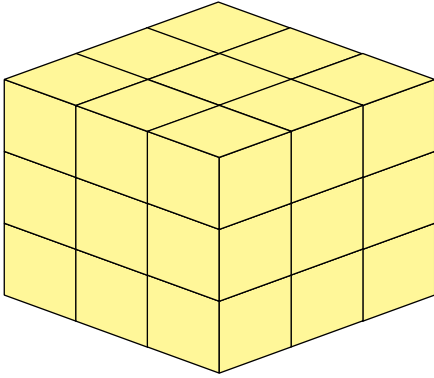
19cm

24cm

22 The shaded area is  % of the whole rectangle.



23



27 cubes with a side of 1cm are glued together to form a cube.  
The number of cubes which are completely hidden is

- 1                      3                      6                      9
- 

24  $y = 8 + 5x$

$y = 2x - 1$

What value of  $x$  satisfies both equations?

25

17	24			15
	5			16
4		13	20	
	12		21	3
	A			9

This grid has the same total in each row and column and in the longest diagonals.

The number in the box marked A is

- 18                      19                      20                      21
- 

26 Joanne bought a jacket for \$63 after a 25% discount was given.

The original price was .

27 Four friends go to the movies together. The number of different ways they can sit together is

- 8                      12                      16                      24
-

**28** Sarah recorded the points scored by her basketball team in the first 9 games of the season.

18 22 22 28 29 34 37 37 39

If the team scored 41 points in the 10th game, which of these did not increase?

range

mean

median

mode

**29** A coin tossed 4 times. Which is the most likely outcome?

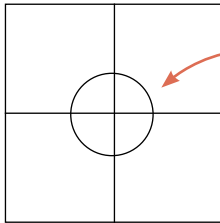
4 tails

3 tails 1 head

2 tails 2 heads

1 tail 3 heads

**30** A tessellation can be formed with shapes with equal sides if the angle at each vertex is  $360^\circ$ .



$$90^\circ + 90^\circ + 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 360^\circ$$

Which of the following could not be used in a tessellation?

triangle

square

pentagon

hexagon

**31**  $3(a - 1) + 26 \div 2 = 61$

The value of  $a$  is

17

21

18

13



# The Bell



Today you are going to write a narrative (a story).

The idea for your story is

**'The Bell'**.

Your story might be about the history of the bell or an historical event that happened at the bell.

It might be about the city the bell is in, and what the bell means to the residents who live there.

It could also be about a modern-day detective who discovers a long-lost mystery about the bell.

## REMEMBER:

- to plan your story before you start.
- to vary sentence structure.
- to choose interesting words.
- to write in paragraphs.
- to be careful with spelling.
- to edit when you have finished.

## THINK ABOUT:

- the characters in your story.
- where and when your story takes place.
- the complication or problem and how it is solved.
- how the story ends.

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Write a response to persuade the reader to agree with the following topic:

“I am a good role model for my brothers and sisters (or class mates).”

Remember the structure for persuasive writing:

- ✓ introduction
- ✓ body
- ✓ conclusion



Don't forget:

- to organise your ideas.
- to make your writing interesting and persuasive.
- to write in sentences, checking punctuation and spelling.
- to make sure you stay on topic and develop one idea in each paragraph.
- to check and edit your work.



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