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READING AND COMPREHENSION WORKBOOK

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SECTION 3

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER



Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

How is glass made?

The process of making glass in ancient cultures may have been learned from what happens naturally to sand when a volcano erupts. The very high heat of the lava melts the sand and forms a hard, glassy substance called obsidian.

Today glass is made by mixing large quantities of sand with sodium ash and limestone. When sodium ash and limestone are added to sand they lower its melting point. If the aim is to make coloured glass then minerals such as cobalt or sulphur are added.

The ingredients are put into a furnace and heated to around 1700 °C (3092 °F), a temperature that is hotter than molten lava. The mixture blends into a syrupy mass which becomes liquid glass. Those who work with the mixture wear protective clothing including goggles, hoods and long thick gloves.

While the liquid glass is still hot, air is blown into it through a long pipe. In this way, glassblowers are able to shape the material. They form glass bottles, drinking glasses, jewellery and myriad other things. It is also used to make optical fibres for use in medicine and as parts for modern communication systems. Glass is eco-friendly in that it is endlessly 100% recyclable.



- 1 When a volcano erupts the lava turns sand

A into earth.
B into more sand.
C into a glassy substance.
D into lava.

- 2 Sodium ash and limestone are added to sand

A to lower its melting point.
B to double its quantity.
C to make coloured glass.
D to raise its melting point.

- 3 The brackets around (3092 °F) mean that the temperature is

A hotter than 1700 °C.
B cooler than 1700 °C.
C the same as 1700 °C.
D twice as hot as 1700 °C.

- 4 Protective clothing is worn by workers

A to keep in the heat.
B to protect the furnace.
C to warn others to keep away from them.
D to protect their bodies from the high heat.

- 5 They form ... *myriad* other things. The word *myriad* means

A a few. B many.
C trillions. D one or two.

- 6 What does *endlessly 100% recyclable* mean?

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Ratty times

Mrs Rat: Have you seen Harold?

Mr Rat: He said he was going to sunbathe up on deck, dear.

Mrs Rat: That boy will be the end of me. He's a lazy good-for-nothing. He should be in chains along with the convicts in their cells.

Mr Rat: Now, dear. No need to be harsh.

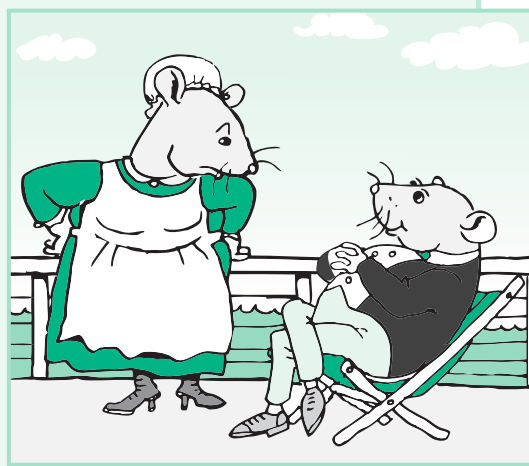
Mrs Rat: Well, Arthur, I feel cross. I'm so tired and hungry.

Mr Rat: (*sounding wistful*) Me too. It's over 240 days since we left Portsmouth. I counted the marks on the wall in one of the cells. Our last decent meal was when we docked at Cape Town on the 13th October, 1787.

Mrs Rat: (*her voice rising shrilly*) And not only that. I've had to make a new nest from scratch as the skipper ordered the old one cleaned away. The cheek! That's where our new litter was sleeping. And where was their big brother? Off gallivanting about the ship.

Unseen female convict: Help! Help! (*A piercing screech shatters the air.*)

Mrs Rat: Ah, thank goodness. Frightening the ladies as usual. Tell him he's needed here, will you Mr Rat. I'm at the end of my tether with all these newborns.



1 Mrs Rat's son is named

- A Cape Town.
- B Arthur.
- C Mr Rat.
- D Harold.

2 The stage directions used here give instructions about

- A how the characters should move on the stage.
- B the way the characters should say their lines.
- C how the lighting should be placed.
- D when the characters should say their lines.

3 How are the characters of Mr and Mrs Rat different?

- A She is calm while he is irritable.
- B She is irritable while he is even tempered.
- C He is calm while she is easy going.
- D He is unkind while she is irritable.

4 Why does Mrs Rat say *Ah, thank goodness*?

- A She likes to hear convicts in distress.
- B Mr Rat passes her a lump of cheese.
- C Screeches are music to her ears.
- D She knows Harold must be nearby.

5 The author writes about rats as though

- A they deserve everyone's respect.
- B they are to be despised.
- C they have many human qualities.
- D they need to stand up for their rights.

6 Can you work out where Mr and Mrs Rat's ship was heading from what you learn about their voyage? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Woollarawarre Bennelong (c.1764–1813)

Woollarawarre Bennelong grew up near the Parramatta river where he learned to gather oysters, catch fish with a *muting* (spear) and make a *nawi* (canoe) from stringy bark. He was a respected member of the Wangal clan.

In 1788 Governor Arthur Philip had two Aboriginal men kidnapped so he could learn more about Aboriginal people. One of them escaped; the other was Bennelong. He lived for a time in an upstairs room in Governor Philip's house, bringing his wife, Barangaroo, to visit. Later he chose to live in a brick hut built for him by Governor Philip at Bennelong Point (*Jubgalee*), a well-known gathering place for the Eora peoples, and where the Opera House now stands.

Bennelong learned English and became a useful interpreter and go-between for Governor Philip and the local Indigenous people. In 1792 he sailed to England with Governor Philip and was received by King George III. He returned to Sydney on HMS *Reliance* in 1795 in poor health. He was badly affected by homesickness, the cold climate, a dependence on alcohol and long delayed travel plans.

Back in the colony, he found himself no longer fully accepted by either the white or black communities. He was killed in a tribal fight in 1813 and buried at Kissing Point on the banks of the Parramatta River.



Source: Wikimedia Commons

1 What is a *muting*?

- A** an oyster **B** a spear
C a fish **D** a canoe

2 Which word written in italics in the text is the odd one out?

- A** *muting* **B** *nawi*
C *Jubgalee* **D** *Reliance*

3 Why is there a c. before Bennelong's birth date but not his death date?

c. stands for the Latin word *circa* meaning 'about'.

- A** His birth date isn't certain but his death date is.
B His birth date is an important date.
C The author couldn't find the correct date for his birth.
D The author wants to draw attention to his birth date.

4 Why does Bennelong Point have this name?

- A** Bennelong asked that it be given that name.

B There is a restaurant of that name in the Opera House.

C The Aboriginal name was hard to pronounce.

D It was named after Bennelong.

5 The main purpose of this text is to

- A** describe a problem faced by Governor Philip.
B give information about the Aboriginal way of life.
C give an overview of Bennelong's life.
D describe the English way of life.

6 How did Bennelong's relationship with Governor Philip change over time? Use evidence from the text to support your view.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

From the far north they heard a low wail of the wind, and Uncle Henry and Dorothy could see where the long grass bowed in waves before the coming storm ...

Suddenly Uncle Henry stood up.

"There's a cyclone coming, Em," he called to his wife. "I'll go look after the stock." Then he ran toward the sheds where the cows and horses were kept.

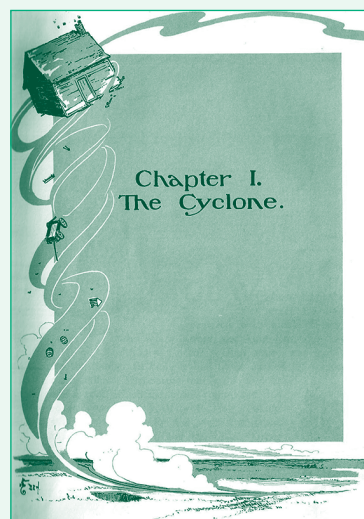
Aunt Em dropped her work and came to the door. One glance told her of the danger close at hand.

"Quick, Dorothy!" she screamed. "Run for the cellar!"

Toto jumped out of Dorothy's arms and hid under the bed, and the girl started to get him. Aunt Em, badly frightened, threw open the trap door in the floor and climbed down the ladder into the small, dark hole. Dorothy caught Toto at last and started to follow her aunt. When she was halfway across the room there came a great shriek from the wind, and the house shook so hard that she lost her footing and sat down suddenly upon the floor.

Then a strange thing happened.

The house whirled around two or three times and rose slowly through the air. Dorothy felt as if she were going up in a balloon.



From *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L Frank Baum, 1900

1 Who or what made the wailing sound heard by Dorothy and Uncle Henry?

- A Aunt Em
- B Toto
- C the wind
- D the grass

2 Why does the long grass *bow*?

- A It is welcoming the storm.
- B The wind is forcing the grass to bend downwards.
- C The wind is pushing the grass in all directions.
- D The wind makes the grass stand upright.

3 In what way is Dorothy's reaction like Uncle Henry's?

- A They both complain about what is happening.
- B They both avoid their responsibilities.
- C They both decide to hide.
- D They both show concern for others rather than for themselves.

4 Why does only Aunt Em hide in the cellar?

- A She is the only one who knew about it.
- B The others chose different hiding places.

C Toto gets lost and the others have to look for him.

D She is the only one who has time to get there.

5 The most suitable title for this text would be

- A The cyclone.
- B Toto gets lost.
- C Dorothy goes up in a balloon.
- D Danger ahead.

6 How does the atmosphere change after Dorothy loses her footing? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Talking about books

Gazz: Have you read *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*?

Fabiano: No. Want some grapes? What's it like?

Gazz: Thanks, Fab. Well, the main character's Charlie Bucket. He gets very excited when he wins a ticket to tour a chocolate factory because he's from this penniless family. The other four kids who win tickets are all revolting. You'd love the drawings. They're great.

Fabiano: Are they those drawings that look as if they're scribbled in a hurry but get the feeling just right?

Gazz: That's them. It's Quentin Blake. I did a project on him at school last year.

Fabiano: His drawings in *James and the Giant Peach* really suit the story. My dad used to read that to me when I was younger. I've read it lots of times.

Gazz: These grapes are great. Would I like it?

Fabiano: I think you would. It gets you in because after his parents are killed by a rhino, James has to live with his two cruel aunts, Sponge and Spiker.

Gazz: Whew! Does a real rhino kill him?

Fabiano: Well, real in the story. James ends up living in the peach with some weirdo friends.

Gazz: Sounds good.

1 Fabiano and Gazz are eating

- A nuts.
- B chocolate.
- C peaches.
- D grapes.

2 This conversation is

- A a formal classroom discussion.
- B a casual conversation.
- C an interview.
- D a talk show on radio.

3 Both of the books talked about include characters who

- A live with their parents.
- B are named Quentin.
- C are very nasty.
- D are without parents.

4 The boys' attitude to Blake's drawings is

- A admiring.
- B envious.
- C unimpressed.
- D disrespectful.

5 When Fabiano says *It gets you in* he means that the story

- A makes you want to give up reading.
- B makes you want to read indoors.
- C tricks and deceives you.
- D captures your interest.

6 Do you think Gazz would be likely to read *James and the Giant Peach*? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

The age of discovery

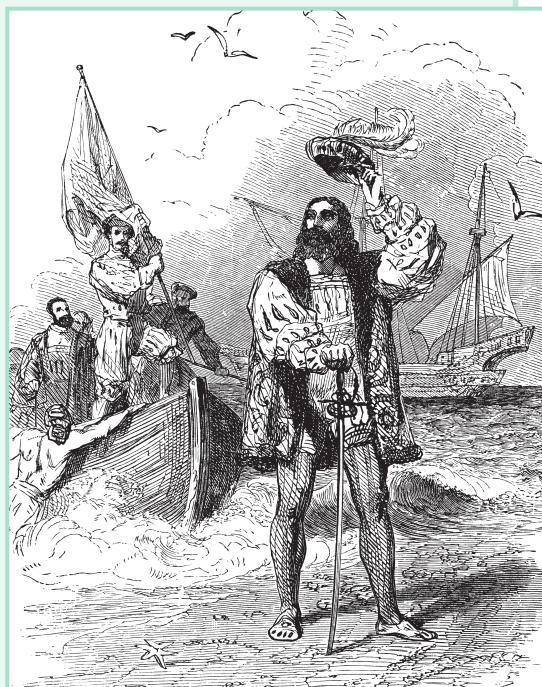
Columbus discovered the 'new world' of the Americas on an expedition sponsored by the Spanish in 1492. The indigenous peoples that inhabited the Americas were made up of many distinct nations and tribes. In 1522 Magellan led a successful sailing expedition around the world. His journeys proved to Europeans that the world was not flat and there was still much to be discovered.

From the 16th to the 18th centuries, the Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, Scandinavian and English competed with each other to expand their empires. They fought over better trading routes and founded colonies to add to their wealth and power.

Some historians argue that Spanish, Portuguese and French ships may have reached Australia as early as the 16th century. Dutch and British expeditions certainly reached Australia in the 17th century.

Reports of Australia sent back by the navigators to their homelands usually described its land and its peoples as uninhabitable and uninteresting. In 1623, for example, a Dutch captain, Jan Carstensz, described the north of Australia as 'the most barren and arid region on earth' and its people as wretched and poor.

James Cook, whose voyage to Australia in the 1780s led to the British colonisation of this country, took a different view. He praised the fertility of the Botany Bay area and said of the Indigenous people that 'in reality they are far happier than we Europeans'.



- 1 In which year did Magellan successfully sail around the world?

A 1492 B 1522 C 1780 D 1623

- 2 Magellan's voyage proved that

A Australia was a long way from Europe.
B the world was not flat.
C Columbus was a better sailor than Magellan.
D Magellan was a better sailor than Columbus.

- 3 The 'new world' was new to

A the indigenous people of the Americas.
B Columbus and other Europeans.
C those who lived there already.
D nobody at all.

- 4 An alternative title for this text could be

A Columbus and Magellan.
B Captain Cook gives Australia a good report card.

- C European colonisation from the 16th to the 18th century.

- D European colonisation from the 10th to the 12th century.

- 5 Whose view of events is not considered in the text?

A the Spanish rulers
B the map makers
C the indigenous peoples
D the Dutch navigators

- 6 Why did Carstenz and Cook reach such different conclusions about Australia and its peoples? Use evidence from the text to support your view.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Should you feed wild birds? (2)

I disagree with my classmate, Marissa, who argues that you shouldn't feed wild birds. Having wild birds visit your garden is such a pleasure.

It's much better than having birds in cages!

Providing food can be a help to birds when food is short. During the breeding season extra food can mean the survival of the birds' babies.

It is important, though, to follow these rules:

1 Keep food and water dishes clean. Wash after every feed to avoid spreading disease.

2 Check what your local council says about feeding wildlife.

3 Plant native flowering trees for birds that eat nectar and birds that eat insects that eat nectar.

4 Find out what food is best for the kind of birds who visit. This might be very small pieces of apple or wild birdseed mix. Do not feed them sugar, honey, bread or processed foods.

5 Follow a feeding routine so birds become used to it. Arrange for someone to take over if you are away for a longish time.

6 Make sure feeding places are where predators will have difficulty in reaching the birds.

Some research shows that native bird numbers have increased in many places around the world thanks to humans leaving food for them.

I say go for it!

Felix, Year 4



- 1** The main purpose of this text is to
 - A** describe the pleasures of feeding wild birds.
 - B** argue it is not harmful to feed wild birds if you are careful.
 - C** discuss different points of view about feeding wild birds.
 - D** discuss current research into feeding wild birds.
- 2** Felix disapproves of
 - A** following a feeding routine.
 - B** feeding wild birds.
 - C** birds in cages.
 - D** research into bird life.
- 3** Which food should you NOT feed wild birds? Choose all that apply.
 - A** processed foods **B** sugar
 - C** honey and bread **D** birdseed mix
- 4** Which of these statements does NOT support the feeding of wild birds?
 - A** In harsh times it can provide food for their babies.

- B** It gives pleasure to humans.
 - C** It can provide birds with a balanced diet.
 - D** It can help birds become entirely dependent on humans for food.
- 5** The word *it* in the expression *go for it* means
- A** leave carefully chosen food out for the birds.
 - B** visit places where the bird population has increased.
 - C** do more research into whether feeding birds is harmful.
 - D** follow your own feelings.
- 6** Does Felix show that he cares about the environment? Use information from the text to support your answer.

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Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

My trip to China

Dear Little Sis

Thanks for your email with the news from home. I didn't know you were learning Mandarin at school! My travels have brought me to Beijing so I am hearing lots of Mandarin spoken. I was lucky to arrive here just *after* a sandstorm. My host told me sandstorms come from the northern deserts and are troublesome for people and the environment.

I'm just back from seeing the Great Wall of China. It's like a long dragon winding its way through the landscape. We were told it goes for about 8800 km. Some parts are in ruins as they are over 2000 years old.

My next ambition is to travel to Hangzhou so I can visit the themed islands on Thousand Island Lake (千島湖). I'm hoping to see Bird Island and Monkey Island, but most of all the Island to Remind You of Your Childhood. When you're older, Little Sis ... :)

Amazingly there are cities under this manmade lake. In 1959 the government 'drowned' them so they could build a dam and reservoir. One of the ancient lost cities was rediscovered recently by divers. You could google it to find some photos if you like.

Until next time

love

Theo



- 1 Which places has Theo NOT visited? Choose all that apply.
 A Beijing
 B Hangzhou
 C the Great Wall of China
 D Island to Remind You of Your Childhood
- 2 Theo's host thinks sandstorms are troublesome because
 A they are a risk to people's health and destroy farmlands.
 B they come from the north.
 C they are a nuisance.
 D they should be prevented.
- 3 Theo compares the Great Wall of China to
 A a monkey. B a pathway.
 C a dragon. D a ruins.
- 4 Theo's attitude towards his little sister is
 A distant. B bossy.
 C scratchy. D affectionate.

- 5 What does *the government 'drowned' them* mean in the text?
 A The cities were taken over by the government.
 B The government flooded the cities so that they were underwater.
 C The cities died a natural death.
 D The cities were moved by the government to another district.
- 6 In what ways does Theo use the internet? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

The Ugly Animal Preservation Society

Ben: Have you heard of the Ugly Animal Preservation Society?

Chloe: No. What's that?

Ben: It's a group who want people to know more about animals who get neglected because of how they look.

Chloe: Hey, that's a great idea. You mean animals that look ugly who might become an endangered species?

Ben: Exactly. They had a competition at the British Science Festival recently to choose the world's ugliest animal.

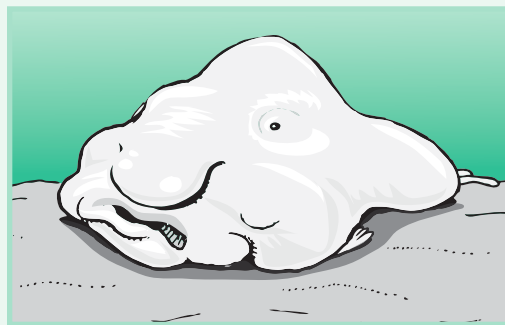
Chloe: Which animal won?

Ben: It was the blobfish. They've made it a mascot for the society.

Chloe: I've never heard of a blobfish.

Ben: That proves the point! They live in the deep sea off the coast of Australia where fishing trawlers catch them in their nets by mistake.

Chloe: That's a shame. Are they really, really ugly?



Ben: Well, they have no muscle so they look all rubbery and gross.

Chloe: Which other animals did well?

Ben: There was a heavy, slow-moving flightless parrot. And a proboscis monkey that has a very long nose and a pot belly.

Chloe: I vote we start a branch of the society.

Ben: Yes! Let's set up a blog and invite all our friends to choose an animal for *our* mascot!

Chloe: You're on.

1 Which animal won the world's ugliest animal competition?

- A the blobfish
- B the koala
- C the flightless parrot
- D the proboscis monkey

2 Ben and Chloe's attitude towards the Ugly Animal Preservation Society is

- A unfriendly.
- B disapproving.
- C enthusiastic.
- D uninterested.

3 The blobfish is a good mascot because

- A it is rubbery and without muscle.
- B it is hard to find in the depths of the sea.
- C it has a sad expression on its face.
- D it is a symbol of animals that are neglected because they are 'ugly'.

4 Which of the following occurred first in time?

- A Ben and Chloe set up a blog.
- B The blobfish wins first place in the competition.

C A competition to choose the world's ugliest animal is held.

D The Ugly Animal Preservation society is formed.

5 Chloe's slang expression, *You're on*, means

- A that she is keen to work with Ben on his idea.
- B that Ben should write up the blog.
- C that Chloe thinks Ben's idea is not worth doing.
- D that Ben can be part of their society.

6 Do you judge the blobfish to be an unfortunate animal?

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Barangaroo

Barangaroo (?–1791) grew up fishing and hunting in an area near Port Jackson that had been occupied by people of the Cammeraygal clan for thousands of years. She was a woman of strong character, well known for her courage and individuality.

As the second wife of Bennelong, the Aboriginal warrior, she could have lived in Governor Philip's house when Bennelong was there as an adviser on Aboriginal customs and language. She chose to stay with her own people instead. She did dine with the English party quite often but she refused to wear clothes or drink the wine she was offered. On special occasions she wore a bone painted with white clay through her nose, something usually worn by males rather than females.

Later, she lived with Bennelong in a hut built for him by Governor Philip. Their only daughter, Dilboong (*Bellbird*), died when she was just a few months old. Barangaroo died in 1791 not long after her daughter's death. Bennelong cremated her body, with her fishing basket beside her, on a funeral pyre at a ceremony held in Governor Philip's garden in Sydney Cove.

In 2006 a new 22 hectare development near Sydney's Darling Harbour was named Barangaroo, in her memory, by popular vote.

1 Which clan was Barangaroo from?

- A Bennelong
- B Dilboong
- C Wangal
- D Cammeraygal

2 Why did Barangaroo not live at the home of Governor Philip?

- A The Governor wouldn't have her there.
- B Bennelong asked her not to live there.
- C She preferred to live with her own people.
- D Her clan would not allow her to live there.

3 Why is Barangaroo's birth date recorded as a question mark?

- A Her birth certificate has been lost.
- B Her birth date is not known or recorded anywhere.
- C It was written too unclearly for the typist to copy.
- D She asked for it to be left out.

4 Which of these statements that give extra information about Barangaroo is likely to be untrue?

- A She had two spear wounds on her body.
- B She threatened a man with a big stick because she thought he was cruel.
- C She liked to shop for fashionable clothes.
- D She broke a spear belonging to Bennelong in a fit of anger.

5 *She was a woman of strong character*

Does the text provide evidence that supports this view of Barangaroo? Explain your answer.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Marianne Musgrove's *The Worry Tree*

The Worry Tree is a chapter book suitable for children from 8 to 12. It tells the story of ten-year-old Juliet, who is a collector of strange things and a worrywart. She worries about everything you can think of including problems with things that concern most boys and girls—family relationships, friendships, coping with change and bullying.

All is not gloom, however. Ophelia (nicknamed Oaf) provides plenty of comic relief as Juliet's annoying little sister. She does things such as hide in the wardrobe to spy on Juliet and time how long she spends in the toilet! The rest of the family, including her Nana, can be pretty peculiar at times.

When Juliet gets a bedroom to herself in the family home she discovers a Worry Tree painted on the wall beneath some peeling wallpaper. Juliet learns that the animals on its branches are there to hold her worries while she sleeps. Petronella the pig is good for school worries, for example. There's even a hollow in the tree where Juliet can put her can't-think-what-sort-of-worries.

Juliet learns to use the tree as a way of thinking about how to deal with the things that make her life difficult. Strong characters, plenty of humour and real problems brought to life by lively writing make this a must read.



1 What is the first name of the author of *The Worry Tree*?

- A Petronella
- B Juliet
- C Marianne
- D Ophelia

2 A *worrywart* is

- A someone who worries about everything all the time.
- B something that grows on your skin.
- C someone who has hives.
- D someone with a severe illness.

3 What is the main purpose of the text?

- A to tell the story of the book
- B to describe the characters
- C to advertise the book
- D to review the book

4 The Worry Tree is

- A a real tree.
- B an imaginary tree.

C a painting of a tree.

D a photo of a tree.

5 The author of the text

- A strongly recommends the book.
- B criticises the book.
- C suggests boys won't like the book.
- D has mixed feelings about the book.

6 Would you find a Worry Tree useful? Explain.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

New Year's resolutions

Dear Diary

Happy New Year.

You think I'm going to tell you my New Year's resolutions now, don't you?

Well, I'm not going to but I am going to tell you the ones I think my family should make. I'm telling you, dear diary, because I don't think I'd better tell them.

1. Mum: She should promise to always make my brother stay in his room for hours and hours when he annoys me.
2. Dad: He should promise to stop correcting my pronunciation. It is very embarrassing.
3. My brother: He should promise never to annoy me ever, ever again.
4. The baby: He should promise to get better table manners and not throw his porridge on the wall so we have to clean it up.
5. My big sister: She should promise never again to say she's better than I am at football and cricket. I know she isn't though I haven't told her that.
6. Aunt Jessica: She should promise to stop taking photos. I don't like having to smile all the time and mum nudges me if I don't.
7. Ms Jenkins. Ms Jenkins should promise not to find such a lot of spelling mistakes in my stories.

Danny



- 1 Danny treats his diary as though it were
 - A someone from whom he keeps secrets.
 - B a close friend in whom he can confide.
 - C his brother.
 - D Aunt Jessica.
- 2 How is Ms Jenkins different from the others in Danny's list?
 - A She is female.
 - B She knows Danny.
 - C She is not part of the family.
 - D She points out mistakes made by Danny.
- 3 Why does Danny repeat the word *hours*?
 - A He wants to annoy his brother.
 - B He's emphasising that his mother shouldn't waste time.
 - C He's emphasising he'd like his brother kept away for a very long time.
 - D He wants to annoy his mother.
- 4 Which family member will NOT make the resolution Danny suggests for them?
 - A his big sister
 - B his dad
 - C his aunt
 - D his baby brother
- 5 Danny hasn't told his big sister he's better at football and cricket than she is because
 - A Aunt Jessica told him not to tell her.
 - B she wouldn't believe him.
 - C he doesn't think he is.
 - D his sister is a bully.
- 6 Which resolution do you judge would be the most important to Danny? Explain your reasons.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Come to the Alice

US: Want a family holiday in the middle of a red sand desert that stretches for hundreds of kilometres in all directions?

YOU: No thanks.

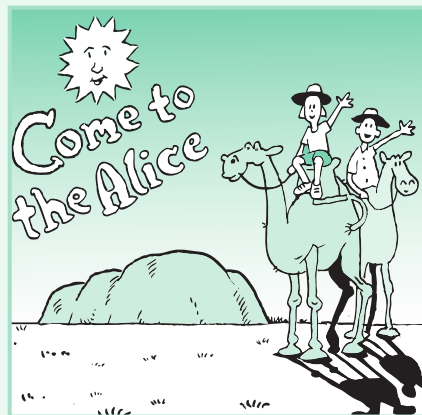
US: Think again. Have the holiday of a lifetime when you come to the Alice, set in the heart of history.

YOU: But there'll be nothing for the kids to do.

US: Think again. There are activities for the whole family. You can:

- ⑥ bike ride to a gap in the McDonnell Ranges where there are rock wallabies and a beautiful waterhole
- ⑥ sail in a hot-air balloon over swaying spinifex grasses
- ⑥ swim in ancient waterholes and tropical pools set in stunning landscapes
- ⑥ listen to fascinating Dreamtime legends
- ⑥ visit Uluru where you can ride a camel at dawn around this sacred monolith
- ⑥ learn about the area's first inhabitants, the Western Arrernte Aboriginal people, who've lived in the Central Australian desert for thousands of years, and, if you time it right, you can
- ⑥ watch the annual 'sailing and rowing' regatta held on a dry riverbed in bathtubs on legs with pirate ships firing flour bombs.

YOU: Thanks, mate. No worries. Tell the Alice we're on our way.



1 The main purpose of this text is to persuade families to

- A visit Uluru.
- B change their minds.
- C visit the Alice.
- D think about holiday activities.

2 The text mainly targets

- A young children. B families.
- C teenagers. D adults.

3 The activities promoted by the text are

- A typical everyday activities.
- B adventurous and unusual activities.
- C a mixture of physical activities.
- D the same old things offered by all holiday resorts.

4 The words used to describe the landscape make it sound

- A inviting and attractive.
- B arid and bare.
- C ancient and worn out.
- D rugged and challenging.

5 Why is the Alice described as *set in the heart of history*?

- A It is in the centre of Australia.
- B It is where Aboriginal people have lived for thousands of years.
- C You can learn about its history at the tourist centre.
- D It is a great place to visit.

6 The YOU in the text speaks three times. What do his or her spoken words suggest about this person?

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Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Idioms

All languages have their own idioms and it has been estimated that English has over 25 000 expressions of this kind. Idioms enrich the language and give it its own special character. Idioms often sound quite humorous if you think about their literal meanings. Here are some English examples:

- *to cost an arm and a leg* means something is very expensive.
- *to keep your eyes peeled* means you are on the alert.
- *raining cats and dogs* means it is raining very heavily.

You can see that you can't work out the meanings of these idioms from knowing what each individual word means in the group. What these groups of words literally mean doesn't make much sense. People don't pay for things with an arm and a leg; nobody peels their eyes; and cats and dogs don't fall from the sky when it rains. When you recognise that these are idioms, you think about what they mean quite differently.



Imagine you grow up speaking a language such as Cantonese, Japanese or Greek. Then your family moves to Australia and you have to learn to speak and understand English. You carefully build up your vocabulary and then you hear a word you know, only to discover it doesn't mean what it usually means. This can make learning a new language very puzzling.

1 How many idioms does English contain?

- A more than 25 000
- B less than 25 000
- C exactly 25 000
- D no-one has tried to count

2 In the text, the phrase *each individual word* means

- A all words together.
- B each word by itself.
- C words that are difficult.
- D words with their own personality.

3 Which of these statements is NOT true of idioms?

- A They sometimes make you laugh.
- B They can be puzzling.
- C They occur in all languages.
- D They spoil the language.

4 Which of these statements is true of idioms?

- A They don't make any sense.
- B They have no meaning in a sentence.

C They have meanings that can't be understood literally.

D They are words no-one understands.

5 The idiom example *to cost an arm and a leg* is used in the text to show that

- A the literal meaning doesn't make sense.
- B the literal meaning makes sense.
- C people are always making mistakes about word meanings.
- D many statements are literally true.

6 Why do idioms cause problems for people learning a new language? Use evidence from the text to explain your answer.

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Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Huon pine

In the early 19th century, explorers noticed ancient tree trunks buried in the mud of the Huon river, south west of Hobart, Tasmania.

They were impressed that the fallen trees had not rotted or suffered from insect damage. They'd come across trunks of the Huon pine, Australia's oldest living tree.

Chained convicts were given the job of cutting down Huon pines and rafting them to Sarah Island, an isolated penal settlement established in Tasmania in 1822. There the logs were sawn and used to build ships for the British Government. Later in the century, piners logged the trees and sold them commercially.

The Huon pine, native only to Tasmania, grows in river bank rainforest in the west and south-west of the island. It reproduces seeds every 5 to 7 years and grows slowly, taking around 1000 years to reach 30 m. The creamy yellow timber contains natural oils, is light, durable and floats when green. These qualities make it much prized for boat building, as well as for making furniture and smaller wooden items.

The scarcity of Huon pine has led to tight control of the industry. 85 per cent of Huon pine forests are now conserved in National Parks, many within the World Heritage Area, and 15 per cent are managed by Forestry Tasmania.



1 What colour is the timber of Huon?

- A cream
- B creamy yellow
- C forest green
- D muddy coloured

2 In the words *much prized for boat building*, the word *prized* means

- A looked at.
- B decorated.
- C wondered about.
- D highly valued.

3 In the text, *piners* are

- A people who cut down Huon pine trees.
- B trees that are made of pine.
- C people who are lonely because they work in isolated areas.
- D people who pine for company.

4 Which occurred first?

- A Boats were built on Sarah Island for the British Government.
- B Forestry Tasmania took on management of 15 per cent of Huon pine trees.

C Sarah Island was made a penal colony.

D Logging was done commercially in Tasmania.

5 Why is Huon pine chosen as a timber for boat building? Choose all that apply.

- A It is much in demand.
- B It contains natural oils.
- C It can be bought from Forestry Tasmania.
- D It is resistant to insects and decay.

6 Why is Huon pine scarce? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

To Make Crumbobblious Cutlets

Procure some strips of beef, and, having cut them into the smallest possible slices, proceed to cut them still smaller, eight, or perhaps nine times.

When the whole is thus minced, brush it up hastily with a new clothes-brush, and stir round rapidly and capriciously with a salt-spoon or a soup-ladle.

Place the whole in a saucepan, and remove it to a sunny place—say, the roof of the house, if free from sparrows or other birds—and leave it there for about a week.

At the end of that time add a little lavender, some oil of almonds, and a few herring-bones; and then cover the whole with 4 gallons of clarified Crumbobblious sauce, when it will be ready for use.

Cut it into the shape of ordinary cutlets, and serve up in a clean table-cloth or dinner-napkin.

by Edward Lear, 1870



1 Which word is NOT a synonym for *procure*?

- A eat
- B obtain
- C get
- D find

2 The word *capriciously* means

- A speedily.
- B unpredictably.
- C fast
- D quickly.

3 How does Lear create humour in his recipe? Choose all that apply.

- A through exaggerating
- B by pretending to be serious
- C by including nonsensical ideas
- D by telling jokes

4 What is comical about saying *stir ... with a salt-spoon or a soup-ladle*? Choose all that apply.

- A Neither could be used to stir rapidly in this mixture.
- B They are both a type of spoon.
- C They are ridiculously different in size.
- D They are both kitchen utensils.

5 What is comical about *serve up in a clean table-cloth or dinner-napkin*? Choose all that apply.

- A The mixture would fall out.
- B The mixture wouldn't fit.
- C The cloths would need to be laundered.
- D It sounds impolite.

6 Lear doesn't include instructions for the Crumbobblious sauce for the cutlet mixture. Write a short recipe for the sauce in the style of Lear's recipe for cutlets.

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Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

Seven Little Australians

There was quite a colony of dusty boots in one corner of the room, and there was a great bottle of black, treacherously looking varnish on the mantelpiece. Bunty conceived the brilliant idea of cleaning the whole lot and standing them in a neat row to meet his father's delighted eyes. He found a handkerchief on the floor, of superfine cambric, though dirty, poured upon it a liberal allowance of varnish, and attacked the first pair.

A bright polish rewarded him, for they were patent leather ones; but the next and the next and the next would not shine, however hard he rubbed. There was a step on the stair, the firm, well-known step of his father, and he paused a moment with a look of conscious virtue on his small shiny face.

But it fled all at once, and a look of horror replaced it. He had stuck the bottle on a great armchair for convenience, as he was sitting on the floor, and now he noticed it had fallen on its side and a black, horrid stream was issuing from its neck.

And it was the chair with the uniform on, and one of the sleeves was soaked with the stuff, and the beautiful white shirt that lay there, too, waiting for a button, was sticky, horrible! ... The next minute his father was in the room.



From *Seven Little Australians* by Ethel Turner, 1894

- 1 The word *colony* in the phrase *a colony of dusty boots* means

A a basketful of objects.
B a settlement.
C a group of the same kind of things gathered together.
D things scattered all over the place.

- 2 Bunty cleaned the boots because

A he wanted to please his father.
B he liked cleaning boots.
C he liked putting things in rows.
D he was good at cleaning boots.

- 3 Which of these events happened last?

A Bunty put the varnish on the arm of the chair.
B Bunty took the varnish from the shelf.
C The varnish spilled on the uniform and the shirt.
D Barney sat on the floor.

- 4 When he first heard his father's footsteps, Bunty felt

A pleased. **B** horrified.
C virtuous. **D** worried.

- 5 Bunty is a child who

A makes a careless mistake.
B likes to act importantly.
C is extremely naughty.
D is dishonest.

- 6 Predict what you think will happen next in the story.

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Mixed questions

Use the **Step-by-step guide** on page 4 to help you read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct answers or write your answer on the lines.

The Triantiwontigongolope

There's a very funny insect that you do not
often spy,
And it isn't quite a spider, and it isn't quite a fly;
It is something like a beetle, and a little like
a bee,
But nothing like a woolly grub that climbs
upon a tree.
Its name is quite a hard one, but you'll learn
it soon, I hope.
So try:
Tri-
Tri-anti-wonti-
Triantiwontigongolope.

It lives on weeds and wattle-gum, and has a
funny face;
Its appetite is hearty, and its manners a
disgrace.
When first you come upon it, it will give you
quite a scare,
But when you look for it again, you find it
isn't there.
And unless you call it softly it will stay away
and mope.
So try:
Tri-
Tri-anti-wonti-
Triantiwontigongolope.

by CJ Dennis, 1821

It trembles if you tickle it or tread upon its toes;
It is not an early riser, but it has a
snubbish nose.
If you sneer at it, or scold it, it will scuttle off
in shame,
But it purrs and purrs quite proudly if you call it
by its name,
And offer it some sandwiches of sealing-wax
and soap.
So try:
Tri-
Tri-anti-wonti-
Triantiwontigongolope.
But of course you haven't seen it; and I
truthfully confess
That I haven't seen it either, and I don't know
its address.
For there isn't such an insect, though there
really might have been
If the trees and grass were purple, and the sky
was bottle green.
It's just a little joke of mine, which you'll forgive,
I hope.
Oh, try!
Tri-
Tri-anti-wonti-
Triantiwontigongolope.

- 1 Which of the Triantiwontigongolope's body parts are named in the poem?

A legs, arms, head
B face, toes, nose
C ears, hair, feet
D neck, eyes, elbows

- 2 What does *sneer* mean?

A smile **B** wink
C look scornfully at **D** grin

- 3 The poetic device used to link words together amusingly in the line *It trembles if you tickle it or tread upon its toes* is

A alliteration. **B** rhyme.
C rhythm. **D** simile.

- 4 The poet's main purpose is to

A teach the reader how to pronounce the title of his poem.
B teach the reader some science.
C give the reader *quite a scare*.
D amuse the reader with his *little joke*.

- 5 Where would you find a world where *the trees and grass were purple, and the sky was bottle green*?

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Mixed questions

How is glass made? (page 76)

1 C 2 A 3 C 4 D 5 B 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **C** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. The sand is turned into a *glassy substance called obsidian* (see line 5) by the heat of the lava. **A**, **B** and **D** are incorrect as a glassy substance is formed, not earth, more sand or lava.
- 2 This is a **fact-finding** question. **A** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. The text says when sodium ash and limestone are added to sand *they lower its melting point* (see line 8). **B** is incorrect because the reason for adding sodium ash and limestone to sand is not to double its quantity. **C** is incorrect because it is adding minerals such as cobalt or sulphur that colours the glass, not sodium ash and limestone. **D** is incorrect because the melting point needs to be lowered, not raised, to make sand.
- 3 This is a **language** question. **C** is correct. The numbers are measurements of temperature using different scales. The brackets mean that 3092 °F (Fahrenheit) is the equivalent of, or the same as, 1700 °C (Celsius). **A**, **B** and **D** are

incorrect because the brackets are used to show that the temperatures on the different scales are equal, not hotter or cooler.

- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can infer that workers dealing with hot liquids are at risk of serious injury from high heat so they wear protective clothing. **A** is incorrect as workers would be warm already from being close to high temperatures; protective clothing would make them even warmer. **B** is incorrect as clothing doesn't protect the furnace, it protects the workers. **C** is incorrect as this isn't the reason they wear the clothing, although it may have the effect of warning others to keep away.
- 5 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The word *myriad* (see line 15) means 'many' in this context. When you think about the different uses for glass you know there are many not listed here. This means *myriad* must mean a number greater than a few, one or two (**A** or **D**) but it would not mean as many as trillions (**C**). **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect for the reasons described above.
- 6 This is a **language** question. The words *endlessly 100% recyclable* (see line 17) mean 'can be used over and over again'.

Ratty times (page 77)

1 D 2 B 3 B 4 D 5 C 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. Mrs Rat refers to Harold as the big brother of her new litter, which makes him her son. **A** is incorrect as Cape Town is the name of a city and a port. **B** and **C** are incorrect as they are names for Mrs Rat's husband.
- 2 This is a **synthesis** question. **B** is correct. The stage directions in this script instruct the actors how to say their lines: Mr Rat is to sound wistful; Mrs Rat is to use a shrill voice to express her annoyance; and the unseen female convict is to screech piercingly. **A** is incorrect as these stage directions don't tell the characters how to move. **C** is incorrect as these stage directions are not about lighting. **D** is incorrect as these stage directions don't tell the characters when the lines are to be said.
- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. **B** is correct. Mrs Rat is irritable as she complains crossly about

everything, while Mr Rat is calmer and more even tempered. **A** is incorrect because there is no evidence of Mrs Rat behaving calmly or of Mr Rat behaving irritably. **C** is incorrect because there is no evidence of Mrs Rat behaving in an easy-going way. **D** is incorrect because there is no evidence of Mr Rat acting in an unkind way.

- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can infer that when Mrs Rat hears the female convict's screech she guesses Harold has frightened her. She is relieved to have found him at last so says *Ah, thank goodness* (see line 19). **A** and **C** are incorrect because while they may be true they are not the reason Mrs Rat says *Ah, thank goodness*. **B** is incorrect because there is no evidence Mr Rat passes her a lump of cheese.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. **C** is correct. You can judge the author gives the rats human qualities such as being able to talk, have family problems and show emotion. **A** is incorrect because the author shows the rats' behaviour to be far from perfect. **B** is incorrect because while some of their actions earn disapproval, the author shows rats have their problems like anyone else. **D** is incorrect because Mrs Rat already stands up for her rights.
- 6 This is an **inferring** question. Evidence in the text shows:
 - it was a long sea voyage taking more than 240 days
 - it left from Portsmouth in 1787
 - it stopped briefly in Capetown for supplies in October, 1787
 - there were convicts on board.

These details suggest it was a convict ship heading south and possibly for Botany Bay, Australia. If you know about the first fleet voyage to Botany Bay you will see that the dates and route described match it exactly. You might also know that black rats were introduced to Australia from the first fleet.

Woollarawarre Bennelong (c.1764–1813) (page 78)

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. The answer is stated directly in the text. **B** is correct. *Muting* is the Aboriginal name for spear. In the text the Aboriginal word has its English meaning placed after it in brackets. **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect because they name things that are not meanings for the word *muting*.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **D** is correct because HMS *Reliance* is English. **A**, **B** and **C** are incorrect as they are all Aboriginal words, making **D** the odd one out.
- 3 This is an **inferring** question. **A** is correct. You can infer that Bennelong would not have had a birth certificate. His birth year has been worked out as around 1764 from guesses made of his age at the time of the first settlement. His death date is recorded accurately. **B** is incorrect because the c. before the date doesn't mean it is an important date; it is an estimate or guess of when he was born. **C** is incorrect because the author would never have found a correct date as it is not recorded. **D** is incorrect because the author is not drawing attention to his birth date but showing it may not be accurate as there are no records of it.
- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. It was named after Bennelong, who lived there for a time. **A** is incorrect as there is no evidence Bennelong asked for the point to be named after him and unlikely that he would do so. **B** may be true but it is not the reason Bennelong Point has that name. **C** is incorrect as there is no evidence that the name used by the Eora peoples was difficult to say.
- 5 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. The text gives a brief overview of Bennelong's life from his birth to his death. **A** is incorrect as the problem faced by Governor Philip is only a part of Bennelong's life story. **B** is incorrect as the information about Aboriginal life relates particularly to Bennelong and is not a general account of the Aboriginal way of life. **D** is incorrect because the text does not describe the English way of life.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge from evidence in the text that the relationship between Governor Philip and Bennelong improved over time. At first Bennelong was Governor Philip's kidnapped prisoner but as time went on:
 - Bennelong moved into Governor Philip's house
 - Governor Philip built Bennelong a brick hut in a place of Bennelong's choice

- Bennelong acted as an interpreter and go-between for Governor Philip
- Governor Philip took Bennelong to England with him.

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (page 79)

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 D 5 A 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. The answer is stated directly in the text. **C** is correct. Dorothy and Uncle Henry heard *a low wail of the wind* (see line 2). **A** is incorrect as Aunt Em screams and does not wail. **B** is incorrect because Toto doesn't make a sound. **D** is incorrect because the text says it was the wind that wailed, not the grass.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The wind forces the long grass downwards so it looks as if it is bowing. **A** is incorrect as there is no evidence that the wind is welcoming the storm. **C** and **D** are incorrect because *bow* means 'bend downwards'. It doesn't mean 'bend in all directions' or 'stand upright'.
- 3 This is a **judgement** question. **D** is correct. You can judge that Uncle Henry's reaction is to show concern for others when he immediately warns his wife of the coming storm and rushes to look after his animals. You can judge that Dorothy's reaction is to show concern for Toto when she chases after him rather than first trying to save herself. **A** is incorrect as neither Uncle Henry nor Dorothy complain. **B** is incorrect as neither Uncle Henry nor Dorothy hide. **C** is incorrect as only Dorothy decides to hide but firstly she tries to catch Toto to keep him safe.
- 4 This is a **synthesis** question. **D** is correct. Uncle Henry runs to the sheds to look after the animals; Dorothy plans to go to the cellar with Toto but she falls down before she gets there. It is only Aunt Em who has time to climb down the ladder before the cyclone whirls the house away. **A** is incorrect as they all knew about the cellar. **B** is incorrect because the others did not choose other hiding places. **C** is incorrect because although Toto hides under the bed he is rescued by Dorothy, who is prevented from getting to the cellar by the cyclone knocking her down.
- 5 This is a **synthesis** question. **A** is correct.

Everything in the text is about the coming of the cyclone and how it affects the family. **B** is incorrect because Toto doesn't get lost and his activities are only part of the story. **C** is incorrect because Dorothy doesn't go up in a balloon and the balloon is only referred to in the last line. **D** is incorrect as there may well be danger ahead but that isn't what this part of the story is about.

- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge the atmosphere changes from anxiety and fear to one where it feels as if something unexpected, and possibly exciting, is about to happen. The single-sentence paragraph (*Then a strange thing happened.*) (see line 17) after the long paragraph of frantic activity alters the pace of the story, slowing it down. Then when the house rises *slowly through the air* and Dorothy feels *as if she were going up in a balloon* (see lines 18–19) things begin to sound strange and interesting rather than terrifying.

Talking about books (page 80)

1 D 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 D 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **D** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. You read that Fabiano says *Want some grapes?* (see line 3) and Gazz says *These grapes are great* (see line 12). **A**, **B** and **C** are incorrect as they do not eat any of those foods. They do talk about chocolate and peach but they don't eat them.
- 2 This is a **synthesis** question. **B** is correct. Two boys are talking about books in a relaxed, casual way. **A** is incorrect as they are not in a classroom and there is nothing formal about the way the boys express their ideas. **C** is incorrect as no-one is being questioned in an official way. The boys are just talking naturally to each other exchanging their opinions. **D** is incorrect as the boys are talking to each other, not to a radio audience.
- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. The *revolting* kids in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and the *cruel aunts*, *Sponge* and *Spiker* (see line 14), in *James and the Giant Peach* are nasty characters. **A** is incorrect because only Charlie lives with his parents; James's parents are dead. **B** is incorrect as Quentin is the first name of the illustrator of both books. He is

not a character in them. **D** is incorrect because although James has lost his parents, Charlie Bucket hasn't.

- 4 This is a **judgement** question. **A** is correct. Both boys praise the way Blake does his drawings for the books, which is a way of admiring them. You can judge that although Fabiano says they look scribbled, he thinks this is part of what makes them so good. **B** may be true but neither boy expresses envy of Blake's talent, only admiration. **C** and **D** are incorrect as the boys' attitude is the opposite of unimpressed and disrespectful.
- 5 This is a **language** question. **D** is correct. The words *gets you in* (see line 13) here mean get you interested, draw you into the story. **A** is incorrect because Fabiano says the opposite of this; he means it makes you want to read it because of the way it is written. **B** is incorrect because the word *in* does not mean indoors in this expression. It is part of the expression *gets you in*, meaning 'captures your interest'. **C** is incorrect because you are not drawn into the book by being tricked or deceived.
- 6 This is a **synthesis** question. You can connect information from the text to see that it seems likely Gazz would read the book for several reasons:
- He says it sounds like a good book.
 - He is very enthusiastic about another Roald Dahl book.
 - Fabiano recommends it and thinks he would like it.

The age of discovery (page 81)

1 B 2 B 3 B 4 C 5 C 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **B** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. You read *In 1522 Magellan led a successful sailing expedition around the world* (see line 4). **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect because they name dates when Magellan did not sail around the world.
- 2 This is a **fact-finding** question. **B** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. You read *His journeys [Magellan's sailing expedition] proved to Europeans that the world was not flat* (see lines 4–5). **A** is incorrect because Europeans were unaware of Australia at that time. **C** and **D** are incorrect because Magellan's

and Columbus's voyages are not compared in terms of who was the better sailor.

- 3 This is an **inferring** question. **B** is correct. You can infer that Columbus was on a voyage of discovery and the Americas were new to him and other Europeans. **A** and **C** are incorrect as the Americas were not new to the indigenous people as they already lived there. **D** is incorrect as there were indigenous people living in the Americas.
- 4 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. The text as a whole gives a brief account of the causes and patterns of European colonisation between the 16th and 18th centuries. **A** is incorrect because the text is only partly about Columbus and Magellan. There is much more about the consequences of their journeys than about them. **B** is incorrect because only the last paragraph is about James Cook. **D** is incorrect because the 10th to the 12th century was long before the events that are outlined.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. **C** is correct. You can judge that indigenous peoples are reported on by others but their own views are not mentioned. **A** is incorrect as it is clear that the Spanish rulers supported the idea of expanding their empire and seeking wealth and power. **B** is incorrect as map makers were recorders of the discoveries and did not express views about them. **D** is incorrect. The sample of a Dutch navigator's view that is in the text is similar to that of other views.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge that they were not looking at exactly the same places or peoples. Carstensz was looking at the northern coast and Cook at the eastern coast of Australia. These were different landscapes inhabited by different Aboriginal tribes. It also seems likely that the values and attitudes of the two men were different. They thought about what they saw in different ways.

Should you feed wild birds? (2) (page 82)

1 B 2 C 3 A, B and C 4 D 5 A
6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **synthesis** question. **B** is correct. Felix puts the case for feeding wild birds and explains how to do it so birds are protected

from harm. **A** is incorrect as he doesn't describe the pleasures it brings. **C** is incorrect as the text is about Felix's view and, while he refers to Marissa's view, he doesn't discuss other views. **D** is incorrect because although Felix reports on some research he doesn't discuss current research in the text.

- 2 This is an **inferring** question. **C** is correct. Felix implies that he disapproves of having birds in cages when he says feeding wild birds is *much better than having birds in cages!* (see line 4). **A** is incorrect as following a feeding routine is supported by Felix in his rules. **B** is incorrect as Felix approves of feeding wild birds. **D** is incorrect as Felix doesn't disapprove of research; he quotes it in support of his own opinion.
- 3 This is a **fact-finding** question. **A**, **B** and **C** are correct. The answers are stated directly in the text. Felix says *Do not feed them sugar, honey, bread or processed foods* (see line 14). **D** is incorrect as Felix says feeding wild birdseed can be helpful.
- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can infer that making birds dependent on humans for their food is a reason against feeding them. It makes them unable to survive in their natural environment. **A**, **B** and **C** are incorrect as they are all reasons that support the feeding of wild birds.
- 5 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. When Felix says *go for it!* (see line 20) he is lending his support to the idea that it is good to feed birds if you do it in the correct way. **B** is incorrect because Felix is not encouraging the reader to visit anywhere. **C** is incorrect because Felix does not suggest doing more research. **D** is not what Felix suggests. Your own feelings could be the opposite of what Felix says.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge that this is a class debate and so you can't tell what Felix's actual beliefs are. He may have been assigned the positive case on a class topic and had no choice but to defend the topic question. His speech expresses care about the environment. He states he is concerned about the welfare of native birds. He has undertaken research and written a set of rules to share his knowledge. But we don't know if this is genuine or simply for the classroom task.

My trip to China (page 83)

- 1 B and D 2 A 3 C 4 D 5 B
6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **B** and **D** are correct. The answers are stated directly in the text. Theo says *My next ambition is to travel to Hangzhou and I'm hoping to see ... the Island to Remind You of Your Childhood* (see lines 16–18). **A** is incorrect as Theo says *My travels have brought me to Beijing* (see lines 5–6). **C** is incorrect because Theo says *I'm just back from seeing the Great Wall of China* (see lines 11–12).
- 2 This is an **inferring** question. **A** is correct. Theo's host says *sandstorms come from the northern deserts and are troublesome for people and the environment* (see lines 8–10). You can infer sandstorms affect people's health and spoil their farmlands. **B** is incorrect because while it is true they come from the north, this is not what makes the sandstorms themselves so troublesome. **C** may be true but the sandstorms are more than a nuisance; they are troublesome in particular ways. **D** is not a reason for sandstorms being troublesome.
- 3 This is a **fact-finding** question. **C** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. Theo compares the Great Wall to a dragon when he says *It's like a long dragon winding its way through the landscape* (see lines 12–13). **A** and **B** are incorrect as Theo makes no comparison between the Great Wall and either a monkey or a pathway. **D** is incorrect because he says part of the Great Wall is in ruins, not that it is like ruins.
- 4 This is a **judgement** question. **D** is correct. You can judge that the way Theo writes to his sister shows he thinks of her affectionately and has a strong bond with her. **A** is incorrect as Theo's tone is warm and friendly towards his little sister, rather than cool or distant. **B** is incorrect as although Theo teases his little sister, he never orders her about. **C** is incorrect as there is no sign that he is cross or feels annoyed with his sister in his email.
- 5 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The government flooded the cities with water, which is a kind of drowning, to make a dam. This is why the word 'drowned' (see line 19)

is in inverted commas as only people can be drowned, not cities. **A** is true but it is not what the quoted words mean. **C** is incorrect as the cities died an unnatural or artificial death as they were ‘drowned’ by the government. **D** is incorrect as the cities were not moved but left where they were.

- 6 This is a **synthesis** question. Theo uses the internet in several ways:
- He sends an email via the internet.
 - He uses an emoticon :) in his email to send a smile in internet language.
 - He uses the word *google* (see line 21) in a way that suggests he is used to using the internet to search for information.

The Ugly Animal Preservation Society (page 84)

1 A 2 C 3 D 4 D 5 A 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **A** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. Chloe asks *Which animal won?* and Ben answers *It was the blobfish.* (see lines 14–15). **B**, **C** and **D** name animals that did not win the competition.
- 2 This is a **judgement** question. **C** is correct. Chloe says *I vote we start a branch of the society* and Ben replies *Yes! Let’s set up a blog and invite all our friends to choose an animal for our mascot* (see lines 31–35). Both Ben and Chloe are showing their enthusiasm for the society and what it does. **A**, **B** and **D** are incorrect because they describe attitudes that are the opposite of the attitude Ben and Chloe have towards the society. They show great interest in the society and its work and even want to set up their own branch.
- 3 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can read between the lines that the blobfish makes a good mascot because it is a symbol for other animals that need protection. This is because people think they are ugly or unattractive. **A**, **B** and **C** describe features of the blobfish, rather than explain why it makes a good mascot for the society.
- 4 This is a **synthesis** question. **D** is correct because, until the society was formed, none of the events named had happened. **A** is incorrect because Ben and Chloe only planned to set up a blog after the original society was formed. **B**

and **C** are incorrect because the competition was held after the society was set up.

- 5 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. When Chloe says *You’re on* (see line 36) she means she agrees with Ben’s ideas and wants to work with him on them. **B** is incorrect because when Chloe says *You’re on* she doesn’t mean Ben should follow his ideas by himself, but that they should do it together. **C** is incorrect because when Chloe says *You’re on* she implies she wants to be part of the things Ben suggests doing. **D** is incorrect because it is already understood that Ben is part of their society.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge the blobfish is unfortunate because people find it very ugly to look at. Also as they are not a protected species they are often caught in fishing nets, which has reduced their numbers. On the other hand now that people are raising awareness about the blobfish you may judge that its fortunes are improving and that it is quite lucky to have notice taken of it.

Barangaroo (page 85)

1 D 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **D** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. Barangaroo belonged to the *Cammeraygal* clan (see line 3). **A** is incorrect as *Bennelong* was the name of her husband. **B** is incorrect as *Dilboong* was the name of her daughter. **C** is incorrect as *Wangal* was not the name of her Aboriginal clan.
- 2 This is a **fact-finding** question. **C** is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. *Barangaroo chose to stay with her own people instead* [of living with *Bennelong* and the English at Governor Philip’s house] (see lines 6–7). **A** is incorrect as the text says she could have lived there if she had wanted to do so. **B** is incorrect as there is no evidence of *Bennelong* not wanting her at Governor Philip’s house. **D** is incorrect as there is no evidence of what her clan thought about the idea of her living at Governor Philip’s house.
- 3 This is an **inferring** question. **B** is correct. You can infer that the *Cammeraygal* did not keep written records. We are not told her birth date because it is not known or recorded anywhere.

A is incorrect as Barangaroo did not have a birth certificate of the kind Europeans have. C is incorrect because there is no known date that could be copied. D is incorrect because Barangaroo did not know that a biography would ever be written about her.

- 4 This is a **judgement** question. C is correct. You can judge it was part of Barangaroo's way of life not to wear clothes so it is unlikely she would enjoy shopping for clothes. A is incorrect. The text says that Barangaroo followed the customs of her people and was courageous so it is likely she would have some spear wounds on her body. B is incorrect. The text shows that she had courage and did what she thought was the right thing so it is likely she would threaten someone doing what she saw as wrong. D is incorrect. The text shows Barangaroo as strong minded and far from timid so it is likely she stood up to Bennelong when she was angry.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. You can judge that Barangaroo did what she thought was right in spite of pressure to change her ways. For example, she lived with her own people instead of moving to the Governor's house when invited; she would not accept drink when dining at the house; and she did not copy European ways of dressing but kept to her own customs.

Marianne Musgrove's *The Worry Tree* (page 86)

1 C 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. C is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. *The Worry Tree* is written by Marianne Musgrove. A, B and D are incorrect as they are not the author's first name.
- 2 This is an **inferring** question. A is correct. You can infer from the text that Juliet *worries about everything you can think of* (see lines 5–6). She is called a *worrywart* for this reason. B, C and D are incorrect as we are not told that Juliet has any of these ailments.
- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. D is correct. The main purpose of the text is to review the book by analysing who it is for, what it is about and how well it is written. A is incorrect. The text refers to parts of the story but this is not its

main purpose. B is incorrect. The text describes some of the characters but this is not its main purpose. C is incorrect. The text emphasises the good qualities of the book but not in order to advertise it.

- 4 This is a **fact-finding** question. C is correct. The answer is stated directly in the text. The text says Juliet found the Worry Tree *painted on the wall beneath some peeling wallpaper* (see lines 17–18). A is incorrect because the tree is not alive. B is incorrect because it is there on the wall and is not imagined (although Juliet may imagine things about what it can do.) D is incorrect because the tree has been painted on the wall so it is not a photo of a tree.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. A is correct. You can judge that the author praises the book for several different reasons and concludes that it is a *must read* (see line 23). B is incorrect because there are no criticisms of the book in the text. C is incorrect because the author says the book is about the kind of problems *that concern most boys and girls* (see lines 7–8) which suggests that boys will be interested in the book. D is incorrect because all the comments about the book are positive.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. Your judgement about the usefulness of a Worry Tree will depend on the kind of problems you experience. It also may depend on whether you think imagining someone else looking after your problems is a useful way to deal with them.

New Year's resolutions (page 87)

1 B 2 C 3 C 4 D 5 B 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **judgement** question. B is correct. You can judge that Danny talks to his diary as though it were a close friend and tells it things he feels he can't tell other people. A is incorrect as Danny tells his diary his secret thoughts. C and D are incorrect because Danny says he doesn't think he should tell these thoughts to *them* (see line 9), which includes his brother and Aunt Jessica.
- 2 This is an **inferring** question. C is correct. You can infer that Ms Jenkins is Danny's teacher and not a family member. This is because he calls her Ms Jenkins and she finds spelling mistakes

in his stories. **A** is incorrect as some of the others (his mum, sister and Aunt Jessica) are female. **B** is incorrect as everyone in Danny's list knows him. **D** is incorrect because Danny's dad also points out mistakes made by Danny.

- 3 This is a **language** question. **C** is correct. Danny repeats the word to emphasise that he wants his brother to be kept in his room for a very long time. It is a way of showing that at times he gets very annoyed with his brother. **A** and **D** are incorrect because it is not written for either his brother or mother to read. **B** is incorrect because repeating the word *hours* (see lines 11–12) has nothing to do with his mother wasting time.
- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can infer that his baby brother is too small to know how to promise anything so he could not make any New Year's resolutions. **A**, **B** and **C** are incorrect as it is not absolutely certain that these family members won't make these New Year's resolutions, even though it is unlikely.
- 5 This is an **inferring** question. **B** is correct. You can infer that Danny's big sister won't believe him because he says she is always telling him *she's better than I am at football and cricket* (see lines 17–18). **A** is incorrect as there is no evidence in the text that Aunt Jessica has spoken about this to Danny. **C** is incorrect because the text that says Danny thinks he is better than his big sister. **D** is incorrect as there is no evidence that his sister is a bully.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. Answers will vary. You need to look for clues, such as how intensely Danny expresses his feelings and which resolutions are about things that happen all the time.

Come to the Alice (page 88)

1 C 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. Everything in the text is there to persuade families to visit the Alice for a holiday. **A** is incorrect as visiting Uluru is one of several activities named to persuade families to visit Alice Springs. **B** is incorrect because the text does not persuade everyone to change their minds, just those who think they would not enjoy the Alice. **D** is incorrect because thinking
- 2 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The text persuades families to visit the Alice. It repeats the word *family* three times and gives reasons why the whole family would enjoy the Alice. **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect because although young children, teenagers and adults may be a part of a family, the text does not try to persuade these groups specifically to visit the Alice.
- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. **B** is correct. The activities include unusual things such as camel riding and hot-air ballooning. **A** and **D** are incorrect as they are not typical of activities always on offer. **C** is incorrect because the activities are a mix of physical (e.g. bike riding, swimming) and mental activities (e.g. listening, watching).
- 4 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. Words that describe parts of the landscape are *beautiful*, *swaying*, *ancient*, *tropical* and *stunning* (see lines 12–14). In the context these sound inviting and attractive. **B** is incorrect because the words used do not suggest an arid, bare place. **C** is incorrect because while the word 'ancient' adds a touch of history, the word 'worn out' does not apply to any part of the landscape that is described. **D** is possibly true of the landscape of the Alice but these aspects are not emphasised.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. **B** is correct. You can judge that the Alice is described as *set in the heart of history* (see line 7) because it is placed where the first Australians lived for thousands of years of their history. **A** is incorrect because although the Alice is roughly in the centre of Australia, this is only part of the reason it is described as being *set in the heart of history*. **C** is true but it is not a reason for the Alice to be described as *set in the heart of history*. **D** is incorrect because being a great place to visit does not explain why it is described as *set in the heart of history*.
- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge that the words used by the YOU in the text suggest a person who is
 - part of a family
 - knows how to use Aussie slang
 - can be persuaded to change his or her mind
 - is attracted to adventure.

Idioms (page 89)

1 A 2 B 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. You read *English has over 25 000 expressions of this kind* [idioms] (see lines 3–4). The word *over* means ‘more than’ in this context. **B** and **C** are incorrect as their numbers do not match what is said in the text. **D** is incorrect because the text says people have *estimated* (see line 3) the number.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The phrase *each individual word* (see line 13) means each word thought about as though it were separate from any other word. **A** is incorrect because the idea of words being together is the opposite of what this phrase means. **C** and **D** are incorrect because the meaning of the phrase does not include the idea of difficulty or of having personality.
- 3 This is an **inferring** question. **D** is correct. You can infer that idioms don’t spoil the language as the text says they enrich it: *Idioms enrich the language and give it its own special character* (see lines 4–5). **A**, **B** and **C** describe idioms accurately, which makes them incorrect.
- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **C** is correct. You read *What these groups of words* [idioms] *literally mean doesn’t make much sense* (see lines 14–15). You can infer that if they don’t make sense literally, then they have meanings that can’t be understood literally. **A** is incorrect as idioms do make sense. **B** is incorrect because idioms keep their meaning when in a sentence. **D** is incorrect because idioms have meanings that people understand.
- 5 This is a **synthesis** question. **A** is correct. The idiom *to cost an arm and a leg* (see line 8) is a statement used to show that the literal meaning of this sentence doesn’t make sense. It is not usual to pay for things with body parts! **B** is incorrect because it is the opposite of **A**. **C** is a general statement about people’s use of language and not why this idiom is used in the text. **D** is incorrect because the idiom is used to prove something about idioms, not about statements that are literally true.
- 6 This is a **synthesis** question. You learn from the text that idioms can be difficult for new

language learners to understand. This is because as they learn a new vocabulary they learn what words literally mean but when they find the words used as part of an idiom they have to learn to think about their meanings in a different way.

Huon pine (page 90)

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 B and D
6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **B** is correct. The answer is a fact directly stated in the text. You read *creamy yellow timber* (see line 16). **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect as they name colours that are different from creamy yellow.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **D** is correct. The word *prized* (see line 17) means ‘highly valued’. The particular qualities of the Huon pine mean it is in high demand as a timber for boat building. **A** is incorrect because the timber is not just looked at, it is also valued for the qualities it has as a timber for boat building. **B** is incorrect as there is no evidence in the text of the timber being decorated. **C** is incorrect because the timber is not wondered about but valued highly.
- 3 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. The grammar of the sentence shows that *piners* (see line 12) do the action of logging and selling trees. Words with the affix *er* are often nouns describing a person’s work. **B** is incorrect because *piners* are the actors in the sentence and the trees the material they act upon, not the other way around. **C** and **D** rely on a sense of the word *pine*, meaning ‘miss someone or something very badly’, and this is not how it is used here.
- 4 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. First Sarah Island was established as a penal colony. Some time later convicts built boats there for the Government. (**A**). Later in the century logging was done commercially (**D**) and in recent times Forestry Tasmania has taken over management of 15 per cent of Huon pine trees (**B**).
- 5 This is an **inferring** question. **B** and **D** are correct. You infer that having natural oils and being resistant to insects and decay mean Huon pine will last for a long time and not rot quickly in water. This makes it a good boat-building

timber. **A** and **C** are incorrect. **A** is true and **C** is untrue but neither are reasons that explain why Huon pine is a good timber for boat building.

- 6 This is a **judgement** question. You may judge that Huon pine is scarce because:
- the Huon pine grows so slowly that when a tree is cut down it takes up to 1000 years to grow another in its place
 - it reproduces slowly
 - it only grows in parts of Tasmania
 - it is in high demand.

To Make Crumbobblious Cutlets (page 91)

- 1 A 2 B 3 A, B and C 4 A and C
5 A and B 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. The word which is not a synonym for *procure* (see line 2) is 'eat'. The text says *Procure some strips of beef...* The word *procure* in the context of the recipe means 'get'. 'Obtain', 'get' and 'find' are synonyms for *procure*, which makes **B**, **C** and **D** incorrect.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **B** is correct. The recipe directs the reader to stir *rapidly and capriciously* (see line 8). This suggests that *capriciously* means something different from *rapidly*. The only word in the list that is different in meaning from *rapidly* is 'unpredictably'. This suits the context as 'unpredictably' suggests something being done in a random or unusual way. **A**, **C** and **D** are similar in meaning to *rapidly*, which makes them incorrect. The writer makes very careful word choices and is unlikely to repeat a meaning.
- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. **A**, **B** and **C** are correct. Lear repeatedly exaggerates (e.g. asking for 4 gallons of sauce), pretends to take recipes seriously, and includes nonsensical ideas in his recipe (e.g. leaving the mixture on a roof that is free from birds). **D** is incorrect because, while there are humorous ideas in the recipe, Lear does not literally tell jokes.
- 4 This is a **judgement** question. **A** and **C** are correct. Visualise the tiny size of a salt spoon, used to put a pinch of salt into your cooking. Visualise the much larger size of a soup ladle, used to scoop soup into bowls for serving. Now visualise trying to stir soup *rapidly* (see line 8) with either spoon. You can judge that stirring

the mixture *rapidly* with either spoon would create chaos in the kitchen (**A**). The contrast in their size creates further humour as the reader imagines the impossibility of doing this task (**C**). **B** and **D** are true but they are not facts that create humour.

- 5 This is a **judgement** question. **A** and **B** are correct. Visualise the different sizes of cloth and trying to serve food in either one of them. The idea of a large or small cloth trying to hold the mixture which now has 4 gallons of sauce is comical because it would not fit into the cloths (**A**) and would pour out of them (**B**). **C** is incorrect because, while it is true the cloths would need laundering, this is not part of the humour of the text. **D** is incorrect because politeness or lack of it is not part of the humour of the text.
- 6 This is a **synthesis** question. You need to think about the way the recipe is written and imitate this in your own recipe. You should suggest actions that could either not be followed or if followed would lead to some kind of unusual result.

Seven Little Australians (page 92)

- 1 C 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 A 6 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **language** question. **C** is correct. A *colony of dusty boots* (see line 2) is a group of dusty boots gathered together in one place because they need cleaning. **A** is incorrect because it is a colony of dusty boots, not of objects, and they are in a basket. **B** is incorrect because while the word *colony* means a 'settlement' in some contexts, it has a different meaning in this context. **D** is incorrect because the dusty boots are not scattered but are placed together *in one corner of the room* (see lines 2–3).
- 2 This is an **inferring** question. **A** is correct. You can infer that Bunty wanted to please his father because the text says he imagines *his father's delighted eyes* (see line 7) seeing the boots cleaned and in a neat row. **B** and **D** are incorrect as there is no evidence in the text that cleaning boots is a job Bunty likes or is good at doing. **C** is incorrect because although Bunty plans to put the boots in rows there is no evidence that he cleaned the boots because he liked putting things in rows.

- 3 This is a **synthesis** question. **C** is correct. The varnish spilled after Bunty took the varnish from the shelf (**B**), put it on the arm of the chair (**A**) and sat on the floor (**D**). This makes **B**, **A** and **D** incorrect.
- 4 This is an **inferring** question. **C** is correct. You can infer that Bunty felt he was being a good son to be cleaning his father's boots without being asked to do so. When he heard his father's footsteps, this caused *a look of conscious virtue* [to arrive] *on his small shiny face* (see lines 15–16). **A** is true but it is only part of what Bunty felt. He was feeling pleased about how good he was being, which is what feeling virtuous means. **B** is incorrect because he did not feel horrified until later. **D** is incorrect because there is no evidence that at this stage Bunty was worried.
- 5 This is a **judgement** question. **A** is correct. You can judge that Bunty didn't intend to spill the varnish but placed it carelessly on the arm of the chair where it could easily spill. **B** is incorrect because Bunty doesn't act as though he is important. **C** is incorrect because his behaviour is careless rather than deliberately naughty. **D** is incorrect because there is no evidence in the text that Bunty is dishonest.
- 6 This is a **synthesis** question. It seems very likely that Bunty's father will be extremely angry. Bunty has ruined his father's uniform and shirt by spilling varnish over them. You might judge that his father will punish him for daring to touch his things without permission and for acting carelessly. As the story was published in 1894 you might think the punishment could be a smacking or the strap since this type of punishment was quite common at that time.

The Triantiwontigongolope (page 93)

1 C 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 See below

Explanations

- 1 This is a **fact-finding** question. **B** is correct. You read *has a funny face* (see lines 15–16) and *if you ... tread upon its toes* (see line 29) and *it has a snubbish nose* (see lines 30–31) which means that the Triantiwontigongolope's face, toes and nose are named. **A**, **C** and **D** are incorrect as none of these body parts are named in the poem.
- 2 This is a **language** question. **C** is correct. You can work out the meaning from its context. The word *sneer* (see line 32) names an action the Triantiwontigongolope dislikes because it scuttles away when it is sneered at. Smiling, winking and grinning are all actions that show approval. This means to *sneer* at someone means to look scornfully at them. **A**, **B** and **D** are incorrect as these meanings show approval and would not cause the Triantiwontigongolope to *scuttle off in shame* (see lines 32–33).
- 3 This is a **language** question. **A** is correct. The words are linked in the line through the repetition of the consonants *t* and *tr* creating a comical picture of the Triantiwontigongolope. This poetic device is alliteration. **B**, **C** and **D**—rhyme, rhythm and simile—are not poetic devices that repeat sounds in this way and are not used to link the words in the line. This makes them incorrect.
- 4 This is a **synthesis** question. **D** is correct. The poem as a whole is the poet's *little joke* (see line 50) as he confesses in the last line. From the beginning, he pretends there is such a thing as a Triantiwontigongolope and spends time describing its habits. In the end he reveals he has been playing a trick on the reader because even he, the poet, has never seen one: *and I truthfully confess / That I haven't seen it either* (see lines 42–44). **A** is incorrect as teaching the reader to pronounce the name of the Triantiwontigongolope is part of the fun of the poem but not its main purpose. **B** is incorrect as there is no evidence of science in the poem. **C** is incorrect as the poet says you get *quite a scare* (see line 20) when you first see a Triantiwontigongolope, but warning you of this danger isn't the purpose of the poem.
- 5 This is an **inferring** question. You read *For there isn't such an insect, though there really might have been / If the trees and grass were purple, and the sky was bottle green* (see lines 46–49). You can infer from this that, like the Triantiwontigongolope, such a world doesn't literally exist so you won't find it anywhere as a real place. The poet is suggesting that a world of this kind might come to life in your imagination, just as the Triantiwontigongolope has done. You might also say you've seen such a world in illustrations which come from the imagination of an artist.