

READING

YEAR
9
2016

65 min

Time available for students to
complete test: 65 minutes

Use 2B or HB
pencil **only**



YEAR 9 READING

Read *The Terracotta Army* on page 2 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 6.

1

The farmers who discovered the terracotta army were actually looking for

- oil.
- water.
- gold.
- ancient ruins.

2

The soldiers in the tomb were made from

- wood.
- metal.
- clay.
- marble.

3

According to the text, what is special about the thousands of terracotta soldiers?

- Each soldier has different features.
- They are all made of different materials.
- Every soldier is accompanied by a horse.
- They are all able to fit inside such a limited space.

4

The construction of the tomb began when Emperor Qin Shi Huang

- was born.
- became emperor.
- married.
- died.

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5

In the last paragraph, the emperor is compared to Egyptian pharaohs because the pharaohs also

- possessed terracotta armies.
- were buried in elaborate tombs in China.
- were buried with things they would have used while alive.
- became kings when they were teenagers.

6

What they had stumbled upon ... (paragraph 2)

Who does *they* refer to?

- sculptors
- archaeologists
- soldiers
- farmers

Read *The Great Blondin* on page 3 of the magazine and answer questions 7 to 12.

7

Blondin is best described as

- daring.
- greedy.
- optimistic.
- thoughtless.

8

More than 25 000 onlookers ... (paragraph 2)

The writer includes this information to show

- how much the crowd would have paid to see Blondin.
- how difficult it was to get a good view of the Falls.
- how large the viewing area was at the Falls.
- how fascinated people were by what Blondin was doing.

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9

In paragraph 2, why is the word '*safety*' in quotation marks?

- to show that the word was spoken
- to highlight the word's importance
- to suggest that the word is unexpected
- to indicate that the word is technical

10

According to the text, Blondin took photos of

- the oak tree.
- the pool at the base of the Falls.
- the Horseshoe Falls.
- the people watching.

11

Blondin carried his manager during one of his crossings. The manager is portrayed as being

- a reluctant partner.
- a daredevil himself.
- a lazy person.
- a cautious follower.

12

What is the purpose of the last sentence?

- to show that daredevil feats are good for your health
- to explain that Blondin lived until he was an old man
- to highlight that Blondin did not die doing something dangerous
- to provide information about the year of Blondin's death

Read *The wave* on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 13 to 18.

13

In the first paragraph, the boy is portrayed as feeling

- resentful.
- out of place.
- full of regret.
- frightened.

14

According to the text, which option matches the description of the water in the far west and the water in the Pacific Ocean?

	Water in the far west	Water in the Pacific Ocean
<input type="radio"/>	murky	endless
<input type="radio"/>	slow	predictable
<input type="radio"/>	noisy	restless
<input type="radio"/>	vast	sparkling

15

In paragraph 2, the information after the colon (:)

- provides detail about the actions involved in surfing.
- explains the safety rules for surfing.
- describes the boy's thoughts about surfing lessons.
- analyses different techniques used in surfing.

16

What does the narrator describe as *curving at the right angle*? (paragraph 3)

- the size and shape of a surfboard
- the perfect beach to surf from
- the movements of a surfboard on a wave
- the perfect wave for surfing

17

In paragraph 3, what word could replace *project*?

- arrange
- extend
- launch
- tumble

18

... *it's like he's riding the whole ocean.* (paragraph 3)

This statement suggests the boy feels as if he has

- finally conquered his fear of the ocean.
- become one with the power of the ocean.
- defeated and diminished the ocean.
- exhausted the possibilities of the ocean.

Read *Geysers* on page 5 of the magazine and answer questions 19 to 24.

19

The text refers to a *reservoir*. This is

- a canal.
- an underground river.
- a storage area.
- a narrow passage.

20

The diagram helps to

- give more detailed explanations of the terms in the text.
- provide additional information through a graphic.
- illustrate why geysers are unpredictable.
- show the information in the text in a graphic form.

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21

The text is organised under subheadings.

Which of the following is **not** a reason for using these subheadings?

- to improve the clarity of the text
- to question the reader about the content
- to allow readers to skim the content
- to help readers to easily locate information

22

The information enclosed in brackets in paragraph 3 is included to

- provide specific examples.
- explain the preceding phrase.
- simplify the sentence structure.
- show useful alternative terms.

23

The last sentence of the text suggests that

- geysers need to be studied further.
- people find geyser eruptions to be frightening events.
- geysers can only erupt at particular times.
- people would be keen to see a large geyser erupt.

24

Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes to show the order of events as they occur in the formation of a geyser eruption.

- magma heats water
- steam pressure lifts water
- water collects in a reservoir
- groundwater penetrates rock
- water rises in a pipe

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Read *Looking back* on page 6 of the magazine and answer questions 25 to 31.

25

How does the writer engage the reader at the beginning of the text?

- by creating a personal conflict to be resolved
- by not explaining what has happened
- by using vivid figurative language
- by foreshadowing future events

26

What does the last sentence of the first paragraph imply?

- Ollie thinks any injuries will be easy to treat.
- Ollie doubts that he has been injured by his fall.
- Ollie does not yet know the extent of his injuries.
- Ollie worries that he will injure himself later by falling.

27

... *the sound morphed itself into my name* ... (paragraph 2)

Which word could replace *morphed*?

- transformed
- amplified
- insinuated
- extended

28

When Ollie hears Nick calling, what is his first reaction?

- relief that Nick is still there
- surprise that he had not identified his own name
- annoyance that it took Nick so long to call
- confusion because of the other noises

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29

Ollie's description of what he sees when he looks up emphasises

- how easy it was to have fallen.
- how lucky he was not to have hit a tree.
- how high the rock face is.
- how stressed Nick seems to be.

30

When he hears the sound of the helicopter, Ollie

- knows he should keep calm.
- allows himself to feel hopeful.
- concentrates on watching for it.
- worries about how it will reach him.

31

When Ollie describes the gum trees growing on the cliff face (paragraph 3) he means they are

- damaged.
- unexpected.
- dangerous.
- tenacious.

Read *One man's trash ...* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 32 to 37.

32

According to the text, what promotes economic growth?

- advertising the making and buying of goods
- creating a society with access to goods
- distributing goods more equitably
- producing and selling goods

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33

The argument being made in the third paragraph is that

- people are being manipulated to consume more.
- fashion is an outward sign of people's desire to consume.
- mobile phone technology is constantly changing and improving.
- marketing aims to help people to identify and meet their needs.

34

What does the fourth paragraph suggest about Freegan behaviour?

- It is a way of saving costs through community buying.
- It is an instinctive reaction for some people.
- It saves the grocery industry money by recycling food.
- It can range from simple to extreme.

35

Which words could replace *a remedy* at the beginning of the fourth paragraph?

- a countermeasure
- a precaution
- an improvement
- a treatment

36

In the final sentence, how does the word *rescued* support the main idea of the text?

- It draws attention to the fact that people are doing this as a public service.
- It hints that the food may present health risks if consumed.
- It suggests that the food has been disposed of unnecessarily.
- It indicates that some people will go to a lot of trouble to save money.

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37

In the phrase *This marketing phenomenon ...* (paragraph 3) the word *This* is used to

- highlight the significance of the following statement.
- connect ideas and examples from preceding information.
- indicate there is a supporting argument to follow.
- provide an example that supports the writer's opinion.

Read *Into the blue* on page 8 of the magazine and answer questions 38 to 43.

38

Stanza 4 of the poem

- portrays the stream as having destructive power.
- implies the stream is a living entity in the landscape.
- describes the stream as reaching its final destination.
- presents a detailed description of the stream's appearance.

39

How does Lawson say the landscape changes towards the end of the day?

- It appears less rugged.
- It becomes less colourful.
- It seems quieter.
- It becomes more dangerous.

40

In the last line of the poem, the word *gravely*

- attributes emotion to the moon.
- compares the moon to something sad.
- positions the moon above the landscape.
- contrasts the moon with the mellowed day.

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41

For Charles Darwin, the most striking feature of the Blue Mountains' landscape was

- its vegetation.
- its familiarity.
- its accessibility.
- its magnitude.

42

In the first line of Charles Darwin's diary entry, why has (a) been included in brackets?

- to indicate that the word is optional
- to show that this is the beginning of a list
- to give an abbreviation of the symbol before it
- to include a necessary word originally left out

43

What is the effect of including Charles Darwin's diary entry about the Blue Mountains with the poem about the same subject?

- It provides a broader context for Lawson's intimate description.
- It illustrates the many ways in which the scene has altered from when Darwin visited.
- It calls into question the factual accuracy of the poem's description.
- It suggests that the poet was primarily influenced by Darwin's diary entry in composing his poem.

Read *An apology* on page 9 of the magazine and answer questions 44 to 50.

44

What is the stated basis for the apology in this text?

- that the judging panel made an incorrect decision
- that Tasmania did not beat all other destinations
- that Tasmania failed to promote itself as well as it could
- that the judging panel were not told of all the state's attractions

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45

And until commercial space travel becomes a reality, ... (paragraph 1)

What is the function of this comment?

- It suggests the size of the injustice that has been done to Tasmania.
- It sets a universal context for the recognition Tasmania has received.
- It allows the writer to make an exaggerated claim about Tasmania.
- It foreshadows a time when Tasmania will be more popular.

46

... our Bay of Fires was named the 'hottest' destination ...

This is an example of

- a metaphor.
- alliteration.
- a pun.
- jargon.

47

The main purpose of the section *WHAT WENT WRONG?* is

- to present the contrasts that have caused confusion in Tasmania.
- to point out inconsistencies in Lonely Planet's judgement.
- to give justification for the disappointment of Tasmanians.
- to introduce some of the many positive aspects of Tasmania.

48

The writer uses the word *baffled* to convey the idea that people are

- annoyed.
- concerned.
- perplexed.
- amused.

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In the last paragraph, what is the *mistake* the writer refers to?

- the judgement that suggests Tasmania is not a highly desirable place to visit
- judging Tasmania as the fourth most recommended place in the world to visit
- the misjudgement by Australians of Tasmania's desirability as a tourist destination
- judging Tasmania as a tourist destination based only on value for money

50

The tone of this text is

- remorseful.
- ironic.
- outraged.
- anxious.

STOP – END OF TEST

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Do not write on this page.