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.
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.

Who does they refer to?
- sculptors
- archaeologists
- soldiers
- farmers

Blondin is best described as
- daring.
- greedy.
- optimistic.
- thoughtless.

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.
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

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.

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.

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water in the far west</th>
<th>Water in the Pacific Ocean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>murky</td>
<td>endless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>predictable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>restless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vast</td>
<td>sparkling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

1. magma heats water
2. steam pressure lifts water
3. water collects in a reservoir
4. groundwater penetrates rock
5. water rises in a pipe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>How does the writer engage the reader at the beginning of the text?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by creating a personal conflict to be resolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by not explaining what has happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by using vivid figurative language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by foreshadowing future events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>What does the last sentence of the first paragraph imply?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ollie thinks any injuries will be easy to treat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ollie doubts that he has been injured by his fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ollie does not yet know the extent of his injuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ollie worries that he will injure himself later by falling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>… the sound morphed itself into my name … (paragraph 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Which word could replace <em>morphed</em>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transformed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amplified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insinuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>When Ollie hears Nick calling, what is his first reaction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relief that Nick is still there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>surprise that he had not identified his own name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annoyance that it took Nick so long to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>confusion because of the other noises</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.
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.
For Charles Darwin, the most striking feature of the Blue Mountains’ landscape was
- its vegetation.
- its familiarity.
- its accessibility.
- its magnitude.

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

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.

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
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.

… our Bay of Fires was named the ‘hottest’ destination …
This is an example of
- a metaphor.
- alliteration.
- a pun.
- jargon.

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.

The writer uses the word baffled to convey the idea that people are
- annoyed.
- concerned.
- perplexed.
- amused.
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

The tone of this text is

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

**STOP – END OF TEST**
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Do not write on this page.