

READING

YEAR
9
2015

65 min

Time available for students to
complete test: 65 minutes

Use 2B or HB
pencil **only**



Read *Music for the Planet* on page 2 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 6.

1

What is given to a volunteer?

- a ticket to the next festival
- a survey
- a T-shirt
- a wristband

2

What is required of volunteers in order to attend the festival?

- money
- missing all the acts
- a full festival ticket
- four hours of work

3

What suggests that Macie Smith was a volunteer at a previous festival?

- She has given a testimonial.
- She is friends with Daniel.
- She has been to the afterparty.
- She likes the *Music for the Planet* website.

4

What is the effect of using musical notes as leaves on the tree?

- It illustrates both themes of the festival.
- It represents the logos for the bands.
- It implies that music can help trees to grow.
- It indicates that the festival is held in the bush.

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5

What is implied by *The early bird gets the worm*?

- Ticket holders see all of the bands.
- Volunteers are rewarded for their good deeds.
- A limited number of volunteers are accepted.
- The first people to buy tickets are guaranteed attendance at the festival.

6

What is the main purpose of the poster?

- to promote tickets to the festival
- to recruit volunteers for the festival
- to increase awareness about the environment
- to encourage people to review the festival on the Internet

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

7

According to the text, laughter is a form of communication that is used

- to fill in gaps during conversation.
- to calm down angry people.
- by people of a certain age.
- all over the world.

8

What is *The Humour Foundation*?

- a charity
- a hospital ward
- a school for clowns
- a group of patients in hospital

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9

What is the main aim of the Clown Doctors?

- to give medicine to patients
- to operate on patients
- to cheer up patients
- to organise patients

10

In the second-last paragraph, the words '*treat*' and '*dose*' are in quotation marks to show that

- the words are names.
- the words are direct speech.
- the words should be emphasised when reading.
- the words have a double meaning.

11

According to the text, what sort of laughter produces the most gains?

12

The purpose of the text is to show that laughing

- is involuntary.
- has many benefits.
- can cure illness.
- is natural.

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

13

Who is Ariadne?

- a Cretan princess
- the Minotaur's master
- an Athenian prisoner
- a ruler from Athens

14

In the first paragraph, what attitude is shown by the Athenians in their response to the proposal?

- boldness
- forgiveness
- persistence
- resignation

15

What background information is implied in the first paragraph?

- Crete started the war against the Athenians.
- Minos believes that he will lose the war with Athens.
- The war between Athens and Crete is long-running.
- Athens secretly wants the war with Crete to continue.

16

The use of the phrase *human cargo* to describe the people on the ship implies that they are

- members of the crew.
- regarded as objects.
- being sold as slaves.
- reluctant to leave the ship.

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17 According to the text, what is Ariadne's main motivation in helping Theseus?

- She recognises him as an old friend.
- She wants to get away from Crete.
- She is impressed by his bravery.
- She has fallen in love with him.

18 The word (*maze*) is in brackets to show it is

- an alternative term.
- a description.
- an opinion.
- a Greek translation.

Read *A way forward* on page 5 of the magazine and answer questions 19 to 24.

19 Why does Wawan switch from the pronoun *you* in his first sentence to *we* in his second? (paragraph 5)

- to show that it is his duty to represent the animals
- to put forward the view of the global conservationist group
- to shift from speaking to just Ari to addressing the whole group
- to highlight that he and the villagers should have a common interest

20 Ari's decision to side with the loggers seems like

- a logical one—the villagers need jobs.
- an emotional one—his sick daughter needs a doctor.
- a rational one—the village is more important than trees.
- an impulsive one—he wants to get home to his children.

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21

When the older man says, *You need to think about what you are asking for*, he is suggesting that Ari is too willing to sacrifice

- nature for convenience.
- animals for jobs.
- medicine for the forest.
- routine for profit.

22

Soon, villagers began speaking all at once. (second-last paragraph)

What does this suggest about the meeting?

- Constructive discussion is taking place among the locals.
- The villagers are strongly opposed to Wawan's argument.
- Opinion is still divided and agreement might be difficult.
- The villagers have no respect for Budi as the village head.

23

What best sums up the argument proposed by those who are against logging?

- Endangered animals will be harmed.
- The traditional way of life is better.
- The doctors in the city are accessible.
- Destruction of the forest is irreversible.

24

What criticism of Wawan is likely to be made by others at the meeting?

- that no one there agrees with his point of view
- that he has no personal stake in the issues
- that his concerns in the matter are entirely selfish
- that he works for the logging company and cannot be trusted

Read *Caffeine—an eye opener!* on page 6 of the magazine and answer questions 25 to 31.

25

The diagram has been included with the text to

- show that most drinks have some caffeine in them.
- show suitable serving sizes for drinks with caffeine.
- prove that energy drinks contain too much caffeine.
- compare the amount of caffeine in a range of drinks.

26

According to the text, which characteristic does caffeine share with all drugs?

- It can be addictive.
- It speeds up the metabolism.
- It can have harmful side effects.
- It leads to excessive sugar consumption.

27

Which brain chemical is responsible for the development of addictions?

- caffeine
- adenosine
- adrenaline
- dopamine

28

What is indicated by the use of *Hmm ...* at the beginning of the last sentence?

- puzzlement
- deliberation
- condemnation
- disappointment

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29

Give two different interpretations of the title *Caffeine—an eye opener!*

30

This writer's style can best be described as

- informal and informative.
- informative and descriptive.
- descriptive and academic.
- academic and informal.

31

It is evident that the text is written from a biased perspective because

- the writer uses a lot of scientific jargon.
- the scientific facts have not been referenced.
- caffeine's benefits are not explored in the text.
- the writer portrays teenagers as poorly informed.

Read *Mrs Douglas* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 32 to 38.

32

One reason dressmakers made a good living in *the old digging days* was that

- they had few competitors.
- many women wanted new dresses.
- materials were easy to obtain.
- they were extremely skilful.

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... when diggers paid ten shillings for a strip of “flannen” doubled over and sewn together, with holes for arms and head, and called a shirt. (paragraph 1)

What is the tone of the narrator in this quotation?

- jealous
- encouraging
- mocking
- boastful

34

How did the grocer know that Mrs Douglas was struggling to support her family?

- Her children were poorly dressed.
- Her order for supplies was too small.
- She sent the children to buy the groceries.
- She asked him to wait till her husband returned.

35

The grocer pretended it was a mistake when food was delivered to Mrs Douglas’s house because

- he wanted her to pay her debts.
- he did not want to see her cry.
- he did not want her to feel embarrassed.
- he was fulfilling a promise to Mr Douglas.

36

What did the grocer mean when he said, *I’d be very much obliged?*

- You would be doing me a favour.
- You should respect my wishes.
- You are required to accept this.
- You should take this opportunity.

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37

Foley's speech is written in a way that illustrates

- his humour.
- his accent.
- his cynicism.
- his enthusiasm.

38

This text highlights Mrs Douglas's

- dignity.
- stubbornness.
- conceit.
- faithfulness.

Read *Auroras: neon signs in the sky* on page 8 of the magazine and answer questions 39 to 44.

39

The difference between the *aurora australis* and the *aurora borealis* is that

- they are produced by different gases.
- they occur in different parts of the world.
- they are created from different chemical compounds.
- they vary significantly in their intensity.

40

Name the three major elements that interact to produce auroras.

- _____
- _____
- _____

41

In paragraph 2, why is the word ‘*wind*’ in inverted commas?

- to emphasise that solar wind is not a wind in the usual sense of the word
- to indicate that the word has an alternative meaning that is specific to the study of physics
- to signal that from that point on in the text, solar wind will be referred to as wind
- to stress that not all winds can be described as solar winds

42

In paragraph 3, the comparison between the aurora and a neon sign is used to

- explain a concept with a poetic image.
- call on the reader’s existing scientific knowledge.
- make an unfamiliar process seem more familiar.
- extend a scientific explanation with greater detail.

43

Which option best matches the paragraph with its main purpose in this text?

	Paragraph	Main purpose
<input type="radio"/>	1	to establish the importance of auroras
<input type="radio"/>	2	to describe the different zones of Earth’s atmosphere
<input type="radio"/>	3	to outline the process of the formation of an aurora
<input type="radio"/>	4	to summarise the causes of the aurora

44

The first and last paragraphs of this text

- are both expressed in non-scientific language.
- both refer to the auroras’ appearance and location.
- both suggest there is still much to learn about auroras.
- both use figurative language to describe auroras.

Read *Lost and found* on page 9 of the magazine and answer questions 45 to 50.

45

Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes to show the order of events as they actually happened.

- Matthew became lost in the bush.
- Matthew met Frances.
- Matthew finishes his coffee.
- Matthew left the Kimberley.
- Matthew found the rock paintings.

46

In the first two paragraphs, Matthew comes to the realisation that

- it is time to put the past behind him and build his life in Perth.
- visiting the Kimberley is more about finding himself than anything else.
- his remembrances of living in the Kimberley are more fantasy than reality.
- his fondness for the Kimberley has more to do with a person than the place.

47

In paragraph 3, the word *that* is italicised

- to indicate Matthew was reassuring himself about his situation.
- to suggest to the reader that Matthew was feeling relaxed.
- because Matthew was attempting to show that he knew his location.
- to suggest to the reader that Matthew had been in this situation before.

48

When Matthew was lost in the bush, what distracted him from worrying?

- thinking about getting home the next day
- marvelling at the brightness of the stars
- being able to see by the light of the moon
- the thought of getting to know Frances better

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The events in paragraph 3 are presented as

- an internal monologue.
- a recollection.
- a premonition.
- a dream sequence.

50

The overall tone of the text is one of

- regret.
- optimism.
- romance.
- nostalgia.

STOP – END OF TEST

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Do not write on this page.