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.
### Question 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.

### Question 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

### Question 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.

### Question 8

**What is *The Humour Foundation***?

- A charity
- A hospital ward
- A school for clowns
- A group of patients in hospital
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 What is the main aim of the Clown Doctors?</td>
<td>- to give medicine to patients  - to operate on patients  - to cheer up patients  - to organise patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 In the second-last paragraph, the words ‘treat’ and ‘dose’ are in quotation marks to show that</td>
<td>- the words are names.  - the words are direct speech.  - the words should be emphasised when reading.  - the words have a double meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 According to the text, what sort of laughter produces the most gains?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 The purpose of the text is to show that laughing</td>
<td>- is involuntary.  - has many benefits.  - can cure illness.  - is natural.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>The diagram has been included with the text to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>According to the text, which characteristic does caffeine share with all drugs?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Which brain chemical is responsible for the development of addictions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>What is indicated by the use of <em>Hmm …</em> at the beginning of the last sentence?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Give two different interpretations of the title Caffeine—*an eye opener!*


This writer’s style can best be described as

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

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.

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.
... 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.
Foley’s speech is written in a way that illustrates
- his humour.
- his accent.
- his cynicism.
- his enthusiasm.

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.

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.

Name the three major elements that interact to produce auroras.

- 
- 
- 

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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

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Main purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to establish the importance of auroras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>to describe the different zones of Earth’s atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>to outline the process of the formation of an aurora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>to summarise the causes of the aurora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
The events in paragraph 3 are presented as

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

The overall tone of the text is one of

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

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