

READING

YEAR
9
2013

0:65 Time available for students to
complete test: 65 minutes

Use 2B or HB
pencil **only**



Read *Mind your reflection* on page 2 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 6.

1

The scientists described in this text are trying to find out if the animal

- can see the scientist.
- can look in a mirror.
- can recognise different colours.
- can recognise its own reflection.

2

When the scientists conduct the experiment they presume that

- all animals recognise their own reflections.
- animals and humans think in the same way.
- the animal knows that it should not have a dot on it.
- animals have the intelligence of an 18-month-old child.

3

Number these statements 1 to 5 to show the order of the steps in the experiment.

- Take the mirror away.
- Bring the mirror back.
- Record what the animal does.
- Put a coloured dot on the animal.
- Put the animal in front of the mirror.

4

According to the text, when the scientists tried this experiment on a magpie, the magpie tried to

- go past the mirror.
- touch the dot on the mirror.
- peck the magpie in the mirror.
- touch the coloured dot on its body.

5

Why is the first paragraph in the text in bold writing?

- to show readers that this is the most important information in the text
- to attract readers' attention so that they start to read the whole text
- to indicate that there is no need to read the whole text
- to draw readers' attention to the photograph

6

What information is given to show that it is not easy to recognise your own reflection?

- Scientists have to use a mirror several times.
- Many animals pass the mirror test.
- Humans don't pass the test until they are about eighteen months old.
- Scientists have tried this experiment on humans and other animals.

Read *RSPCA* on page 3 of the magazine and answer questions 7 to 12.

7

How can the RSPCA's viewpoint be summarised?

- Crocodiles should not be hunted for sport.
- Crocodiles should be hunted in safari style.
- Crocodiles are endangered and should not be hunted.
- Crocodiles can only be hunted in the Northern Territory.

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8

In the third paragraph, *culling* refers to

- killing for sport.
- hunting that is authorised.
- killing in a cruel manner.
- hunting for entertainment.

9

In the third paragraph, *firmly* could be replaced with

- stiffly.
- steadily.
- strongly.
- securely.

10

According to the RSPCA, who should be permitted to cull crocodiles?

- tourists
- scientists
- trained professionals
- Aboriginal landholders

11

Some federal ministers rejected safari style hunting of crocodiles in the Northern Territory because they believed

- it is a practice that is potentially cruel.
- it is not an economical method for culling crocodiles.
- it is not an appropriate way to manage the crocodile population.
- it is too difficult to make sure that it is done legally in remote regions.

12

Which of the links on the page would lead you to more information on this issue?

- RSPCA OPPOSES CROC SAFARI HUNTING IN NT
- SAY NO TO CROCODILE HUNTING
- RSPCA APPROVED FARMING
- HOW YOU CAN HELP

Read *Malaria's ancient mask* on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 13 to 18.

13

What is the mask referred to in the title?

- extinct reptiles
- mosquitoes trapped in amber
- symptoms of anaemia and fever
- chemical features of the organism

14

According to the text, vaccines help the body to

- avoid getting malaria.
- recover from the winter sniffles.
- recover from anaemia and fevers.
- identify parasites and defend itself.

15

It has been difficult for scientists to develop a vaccine for malaria because

- it is difficult to source the ancient animals.
- the structure of the parasite alters.
- one million people die from this disease every year.
- there are not enough mosquitoes trapped in amber.

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'Plasmodium has a rather clever trick up its sleeve'

What does the clever trick refer to?

- It can kill mosquitoes.
- It can hide in the genes of reptiles.
- It can survive for millions of years.
- It can deceive the immune system.

17

What is the purpose of the highlighted final paragraph?

- to encourage further research into the parasite
- to celebrate the end of mosquitoes and malaria
- to emphasise the need to consider future implications
- to highlight that an ancient organism has become extinct

18

What extra information is provided by the footnote?

- details about how amber is created
- an explanation of how tree resin is fossilised
- details about other organisms found in amber
- facts relating to the specific age of the specimen

Read *Encounter in Castle Estondrake* on page 5 of the magazine and answer questions 19 to 25.

19

What is the main purpose of the first two paragraphs?

- to create a sense of anticipation
- to outline the setting of the story
- to describe the two main characters
- to recount the relationship between the characters

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20

Which statement best describes Ayleth's appearance?

- She is an imposing figure.
- She is dishevelled from her travels.
- She is uninterested in how she looks.
- She has an air of vulnerability about her.

21

Where did Ayleth go to recruit her fighters?

- her former homeland
- the enemy's northern territories
- areas outside the enemy's occupation
- the dungeons of Castle Estondrake

22

Which of the following qualities did Ayleth believe her followers would need?

- ingenuity
- obedience
- athleticism
- wisdom

23

Which word from the text could replace *bastion* (paragraph 4) without changing the meaning of the text?

- passageways*
- empire*
- citizens*
- fortress*

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In the fifth paragraph, what distracted Ayleth from her mission?

- annoyance at being discovered
- uncertainty as to whether to fight William
- surprise at the unexpected meeting
- fear at meeting the enemy

25

The relationship between Ayleth and William appears to be

- tainted by betrayal.
- intensified by separation.
- interrupted by the invasion of the enemy.
- affected by their struggle against the enemy.

Read *Being a vegetarian* on page 6 of the magazine and answer questions 26 to 31.

26

“Why? Since when? How come?”, “How can you stand not to eat meat?”
(paragraph 1)

What is the writer’s reaction to these questions?

- The writer is grateful to be able to answer these questions.
- The writer is irritated by people’s attitudes towards vegetarians.
- The writer is pleased when people are interested in vegetarians.
- The writer is surprised that people ask about being a vegetarian.

27

In paragraph 3 the writer

- explains the limitations of stereotyping vegetarians.
- presents information to give credibility to their point of view.
- uses emotive language to show passion for the topic.
- answers the hypothetical questions raised in paragraph 1.

28

My response is to casually mention Dave Scott, the first person to win the Ironman Triathlon World Championship ... six times! (paragraph 5)

Why are the points of ellipsis (...) used?

- to show that some words have been left out
- to indicate the writer's thoughts were interrupted
- to emphasise the words that come after them
- to avoid writing the years of all six titles

29

What is the purpose of paragraph 5?

- to refute an argument
- to expand on a previous point
- to idealise vegetarianism
- to give an expert opinion

30

Which of the following is an example of colloquial language?

- ... so they should just get over it.
- If anything, more people should be vegetarian.
- I find it hilarious ...
- So next time you want to criticise ...

31

Which word best describes the writer's tone?

- hostile
- apologetic
- defensive
- contemptuous

Read *In the moment* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 32 to 37.

32

The text begins with a sense of

- oppression and ends with a sense of delight.
- anticipation and ends with a sense of uncertainty.
- conformity and ends with a sense of relief.
- comfort and ends with a sense of fear.

33

From this text we know that Aki is

- mostly interested in the big picture.
- overwhelmed by the father's return.
- intrigued by highly specific details.
- too excited to concentrate for long.

34

What are the colours of the crayons contrasted to?

- an imagined rainbow
- the heat of the morning
- the crispness of the parchment
- the stripes of the kimono

35

The words, *beside the pile my crayons lay like a bouquet of spring blooms*, describe both the

- tactile qualities of the crayons and a sense of excitement.
- appearance of the crayons and the sense of joy they evoke.
- physical qualities of the crayons and the feelings they stir.
- the visual appearance and the smell of the crayons.

36

What does the word *intoxicated* tell us about how the children were feeling?

- They were happily engrossed in their drawing.
- They did not fully appreciate what they were doing.
- They lacked a sense of purpose with the task at hand.
- They enthusiastically agreed to participate.

37

This text could best be described as

- a detailed memory drawn from a significant time in the narrator's life.
- a loose association of thoughts drawn together by a significant event.
- a detailed analysis of one family's way of dealing with crisis.
- a comparison of two children's personalities growing up within a family.

Read *The ultimate connection* on page 8 of the magazine and answer questions 38 to 43.

38

At the beginning of the text, the *gap* relates to

- machines and humans
- the past and the present
- computers and human brains
- present and future neuro-technology

39

What is the purpose of electroencephalography (EEG) technology?

- to analyse information from the computer
- to read the brain's electrical signals
- to program the neuro-headset
- to bypass the body's senses

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How do the neuro-headset and the computer communicate?

- They are connected by electrical sensors.
- The headset is connected to the computer by an EEG.
- Wireless signals are sent from the headset to the computer.
- The headset sends signals to the computer through connecting wires.

41

The sensors used to tune into the brain's electrical signals are

- in the brain.
- in the computer.
- on the neuro-headset.
- on the computer interface.

42

How does the author signal that the ideas in the last paragraph will contrast with those in the previous paragraphs?

- She begins the last paragraph with 'but'.
- She uses future tense in the last paragraph.
- She starts the last paragraph with a question.
- She makes the last paragraph shorter in length.

43

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards BCI technology?

- Its dangers will outweigh its advantages.
- It will need to be used with caution.
- It will make life better for everyone.
- It will make the future frightening.

Read *Going somewhere* on page 9 of the magazine and answer questions 44 to 49.

44

What aspect of the man first appeals to Laurie?

- his air of pride
- his sense of style
- his air of freedom
- his sense of purpose

45

What seems to shape Laurie's response to his world?

- loneliness
- sensitivity to visual features
- sympathy for other people
- memories

46

Explain the connection between the description of the setting and the man in paragraph 2.

47

What does the man represent to Laurie when he first sees him?

- what Laurie wants to become
- what Laurie is afraid of becoming
- how Laurie already thinks of himself
- the opposite of how Laurie thinks of himself

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Now he seemed like a frantic insect in a mango tree, tossed between light and shade.

What does this image suggest about the man?

- closeness to nature
- a sense of purpose
- helplessness
- aggressiveness

49

When he finally speaks to the man, Laurie

- feels sorry for him.
- wants to distance himself from him.
- realises how much they have in common.
- thinks it is time to establish a connection.

STOP – END OF TEST

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