

***Excel***

**Revise in a Month**

**Year 2**

**NAPLAN<sup>\*</sup>-style Tests**

**Free-to-download Sample Tests with answers**



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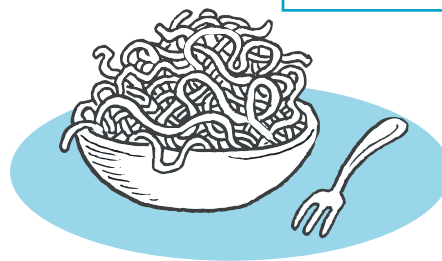


The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been highlighted. Write the correct spelling for each highlighted word in the box.

- 1 Jack missed skool on Monday.
- 2 Call 000 in an emergency.
- 3 It's danjerous to climb on the roof.
- 4 The class had a choise of tee-ball or cricket.
- 5 Jake is learning to danse hip-hop.
- 6 The door was lockt.
- 7 The teacher thank the parents for visiting.
- 8 Gemma made free mistakes in the spelling test.
- 9 The children collected water in a buket.
- 10 We mite go swimming later.
- 11 Sara had a foto of her grandparents.
- 12 The sky is a lovely blew today.


Read the text *Dinner time*.  
Each sentence has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the box.



### Dinner time

- 13 Mum and Dad whent into the kitchen.
- 14 They wanted to cuk spaghetti for dinner.
- 15 They maid a lot of noise.
- 16 Wen the spaghetti was ready, they called me.
- 17 It tasted grate.
- 18 I ate heeps.


Answers and explanations on pages 197-198



Each line has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

19 The sunscreen came in a toob.

20 Yous your new toothbrush.

21 The test had twenty kwestions.

22 Your shew laces are undone.

23 Ride your bycycle carefully.

24 It was a lovely dai for the carnival.

25 The babys cried for their mothers.

26 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Three dogs  swimming in the lake.

A was                      B were                      C is                      D has

27 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

I  at the doctor's yesterday.

A gone                      B is                      C am                      D was

28 Which word in this sentence is a noun?

We went to the museum.

A We                      B went                      C the                      D museum

29 Which word in this sentence is used as an adjective?

Wendy slipped on the muddy path.

A Wendy                      B slipped                      C muddy                      D path

30 Which word in this sentence tells how the children walked across the road?

The children walked quickly across the road.

A children                      B walked                      C quickly                      D road

31 Which sentence is written correctly?

A today is the first day of april                      B Today is the first day of april  
C Today is the first day of April.                      D Today is the first day of april.



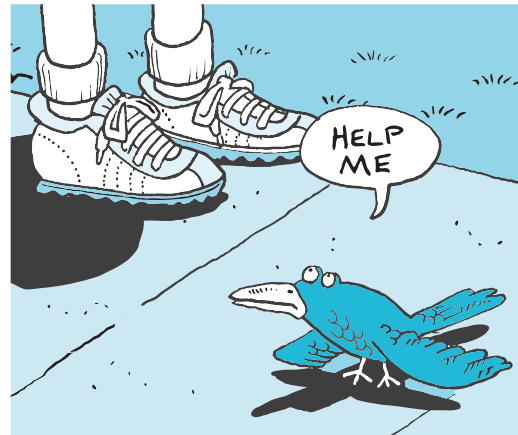
- 32 Which sentence is written correctly?  
A Jay has an new school bag. B Jenna is an great runner.  
C Robert is a fast reader. D Kim is a excellent cook.
- 33 Which word correctly completes this sentence?  
Dad [ ] tennis each Saturday.  
A plays B played C playing D player
- 34 Which word correctly completes this sentence?  
"Stay out!" [ ] the troll.  
A whispered B said C asked D yelled
- 35 Which word correctly completes this sentence?  
Luke [ ] his bike to school today.  
A rode B ride C riding D rid
- 36 Which word or words correctly complete this sentence?  
I [ ] the grapes later.  
A eating B has eaten C will eat D been eaten
- 37 Which punctuation mark correctly completes this sentence?  
Matilda shouted, "Look out [ ]"  
A . B , C ? D !
- 38 Which words correctly complete this sentence?  
It was Molly's birthday [ ] .  
A then Ted decided to give her a flower B because Ted decided to give her a flower  
C so Ted decided to give her a flower D otherwise Ted decided to give her a flower
- 39 Which word can replace the pronoun *her* in this sentence?  
Give the pencil to her.  
A me B Ben C Mum D I
- 40 Shade one bubble to show where the missing full stop should go.  
Rina had piano practice yesterday Today she has gymnastics.  
A B C D



- 41 Which word correctly completes this sentence?  
The paint is stored [redacted].  
A safely                      B safe                      C safest                      D safer
- 42 Which sentence has the apostrophe ( ' ) in the correct place?  
A We cant find the cricket ball's.                      B We can't find the keys.  
C Mum cant find her key's.                      D Dad lost his' keys yesterday.
- 43 Which sentence is written correctly?  
A Ted bought apples oranges bananas and a pineapple.  
B Ted bought apples, oranges, bananas and a pineapple.  
C Ted bought apples, oranges, bananas, and a pineapple,  
D Ted bought apples, oranges, bananas, and a pineapple
- 44 Those books have been marked. Hand them out.  
In this sentence the word *them* is used instead of  
A marked.                      B those books.                      C students.                      D a student.
- 45 Which word correctly completes the sentence?  
My brother swam [redacted] in the carnival.  
A great                      B well                      C good                      D wonderful
- 46 Which word or words correctly complete the sentence?  
That butterfly has the [redacted] wings of all.  
A beautifullest                      B beautifuller                      C most beautiful                      D more beautiful
- 47 Which word or words correctly complete the sentence?  
This apple tastes [redacted] than that one.  
A best                      B better                      C gooder                      D more good
- 48 Which word correctly completes the sentence?  
Julie ran [redacted] up the stairs.  
A quiet                      B quietly                      C most quiet                      D more quiet
- 49 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?  
A "I love spelling tests, said Ryan."                      B "I love spelling tests said Ryan"  
C I love spelling tests, "said Ryan."                      D "I love spelling tests," said Ryan.
- 50 Which word correctly completes this sentence?  
It had stopped raining [redacted] Sukie decided to walk to the park.  
A because                      B so                      C or                      D but



Today you are going to write a **narrative**. The title for your narrative is **Help me!** Imagine you are a character in this story and that you are outdoors somewhere and can hear a tiny voice. It calls to you. You look around and see a bird. The bird is speaking to you. It says “Help me!” What problem does the bird have? What does it want you to do? Are you able to help it? Try to make your story exciting.



**Before you start to write, think about:**

- the setting (Where are you? Use your senses to describe the setting.)
- the characters (What does the bird look like? What does it say? How does it sound?)
- the plot—what happens in your story?
- the resolution. How does your story end?

**Remember to:**

- plan your writing
- use noun groups with adjectives to describe the characters and the setting
- use pronouns consistently (e.g. I, me, it)
- write in paragraphs and sentences
- check your punctuation and spelling
- write neatly so that your readers can understand your handwriting
- ask a parent or teacher to read and check your finished work.

Use your own paper to write your narrative.



Read *Our edible school garden* and answer questions 1 to 5.

1 **Our edible school garden**

2 Our school  
3 has an edible  
4 garden that  
5 we planted



6 three years ago. We have been learning how to grow our own food and how to  
7 cook. We enjoy eating the foods we grow ourselves. We grow vegetables such as  
8 carrots, tomatoes and lettuce. We use the food for cooking in class. We are learning  
9 about environmental stewardship. This means taking care of the earth.

10 We want to make our edible garden bigger. We want to grow lots of different kinds  
11 of foods. We have asked the government for some money to create an organic kitchen  
12 garden. The money will help us buy organic fertilisers, worms, seeds and weed mats.

13 Organic gardeners compost all garden matter into the soil. This creates healthier  
14 gardens. Organic gardeners don't use any chemicals. This means the food grown is  
15 better for people and the environment. Organic gardens are safer for birds, too, as  
16 well as the earthworms, bacteria, fungi and insects that a healthy garden needs.

- 1 What is an *edible garden*?
- A carrots, tomatoes and lettuce  
B a garden that you can eat  
C a garden that grows food for the school canteen  
D a school garden
- 2 What is *environmental stewardship*?
- A taking care of the earth  
B growing your own food  
C learning about the earth  
D being an organic gardener
- 3 What does the school need to buy for the organic kitchen garden?
- A earthworms, bacteria, fungi and insects  
B carrots, tomatoes and lettuce  
C fertilisers, worms, seeds and weed mats  
D a greater variety of food
- 4 How do students use the food they grow?
- A They compost it.  
B They eat it.  
C They feed it to the birds.  
D They sell it to parents and teachers.
- 5 Organic gardeners don't use
- A compost.  
B gardens.  
C birds.  
D chemicals.



Read *Ride a bike* and answer questions 6 to 12.

1 **Ride a bike**

2 More people should ride bikes instead of driving cars. Bike  
3 riding is fun. It is good exercise. It is also helpful for the  
4 environment.

5 Cycling helps to keep people fit and healthy. It's great  
6 to cycle for fun with friends or family. There are lots of  
7 footpaths for children to ride on safely.

8 People should use bicycles instead of cars whenever they  
9 can. Cycling saves fuel costs and helps the environment.

10 Bicycles don't make any pollution. If more people used bikes instead of cars there  
11 wouldn't be so much pollution.

12 Children can ride bikes to school or around the neighbourhood. Older people can use  
13 bikes too. My Papi rides a tricycle. It has three wheels. He says he can't balance on a  
14 two-wheeled bicycle any more. He rides his tricycle to the shops. He has a basket on  
15 the back of his bike to carry his groceries. Sometimes he cycles with his little dog in the  
16 basket. Papi loves cycling. It's not an electric cycle so he has to use pedal power to get  
17 anywhere. He says that keeps him fit.

18 People should use pushbikes instead of cars whenever they can for their own health  
19 and the health of the planet.

20 *Leilani, age 10*



6 Another word for *bike riding*, used in the text, is

- A cycling.                      B tricycle.  
C bicycle.                      D exercise.

7 The writer wants more people to

- A ride tricycles.              B have fun.  
C ride pushbikes.            D get more exercise.

8 What might Papi carry in his basket?

- A Grandma                    B his cat and dog  
C his bag                        D groceries and a dog

9 How many wheels does a tricycle have?

- A 3                      B 2                      C none                      D 4

10 Papi doesn't ride a bicycle because

- A it has two wheels.  
B he can't balance on it.  
C it goes too fast.  
D he needs a bike with an electric motor.

11 Where does Papi go on his tricycle?

- A to the petrol station  
B to the shops  
C to school  
D around the neighbourhood

12 What does *pedal power* mean?

\_\_\_\_\_



Read *Eating for health* and answer questions 13 to 17.

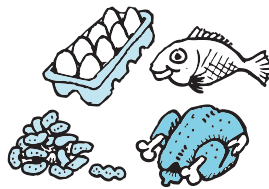
- 1
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EATING FOR HEALTH

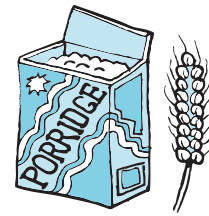
For good health, energy and growth, as well as strong teeth and bones, eat these foods.



fruit and vegetables
These foods provide fibre, as well as vitamins and minerals.



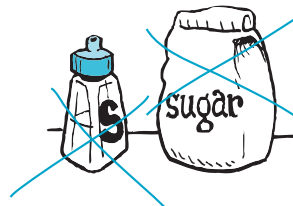
lean meat, eggs, fish, legumes, nuts
These foods provide protein for muscles and growth.



wholegrain cereals such as oats
These foods provide energy, as well as fibre for digestion.



dairy foods such as milk and yoghurt
These foods provide calcium for bones and teeth.



natural foods rather than processed foods
Processed foods sometimes have too much salt and sugar, and no fibre.

\*fats and oils, such as olive oil
\*In small amounts only



And remember to drink lots of water.

- 13 Which foods are good for teeth and bones?
A milk B apples
C dairy foods D vitamins

- 14 Why is it important to eat fibre?
A It helps digestion. B It gives energy.
C It helps muscles. D It tastes good.

- 15 Meat is a
A fish food. B protein food.
C energy food. D packaged food.

- 16 You get vitamins from
A strong teeth and bones.
B fruit and vegetables.
C water.
D bananas.

- 17 Oats are
A a horse food. B a protein food.
C a vegetable. D a cereal.

Answers and explanations on page 200



Read *Join Earth Hour* and answer questions 18 to 23.

1 **Join Earth Hour**

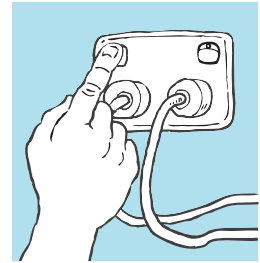
2 I think that Earth Hour is a really good way to let people know  
3 that little things they do can make a big difference to the planet.

4 Earth Hour started in Sydney, Australia, in March 2007. Now, cities  
5 all around the world join in for Earth Hour. During Earth Hour  
6 people are asked to switch off their lights to save the planet.  
7 'Switching off' also includes turning off televisions and computers.

8 A lot of energy is saved around the world during Earth Hour but people should think  
9 beyond one hour of energy saving. People should help the planet every hour of every  
10 day. Walking to school or the shop, instead of going by car, saves energy. Buying  
11 local products rather than imported products saves energy. Buying products with less  
12 packaging saves energy. Reducing waste and recycling save energy. When you stop  
13 and think about it, there are so many simple things people can do every day to help  
14 the planet.

15 Being part of Earth Hour connects people around the world for a good cause. I am  
16 going to be part of Earth Hour again next year. I hope you will be too.

17 *Owen, age 10*



- 18 Earth Hour started in  
A homes.  
B cities.  
C Australia.  
D around the world.

- 19 *Join Earth Hour*  
A gives an opinion.  
B tells a story.  
C is a factual report.  
D is a set of instructions.

- 20 The purpose of the text is to  
A encourage people to help the planet.  
B connect people around the earth.  
C make children walk to school.  
D tell people to switch off televisions and computers.

- 21 The writer is best described as a person who  
A saves electricity.  
B cares about the environment.  
C works well with others.  
D has a good imagination.

- 22 Which of the following does not save energy?  
A buying local products  
B walking to school  
C walking to the shop  
D watching television

- 23 What is another suitable title for this text?  
A Help planet Earth  
B The history of Earth Hour  
C Owen turns off his lights  
D Turn that computer off!



Read *How to choose the right pet* and answer questions 24 to 29.

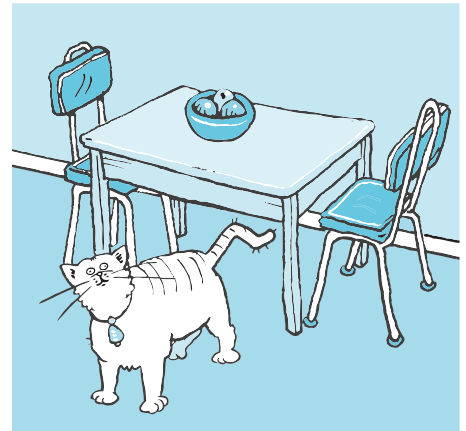
1 **How to choose the right pet**

2 It's great to have a pet but it's important  
3 to choose the right pet for your family.

4 When choosing a pet you need to think about:

- 5 ● how much time you have to spend with your pet
- 6 ● the size of the pet and how much space it needs
- 7 ● how active it is
- 8 ● its housing; where it will sleep and where it can
- 9 shelter from the sun, rain or cold
- 10 ● where it will go to the toilet
- 11 ● what it will do when you are not home
- 12 ● how much grooming it needs (washing, combing, clipping its fur)
- 13 ● cleaning up after it (picking up its droppings)
- 14 ● cleaning its housing (kennel, aviary, enclosure, bedding)
- 15 ● how it will affect your neighbours (barking dogs can annoy neighbours).

16 You also need to think about the cost of caring for your pet. Costs include: food,  
17 housing, medical bills (vaccinations, medicines, worming), registration and equipment  
18 (leash, collar, car harness, carry cage, grooming tools, play toys).



24 Pets need to have shelter from

- A the sun.
- B the dark.
- C the sun, rain or cold.
- D scary things at night.

25 Grooming a pet doesn't mean

- A washing it.
- B picking up its droppings.
- C combing it.
- D clipping its fur.

26 Pet dogs can annoy neighbours when they

- A travel in the car.
- B need worming.
- C bark.
- D sleep.

27 You might need this to house pet birds.

- A leash
- B kennel
- C aviary
- D comb

28 Medical bills for a pet dog can include

- A play toys.
- B registration.
- C grooming tools.
- D vaccinations.

29 The purpose of the text is to

- A help people choose the right pet.
- B tell an animal story.
- C describe different kinds of pets.
- D tell people not to buy pets.



Read *Simple Fried Rice* and answer questions 30 to 35.

**1 Simple Fried Rice**

2 *This fried rice is easy to cook.*

**3 Ingredients**

4  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup peanut oil

5 1 onion, finely chopped

6 1 cup frozen peas

7 3 cups cooked rice

8 150 g cooked chicken, cut into strips

9 2 tablespoons soy sauce

10 1 tablespoon oyster sauce



**Method**

1 Heat the peanut oil in a wok or large frypan. 11

2 Fry the onion for 2 minutes. 12

3 Add peas and cook through. 13

4 Add all other ingredients. 14

5 Stir until everything is hot. 15

Serve as a main meal or a side dish. 16

**30** One good reason to use this recipe is

**A** it is easy.

**C** it's popular.

**B** it takes 2 minutes.

**D** it can be cooked in a wok.

**31** What does *finely* mean?

**A** really

**B** slowly

**C** thinly

**D** carefully

**32** Which ingredient is used first?

**A** onion

**B** capsicum

**C** rice

**D** peanut oil

**33** What sort of chicken is needed?

**A** cooked

**B** baked

**C** frozen

**D** raw

**34** The fried rice is ready when

**A** it is served as a main dish or a side dish.

**B** it is hot.

**C** the chicken is cooked.

**D** you add the oyster sauce.

**35** This recipe can be cooked in

**A** the oven.

**B** a frypan.

**C** a cup.

**D** a microwave oven.



Read *Lost and found* and answer questions 36 to 40.

1 **Lost and found**

2 Vicki and Henry looked at each other. They were lost.  
3 They had been to the park with their dog. It had chased  
4 another dog into the bushes to play. They had chased  
5 it and now they were definitely lost. And it was getting  
6 dark. Their mother would be worried.

7 Vicki was the oldest so she tried to be brave and not  
8 frighten Henry but she knew he was worried. He had  
9 that look on his face, the look that said he was close to tears.

10 “Don’t worry,” she said. “Mum will come and find us.” Henry’s bottom lip trembled  
11 but he didn’t cry.

12 Just then they heard their dog’s bark. The children called out excitedly, “Holly!” Holly  
13 came crashing through the bushes towards them. The children hugged her. She licked  
14 them joyfully.

15 Vicki stood up and said, “Home Holly.” Holly wagged her tail and led them out of the  
16 bushes, across the park, down the street, through the vacant block and into the front  
17 yard of their own home, where their mother was waiting.

18 The children’s mother said, “I knew Holly would bring you home.”



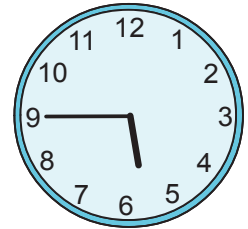
- 36 Why did the children get lost?  
A Holly chased another dog.  
B They followed their dog into the bushes.  
C It was getting dark.  
D They had been to the park.
- 37 The mother wasn’t worried because she knew that  
A the children knew the way home from the park.  
B Henry was easily frightened.  
C Vicki was the oldest.  
D Holly would bring the children home.

- 38 The children’s mother was waiting  
A in the front yard. B at the park.  
C by the back steps. D on the street.
- 39 Holly licked the children *joyfully* because  
A she wanted to play with the other dogs.  
B the children were happy to see her.  
C their mother would be worried.  
D it was dinner time.
- 40 What was lost and found in the story?  
A Holly B the dog  
C the children D Henry



1 What time is shown on this clock?

- A quarter past five
- B quarter to six
- C quarter past six
- D half past nine



2 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, ?

What number comes next in this pattern?

3 Mia has these coins.

How much money does she have?

- A \$3.10
- B \$3.90
- C \$4.10
- D \$4.90



4 James has some blocks that are all the same size. He uses some of the blocks to build this tower.

How many blocks does James use?



5 Which months are in the same order as they occur during a calendar year?

- A January, July, April
- B June, November, August
- C May, February, December
- D March, September, October

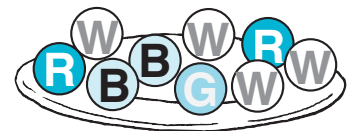
6 Which of these is 762?

- A  $7 + 6 + 2$
- B  $7 + 60 + 200$
- C  $700 + 6 + 20$
- D  $700 + 60 + 2$

7 Ed has some marbles in a dish.

He takes a marble from the dish. Which is impossible?

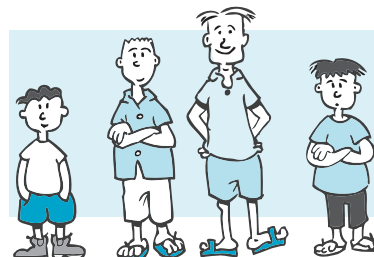
- A red
- B blue
- C yellow
- D green



8 Who is the shortest?

- A Billy
- B Angus
- C Con
- D Max

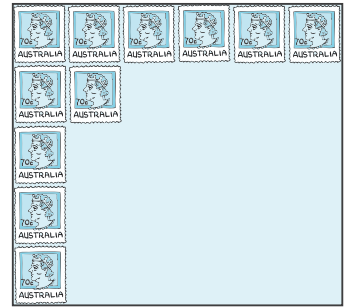
Max Billy Angus Con





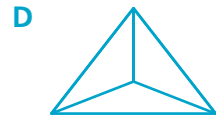
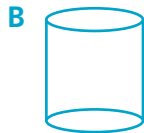
- 9 Sally is placing stamps on a board.  
How could Sally work out the total number of stamps that could go on the board?

- A  $5 \times 6$
- B  $6 + 5$
- C  $2 \times 5 \times 5$
- D  $5 + 5 + 5$



- 10 Write nine hundred and twenty-eight as a number.

- 11 Which is a cone?



- 12  $28 + 7$  has the same value as

$30 +$

- 13 Some students won stars at school.

Who won 4 more stars than Alice?

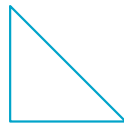
- A Tom
- B Rosie
- C Manu
- D Susan

Name	Number of stars
Alice	3
Manu	5
Susan	8
Rosie	6
Tom	7

- 14 25, 21, 17, 13, ?

What is the next number in this pattern?

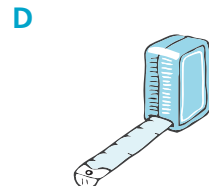
- 15 Tess drew four shapes.



How many of these shapes are triangles?

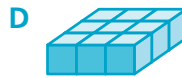
- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

- 16 Which of these is **not** used to measure mass?





17 Which object is made from the most cubes?



18 Which of these numbers is the largest?

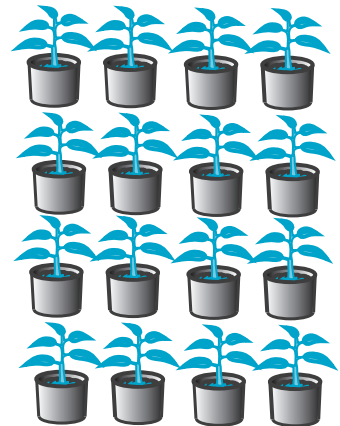
A 835

B 853

C 809

D 840

19 Meg put half of these plants in the garden.  
How many plants did Meg put in the garden?



20 Jon flipped this card over the dotted line.



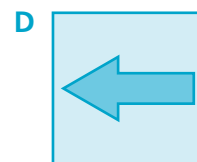
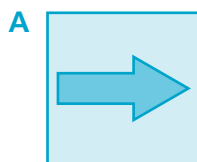
What did it look like after the flip?



21 This arrow is being turned through a quarter turn each time.



What will the arrow look like next?

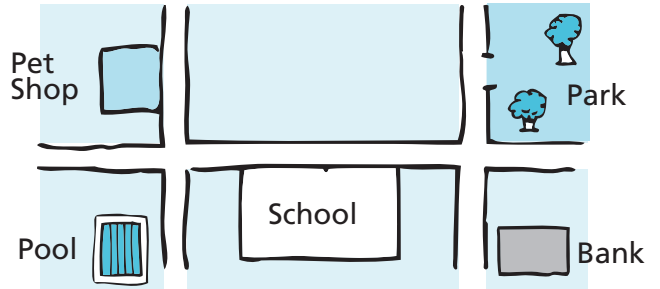




- 22 This is a map of my town. I leave the school and turn right. At the next corner I turn left.

Where might I be going?

- A pet shop                      B park  
C bank                            D pool



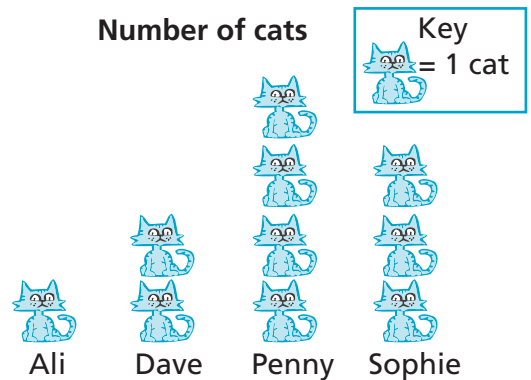
- 23 Which does **not** have exactly 5 faces?



- 24 This graph shows the number of cats owned by students.

Which student has 2 cats?

- A Dave                            B Sophie  
C Penny                            D Ali



- 25 The calendar shows the month of March.

March						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

What day of the week is 15 March?

- A Thursday                      B Sunday                      C Saturday                      D Monday



- 26 Max puts coins into 3 piles. Each pile has 20 coins.

How many coins are there altogether?

- 27 Sally has 23 pencils. Sam has 42 pencils.

How many pencils do Sally and Sam have altogether?

- 28 Which shape has one-quarter shaded?

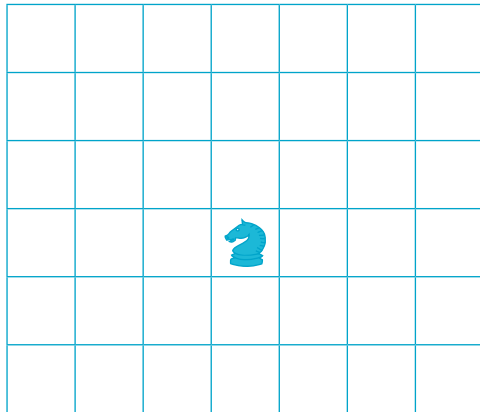


- 29 83, 73, 63, 53, ?

What is the next number in this pattern?

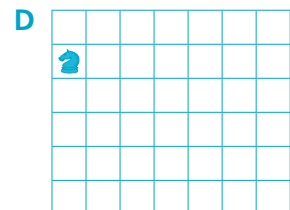
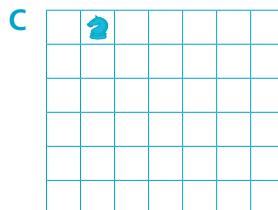
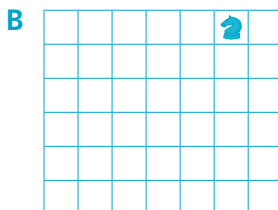
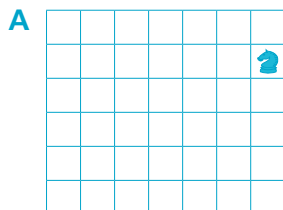
- 30  $68 + 35 =$

- 31 Kim has this counter.



Kim moves the counter up 2 squares. Then she moves the counter to the right 3 squares.

Which shows Kim's counter now?





- 32 Zac counted some cars. He showed the numbers in this table.

Colour of cars	
Colour	Tally
White	I
Red	
Blue	
Silver	II
Black	
Other	

How many red cars did Zac count?

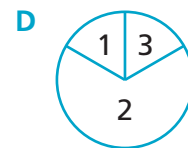
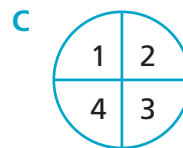
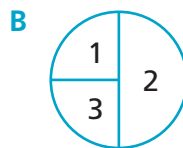
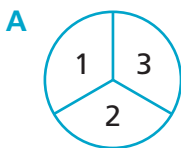
- A 3                      B 6                      C 7                      D 8

- 33 Complete the number sentence to show the total number of stars.



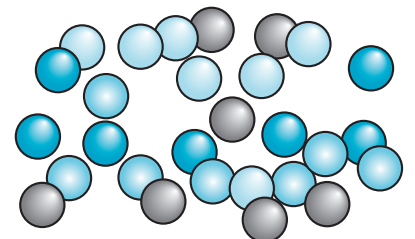
× 4 =

- 34 Which spinner is most likely to stop on 2?



- 35 These marbles are shared between 4 boys. The boys all get the same number of marbles. How many marbles do each of the boys get?

- A 7                      B 6  
C 5                      D 4





## SAMPLE TEST PAPERS

### SAMPLE TEST 1

#### LITERACY—LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

Pages 134–137

#### SPELLING

- 1 school 2 emergency 3 dangerous 4 choice  
5 dance 6 locked 7 thanked 8 three 9 bucket  
10 might 11 photo 12 blue 13 went 14 cook  
15 made 16 When 17 great 18 heaps 19 tube  
20 Use 21 questions 22 shoe 23 bicycle 24 day  
25 babies

#### GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION

- 26 B 27 D 28 D 29 C 30 C 31 C 32 C  
33 A 34 D 35 A 36 C 37 D 38 C 39 C  
40 C 41 A 42 B 43 B 44 B 45 B 46 C  
47 B 48 B 49 D 50 B

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 1 *School* has a consonant digraph 'ch'; the two letters make one sound.
- 2 *Emergency* makes a soft **g** sound because the **g** is followed by **e**. It has the soft **c** sound because the **c** is followed by **y**.
- 3 *Dangerous* has a soft **g** because the **g** is followed by **e**.
- 4 *Choice* has a soft **c** in the middle because the **c** is followed by **e**. Note that *choice* starts with the digraph 'ch'.
- 5 *Dance* has a soft **c** because the **c** is followed by **e**.
- 6 *Locked* is a past-tense verb with the suffix 'ed'.
- 7 *Thanked* is a past-tense verb with the suffix 'ed'.
- 8 *Three* is a number word. It starts with the consonant digraph 'th.' Pronounce the word carefully to hear the 'th' sound. The word *free* means without cost (e.g. Entry to the park is free). *Free* can also mean 'free to move around; not locked in a cage or prison'. Also, if someone says they are *free* it usually means they are not busy at that moment. The word *free* does not make sense in the sentence.

- 9 *Bucket* has the consonant digraph 'ck.'
- 10 *Might* has a silent 'gh'. 'gh' is not pronounced before a **t**. Other examples are *light*, *fight*, *tight*, *sight* and *right*.
- 11 The word *photo* has a consonant digraph 'ph' which is pronounced **f**.
- 12 The word *blue* has a vowel digraph 'ue'. *Blue* is a homophone for *blew*. Homophones are words which sound the same but have different meanings and spelling.
- 13 The word *went* does not have a consonant digraph 'wh'.
- 14 The word *cook* has a 'oo' vowel digraph, also found in *chook*, *took*, *look*, *stood* and *hood*.
- 15 The word *made* has a long **a** vowel sound and a silent **e**. *Made* and *maid* are homophones. Remember that homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spelling.
- 16 The word *when* starts with the 'wh' consonant digraph. Remember that the smaller word *hen* comes after the **w**. *When* has a capital letter here because it starts the sentence.
- 17 The adjective *great* has a vowel digraph 'ea' pronounced as a long **a** sound. Remember the smaller word *eat* at the end of the word *great*.
- 18 The words *heaps* has a vowel digraph 'ea'. The 'ea' is also used in *leaps*, *real* and *deal*.
- 19 The word *tube* has a long **u** vowel sound.
- 20 The word *use* has a long **u** vowel sound. It has a capital letter here because it starts the sentence. Try to remember that *use* starts with the word *us* rather than the word *you*.
- 21 The word *questions* begins with 'qu' pronounced 'kw'.
- 22 The word *shoe* has a vowel digraph 'oe'. Note that *shoe* starts with the digraph 'sh'.
- 23 The word *bicycle* has the prefix 'bi', which means 'two'. Note the soft **c** followed by the **y** at the start of *cycle*.
- 24 The word *day* has the vowel/consonant pair 'ay' which is also found in *stay*, *pay* and *relay*.
- 25 The plural of *baby* is *babies*. The rule for making nouns that end in **y** plural is to change the **y** to **i** before adding 'es'.
- 26 The plural noun *dogs* needs a plural verb, *were*. (One *dog* would need the singular verb *was*.)
- 27 *Yesterday* tells you to use a past-tense verb because the event happened in the past. The singular pronoun **I** needs a singular verb: *was*.



## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

- 28 Nouns are names for people, places, animals and things. The noun is *museum*. It is a common noun.
- 29 Adjectives are words that describe. *Muddy* describes the path.
- 30 Words that tell how often end in *ly*. *Quickly* tells how the children walked.
- 31 *Today is the first day of April*. A capital letter is needed at the beginning of the sentence and for the proper noun *April*. A full stop is needed at the end of the sentence.
- 32 The correct answer is *Robert is a fast reader*. The article *a* is used before a word that starts with a consonant sound (fast). The articles are incorrect in the other suggestions. They should say *a new school bag, a great runner, an excellent cook*.
- 33 The verb *plays* is present tense. The activity is ongoing. It happens *each Saturday*.
- 34 The exclamation mark tells that the troll is loud or angry, so the appropriate saying verb is *yelled*. The sentence needs to make sense.
- 35 A past-tense verb is needed for an event that has happened: *rode*.
- 36 *Will eat* is used for something that will happen in the future, *later*.
- 37 An exclamation mark is needed for a shouted warning, *"Look out!"*
- 38 *So* is the conjunction that joins the two clauses to make sense. The other options do not make sense.
- 39 *Mum* can replace the female pronoun *her* in this sentence.
- 40 *Rina had piano practice yesterday. Today she has gymnastics*. Every sentence needs a verb. The two verbs are *had* and *has*. The hint where the full stop should go is the capital letter for *Today* which indicates the beginning of a new sentence.
- 41 A HOW adverb is needed to tell HOW the paint is stored: *safely*.
- 42 The word *can't* is an abbreviation of *cannot*. The apostrophe is used to mark the place of the missing letters *n* and *o*.
- 43 Commas are needed between items in a list but not usually before 'and'. *Ted bought apples, oranges, bananas and a pineapple*.
- 44 *Them* is a pronoun. It refers to *those books*.
- 45 *Well* is an adverb. It tells HOW he swam.

- 46 *Beautiful* has three syllables so needs *more* or *most* to compare. When comparing more than two things use *most*: *most beautiful wings of all*.
- 47 The adjective *better* is used to compare two things: in this case the two apples.
- 48 *Quietly* is an adverb that tells HOW she ran.
- 49 *"I love spelling tests," said Ryan*. Speech marks go outside what is actually said.
- 50 *So* is the conjunction that joins the two clauses to make sense. The other options do not make sense.

## LITERACY—WRITING

Page 138

Tick each correct point.

Read the student's work through once to get an overall view of their response. Then read the text a second time to consider each of the ten assessment criteria below. The same criteria are used to assess the NAPLAN Writing Task. Not all criteria will be evident in any piece of writing. You may choose to focus on one or two areas only when giving feedback to the student.

### Audience

- Does the story make sense?
- Is it entertaining?
- Does it engage the reader?

### Text structure

- Does the text have an appropriate structure?
- Does it include an orientation to character and setting?
- Is the plot well developed?
- Does it have a suitable resolution?

### Ideas

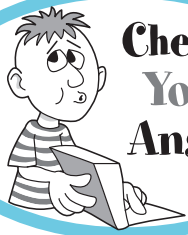
- Are the ideas well thought through?
- Is there enough detail?
- Is the writer able to write with authority on the events?

### Character and setting

- Are characters described well?
- Could readers develop empathy with the characters?
- Is anthropomorphism effective?
- Is the setting established?

### Vocabulary

- Is there sufficient descriptive detail?
- Are noun groups (nouns and adjectives) used effectively?
- Are verbs used appropriately for actions and activity?



# Check Your Answers

- Does the writer use simile, alliteration or onomatopoeia?
- Are pronouns used consistently for a first-person narrative?

### Cohesion

- Does the text flow chronologically or logically?
- Are time connectives used to link ideas (e.g. then, after that, meanwhile)?
- Is noun–pronoun referencing accurate?

### Paragraphing

- Are paragraphs used to organise ideas?
- Are paragraphs built around topic sentences?

### Sentence structure

- Are a variety of appropriate sentence structures evident (simple, compound, complex; direct and indirect speech)?
- Are sentence lengths varied for pace and interest?

### Punctuation

- Is sentence punctuation evident and accurate?
- Are there capital letters for sentence beginnings and proper nouns?
- Are commas and full stops used accurately and consistently?

### Spelling

- Is the spelling accurate?
- Have attempts been made to spell unknown words?
- Are the attempts phonetically correct or readable?
- Do the writer's attempts to spell unknown words demonstrate understanding of spelling?
- Does the writer spell simple, common, difficult and challenging words correctly?

### Marker's suggestions (optional)

## LITERACY—READING

Pages 139–145

Go to **page 212** for a guide to question types.

### Our edible school garden

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 D

### EXPLANATIONS

- 1 This is a **synthesis type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the whole text, particularly the first paragraph. You read *We enjoy eating the foods we grow ourselves* (see line 7). You can work out that an edible garden is a garden that you can eat. The other options don't make sense.

- 2 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *We are learning about environmental stewardship. This means taking care of the earth* (see lines 8–9).
- 3 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *The money will help us buy organic fertilisers, worms, seeds and weed mats* (see line 12).
- 4 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *We enjoy eating the foods we grow ourselves* (see line 7).
- 5 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *Organic gardeners don't use any chemicals* (see line 14).

### Ride a bike

6 A 7 C 8 D 9 A 10 B 11 B

12 Answers will vary.

### EXPLANATIONS

- 6 This is a **language type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the text carefully. Paragraph one uses the term *bike riding* (see lines 2–3). Paragraphs two, three and four refer to *cycling* (see lines 5, 9 and 16). *Bike riding* and *cycling* mean the same thing.
- 7 This is an **inferring type of question**. To find the answer you have to 'read between the lines'. You read the title of the text is *Ride a bike*. The first sentence in the text says: *More people should ride bikes instead of using cars* (see line 2). So, you can work out that the writer wants more people to ride pushbikes.
- 8 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *He [Papi] has a basket on the back of his bike to carry his groceries. Sometimes he cycles with his little dog in the basket* (see lines 14–16). So Papi carries groceries and a dog.
- 9 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *My Papi rides a tricycle. It has three wheels* (see line 13).
- 10 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *He [Papi] says he can't balance on a two-wheeled bicycle any more* (see lines 13–14).
- 11 This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *He [Papi] rides his tricycle to the shops* (see line 14).



# Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

- 12** This is a **language type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the text carefully. You read *It's not an electric cycle so he has to use pedal power to get anywhere. He says that keeps him fit (see lines 16–17)*. Pushbikes have pedals. People push the pedals to power the bikes rather than use electricity, petrol or diesel fuel. This is why cycling keeps people fit.

#### Eating for health

13 C 14 A 15 B 16 B 17 D

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 13** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *dairy foods ... provide calcium for bones and teeth (see lines 10–13)*.
- 14** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *wholegrain cereals ... provide ... fibre for digestion (see lines 3–6)*.
- 15** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *lean meat ... provide protein (see lines 3–5)*.
- 16** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *fruit and vegetables ... provide ... vitamins and minerals (see lines 3–6)*. Answer D is only partly correct.
- 17** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read that *oats are a wholegrain cereal (see lines 3–4)*.

#### Join Earth Hour

18 C 19 A 20 A 21 B 22 D 23 A

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 18** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *Earth Hour started in Sydney, Australia (see line 4)*.
- 19** This is a **synthesis type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the whole text. The writer begins by saying: *I think that Earth Hour is a really good way ... (see line 2)*. The words *I think* indicate the writer is giving an opinion. The body of the text gives reasons for the opinion.
- 20** This is a **synthesis type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the whole text. You read *Earth Hour is a really good way to let people know that little things they do can make a big difference to the planet (see lines 2–3)*. The writer then suggests many ways people can save energy and repeats the words *help the planet*. You read *People should help the planet every hour of every day (see lines 9–10)* and *so many*

*simple things people can do every day to help the planet (see lines 13–14)*. From this you can work out that the writer wants to encourage people to help the planet.

- 21** This is a **judgement type of question**. You read *I am going to be part of Earth Hour again next year (see lines 15–16)*. The whole text is encouraging people to help the planet by saving energy. Combine this information with your own knowledge of people to work out that the writer cares about the environment.
- 22** This is an **inferring type of question**. To find the answer you have to 'read between the lines'. You read *During Earth Hour people are asked to switch off their lights to save their planet. 'Switching off' also includes turning off televisions (see lines 5–7)*. You also read in paragraph 3 ways to save energy. Options A, B and C are ways to save energy. D uses energy.
- 23** This is a **judgement type of question**. Evaluate each suggested title in conjunction with your reading of the whole text. You read *Earth Hour is a really good way to let people know that little things they do can make a big difference to the planet (see lines 2–3)*. The message of the whole text is about getting people to *Help planet Earth*.

#### How to choose the right pet

24 C 25 B 26 C 27 C 28 D 29 A

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 24** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read that pets need *shelter from the sun, rain or cold (see line 9)*.
- 25** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read that grooming means *washing, combing, clipping its fur (see line 12)*. 'Picking up its droppings' is not included as part of grooming.
- 26** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *barking dogs can annoy neighbours (see line 15)*.
- 27** This is a **language type of question**. You need to know what each item is for so that you can choose the item needed by a bird. Or, if you don't know what an aviary is, you can work out that a pet bird will not need a leash, kennel or comb.
- 28** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *vaccinations, medicines, worming* in brackets after *medical bills* because they are examples of medical bills (*see line 17*).



# Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Numeracy

- 29** This is a **synthesis type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the whole text. You first read the title which is *How to choose the right pet* (see line 1). By then reading the rest of the text you can tell that its purpose is to help people choose the right pet.

#### Simple Fried Rice

30 A 31 C 32 D 33 A 34 B 35 B

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 30** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *This fried rice is easy to cook* (see line 2).
- 31** This is a **language type of question**. You read *1 onion, finely chopped* (see line 5). Use your knowledge of word meanings to work out that *finely* means 'thinly'. You can also work out the correct answer by eliminating the options that seem wrong. In this case it is unlikely a recipe would say to chop onion 'really', 'slowly' or 'carefully'.
- 32** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *Peanut oil is used first in the Method*. The text says: *Heat the peanut oil ...* (see line 12).
- 33** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *150 g cooked chicken* (see line 8).
- 34** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read the last step in the *Method* which says: *Stir until everything is hot* (see lines 19–20). It is ready when it is hot.
- 35** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *Heat the peanut oil in a wok or large frypan* (see lines 12–13).

#### Lost and found

36 B 37 D 38 A 39 B 40 C

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 36** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *They had chased it [the dog] and now they were definitely lost* (see lines 4–5). The first paragraph includes the sequence of events that caused the children to become lost. The children chased after their dog. They didn't get lost because Holly chased a dog or because it was getting dark at the park.
- 37** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read *The children's mother said, "I knew Holly would bring you home."* (see line 18).

- 38** This is a **fact-finding type of question**. The answer is a fact in the text. You read that the children walked *into the front yard of their own home, where their mother was waiting* (see lines 16–17).
- 39** This is an **inferring type of question**. To find the answer you have to 'read between the lines'. You read *The children called out excitedly ... The children hugged her. She licked them joyfully* (see lines 12–14). You can work out that the dog would have felt the children's happiness and relief and would have licked them because they were happy to see her.
- 40** This is a **synthesis type of question**. To find the answer you have to read the whole text. You read at the beginning that the children *were definitely lost* (see line 5). Then at the end you read that they were found by Holly. Options A and B are the same and Holly, the dog, was never lost. Both children were lost.

## NUMERACY

Pages 146–151

1 B 2 40 3 C 4 20 5 D 6 D 7 C 8 D  
9 A 10 928 11 C 12 5 13 A 14 9 15 C  
16 D 17 C 18 B 19 8 20 B 21 D 22 B  
23 B 24 A 25 A 26 60 27 65 28 B 29 43  
30 103 31 A 32 D 33 5, 20 34 D 35 A

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 1** The longer hand is pointing to 9. This means it is a quarter to the hour. The hour hand is pointing to just before 6 so it is a quarter to six.

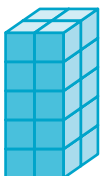


- 2** 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, ?  
The numbers are counting by 5s.  
 $35 + 5 = 40$   
So the next number is 40.

- 3** Mia has a \$2 coin and a \$1 coin. Together they make \$3.  
She also has a 50c coin, two 20c coins and a 10c coin. Together they make another dollar. That makes \$4 altogether.  
There are two 5c coins. They add up to 10c.  
So Mia has \$4.10.



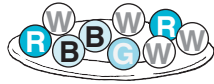
- 4** The tower is 5 rows high.  
There are 4 blocks in every row.  
The number of blocks is  $5 \times 4 = 20$ .



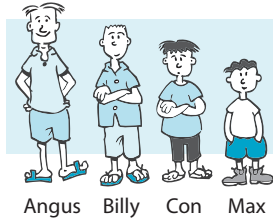
5 In order, the months of the year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. So March, September and October are in order.

6  $762 = 7$  hundreds,  $6$  tens and  $2$  ones.  
So  $762 = 700 + 60 + 2$ .

7 There are no yellow marbles in the dish. So, it is impossible to get a yellow marble.



8 Angus is the tallest. Then comes Billy. Next is Con and then Max. Max is the shortest.



9 There are 5 rows of stamps. There are 6 stamps in each row. Sally could work out the total number of stamps by adding  $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6$  or by multiplying  $5 \times 6$ .



10 Nine hundred and twenty-eight has 9 hundreds, 2 tens and 8 ones. It is 928.

11 A cone has a circle at one end and comes to a point at the other end. This is a cone.



12  $28 + 7 = 28 + 2 + 5 = 30 + 5$

13 Alice won 3 stars.  
Now  $3 + 4 = 7$ .  
Tom won 7 stars.  
So, Tom won 4 more stars than Alice.

Name	Number of stars
Alice	3
Manu	5
Susan	8
Rosie	6
Tom	7

14 25, 21, 17, 13, ?

$$25 - 21 = 4$$

$$21 - 17 = 4$$

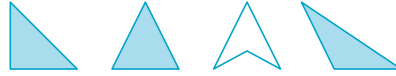
$$17 - 13 = 4$$

So the numbers are going down by 4 each time.

$$\text{Now } 13 - 4 = 9.$$

So the next number in the pattern is 9.

15 Triangles have 3 sides.

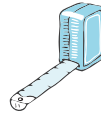


Tess drew 3 triangles.

16 The bathroom scales, kitchen scales and balance scales are all used to measure mass.



The tape measure is used to measure length, so it is the object not used to measure mass.



17 Count the cubes in each shape.



7



8



10

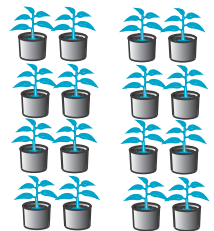


9

The object made from 10 cubes is made from the most cubes.

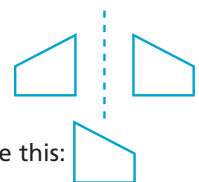
18 In order the numbers are 809, 835, 840, 853. The largest number is 853.

19 Divide the plants into 2 equal parts.



Meg put 8 plants in the garden.

20 Imagine the card flipped over the dotted line.

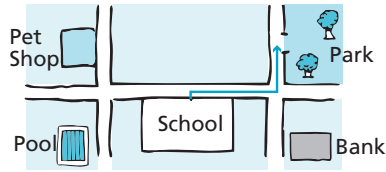


After the flip the card looked like this:

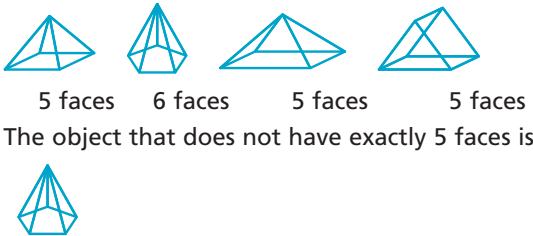
21 The arrow is being turned through a quarter turn in an anticlockwise direction.



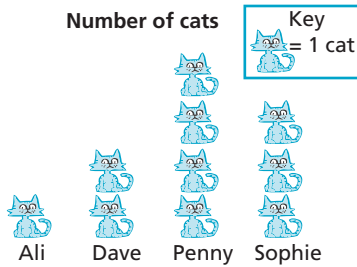
22 I might be going to the park.



23 Count the faces on each object.



24 Each cat picture means 1 cat. So 2 pictures will mean 2 cats.



There are 2 cat pictures for Dave so Dave will have 2 cats.

25 15 March is a Thursday.

March						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
4	5	6	7	1	2	3
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

26 There are 3 piles of 20 coins.  
Number of coins =  $20 + 20 + 20$   
= 60

27 Number of pencils =  $23 + 42$   
= 65

28 One-quarter means one of four equal parts. The shape with one-quarter shaded is

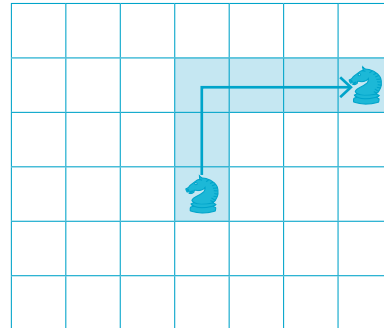


29 83, 73, 63, 53, ?

The numbers are going down by 10 each time.  
The next number is 43.

30  $68 + 35 = 68 + 2 + 33$   
=  $70 + 33$   
= 103

31 The counter goes up 2 squares and right 3 squares.



32 There is a group of 5 tally marks plus 3 more tally marks for red.  
As  $5 + 3 = 8$ , there are 8 red cars.

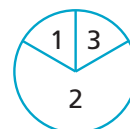
Colour of cars	
Colour	Tally
White	I
Red	
Blue	
Silver	
Black	
Other	

33 There are 5 groups of 4 stars.



$5 \times 4 = 20$

34 The spinner that has the largest space for 2 is most likely to stop on 2.



35 The marbles are divided into 4 shares.  
Each boy will get 7 marbles.

