



***Excel***

**Revise in a Month**

# **Year 5**

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

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



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**Alan Horsfield & Allyn Jones**

[illegible]



# SAMPLE TEST 1

## Literacy—Language Conventions



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

- 1 We **herd** the bell when we were a block from school.
- 2 Jessie was **unabel** to find her ticket.
- 3 The **bucher** has no steak after five o'clock.
- 4 A **promped** answer meant Simon won the quiz.
- 5 Our team made a **valient** effort but Cowra was too strong!
- 6 What is the world's greatest **atheletics** contest?
- 7 Put the card in the **envelope** then post it.
- 8 I am **sadened** by your bad luck.
- 9 The cook put a **quearter** of a chilli in the curry!
- 10 You'll need a sharp **pensile** for the test.


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

- 11 **bisness** office clothes
- 12 **plane** shirt
- 13 **truosors**
- 14 **casuall** shoes



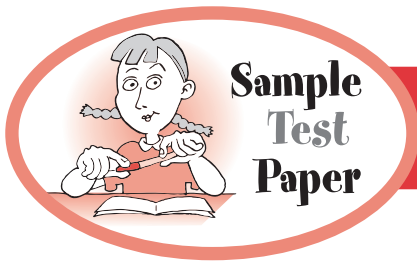

Read the text *Amanda's Discovery*.

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

### Amanda's Discovery

- 15 In the corner, neer the incinerator, was a heap of
- 16 lawn clippings and garden rubbish. Amanda pushed
- 17 the rubbish asside and began digging. There, in the
- 18 damp soil, were dozons of brown worms all wriggling
- 19 to escape a possable attack. The attack would not come
- 20 from a hungary birds. These worms were for fresh bait!


Answers and explanations on pages 182-184



Read the text *Cable Beach*.

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

**Cable Beach**

21 Cable Beach is the main beach fore the town of Broome.

22 It is twenty kilometers long. This white, sandy beach

23 with its boarder of sand dunes, was so named because

24 it was the end of the underwarter cable that linked Australia

25 to Java in Indonesia. The cable was a telegraf line.

26 Which of the following correctly completes this sentence?

Malcolm was  to school after his accident.

drive

A

drove

B

droven

C

driven

D

27 Which of the following correctly completes this sentence?

The wind is cold  we have a warm house.

because

A

whether

B

however

C

so

D

28 Choose the word or words that are not required in this sentence.

Did you ask the policeman the question about the dangerous dog?

ask

A

the question

B

about

C

dangerous

D

29 Choose the word in this sentence that is a pronoun.

Both girls knew the time but they didn't make an effort to catch the bus.

both

A

time

B

they

C

catch

D

30 Which of the following correctly completes this sentence?

you study tonight or you study on Saturday morning.

Neither

A

If

B

Either

C

Whether

D

31 Shade a bubble to show where the missing apostrophe (') should go.

A

B

C

D

Chris ↓ knew it was Peter ↓'s old bus ↓ pass but the inspector ↓'s did not check it.

32 Which word or words are unnecessary in this sentence?

Heavy rain came at a time when the creek was a series of waterholes.

Heavy

A

at a time

B

the

C

series of

D



Read the text *Play With Me*. The text has some gaps.  
Choose the best option to fill each gap.

**Play With Me**

Everyone was too busy to play with me.

'Want to play hide and [ ] I asked

my brother [ ] was watching TV.

'Sorry Tessa,' he said without [ ]

his eyes off the screen. '[ ] busy.'

That was the end of that, [ ] so I

thought, but I was wrong. [ ] brother  
suddenly turned the TV off!

33 seek,' seek'? seek?' seek.  
A B C D

34 who what that which  
A B C D

35 takes took taken taking  
A B C D

36 i'm Im I'm I'am  
A B C D

37 but or and while  
A B C D

38 My me A my  
A B C D

39 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- A Jackie asked, 'her friend to slow down?'
- B Jackie asked her friend to, 'slow down.'
- C Jackie asked her friend, 'to slow down.'
- D Jackie asked her friend to slow down.

40 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- A If it's not yours then it must be Sharon's turn.
- B If it's not your's then it must be Sharon's turn.
- C If its not yours then it must be Sharon's turn.
- D If it's not your's then it must be Sharon's turn.

41 Which of the following correctly completes the sentence?

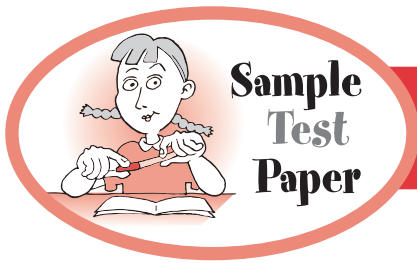
After her operation Kate felt [ ]

- real good A
- much good B
- better C
- more better D

42 Which of the following correctly completes the sentence?

Most days this week there [ ] no winds but Monday was different.

- is A
- was B
- were C
- are D



- 43 Shade the bubbles to show where the missing commas (,) should go.

The new driver <sup>A</sup> Ms Peters <sup>B</sup> found the school <sup>C</sup> run along the main street <sup>D</sup> very tiring.

- 44 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- A our neighbours, Ted and Jan Tsang, have just bought a new Holden utility.
- B Our neighbours, Ted and Jan Tsang, have just bought a new Holden utility.
- C Our neighbours, Ted and Jan Tsang, have just bought a new Holden Utility.
- D Our neighbours, Ted and Jan tsang, have just bought a New Holden Utility.

- 45 Which sentence is correct?

- A If youse use mobile phones in here they will be took from you.
- B If you use mobile phones in here they will be taked from you.
- C If you used mobile phones in here they will be took from you.
- D If you use mobile phones in here they will be taken from you.

- 46 Which sentence is correct?

- A Millie will bring the damp clothes inside and dried them in the drier.
- B Millie will brought the damp clothes inside and dries them in the drier.
- C Millie will bring the damp clothes inside and dry them in the drier.
- D Millie will brang the damp clothes inside and dried them in the drier.

- 47 Brackets ( ) are required in this sentence. Which part of the sentence needs brackets?

The male Australian emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* builds a nest on the ground to incubate the eggs laid by the female.

male *Dromaius novaehollandiae* on the ground incubate  
A B C D

- 48 Shade two bubbles to show where the missing speech marks ( ' ' ) should go.

'Look <sup>A</sup> over here <sup>B</sup> Janis, <sup>C</sup> called Tanya. <sup>D</sup> There's a crack in the glass.'

- 49 Which of the following correctly completes this sentence?

When you   up you will see more of the parade.

stood stand stands standing  
A B C D

- 50 Which of the following correctly completes this sentence?

There was a   of cars coming in from the airport.

fleet bunch group heap  
A B C D



Read *Bush Stone-Curlew* and answer questions 1 to 6.

### Bush Stone-Curlew

Status: NSW and Victoria: endangered

The Bush Stone-Curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) is a large, ground-dwelling bird. It is endemic to Australia and nearby islands.

Although the Bush Stone-Curlew looks rather like a wading bird it is a dry-land predator, a winged terrestrial carnivore.

The Stone-Curlew is mainly nocturnal. It hunts small grassland animals: frogs, spiders, insects, molluscs, crustaceans, snakes, lizards and small mammals, mostly probed from soft soil or rotting wood. It will eat seeds or soft roots in drought years. Birds forage individually or in pairs over a large home territory, particularly on moonlit nights.

During the day, Bush Stone-Curlews tend to remain inactive, sheltering among tall grass or low shrubs and relying on their plumage to protect them from their only natural predators, raptors (eagles and hawks).

When disturbed, they freeze motionless, often in odd-looking postures. For visual predators like raptors this works well. It is useless with introduced feral animals that hunt by scent, notably foxes, their main predator. They are sure-footed, fast on the ground. They seldom fly during daylight hours. In the air, flight is swift and direct on long, broad wings.

(Information courtesy of Victorian Wildlife Service)

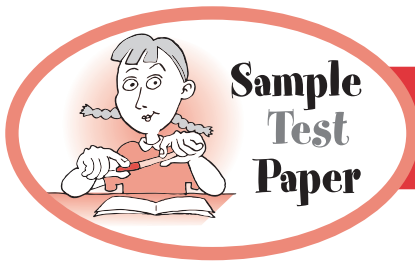


Distribution



- 1 Where are Bush Stone-Curlews found?
  - A Australia wide
  - B only near gardens
  - C mostly in New South Wales and Victoria
  - D all Australian states except Tasmania
- 2 The curlew's main method of survival is to
  - A attack threats directly.
  - B defend its chicks with sharp claws.
  - C use camouflage tactics.
  - D leave no scent.
- 3 The curlew is
  - A a wading bird.
  - B a meat eater.
  - C a coastal sea bird.
  - D an insect-eating swamp bird.
- 4 Why are foxes a threat to curlews?
  - A Foxes are an introduced animal to Australia.
  - B Foxes hunt when it gets dark.
  - C Foxes are much larger than curlews.
  - D Foxes hunt by scent.
- 5 Curlews are
  - A night hunters.
  - B garden scavengers.
  - C easily startled into fleeing.
  - D awkward in flight.
- 6 The passage could best be described as
  - A a narrative.
  - B a description from a story.
  - C a historical record.
  - D an information report.

Answers and explanations on pages 184-185



Read *Growing tulips* and answer questions 7 to 12.

### Growing tulips

Tulips are popular flowers. Look at the picture. These are tulips. Tulips come many colours, including bi-colours. Avid tulip growers create works of art in planting their tulip beds. Some tulip beds are masterpieces in design.

#### *The origin of tulips*

In the sixteenth century, tulips were brought from Central Asia and Turkey to Holland. They quickly became so popular, that 'Tulipmania' occurred in Holland in the seventeenth century. Trade in tulip bulbs became a very profitable business. Today, Dutch bulbs are grown in huge fields and are exported around the world. Tulips are easy to grow. Many people design artistic, colourful layouts for the blooms.

#### *How to grow tulips*

- 1 Buy the finest quality bulbs. Buying 'cheap' tulip bulbs can result in inferior blooms. In general, the larger the bulb, the larger the bloom. There are early-, mid-, and late-blooming varieties.
- 2 Select a location for planting. Tulips will bloom in almost any soil, almost anywhere. There can be difficulties in wet soils, as the bulbs tend to rot.
- 3 Prepare the soil by working it well, removing rocks and weeds. Add plenty of organic material and fertilizer. Special bulb formulas and bone meal work well.
- 4 Plant the bulbs any time in autumn. If directions are not available from the supplier, plant the bulbs 15 cm apart, at a depth of 10 cm.
- 5 After blooming, it is important to let the plant continue to grow until it dies off. After flowering, the plant is sending energy to the bulb to store for use next spring.

Tulip bulbs should be stored in cool, well-ventilated areas – not in hot garages or sheds, as they dry out.



7 Tulips

- A are difficult to grow. B flower in August.  
C are multi-coloured. D are only grown in Holland.

8 Which statement about tulips is correct?

- A Good blooms can come from bulbs of any size.  
B Bulbs are best stored in cool, ventilated places.  
C Once the flower has died, the bulb should be removed from the soil.  
D Tulips flower for a short period each year.

9 The word *avid* could be best be replaced by

- A keen. B agile. C excited. D adventurous.

10 'Tulipmania' suggests that people

- A got sick from tulips. B pulled out all their tulips.  
C became insane growing tulips. D would do anything to get tulip bulbs.

11 Tulips do not grow well in

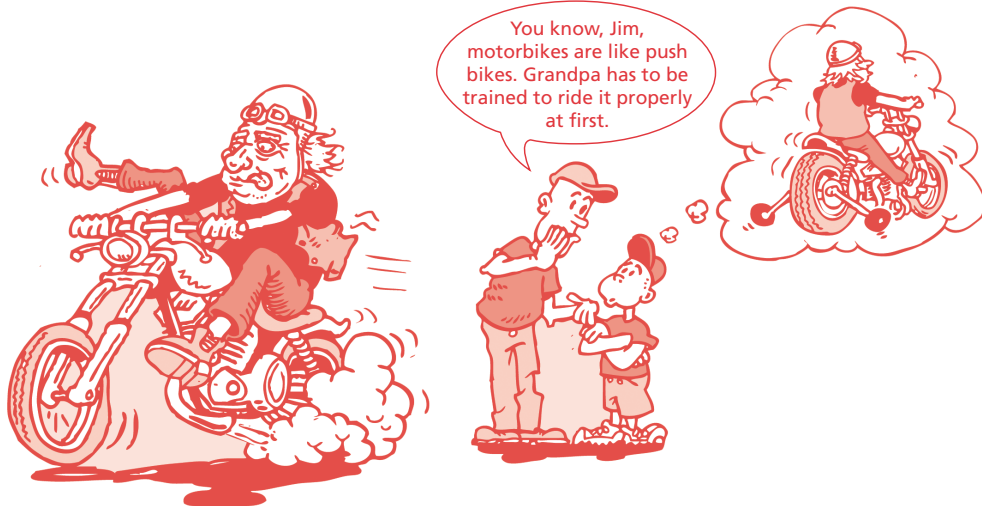
- A sandy soil. B garden soil. C wet soil. D stony soil.

12 Some tulip beds are masterpieces in design. This suggests that tulip growers

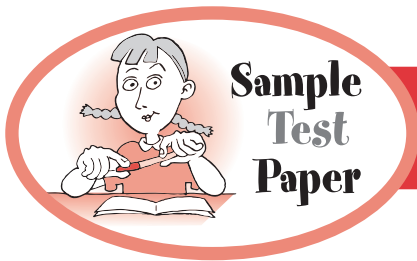
- A make a lot of money from their tulips. B are creative in their tulip gardens.  
C open their gardens to the public. D paint pictures of their gardens.

Look at and read the cartoon. Then answer questions 13 to 16.

**COMPREHENSION**



- 13** The cartoon is called *Comprehension* because
- A** Jim doesn't understand his father's comment.
  - B** Grandpa doesn't know how to ride the motorbike.
  - C** Jim hopes his Grandpa will use training wheels.
  - D** Jim's father thinks he is too young for a motorbike.
- 14** The look on Grandpa's face suggests
- A** shock and horror.
  - B** wicked delight.
  - C** amazement.
  - D** confusion.
- 15** The bubble is used to indicate
- A** that Jim is too shocked to talk.
  - B** the speed Jim thinks Grandpa should be going.
  - C** how Jim remembers Grandpa using training wheels.
  - D** the thoughts Jim is having about his father's comment.
- 16** Another suitable title for the cartoon would be
- A** Watching Grandpa.
  - B** Dangerous Speed.
  - C** Misunderstandings.
  - D** Riding Lessons.



Read *As if I would* by Elaine Horsfield and answer questions 17 to 22.

**As if I would**

Grown ups are always telling me  
The things I mustn't do.  
Like, when I leave for school -  
'Don't miss the bus!'  
And if I have to buy my lunch  
Mum calls out as I go,  
'Now, Sue, don't spend the change!'  
As if I would!  
When I'm in the kitchen  
There's so much I mustn't do.  
'Don't burn yourself!'  
If I go near the stove.  
'That knife is sharp. Don't cut yourself!'  
Or 'Don't you spill that milk!'  
'Don't drop that plate!' I mean,  
As if I would!

On Friday when I get my pay  
And head off to the mall,  
Mum says, 'Don't lose it now,  
And don't buy junk.'  
Dad says, 'Save some for later on,  
Don't spend it all at once.  
Don't throw it all away.'  
As if I would!  
When I go to my mate's, Dad says,  
'Now don't stay there all day!'  
And 'Don't fall off those  
Skateboards at the park!'  
Mum says, 'Don't get run over  
When you go across the road!'  
I wonder, do they really  
Think I would?

**17** Where does Sue ride her skateboard? Write your answer on the lines.

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---

**18** Sue's parents could be described as being

**A** fussy.

**C** worried.

**B** meddling.

**D** protective.

**19** Sue's parents are not worried that she might

**A** waste money.

**C** be injured

**B** get lost.

**D** miss school.

**20** The warnings Sue's parents offer are

**A** meant as a joke.

**C** unnecessary advice.

**B** sensible suggestions.

**D** helpful instructions.

**21** When Sue goes to her friend's place, her father is worried she will

**A** stay there all day.

**C** miss the bus.

**B** spend too much money.

**D** drop a plate.

**22** The last two lines suggest that Sue is feeling

**A** confusion.

**C** caution.

**B** disbelief.

**D** sorrow.



Read the extract from *Night of the Muttonbirds* by Mary Small and answer questions 23 to 28.

**Extract: Night of the Muttonbirds**

Matthew looked at his new school clothes laid out neatly on his chair. Reluctantly, he started to dress then stopped to finger his collection of shells spread out along the top of the chest of drawers. How beautiful they were: all sorts of shapes and colours. It was no wonder Clinton always wanted to play with them. His pride were his nautiluses, delicate brittle white shells of various sizes that resembled bizarre yet beautiful helmets. He picked up the biggest, his favourite. It always amazed him that its frail paper thinness could survive the storms and the temper of the Bass Strait waters. How easy it would be to crush it in his hand and destroy it. Gently he put it back with the others and continued dressing, throwing his clean shirt aside and putting on shorts and a T-shirt. Later, only when he had to, he would put on his clothes for school.

Barefooted, Matthew trod softly out to the kitchen. His mother was still asleep. He could hear her snoring. Being Saturday, all of the family could rest comfortable; all of them except Matthew. On top of the stove the kettle was sighing from the heat of the water inside. Matthew lifted the lid of the large black stockpot and warm steam rose from the chicken bones still simmering. The wood stove never went out. In it, his mother cooked all the meals; the roasts and the stew, the cakes and the scones. Matthew wondered with a sinking heart what the food would be like at the school in Launceston.

A cluster of jars overbrimming with jam crowded one corner of the kitchen table. Mathew felt one. It was still slightly warm. He ran his finger round the rim then licked it. The jam was deliciously sweet.

'I don't want to leave', whispered Matthew. 'I wish I could stay but how can I tell them?'

- 23 What event was Matthew preparing for?  
A shell collecting      B a fishing trip      C getting breakfast      D starting school
- 24 What did Matthew have on his chest of drawers?  
A jars of jam      B T-shirt      C shells      D a helmet
- 25 What is Matthew experiencing in the passage?  
A reluctance      B frustration      C excitement      D distress
- 26 Life in Matthew's household could be described as  
A depressing.      B busy.      C grand.      D hostile.
- 27 Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes to show the order of events in the text.  
The first one (1) has been done for you.

	Matthew walked to the kitchen
1	Matthew saw his school clothes on a chair.
	Matthew licked jam off his finger.
	Matthew checked out the contents of the stockpot.
	Matthew stopped getting dressed to look at his shells.

- 28 The kettle was 'sighing'. This means the kettle was  
A about to boil.      B leaking.      C almost empty.      D bubbling furiously.

Answers and explanations on page 186



# SAMPLE TEST 1

## Literacy—Reading

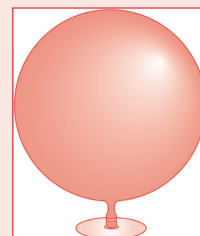
Read the instructions for making a hovercraft and answer questions 29 to 34.

## CD balloon hovercraft

*You will need:* • an old CD • a plastic pop-top drink bottle lid • craft adhesive • a balloon

*What to do:*

- 1 Remove and close the pop-top lid and then glue the base to the CD so the lid is centred over the hole in the CD.
- 2 Blow up a balloon and pinch the neck so that no air can escape.
- 3 Stretch the neck of the balloon over the closed pop-top.
- 4 Place the CD hovercraft on a flat surface, such as a table, and open the pop-top.
- 5 Quickly give your hovercraft a gentle push.



This hovercraft will glide across a smooth, flat surface until it runs out of air.

Note: Using a pop-top lid, you can transport your hovercraft to a number of different surfaces to test a variety of 'terrains'.

*What is happening?*

When the pop-top lid is opened (and the balloon is attached), air flows out of the balloon, down through the pop-top and under the CD. The CD is evenly weighted and has a very flat surface so the air lifts the entire CD off the surface of the table. The layer of air between the tabletop and the CD greatly reduces the friction between the two surfaces so the CD hovercraft can glide easily across a flat surface after being given a gentle push.

Experiment with your hovercraft over different surfaces – cement, carpet, floor tiles, brick path—even water! Under what conditions does the hovercraft perform the best?

- 29** What is an adhesive?
- A** a sticking agent  
**C** an adaptor
- B** a music CD  
**D** a drink bottle top
- 30** 'Terrain' as used in the passage is meant to imply
- A** rocky ground.  
**C** military grounds.
- B** an outside location.  
**D** other textured surfaces.
- 31** The push of the CD balloon hovercraft is done quickly so that it
- A** rises off the surface.  
**C** starts gliding before all the air is lost.
- B** doesn't spin on the spot.  
**D** doesn't go backwards.
- 32** It is suggested that a CD balloon hovercraft be tested on a flat surface. Why?  
Write your answer on the lines.

---

- 33** The CD balloon hovercraft will not lift off the table if
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> it is not given a gentle push. | <b>B</b> the tabletop is narrow. |
| <b>C</b> the pop-top is closed.         | <b>D</b> tested on the floor.    |
- 34** The CD balloon hovercraft would be useful in a science experiment on
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> sound.     | <b>B</b> speed.    |
| <b>C</b> expansion. | <b>D</b> friction. |

 **Answers and explanations on page 186**



Read the interview and answer questions 35 to 40.

**Interview with Brian McWilliam (November 2008)**

*Interviewer:* How long have you been interested in model trains?

*Brian:* It started when I was about eight years old.

*Interviewer:* I see you have quite a collection in this room where you have set up your model railway. Is there anything that you are really proud of or that is special in some way?

*Brian:* The making of scenery and scale buildings for my track layout as well as constructing the locos.

*Interviewer:* Are you a member of a train group? You might like to tell me about it. What do they do?

*Brian:* There is a group of about fourteen train enthusiasts in Townsville. We have home meetings once a week. Each member has a track layout and we all use identical control equipment so that we can all run our trains on any home layout.

*Interviewer:* Where do you get your model trains from?

*Brian:* Retail hobby shops using suppliers in NSW. I use the internet to purchase some of my models.

*Interviewer:* What is actually involved in improving the model trains that you collect?

*Brian:* I repaint my models to give them a 'weathered' look. I like them to look like real working models. I add detail and sound decoders to give the trains an authentic sound as they circuit the track.

*Interviewer:* Do you have any other hobbies or interests?

*Brian:* Yes, flying radio-controlled model aircraft. I play sport – golf and bicycle riding. At high school I played basketball and as a young adult I raced bicycles on road and track. I also like to visit train museums and take photographs of trains to assist in my modelling. I was once a keen member of a photography club in Young, NSW.

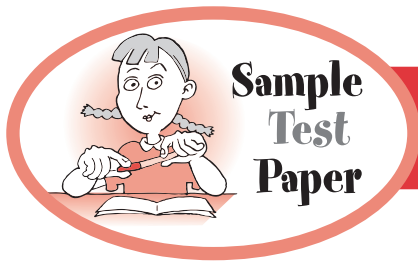
*Interviewer:* Have you ever been on any special train trips? Where? When?

*Brian:* I rode on a steam train from Sydney to Dubbo in the 1960s. Recently, when I was in Europe I rode on some of their very fast trains.

*Interviewer:* What advice would you give anyone who was interested in model trains as a hobby?

*Brian:* Visit a club or a model railway exhibition. Seek advice from modellers and purchase copies of the Australian Model Railways Magazine.

- 35 What interest does Brian have other than model trains?  
A playing computer games B flying radio-controlled model planes  
C writing articles for a model railway magazine D racing model cars
- 36 Brian was a keen member of a photography club in  
A Young. B Dubbo. C Townsville. D New Zealand.
- 37 What does Brian enjoy about his modelling?  
A photographing his models B making scenery to scale  
C collecting overseas model trains D racing his trains
- 38 Brian has  
A driven a steam train. B worked in a hobby store.  
C taken a train ride to Townville. D travelled on fast trains in Europe.
- 39 When Brian paints his model trains, he  
A wants them to look brand new. B adds striking colours.  
C makes them look like working trains. D copies designs from European trains.
- 40 If someone was interested in the hobby of model trains, the first thing they should do is  
A get advice from people with model trains. B take a trip on a real trains.  
C take photographs of trains. D buy a clockwork train.



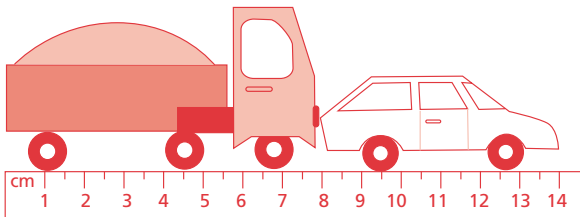
# Sample Test Paper

## SAMPLE TEST 1 Numeracy



Circle the correct answer.

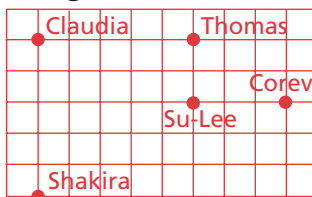
- 1 Cameron placed a toy truck and a toy car along his ruler.



How long is the toy car?

- A 6 cm B 8 cm C 12 cm D 14 cm

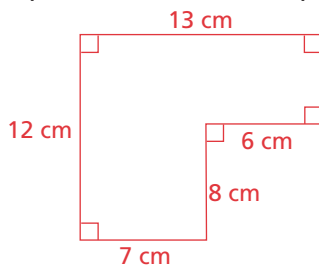
- 2 The homes of five classmates have been located on the grid.



Thomas and Su-Lee live 80 metres apart. What is the shortest distance between Claudia and Shakira?

- A 50 metres B 80 metres  
C 160 metres D 200 metres

- 3 What is the perimeter of this shape?



- A 35 cm B 42 cm C 46 cm D 50 cm

- 4 Hannah and her friends watched a movie which started at 12:30 and finished at 2:15. How long was the movie?

- A 1 hour 45 minutes  
B 2 hour 15 minutes  
C 2 hour 35 minutes  
D 2 hour 45 minutes

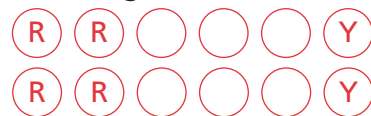
- 5 On a map of Australia, Richard located some places.



Richard is in Leigh Creek. In which direction is Mackay?

- A south-east B south-west  
C north-east D north-west

- 6 Jonathon arranges 12 discs in lines.



He counts four red discs and two yellow discs. The remainder of the discs are white. What fraction of the discs are white?

- A  $\frac{1}{6}$  B  $\frac{1}{3}$  C  $\frac{1}{2}$  D  $\frac{2}{3}$

- 7 Josef used one half of a square to paint the letter R. Before the paint could dry, he folded the square along the dotted line. Which diagram shows Josef's square?



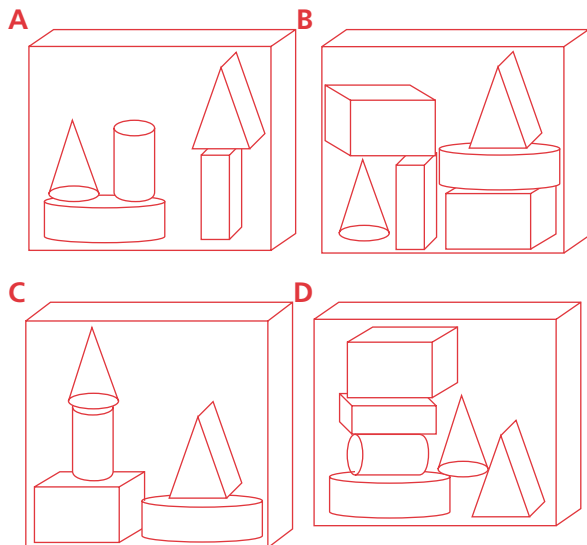
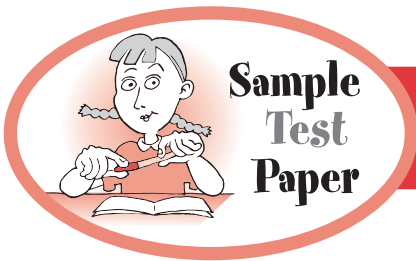
- A B   
C D

- 8 Carl was playing with these six wooden blocks.

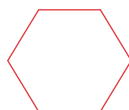


When he finished he packed them away into a box. Which box contains all the blocks?

Answers and explanations on pages 187-189



- 9 A hexagon has 6 sides. Mario used 2 hexagons and rectangles to make a hexagonal prism. How many rectangles did he use?

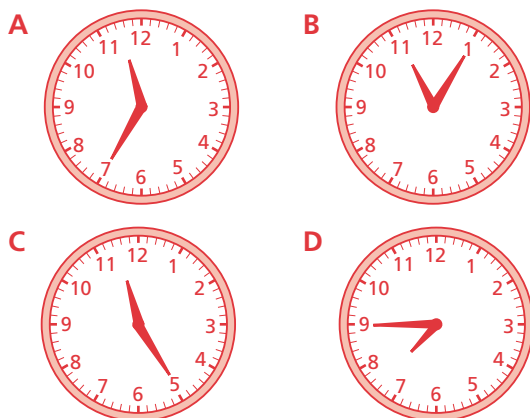


A 2      B 3      C 6      D 12

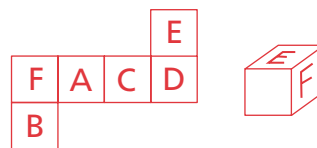
- 10 Demi checked her emails.

Date	From	Subject	Size
Thu 7:45	Yasmin	Youth Group info	6 kb
Thu 11:35	Jay	Hi	3 kb
Thu 17:13	Yasmin	re:re: Youth Group info	11 kb

She had received three emails: one from Jay and two from Yasmin. Which clock below shows the time she had received Jay's email?



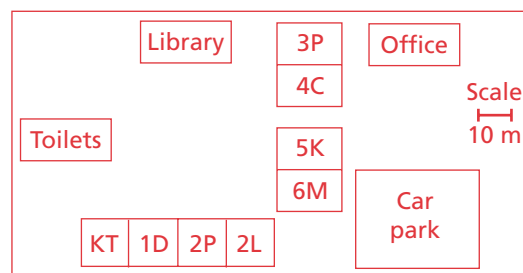
- 11 Muhammad used this net to make a cube.



Which letter is on the front face of the cube?

A A      B B      C C      D D

- 12 Here is a map of the school.



David is in class 5K. The distance from David's classroom to the toilets is closest to

A 5 m.      B 50 m.  
C 500 m.      D 5000 m.

- 13 Charlie rewrote the number 3405 in words. Which is the correct number?

A Three thousand four hundred and five  
B Three thousand four hundred and fifty  
C Three thousand four hundred and forty five  
D Three thousand and forty five

- 14 What number is missing?

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 7 & 3 \\ \hline + & 6 & 8 \\ \hline 9 & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A 4      B 5      C 6      D 7

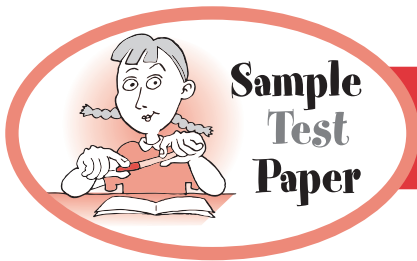
- 15 Alfie divided 2515 by 5.

$$2515 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

What is the answer?

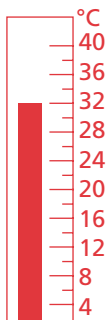
A 53      B 503  
C 530      D 5030

Answers and explanations on pages 187-189



- 16** Before he went to school Ravi checked his thermometer. It measured 18 degrees. The diagram shows the thermometer when he arrived home. How much has the temperature increased?

**A** 4 degrees      **B** 12 degrees  
**C** 14 degrees    **D** 16 degrees



- 17** What is the missing number?

$$6 \times 4 = 3 \times \square$$

Write the missing number in the box.

- 18** Hung found the answer to the question  $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$

What was Hung's answer?

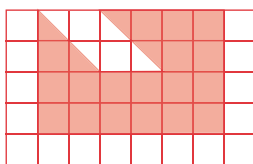
**A** 29      **B** 18  
**C** 2      **D** 81

- 19** A shop had DVDs on sale. What is the largest number of DVDs that Cameron can buy for \$50.00?

**A** 2      **B** 6  
**C** 8      **D** 75

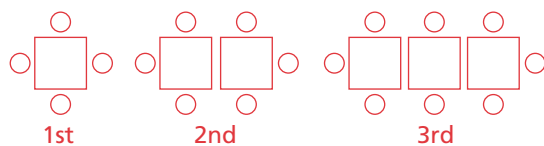
**DVD SALE**  
**3 for \$25**

- 20** The grid shows squares which have areas of 1 square unit. Oliver estimated the shaded area. What is the closest estimate of the area, in square units?



**A** 20      **B** 21  
**C** 22      **D** 24

- 21** Look at this pattern.



How many circles are in the 7th pattern?

- 22** These eight cards have either a heart (♥), diamond (♦), club (♣) or spade (♠).



The cards are turned over and mixed up. If one card is chosen, what is the chance that the card is a diamond (♦) ?

**A** 1 out of 4      **B** 1 out of 3  
**C** 1 out of 2      **D** 2 out of 5

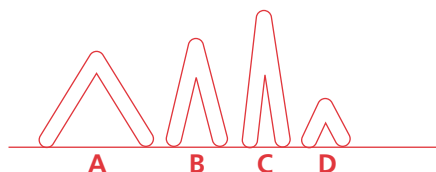
- 23** Liang's mother bought him a new school uniform.



What is the best way to estimate the total cost of the items?

**A** \$30 + \$40 + \$50 + \$20  
**B** \$30 + \$50 + \$50 + \$20  
**C** \$40 + \$50 + \$50 + \$20  
**D** \$30 + \$50 + \$60 + \$20

- 24** Which ladder is opened at the largest angle?



- 25** Mia writes the number that is the same as 4 thousands + 2 tens + 6 tenths.

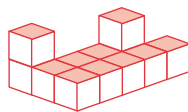
What number did she write?

- 26** The cost of entry for an adult into an exhibition is \$24. The cost for a student is two-thirds the cost of an adult. Find the total cost of one adult and one child.

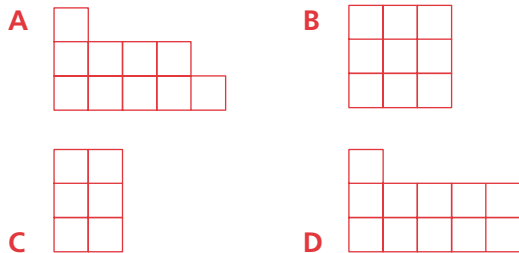
\$



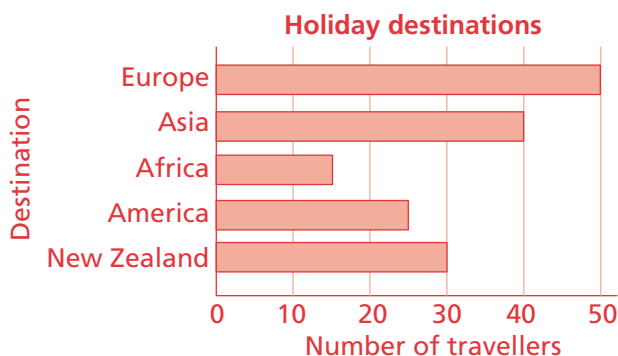
- 27 David drew the top view of this solid.



Which is the top view of the solid?



- 28 The graph shows the holiday destinations of travellers at an airport.



Which statement is true?

- A There are fewer travellers to Asia than Africa  
B There are fewer travellers to Europe than America  
C There are more travellers to New Zealand than Africa  
D There are more travellers to Asia than Europe
- 29 Isabella used these four cards to make a four digit number.



Write the largest possible odd number in the box.

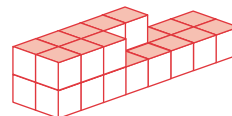
- 30 A number line is drawn. An arrow points to a number on the number line.



What is the closest number the arrow is pointing to?

- A 0.8 B 0.9  
C 0.94 D 0.98

- 31 This solid is made from small cubes.



How many faces does the solid have?

Write your answer in the box.

- 32 Which of these letters does not have a line of symmetry?

- A A B M  
C T D Z

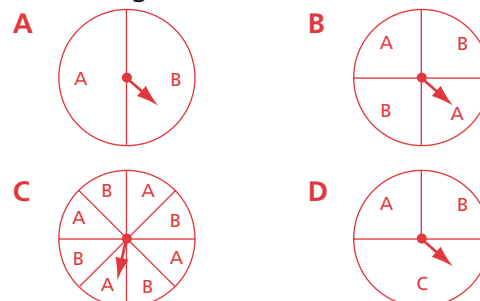
- 33 Jacqueline bought a pencil and a ruler.



How much change will she receive from a \$5 note?

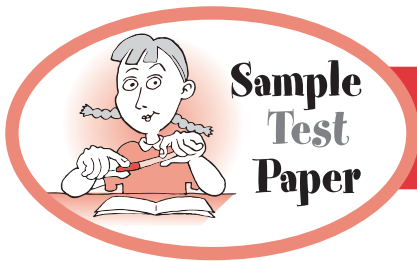
Change = \$

- 34 Which spinner does not show an equal chance of landing on each letter?

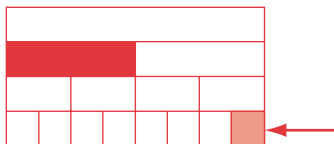


- 35 Add one hundred on to 953.

Write the answer in this box.



- 36 Four identical rectangles are drawn under another.

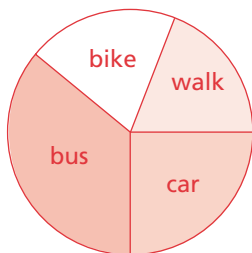


Lachlan shades the section which represents half the original rectangle. What fraction of the original rectangle is the arrow pointing to?

- A one quarter  
B one sixth  
C one eighth  
D one tenth
- 37 Three girls make a total of 36 muffins. Sally made 4 more than Melanie and 2 more than Pamela. How many muffins did Sally make?

- 38 400 students were asked for the way they had travelled to school that day. The students either travelled by bus, car, bike or walked to school. The results are shown on a pie graph.

Method of travel to school



About how many students caught the bus to school?

- A 80  
B 100  
C 160  
D 250

- 39 The diagram shows a tile measuring 12 cm by 4 cm.



Four of the tiles are placed next to each other. Louise draws around the outside of the tiles. What is the perimeter of Louise's shape?

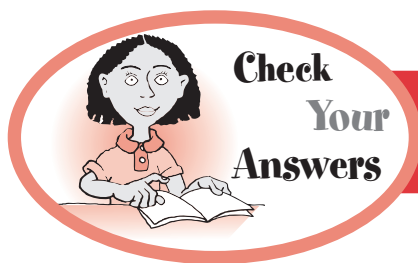
cm

- 40 Liam used the hundred chart to count backwards by 4 from 100. He shaded 100, then 96, then 92, then 88 and so on.

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	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

What was the fifteenth number shaded?

- A 40  
B 42  
C 44  
D 46



### SAMPLE TEST PAPERS

### SAMPLE TEST PAPER 1

#### LITERACY – WRITING

Page 110

#### Persuasive text

Tick each correct point.

Read the student's work through once to get an overall view of their response.

#### Focus on general points

- ☐ Did it make sense?
- ☐ Did it flow? Were the arguments logical and relevant?
- ☐ Did the opinions expressed arouse any feelings/reactions?
- ☐ Was the body of the writing mainly in the third person?
- ☐ Did you want to read on to understand/appreciate the writer's point of view?
- ☐ Were the arguments convincing?
- ☐ Has the writer been assertive (e.g. the use of *is* rather than a less definite term)?
- ☐ Was the handwriting readable?
- ☐ Was the writing style suitable for a persuasive text (objective; not casual or dismissive)?

Now focus on the detail. Read each of the following points and find out whether the student's work has these features.

#### Focus on content

- ☐ Did the opening sentence(s) focus on the topic?
- ☐ Was the writer's point of view established early in the writing?
- ☐ Did the writer include any evidence to support his or her opinion?
- ☐ Did the writer include information relevant to his or her experiences?
- ☐ Were the points/arguments raised by the writer easy to follow?
- ☐ Did the writing follow the format with an introduction, the body of the text and a conclusion?
- ☐ Were personal opinions included?
- ☐ Was the concluding paragraph relevant to the topic?

#### Focus on structure, vocabulary, grammar, spelling, punctuation

- ☐ Was there a variety of sentence lengths, types and beginnings?
- ☐ Was a new paragraph started for each additional argument or point?
- ☐ Has the writer used any similes (e.g. *as clear as crystal*) to stress a point raised?
- ☐ Did the writer avoid approximations such as *probably*, *perhaps* and *maybe*?
- ☐ Did the writer use such phrases as *I know ...* and *It is important to ...*?
- ☐ Did the writer refer to the question in the points raised (A good way to do this is to use the key words from the question or the introduction.)?
- ☐ Has the writer used any less common words correctly?
- ☐ Was indirect speech used correctly?
- ☐ Were adjectives used to improve descriptions (e.g. *expensive buildings*)?
- ☐ Were adverbs used effectively (e.g. *firstly*)?
- ☐ Were capital letters used correctly?
- ☐ Was punctuation used correctly?
- ☐ Was the spelling of words correct?

#### Marker's suggestions (optional)

#### LITERACY – LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

Pages 111–114

1 heard 2 unable 3 butcher 4 prompt  
 5 valiant 6 athletics 7 envelope 8 saddened  
 9 quarter 10 pencil 11 business 12 plain  
 13 trousers 14 casual 15 near 16 clippings  
 17 aside 18 dozens 19 possible 20 hungry  
 21 for 22 kilometres 23 border 24 underwater  
 25 telegraph 26 D 27 C 28 B 29 C 30 C 31 B  
 32 B 33 C 34 A 35 D 36 C 37 B 38 A 39 D  
 40 A 41 C 42 C 43 A, B 44 B 45 D 46 C 47 B  
 48 C, D 49 B 50 A

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 1 *Heard* and *herd* are homonyms—words that sound the same but which have different meanings. *Heard* is the past tense of *hear*. *Herd* refers to a group of animals.

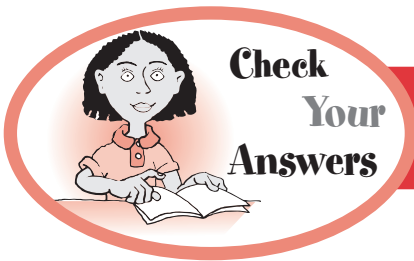


## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

- 2 *Unable* has the prefix 'un' on the word *able*. The syllable 'le' is a common word ending. It is important to be familiar with the correct spelling of words with similar endings, e.g. *cable*, *table*.
- 3 'Tch' is a common letter combination. Learn to recognise the family of words that have similar 'tch' spellings, e.g. *pitch*, *hatch*, *fetch*.
- 4 *Prompt* is an adjective. Take care to pronounce the word correctly and sound the final *t*.
- 5 Take care to pronounce the word correctly and sound the 'ant'. Learn to recognise the family of words that have similar 'ant' endings, e.g. *radiant*, *compliant*.
- 6 *Athletics* has three syllables not four, e.g. *ath-let-ics*.
- 7 Take care to pronounce the word correctly. It is *envelope*.
- 8 *Saddened* is *sad* with the suffixes 'en' and 'ed'. When adding a suffix beginning with a vowel to a short word ending in a single vowel and consonant you double the final consonant, e.g. *trod* *trodden*, *flat* → *flatten*.
- 9 *Quart* has to do with four (4).
- 10 *Pencil* is a common school word you should remember.
- 11 *Business* is *busy* with the suffix 'ness'. Because *busy* ends with a single consonant and *y* you change the *y* to *i* then add the 'ness'.
- 12 *Plain* and *plane* are homonyms—words that sound the same but which have different meanings. *Plain* means 'not decorated'. *Plane* refers to surfaces.
- 13 Take care not to reverse the order of vowels. Note the 'er' ending, not 'or'.
- 14 Most double-syllable words that end with an *l* have a single *l*, e.g. *travel*, *level*, *hotel*.
- 15 The letter combinations 'ea' and 'ee' can represent the same sound, e.g. *sea*, *see*. Learn to recognise the 'ear' family of words, e.g. *fear*, *dear*, *clear*.
- 16 When adding a suffix beginning with a vowel to a short word ending in a single vowel and consonant you double the final consonant, e.g. *ship* → *shipping*, *drum* → *drumming*.
- 17 *Aside* has the prefix *a* on the word *side*.
- 18 Take care to pronounce the word correctly. It is *dozens* not 'dozons'.
- 19 Take care to pronounce the word correctly. It is *possible* not 'possable'. 'Ible' and 'able' are common word endings and you should remember when to use them.
- 20 *Hungry* has only two syllables. The name of the country *Hungary* has three.
- 21 *For* and *fore* (and *four*) are homonyms—words that sound the same but which have different meanings. *For* is a preposition. *Fore* is an adjective meaning 'in front'.
- 22 'Kilometers' is the American spelling and not accepted in Australia.
- 23 *Border* and *boarder* are homonyms—words that sound the same but which have different meanings. *Border* is an edge. A *boarder* is a person who pays rent.
- 24 *Underwater* is a compound word: *under* + *water*.
- 25 *Telegraph* is a combination of the prefix 'tele' and the word *graph*. The 'ph' in *graph* has an *f* sound.
- 26 *Drive* is an irregular verb. Most verbs in English form their past tense by adding 'ed', e.g. she *played*. There are a number of irregular verbs when this doesn't happen. When the past participle of *drive* is formed we say *was driven*. 'Droven' is not a word.
- 27 This is a grammar question. *However* is a conjunction that is used to show a contrast with something said previously.
- 28 This is a grammar question. The words not required are *the question*. The phrase is redundant. *Ask* means 'to say a question to get an answer'. Meaning is not lost by omitting *the question*.
- 29 This is a grammar question. Pronouns are



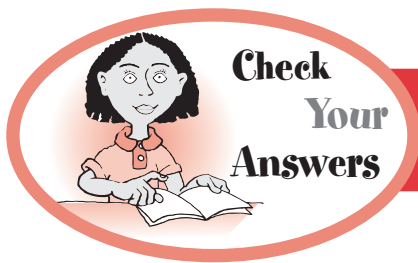
## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

words that stand in the place of nouns. *They* stands for *both girls*.

- 30 This is a grammar question. *Either* is a conjunction that is used before the first of two given alternatives. The second alternative is introduced by *or* (an *either—or* combination).
- 31 This is a punctuation question. The apostrophe is an apostrophe of possession—*Peter's old bus pass*. *Inspectors* is a plural noun.
- 32 This is a grammar question. The words not required are *at a time*. The phrase is redundant. *When* carries this meaning. Meaning is not lost by omitting *at a time*.
- 33 This is a punctuation question. *Seek* with a question mark ( ? ), followed by a closing speech mark, completes this question.
- 34 This is a grammar question. *Who* is a relative pronoun adding further information about *my brother*.
- 35 This is a grammar question. *Taking* is a verb from the word *take*. *Taken* is part of the past participle *was taken* and is not correct in this sentence.
- 36 This is a punctuation question. *I'm* is a contraction of *I am*. The apostrophe indicates that a letter (a) has been left out.
- 37 This is a grammar question. *Or* is a conjunction linking two alternatives.
- 38 This is a grammar question. *My* is a possessive pronoun (determiner) indicating something belonging to the speaker. A capital is required as *My* is the beginning of a new sentence following a full stop. *Me* should be used as the object in a sentence.
- 39 This is a punctuation question. This is an example of indirect speech (reported speech). The actual words spoken are not quoted. No speech marks are required.
- 40 This is a punctuation question. *It's* is a contraction for *it is*. The apostrophe indicates that a letter (i) has been left out. *Sharon's* is a possessive form indicating *Sharon's turn*. *Yours* is a possessive pronoun and does not require an apostrophe.
- 41 This is a grammar question. *Better* is an adverb adding meaning to *felt*. It is not an adjective in this example. *More* used with *better* forms a double comparative which is incorrect. *Good* is used to describe a single situation. Remember the comparative adjectives: *good, better, best*.
- 42 This is a grammar question. The sentence is in past tense. Plural subjects (days) need plural verbs. Singular subjects (nouns) need singular verbs. In this case *were* must be used because there is more than one day. *Week* is an additional piece of information adding meaning to the subject. It is not the subject of the sentence.
- 43 This is a punctuation question. The words *Ms Peters* is additional information inserted into the sentence. Commas indicate pauses.
- 44 This is a punctuation question. The sentence starts with a capital letter (O). *Utility* is a common noun and does not need a capital letter. The words *Ted and Jan Tsang* is additional information inserted into the sentence. Commas indicate pauses.
- 45 This is a grammar question. 'Youse' is not acceptable grammar. *You* can be both singular and plural. *Taken* is part of a past participle *will be taken* and is correct in this sentence.
- 46 This is a grammar question. Future tense must be used throughout this sentence (*will bring* and [*will*] *dry*). 'Brang' is not a word.
- 47 This is a punctuation question. Brackets are used to include additional information that may be useful. This could be helpful for the reader wanting more precise details. Bracketed information does not interrupt the flow of basic information.
- 48 This is a punctuation question. Speech marks go around direct (quoted) speech. Tanya has said two sentences: 'Look over here Janis' and 'There's a crack in the glass.' The information showing who spoke separates the two parts. A total of four speech marks are required.



## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

- 49** This is a grammar question. *Stand* is the correct tense. *Stood* is past tense and is incorrect.
- 50** This is a grammar question. *Fleet* is a collective noun. Certain collective nouns tend to go with certain groups of things or people. *Fleet* is the most appropriate collective noun. The other options are less acceptable.

#### LITERACY – READING

Pages 115–121

#### Bush Stone-Curlews

**1 A 2 C 3 B 4 D 5 A 6 D**

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 1** Bush Stone-Curlews are found Australia wide. The distribution map shows this fact.
- 2** The curlew's main method of survival is using camouflage tactics.
- 3** The curlew is a meat eater (carnivore). They specialise in hunting small grassland animals: frogs, spiders, insects, molluscs, crustaceans, snakes, lizards and small mammals.
- 4** Foxes are a threat to curlews because foxes hunt by scent. Camouflage doesn't cover scent.
- 5** Curlews are nocturnal animals; that is, they are night hunters. During the day they tend to remain inactive.
- 6** You have to be able to recognise different types of writing. This is an information report. An information report gives a factual description of a thing or animal.

#### Growing tulips

**7 C 8 B 9 A 10 D 11 C 12 B**

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 7** Tulips are multi-coloured. Multi-coloured means many coloured. This information is in the text and implied in the picture.
- 8** You have to read through the whole passage to determine which statement is correct. Bulbs are best stored in cool, ventilated places.

- 9** This is an inferring type question because you have to 'read between the lines' when you read the passage. Avid means keen and enthusiastic. Tulip growers 'create works of art in planting their tulip beds'.
- 10** 'Tulipmania' is a made-up word. You should recognise that it ends with 'mania'. Mania means an excessive interest in something. People with tulipmania would do anything to get tulip bulbs.
- 11** Notice you are asked: What type of soils are not suitable for tulips? You have to eliminate soils that are suitable for tulips. Wet soils are unsuitable because they cause the bulbs to rot.
- 12** Because some tulip beds are masterpieces in design, it would suggest that tulip growers are creative gardeners. They create works of art.

#### COMPREHENSION

**13 A 14 B 15 D 16 C**

#### EXPLANATIONS

- 13** The cartoon is called Comprehension because Jim doesn't understand (comprehend) his father's remarks. In fact, he only comprehends them in the light of his training experiences. He misunderstands.
- 14** The look on grandpa's face is wicked delight. Grandpa is probably being a bit irresponsible.
- 15** The bubbles are an illustrator's technique of indicating the thoughts Jim is having about his father's comments. It is a technique used in many graphic publications, including comics.
- 16** Another suitable title for the cartoon would be Misunderstandings because Jim's misunderstanding would be amusing to the reader.

#### As if I would

**17** written response **18 D 19 B 20 C 21 A 22 B**



## EXPLANATIONS

- 17** Possible answer:  
Sue rides her skateboard in the park. She is warned not to 'fall off those skateboards at the park!'
- 18** This is a main idea type question because you have to understand what the whole poem is about. Try to imagine Sue's parents. They are protective. They don't want anything to happen to her (much to Sue's dismay). They keep telling what to do or what not to do.
- 19** Notice you are asked: What doesn't worry Sue's parents? You have to eliminate the things that worry Sue's parents. Sue's parents are not worried about Sue getting lost.
- 20** This is a judgment (evaluation) type question because you have to work out how the parents feel. Read the whole poem through. What are the warnings Sue's parents offer? The warnings are unnecessary advice—Sue implies that she understands completely. 'As if I would!' she thinks.
- 21** Sue's parents worry that Sue will stay all day at her friend's (mate's) place. Her dad says: 'Now don't stay there all day!'
- 22** Sue feels disbelief (I wonder, do they really/ Think I would?). You have to imagine how Sue feels getting all this advice all the time. The exclamation marks indicate this, as well as the final question—which Sue wouldn't really expect anyone to answer. She doesn't think so.

**Extract: Night of the Mutton Birds**

**23** D **24** C **25** A **26** B **27** 3, 1, 5, 4, 2 **28** A

## EXPLANATIONS

- 23** Matthew is preparing for school. His school clothes are laid out neatly on a chair. He starts to get dressed—then decides to do it later when he has to.
- 24** There was a collection of shells on the top of his chest of drawers.
- 25** This is an inferring type question because you have to 'read between the lines' when

you read the passage. You have to use your knowledge of word meanings as they are applied to the passage. Matthew is feeling reluctance, which means he is feeling a lack of enthusiasm for what he has to do—get ready for school.

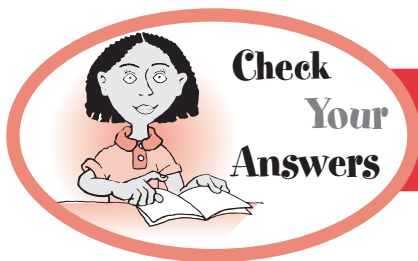
- 26** You have to read the whole passage to get an overall impression. You have to use your knowledge of word meanings as they are applied to the passage. It is a busy household. The woodstove never went out. 'In it, his mother cooked all the meals; the roasts and the stew, the cakes and the scones.' A lot happens in the house.
- 27** This is a sequencing type of question. By reading the text carefully you can identify the correct order of events.
- 28** For some questions you will have to combine the facts that you read in the text with your own knowledge and observations. Sighing as used in the passage means about to boil. It is a soft sound made before the water really begins to bubble.

**CD balloon hovercraft**

**29** A **30** D **31** C **32** written response **33** C **34** D

## EXPLANATIONS

- 29** An adhesive is a sticking agent (glue). You are not told directly but there is a clue in the first step (What to do): glue the pop-top lid to the CD.
- 30** For some questions, you will have to combine the facts that you read in the text with your own knowledge and observations: Terrain in the passage refers to surfaces with different textures. Normally terrain would mean an area of land as seen for its surface physical features, especially when used for military purposes.
- 31** For some questions you will have to combine the facts that you read in the text with your own knowledge and observations: a gentle push would start the CD hovercraft gliding before the balloon ran out of air.



## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS Sample Test Paper 1—Literacy

- 32** Possible answer:  
It is suggested that a CD balloon hovercraft be tested on a flat surface because a flat surface will allow the air to escape evenly.
- 33** For some questions you will have to combine the facts that you read in the text with your own knowledge and observations: the CD hovercraft won't work if the pop-top is closed because the air cannot escape.
- 34** For some questions you will have to combine the facts that you read in the text with your own knowledge and observations: The hovercraft would be useful in a science experiment on friction. When the CD is not in contact with the surface it 'slides' smoothly over the surface. The amount of friction is reduced.

### Interview with Brian McWilliam

**35 B 36 A 37 B 38 D 39 C 40 A**

### EXPLANATIONS

- 35** One of Brian's other interests is flying radio-controlled model planes.
- 36** Brian was a keen member of a photography club in the town of Young.
- 37** This is a straightforward fact-finding question. Brian states early in the interview that he enjoys making scenery and scale buildings to add to his track layout.
- 38** You have to eliminate the things Brian has not done. Brian has made a few train trips. He has travelled on fast trains in Europe.
- 39** Brian paints his model trains, not to make them look like new, but to make them look like real working trains.
- 40** There are a number of options for someone interested in model trains as a hobby. One of Brian's suggestions is to get advice from people who have model trains.

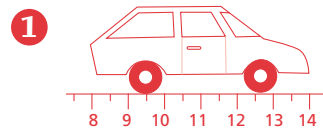
### NUMERACY

Pages 122–126

**1 A 2 D 3 D 4 A 5 C 6 C 7 A 8 D 9 C 10 A**  
**11 D 12 B 13 A 14 B 15 B 16 C 17 8 18 A**  
**19 B 20 A 21 16 22 A 23 B 24 A 25 4020.6**  
**26 40 27 A 28 C 29 7605 30 D 31 10 32 D**

**33 3.25 34 D 35 1053 36 C 37 14 38 C 39 56**  
**40 C**

### EXPLANATIONS

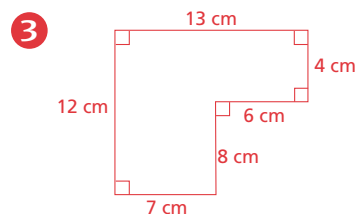


The toy car measures from 8 cm to 14 cm:  
 $\text{Length} = 14 - 8$   
 $= 6$

The toy car is 6 cm long.

- 2** On the map, 2 units = 80 metres, which means a scale of 1 unit = 40 metres. Claudia and Shakira are 5 units apart. This means distance =  $40 \times 5$   
 $= 200$

Claudia and Shakira are 200 m apart.



First we find the length of the missing side by subtraction:  $12 - 8 = 4$ . This means the missing side is 4 cm. Now add all lengths:  
 $\text{Perimeter} = 13 + 12 + 7 + 8 + 6 + 4$   
 $= 50$

The perimeter is 50 cm.

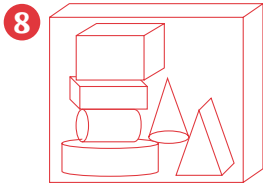
- 4** From 12:30 to 1:30 is 1 hour, to 2:00 is 30 minutes and to 2:15 is another 15 minutes. This makes a total of 1 hour 45 minutes. The movie ran for 1 hour 45 minutes.
- 5** Mackay is north-east of Leigh Creek.
- 6** Six out of the twelve discs are white.  
This can be written as  $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$ .
- 7** The fold line is like the line of reflection of the letter R.  
The correct square is:



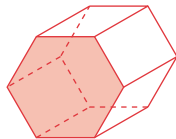


# ANSWERS

## Sample Test Paper 1—Numeracy



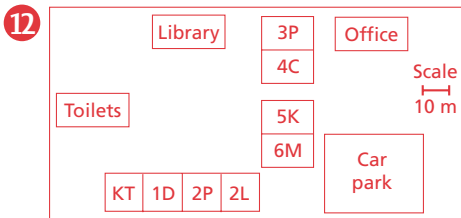
- 8 The hexagonal prism has hexagons at its 2 ends and 6 rectangular faces. This means Mario used 6 rectangles to build the hexagonal prism.



- 9 Jay's email was received at 11:35.



- 10 When the cube is made up it has the letter D on the front.



Using the scale, the distance on the map from 5K classroom to the toilets appears to be 5 lots of the 10 metre lengths. This means an estimate of the distance is  $5 \times 10 = 50$  or 50 metres.

- 13  $3405 = 3 \times 1000 + 4 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$   
 $= 3 \text{ thousands} + 4 \text{ hundreds} + 5$   
 This means 3405 is Three thousand four hundred and five.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 7 & 3 \\ \hline + & 6 & 8 \\ \hline 9 & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The missing number must be 5 so that the sum looks like

$$\begin{array}{r} 273 \\ + 658 \\ \hline 931 \end{array}$$

The missing number is 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 503 \\ 5 \overline{)2515} \end{array}$$

as 5 into 25 is 5;  
 and 5 into 1 is 0 with remainder 1  
 and 5 into 15 is 3  
 The answer is 503.

- 16 The temperature when Ravi arrived home was 32 degrees.  
 Increase =  $32 - 18$   
 The temperature increased by 14 degrees.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ - 18 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

- 17  $6 \times 4 = 24$   
 Now, 3 times 'what number' = 24?  
 The number is 8, as  $3 \times 8 = 24$   
 The answer is 8.

- 18 As  $2^2 = 4$ ,  $3^2 = 9$  and  $4^2 = 16$ ,  
 $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 = 4 + 9 + 16$   
 $= 4 + 16 + 9$   
 $= 20 + 9$   
 $= 29$

Hung's answer was 29.

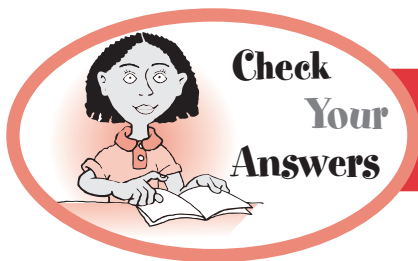
- 19 As  $50 \div 25$  is 2, Cameron can buy  $2 \times 3 = 6$  DVDs for \$50.
- 20 By counting, there are 18 whole shaded squares plus 4 half squares that are shaded.  
 Number =  $18 + 4 \text{ halves}$   
 $= 18 + 2$   
 $= 20$

The area is 20 square units.

- 21 The number of circles form a pattern: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. The 7th number is 16. This means that the 7th pattern will have 16 circles.

- 22 There are 2 diamonds in the 8 cards. This means the chance of a diamond is  
 $2 \text{ out of } 8 = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ out of } 4$


- 23 \$32 is closer to \$30 than \$40  
 \$49 is closer to \$50 than \$40  
 \$52 is closer to \$50 than \$60  
 \$18 is closer to \$20 than \$10  
 The best estimate is  $\$30 + \$50 + \$50 + \$20$



## Check Your Answers

## ANSWERS

### Sample Test Paper 1—Numeracy

- 24 The angle opened to the largest angle is 

- 25  $4 \text{ thousands} + 2 \text{ tens} + 6 \text{ tenths}$   
 $= 4 \text{ thousands} + 0 \text{ hundreds} + 2 \text{ tens}$   
 $+ 0 \text{ ones} + 6 \text{ tenths}$   
 $= 4020.6$

The answer is 4020.6

- 26 First find one-third by dividing 24 by 3. This gives 8. Now multiply by 2. This means that a student price is \$16. By addition the total price is \$24 + \$16, which is \$40.

- 27 The top view is: 

- 28 By considering the lengths in the graph, the correct answer is 'There are more travellers to New Zealand than Africa' as the New Zealand column is longer than the horizontal column for Africa.

- 29 A four digit odd number will have an odd digit in the last position. The largest possible number will have the other digits in descending order (going down). The answer is 7605.

- 30 

The arrow is pointing to 0.98.

- 31 There are 10 faces: 1 on the base, 2 on the front, 3 on the right-sided end, 1 on the left-sided end, 1 on the rear side and 2 on the top.

- 32 The lines of symmetry are drawn:

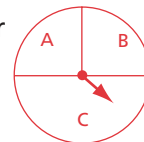
A M T Z

Z does not have a line of symmetry.

- 33 Total cost  $\$0.55 + \$1.20$   $\begin{array}{r} 0.55 \\ + 1.20 \\ \hline 1.75 \end{array}$
- Change =  $\$5.00 - \$1.75$   $\begin{array}{r} 5.00 \\ - 1.75 \\ \hline 3.25 \end{array}$

Jacqueline receives \$3.25 change.  
The answer is \$3.25

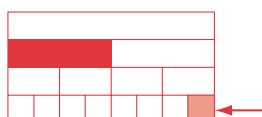
- 34 As A and B make up one quarter each and C is in two quarters, there is not an equal chance of landing on each letter.



- 35 Add 953 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 953 \\ + 100 \\ \hline 1053 \end{array}$$

The answer is 1053.

- 36 

The original rectangle has been cut into 8 equal sections. The arrow is pointing to one eighth of the original rectangle.

- 37 Use a guess to start: Sally made 16 muffins. That means Melanie made 12 and Pamela 14. When these numbers are added the answer is 42. Starting again, Sally made 14 muffins, Melanie 10 and Pamela 12. These add to 36. This means that Sally made 14 muffins.

- 38 There were 400 students surveyed. According to the graph, more than a quarter but less than a half represents bus travellers. As a quarter of 400 is 100 and half of 400 is 200, there must be between 100 and 200 bus travellers. From the choices available in the question, the answer would be 160.

- 39 The new shape is 16 cm across and 12 cm down the side. As  $16 + 16 + 12 + 12$  is 56, then the perimeter is 56 cm.

- 40 Using the chart, continue to shade the squares:  
100, 96, 92, ...  
The fifteenth square would be 44.