

Year 9

Reading Magazine
Example test

NAPLAN NATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
Literacy and Numeracy

acara AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM,
ASSESSMENT AND
REPORTING AUTHORITY

Marathon man to trade Kununurra for Big Apple

Nathan Dyer
The West Australian
15 January 2010



Torrential rain and muddy roads are not enough to deter a young Kununurra man in his bid to run in one of the world's most famous footraces, the New York Marathon.

Joseph Davies, who finished Year 12 at Kununurra District High School last year, has just returned home from selection trials in Alice Springs, where he was coached by Australian running legend Robert de Castella, a four-time Olympian and two-time Commonwealth Games gold medallist.

Davies, 18, was one of 12 hand-picked Indigenous hopefuls who attended the Alice Springs selection trials.

If selected in the final six-person squad, he will travel to the Australian Institute of Sport in Canberra for more training before

flying to the US to compete in the marathon in November.

De Castella said the squad, the brainchild of his not-for-profit organisation, SmartStart, was the first step in establishing a program to develop Indigenous long-distance runners in Australia.

Davies, who is training daily, even in wet season downpours, said he understood training for the marathon would not be easy, but it was a challenge he was ready for.

'I know it's a once in a lifetime opportunity and I really hope I get selected,' he said.

The northern hemisphere cold will drive him to 'just run faster'.

The first day

On his first day at a new school, Michael has been sent to the Principal's office.

'I'm Michael. I'm new here.' I gave her my best shallow smile and hoped she'd take the offer. She had to have better things to be doing with her time.

'I know who you are, Michael, and I know why you're here.' In other words shut up and let me do the talking. Fair enough too. I took the advice. She didn't look all that angry though. If anything she almost seemed amused by me and her tone was friendly. I tried to remind myself who she was, in case it was some sort of trap. She took a deep breath, like I was a small part in a big battle she'd long since stopped trying to win, and smiled at me.

'You're hardly the first person to change schools, Michael, and you're certainly not the first to try to make an impression. And just between you and me, you're not the first to be sent here by Mr Jensen.' She stopped, so I gave a little nod and mumbled my agreement, which seemed to please her. 'Quite. So what do you think we should do about this?'

'Maybe we could just chalk it up to experience,' I tried, heartened by her apparent good humour. She acted as if she hadn't heard me.

'Were you pleased your family decided to move here, Michael?'

'Um, not pleased exactly,' I admitted.

'And how have you found us?' It was bizarre. She was beginning to sound like some old auntie stuck for conversation during a Christmas visit.

'All right, I suppose.'

'Yes, we are.' She smiled at something I couldn't even guess at.

'And you think we should just leave this here do you?' It had to be a trap. I nodded, not trusting myself to say anything useful.

'Let me just tell you this then. You don't want to cross me, Michael. You'll find me a very loyal person to my staff. Do you understand that?' Again I nodded. 'Of course I'll have to ring home, to let them know things haven't started too well for you, but apart from that I think you should just get back to class and concentrate on keeping a low profile, don't you?'

It didn't feel right. She was being reasonable, no doubt about that, but I couldn't quite trust her. There was something about the way she looked at me when she spoke, like she had some private joke going I would never understand. And she was an adult. There had to be something in it for her.

No one is a loser

by Ben Okri

We must not think ourselves victims,
Disadvantaged, held back—
Because of race, colour, creed,
Education, class, gender,
Religion, height, or age.
The world is not made of labels.
The world, from now on,
Will be made through the mind.
Through great dreaming, great loving
And masterly application.
Those who transcend their apparent limitations
Are greater than those who apparently
Have little to transcend.
Our handicaps can be the seed of our glories.
We shouldn't deny them.
We should embrace them,
Embrace our marginalisation,
Our invisibility, our powerlessness.
Embrace our handicaps, and use them,
And go beyond them,
For they could well be the key
To some of the most beautiful energies
That we have been given.
Accept no limitations to our human potential.
We have the power of solar systems
In our minds.
Our rage is powerful. Our love is mighty.
Our desire to survive is awesome.
Our quest for freedom is noble, and great.

Salinity – an environmental emergency

Salinity is one of Australia's greatest environmental problems. It occurs when too much salt rises from under the ground to the surface and ruins the soil. In 2000, there were 2.5 million hectares of salt-affected land in Australia. This may increase to 17 million hectares by 2050.

Rising watertable

Land clearing is the major cause of Australia's dryland salinity problem. Trees act as pumps, removing water from the soil and keeping the water level in the ground well below the surface. This level is called the watertable. Water absorbed by the roots travels through the trunk and out through the leaves into the air. In a day, over 700 litres of water may pass through the leaves of a fully grown river red gum.

Beneath the ground across much of Australia there are large deposits of salt laid down by ancient seas. The salt is harmless underground, but when it comes to the surface it does damage. When trees are removed the watertable rises, bringing the salt with it.

Costs

The cost of salinity to Australia's farming production is over \$250 million a year, and the cost is increasing. The CSIRO estimates that salinity will cause the extinction of 1000 species of Australian plants and animals. Salinity also damages water pipes, roads, houses and parks. In the city of Wagga Wagga, this type of damage costs over \$3 million each year. The level of salt in the Murray River is also increasing, and by 2020 the water in Adelaide piped from the Murray may be too salty to drink.

Halting the salt

Replanting native trees is a very effective method of lowering the watertable. Native grasses have long roots that prevent water from rising to the surface, unlike many introduced grasses that have shallow roots.

Slow change

For many years, the practices that led to today's salinity problems went on without anyone knowing the consequences. This was because the effects of land clearing on watertables were not immediately obvious. Similarly, the effects of changing these practices will not become noticeable for decades, because it will take that long for seedlings planted now to become trees and restore watertables to their natural levels.

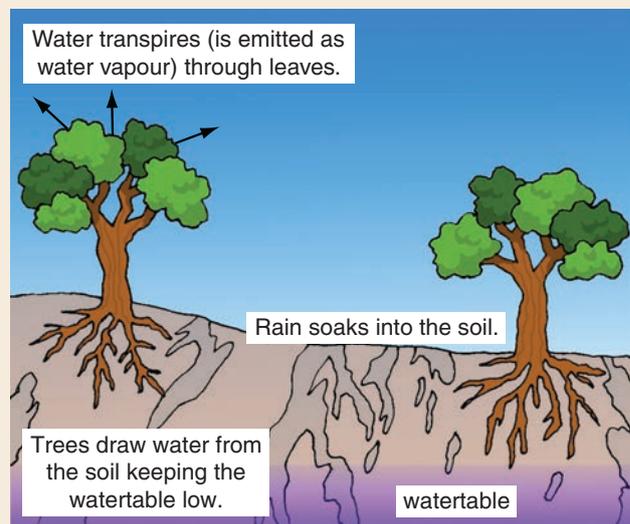


Figure 1 *Uncleared landscape*

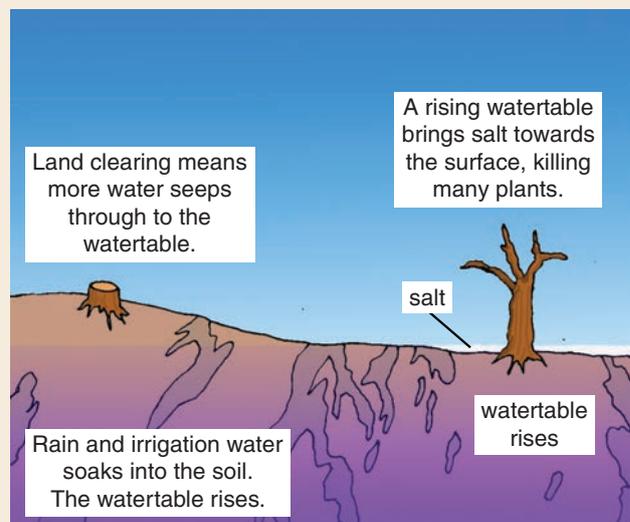


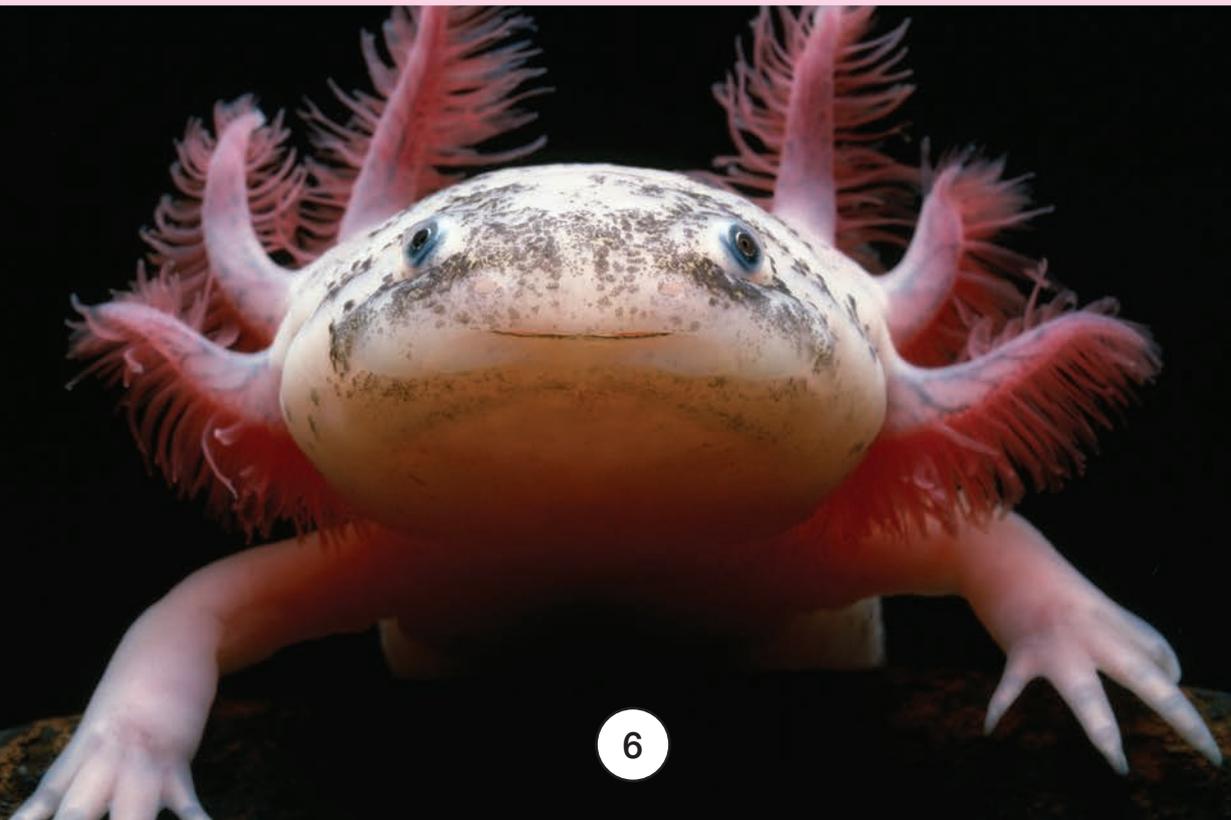
Figure 2 *Cleared landscape*

The double life of a slippery axolotl

In 1865 scientists were surprised when some of the Mexican axolotls at an exhibition in Paris turned into yellow-spotted, brown salamanders. Very surprised, in fact, because scientists had thought that the axolotl and salamander were different species, not different life stages of the same animal. What they had observed was an axolotl metamorphosing into a salamander. They had not seen this occur when the axolotl was in its natural habitat.

So why don't axolotls always metamorphose into salamanders? Well, the lakes in Mexico where axolotls are found are surrounded by barren, dry country which is an unsuitable environment for amphibians like salamanders to survive in. The lakes, however, are full of food and good water, the perfect place for an axolotl to survive. This environmental pressure has caused the axolotl to adapt and retain the aquatic, larval (immature) form of the salamander. At the same time it has developed the ability to increase in size and reach sexual maturity. This is called neoteny. The axolotl never has to change into the adult salamander form to grow and reproduce. But this does not mean it cannot do so.

If an axolotl is taken out of water it will most probably die. But if its lake or pond slowly dries up it may metamorphose into a salamander. Other changes in environmental conditions such as temperature and day length can have a similar effect. The change in environment affects a part of the brain called the hypothalamus which controls the release of a hormone called thyroxin. Thyroxin is essential for metamorphosis in amphibians. In its natural state the axolotl has adapted to switch off this biological signal so it can remain in its watery paradise.



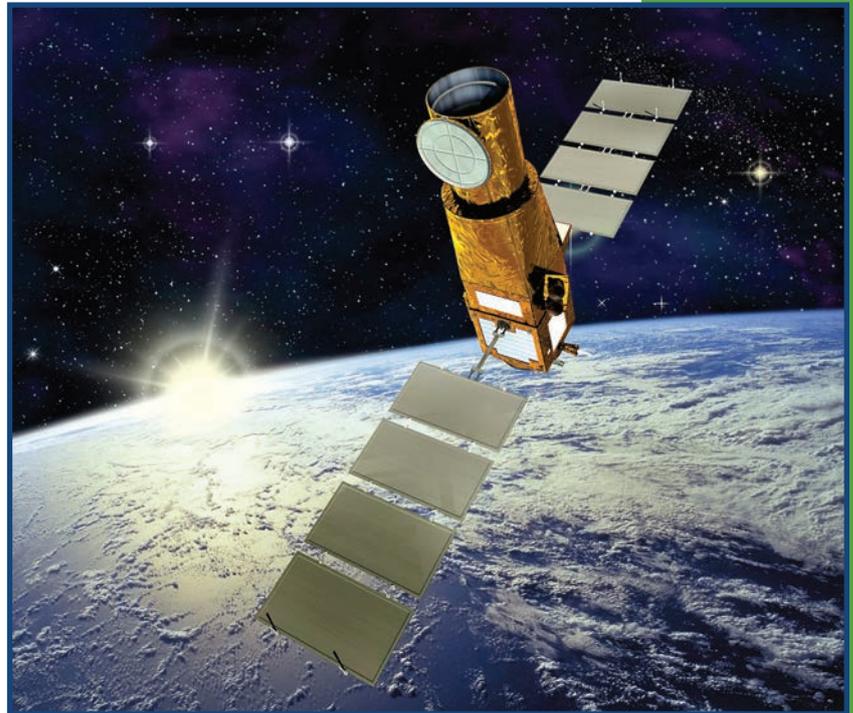
Where on Earth are you?

Twenty years ago the Global Positioning System (GPS) was for the use of military personnel only, a network of orbiting satellites designed to guide missiles and pilotless drones anywhere on the planet to the accuracy of a metre. Today, it's on car dashboards, virtually all new mobile phones and personal computers. Nearly a million satellite navigation devices have been sold in Australia alone.

In 2000, United States President Bill Clinton switched off the system's 'selective' control by the military, releasing it for commercial purposes. However, it took some time for the wider potential of GPS to be realised. Now it's popping up on so many devices that privacy concerns are being raised. Some mobile phones can show you the nearest supermarket, hotel or dry cleaner. Some Internet services act like a beacon, showing friends – and potentially anyone else using the application – where you are at a particular time. Some retailers offer smart-phone applications that can tell users the location of their nearest store, wherever they might be at that time.

But that's just the first step. Marketers are particularly excited about being able to target advertisements at particular consumers based on their geographic location. Imagine finding an advertisement on your phone from a retailer offering \$10 off your favourite brand of T-shirt as you're walking past their store. A handy service? Probably – but privacy advocates worry that location-based services are ripe for abuse by companies.

And then there are the risks for personal security. A robber could know precisely when a person is withdrawing money from a bank or a burglar could work out when to break into people's homes. Those scenarios may seem far-fetched, but the epidemic of identity theft and security breaches in recent years should raise some concerns about how well marketers will protect location information.



The living night

A guide is taking tourists to an isolated Australian beach where turtles are laying their eggs.

The party of twelve stood around murmuring solemnly and casting shadows. The sky amazed them. A woman exclaimed at a shooting star. They were in awe of constellations and geography, impressed by the blazing night and the encircling silence. The tourists were pleased with themselves just being in this yawning nightscape, especially knowing that where they presently stood would soon be deep ocean.

It was almost eleven o'clock but the moon on the white sand, the absence of any interfering artificial light – nothing along the silent breadth of land or sea or in the air – gave the night a stark clarity. Stars fizzed like fireworks. The sky was bright enough to read by. Grace could make out individual ghost crabs now resurfacing and regrouping, as well as their whorling sand patterns, as ordered and ornamental as Maori facial tattoos.

Several turtle species chose to lay their eggs on this slope of coast. Green turtles, loggerheads, olive ridleys, leatherbacks, hawksbills, flatbacks. The beach was sheltered and gently shelving, with few outcrops and obstacles to hamper the females' laboured passage up from the sea.

'Okay,' she called out. 'We're looking for semicircular marks in the sand.'

Almost immediately they saw tracks – the intuitive dragging scrape of the flippers. The imperative haul of the body. She handed out torches. 'Use these if you need to. I'd prefer not to use the headlights. We don't want to make the old girl's big night even more uncomfortable.'

The green turtle sprawled and gasped beside a pile of sandy, pulpy-looking eggs. Its straining face was eaten by the light of the torches. The front flippers, as automatic as a wind-up toy's, constantly flicked sand on the eggs. When the people came nearer, the turtle heaved a phlegmy sigh, as if something important had suddenly registered, and closed its eyes. It gave another shuddering sigh and two final eggs dribbled in quick succession onto the sand. Mechanically the flippers flicked sand on them.

The onlookers stood reverently by. In its dazed convalescent state, the turtle ignored them and their dotting cameras. Neither its pained expression nor the rhythmic flippers seemed to indicate sufficient resistance to the large sand goanna that emerged then from the cliffs and snatched the last egg, still mucoid and dripping, from under it.

'Oh!' the shocked people shouted, as one. 'No!'



Inventing daylight saving



Daylight saving involves putting clocks forward, usually by one hour, in summer.

In 1895, the New Zealand naturalist and astronomer, G.V. Hudson, submitted a proposal for daylight saving (which he called 'seasonal time'). Here, in an address to the Wellington Philosophical Society in 1898, he responds to some criticisms of his idea.

Amongst the objections which have been urged against the adoption of my scheme, I shall only briefly deal with those of more serious importance. A number of minor objections have been raised, which have simply arisen through the objectors not having taken the trouble to make themselves conversant with the subject. For instance, it has been urged that this scheme, if carried out, would deprive people of their long winter evenings, those raising this objection evidently having overlooked the fact that, during the seven months of the year which include the winter, the time would remain precisely as it is at present.

A more reasonable objection is that regarding the alteration of the clocks, some contending that it would be better for us to alter our habits during the summer, and leave the clocks alone. The reply to this is that such an alteration in habits would be wholly impracticable, as it would involve endless adjustment throughout the whole of the society, which could never be carried out in all its detail. Meal times, arrivals and departures of trains, steamers etc, opening of places of business, theatres etc, would all have to be simultaneously altered, whereas, by moving the hands of the clock in the middle of the night, all these adjustments could be effected quite automatically, without disturbing in any way the existing state of things.

It has also been urged that by lengthening the hours of daylight at the end of the day shopkeepers and others might be tempted to extend the hours of labour for their employees. This, it may be remarked, is really a side question which has already been specially dealt with by legislation, and although there are at present nearly two hours' daylight after closing-time in summer, I am not aware that any systematic attempt has been made to lengthen the hours of labour in summer on this account. The milkmen, and other persons who have to begin their work very early in the morning, would undoubtedly suffer under my scheme, as they would have to start their duties in the dark of early morning almost the entire year through. As these persons, however, constitute a very small minority in the social community, it is not to be expected that their personal comfort or convenience would be allowed to interfere with the adoption of the scheme if it were found to be beneficial to the large majority.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Marathon man to trade Kununurra for Big Apple

Image and adapted extract from 'Marathon man to trade Kununurra for Big Apple' by Nathan Dyer, *The West Australian*, 15 January 2010. Image by Nathan Dyer. Courtesy: *The West Australian*.

The first day

Extract from *Lester* by Bernard Beckett, Longacre Press, 1999. Reproduced with permission of Random House New Zealand.

No one is a loser

Extract from the poem 'No one is a loser' by Ben Okri, from *Mental Fight* by Ben Okri, Phoenix House, U.K., 1999.

Reproduced with permission of Weidenfeld and Nicolson (an imprint of The Orion Publishing Group), and The Marsh Agency.

Salinity – an environmental emergency

Adapted extract and illustrations from *Australia's Environment: how people have changed the environment* by Greg Pyers, Echidna Books, 2002. Reproduced with permission of Pearson Education Australia. Illustrations re-drawn by Yuko Fujita.

The double life of a slippery axolotl

Adapted text from 'Of teeth and axolotls' which appeared in *The Helix*, No. 46 February / March 1996, published by CSIRO Education. Reproduced courtesy of *The Helix* / CSIRO Education. Image: Stephen Dalton / Animals Animals – Earth Scenes.

Where on Earth are you?

Adapted extract from article 'Trend tracker: location, location', by Greg Callaghan, *The Weekend Australian*, 5–6 December 2009, © News Limited, extract reproduced with permission of News Limited and Greg Callaghan. Image reproduced with permission of Photolibrary/David Ducros.

The stowaway

Extract from *A Bridge to Wiseman's Cove* by James Moloney, University of Queensland Press, 2007.

Inventing daylight saving

Extract from *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand 1868-1961*, G.V. Hudson, 'On Seasonal Time'. Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 8 October 1898. Reproduced with permission of the Royal Society of New Zealand under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 New Zealand licence which can be viewed and downloaded at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/nz/legalcode>.

READING

YEAR

9

Example test

0:65

Time available for students to
complete test: 65 minutes

Use 2B or HB
pencil only

Do not write on this page.

Read *Marathon man to trade Kununurra for Big Apple* on page 2 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 6.

1

Joseph Davies is excited about running a marathon in

- Canberra.
- New York.
- Kununurra.
- Alice Springs.

2

What is the purpose of beginning this text with a comment about the weather?

- to encourage readers to feel admiration for Joseph Davies
- to suggest to readers that Joseph Davies is unhappy
- to persuade readers that anyone can run a marathon
- to warn readers of the dangers of running a marathon

3

What is Robert de Castella's main reason for establishing the running squad?

- He wants an Australian to win a gold medal at the next Olympics.
- He wants to stage sporting events in Indigenous communities.
- He wants to improve the fitness of Australian schoolchildren.
- He wants to provide opportunities for Indigenous athletes.

4

For Robert de Castella, the marathon in November will be

- one stage in a larger plan.
- the climax to a successful sporting career.
- one of the most difficult challenges of his life.
- a way of deciding who joins his SmartStart squad.

YEAR 9 READING

5

In this text, Joseph Davies is best described as a person who is

- playful.
- carefree.
- determined.
- overconfident.

6

To understand the newspaper headline, a reader needs to know that

- Kununurra is in Western Australia.
- a marathon is a race run over 42.2 km.
- New York is known as 'The Big Apple'.
- apples are common in an athlete's diet.

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

7

Why is Michael in the Principal's office?

- He is meeting the Principal because it is his first day.
- He has something to deliver to the Principal.
- A teacher is not happy with his behaviour.
- His parents have left a message for him.

8

'*Maybe we could just chalk it up to experience,*' (paragraph 4)

In this sentence, *chalk it up to experience* means to

- learn from a negative experience.
- keep a record of recent experiences.
- encourage more positive experiences.
- refuse to acknowledge a recent experience.

9

'Were you pleased your family decided to move here, Michael?' (paragraph 5)

Why does the Principal ask this question?

- to encourage Michael to feel more at ease
- to acknowledge Michael is new to the school
- to show Michael how much he has embarrassed his family
- to suggest that Michael's feelings may be influencing his behaviour

10

The conversation ends with Michael feeling

- defeated.
- uncertain.
- miserable.
- disappointed.

11

Michael's approach to the Principal suggests that he is trying to

- annoy her.
- charm her.
- challenge her.
- get to know her.

12

Readers mainly learn about Michael's character through

- his facial expressions.
- what he thinks to himself.
- what he says to the Principal.
- what the Principal says about him.

Read *No one is a loser* on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 13 to 17.

13

*The world, from now on,
Will be made through the mind.
Through great dreaming, great loving
And masterly application.*

These lines suggest that

- thought without action is meaningless.
- the ability to change comes from within.
- when we label others we also label ourselves.
- people cannot affect the world through actions.

14

Embrace our marginalisation is best interpreted as

- see ourselves as having purpose.
- love is the key to overcoming problems.
- see negatives as a genuine source of strength.
- accept and be challenged by what seems unimportant.

15

When the poet uses the word *our*, he

- blames others for society's faults.
- appeals to a collective sense of power.
- excludes some people from this discussion.
- considers some groups of people as outsiders.

16

What feelings are created by this poem?

- invisibility and denial
- optimism and acceptance
- powerlessness and limitations
- anticipation and enlightenment

17

Which statement best describes the ideas expressed in this poem?

- A sense of service to others is the key to a fulfilling life.
- The worst thing that can happen is to have little to think about.
- Despite your best efforts, society will ultimately bring you down.
- Believe in yourself; the greatest triumph comes from overcoming adversity.

Read *Salinity* on page 5 of the magazine and answer questions 18 to 25.

18

The text suggests that Australia's salinity problem

- is a process that cannot be reversed.
- would have occurred regardless of human influence.
- was deliberately caused by farmers and land developers.
- may have been averted had the right knowledge been available.

19

In a day, over 700 litres of water may pass through the leaves of a fully grown river red gum. (paragraph 2)

This information in the text shows that trees

- are the only things preventing underground salt rising to the surface.
- play a vital role in preventing the watertable from rising.
- are able to access and utilise water in order to grow.
- contribute to the salinity problem.

YEAR 9 READING

20

In the section called *Costs*, it is implied that salinity affects

- mainly the city of Wagga Wagga and the Murray River.
- an unimportant part of society and the environment.
- numerous aspects of society and the environment.
- mainly farmers and their equipment.

21

In the section called *Costs*, the city of Wagga Wagga is mentioned to

- describe how rural towns are responding to the salinity crisis.
- give a real-world example of the high costs associated with salinity.
- show that the costs of salinity are trivial when distributed across the country.
- show that the costs of salinity are restricted to rural areas and country towns.

22

The section called *Slow change* suggests that Australian society

- is as ignorant about salinity as it has always been.
- may be about to cause another environmental emergency.
- needs to act now if salinity is to be prevented in the future.
- will be unable to predict the consequences of preventing salinity.

23

Figure 1 shows

- a rising watertable.
- a stable environment.
- a damaged environment.
- the early stages of salinity.

24

Figure 2 shows that, besides rain, the watertable is affected by

- stormwater.
- irrigation.
- soil.
- salt.

25

The intended audience of this text is people who

- are experts in salinity.
- do not know much about salinity.
- are replanting salt-damaged land.
- are measuring the financial costs of salinity.

Read *The double life of a slippery axolotl* on page 6 of the magazine and answer questions 26 to 30.

26

Up until the 1865 exhibition, scientists thought that

- axolotls and salamanders were members of different species.
- axolotls and salamanders did not live in the same natural habitat.
- axolotls were an earlier stage in the development of salamanders.
- axolotls were incapable of changing outside their natural environment.

27

The effect of using the word *So* at the beginning of the second paragraph is to

- shift the reader's attention to a different topic.
- draw attention to a current point of view on the subject.
- signal that the following information picks up from the first paragraph.
- introduce a second argument that is unrelated to the content of the first paragraph.

YEAR 9 READING

28

What is the *environmental pressure* referred to in the second paragraph?

- the scarcity of food in the lakes where axolotls live
- the aridity of the land near the lakes where axolotls live
- the absence of breeding sites for axolotls in the local environment
- the lack of a reliable food source in the axolotl's natural environment

29

What is likely to affect the amount of thyroxin released in an axolotl?

- differences in its diet
- variations in hours of daylight
- sudden increases in body size
- differences in its physical maturity

30

Which of the following expressions is an example of figurative language?

- were different species*
- reach sexual maturity*
- switch off this biological signal*
- affects a part of the brain called the hypothalamus*

Read *Where on Earth are you?* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 31 to 36.

31

Write the numbers 1 to 4 in the boxes to show the stages of the commercial availability of GPS, from its origins (1) to its likely future (4).

limited

pervasive

common

denied

32

Some Internet services act like a beacon ... (paragraph 2)

In context, acting like a beacon suggests

- illuminating a problem area.
- giving away information.
- sending a greeting.
- issuing a warning.

33

Identity theft and security breaches are mentioned to illustrate

- ways the military have used GPS.
- ways of controlling abuses of GPS.
- offences that may arise from abuses of GPS.
- offences that are more serious than abuses of GPS.

YEAR 9 READING

34

The text presents the use of GPS by robbers and burglars as being

- part of a plan by GPS companies.
- a possible application of GPS capabilities.
- an unrealistic fear about GPS development.
- a risk worth taking for the benefits of GPS.

35

In this text, the underlying assumption is that

- the risks of technology outweigh the benefits.
- modern life relies too much on gadgets.
- there is a solution to every problem.
- people are entitled to privacy.

36

Which statement about GPS makes the argument presented in the text more urgent?

- GPS is common.
- GPS is electronic.
- GPS is complicated.
- GPS is revolutionary.

Read *The living night* on page 8 of the magazine and answer questions 37 to 42.

37

In paragraph 1, why are the tourists feeling pleased with themselves?

- They are enjoying their holiday.
- They are looking forward to a surprise.
- They think they are doing something unique and adventurous.
- They think they are knowledgeable about what they are about to see.

38

In paragraph 3, the list of turtle species that lay their eggs on this coast gives an impression of

- security.
- excitement.
- diversity.
- uniformity.

39

Its straining face was eaten by the light of the torches.
(third last paragraph)

This metaphor about the effect of the torchlight

- presents the tourists as intrusive and slightly predatory.
- suggests that the tourists are seeing something for the first time.
- suggests that the turtle is frightened and distracted by the tourists.
- implies that the tourists' behaviour may prevent the turtle laying her eggs.

40

The description of the turtle's flippers as she lays her eggs

- presents her as instinctive and robotic.
- implies that in nature all things are inevitable.
- suggests that she does not know what she is doing.
- compares her with a toy to make her seem childish.

41

This text is supported by the idea that

- the behaviour of predators in the wild is unacceptable.
- turtles would be better off if they could exist without being observed.
- tourism is damaging to the environment in ways that are not understood.
- the world is fiercer and less picturesque than many like to think.

42 In general, the tourists are presented as

- rude.
- hesitant.
- enthralled.
- perceptive.

Read *Inventing daylight saving* on page 9 of the magazine and answer questions 43 to 48.

43 Hudson's address was a part of

- an ongoing discussion of ideas.
- an emotional publicity campaign.
- an announcement of official policy.
- a debate between meteorological experts.

44 What is Hudson's opinion of the idea that people should *alter their habits*? (paragraph 2)

- It is just another way of expressing his scheme.
- It could not be objected to by any reasonable person.
- It is good in theory but could not be put into practice.
- It would work well but would be expensive to implement.

45 When Hudson says, *I am not aware that any systematic attempt has been made to lengthen the hours of labour in summer on this account* (last paragraph), he is

- overstating his case.
- appealing to emotions.
- qualifying an assertion.
- contradicting his own opinion.

46

What is the main idea presented in the final paragraph?

47

Which statement about public opinion is consistent with the underlying assumption in the text?

- It is too powerful to fight against.
- It contains a lot of traditional wisdom.
- It is the result of long, intelligent thinking.
- It can be changed by good, rational arguments.

48

What method does Hudson use to deal with his opponents?

- He refers to expert opinion.
- He ignores their arguments.
- He raises doubts about their motives.
- He points out errors in their arguments.

STOP – END OF TEST

Do not write on this page.

NAPLAN Reading Example Test – Year 9

Question number	Answer key	Question number	Answer key
Y9 Q01	B	Y9 Q25	B
Y9 Q02	A	Y9 Q26	A
Y9 Q03	D	Y9 Q27	C
Y9 Q04	A	Y9 Q28	B
Y9 Q05	C	Y9 Q29	B
Y9 Q06	C	Y9 Q30	C
Y9 Q07	C	Y9 Q31	2,4,3,1
Y9 Q08	A	Y9 Q32	B
Y9 Q09	D	Y9 Q33	C
Y9 Q10	B	Y9 Q34	B
Y9 Q11	B	Y9 Q35	D
Y9 Q12	B	Y9 Q36	A
Y9 Q13	B	Y9 Q37	C
Y9 Q14	C	Y9 Q38	C
Y9 Q15	B	Y9 Q39	A
Y9 Q16	B	Y9 Q40	A
Y9 Q17	D	Y9 Q41	D
Y9 Q18	D	Y9 Q42	C
Y9 Q19	B	Y9 Q43	A
Y9 Q20	C	Y9 Q44	C
Y9 Q21	B	Y9 Q45	C
Y9 Q22	C	Y9 Q46	Response refers to the relative effects of daylight saving on minority groups and the benefit to the majority
Y9 Q23	B	Y9 Q47	D
Y9 Q24	B	Y9 Q48	D

*For multiple choice response answer keys:
The first response bubble = A; the second response bubble = B;
the third response bubble = C; the fourth response bubble = D