

English Test ANSWERS

Year 11

Term 3

Name

Score

Reading Comprehension:

Spelling:

Language Usage:

Writing:

Total: /50



Exercises taken from Australian NAPLAN tests

Comprehension Text 1 (6 marks)

Our Body Rhythms

Shortly before you wake up in the morning, hormones flow from your glands into your bloodstream to get you ready for your daily activities. As you get ready for school, your heartbeat speeds up, and your breathing becomes more intense.

Throughout the day, your body goes through other changes. By late afternoon your body temperature has gradually increased by about 0.5° C. Your blood pressure, which is lowest during the early morning, fluctuates during the day until it reaches its peak by early evening.

Later at night, after the day's activities, you start to feel tired. While you are sleeping, your body goes through even more changes. Deep within your brain a structure called the pineal gland secretes a chemical called melatonin that flows into your brain to make you feel sleepy. The highest levels of melatonin occur at about 2 a.m., rising to about four to six times greater than during the day. If you woke up during this time of night it would be very difficult to do even simple tasks because the increased levels of melatonin would cloud your concentration and judgment.

Sleep also brings other changes. While your body is at rest, there is a decrease in respiration, heart rate and blood pressure. Your overall metabolic rate – the rate of the chemical reactions that go on in the body – also drops. The secretion of growth hormone, however, increases. About half the total day's amount of growth hormone is released during the first few hours of sleep, and most of the growth and repair of your body tissues occurs during sleep. By morning the cycle starts all over again.

Questions

1. When is your blood pressure generally highest?

- early morning
- early evening ←
- late evening
- around 2 a.m.

2. A person wakes at 2 a.m. Which of the following tasks does the text suggest it would be most difficult for this person to do?

- open their eyes
- get back to sleep

- write down a message ←
- wake up in the morning

3. Which of the following facts about melatonin is referred to in the text?

- Melatonin production decreases as people age.
- Light severely reduces the production of melatonin.
- The pineal gland is the centre for the production of melatonin. ←
- As our eyes register the arrival of darkness, melatonin is produced.

4. Who is the intended audience of this text?

- scientists
- students ←
- teachers
- doctors

5. The writer assumes readers will have some prior knowledge about their bodies. What do readers need to know?

- what hormones are ←
- where the pineal gland is
- what the parts of the brain do
- the different chemicals in the brain

5. What is the main idea in this text?

- how the pineal gland works
- how your sleep cycle changes
- how your body changes over 24 hours ←
- how hormone levels in your body change as you grow

Comprehension Text 2 (6 marks)



The Museum of Future Inventions is a special place near London. It shows new and exciting ideas that could become part of our future.

Entering the Museum of Future Inventions feels like walking into a place where imagination and science come together.

The museum has many interesting inventions, like robots, flying cars, and smart machines. Visitors can see how technology might change our lives in the future.

The building looks very unusual. The walls shine with moving holograms, the floors light up when you walk on them, and the ceiling can show stars or tiny molecules moving in 3D.

Each part of the museum is interactive. Visitors don't just look at things—they can try them. In the health area, you can touch a wall and see tiny robots repairing cells. In the energy section, you can feel the heat from a small fusion reaction that is safely controlled. In another area, you can try technology that helps your brain think faster for a short time.

The museum is easy to explore. The paths can change depending on what you like and how much you already know. There are also AI guides. Some look like holograms, and others are small robots. They give you a tour that fits your interests.

Instead of just showing objects, the museum lets you see real experiments and working models. You can also join workshops and create new ideas yourself. The museum wants visitors not only to learn about the future, but also to help create it.

Questions (6 marks – 1 or ½ mark per question)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. What makes the Museum of Future Inventions different from a normal museum?

It is interactive; the walls shine with moving holograms; the paths change according to what you want to know; tours fit your interests; you can attend a workshop and create new ideas for yourself; AI guides

2. How do the interactive exhibits change the visitor experience?

They help you brain think faster; visitors can create their own new ideas

3. What are the pros and cons of using AI guides in a museum? (i.e. good and not-so-good features.)

Pros: a wider range of possibilities to explore; saves on employing staff; more information to access

Cons: technology may malfunction; technology may become outdated and has to be continually updated; use of AI guide does not give such a personal experience

4. Do you think technologies like these will exist in the future? Why or why not?

Yes – Looking back in history, ideas from the past that people thought would be impossible to implement, actually came into being, e.g. planes and rockets.

5. How can museums inspire people to learn more about science?

Hands on experiences; appealing to the senses through colour, light and sound; presenting information in an interesting way

6. If you were to participate in a workshop at this museum, what would you create?

This can be any creative work that the student would see themselves getting involved in.

Spelling (10 marks)

Rewrite the incorrect word correctly on the line.

1. The shop was offerring free gift-wrapping. ___ **offering** ___

2. Solar energy is a reneweble resource. ___ **renewable** _____

3. Farmers sometimes have to improvize when machinery breaks down. ___ **improvise** _____

4. They cut the wood with a circuler saw. _____ **circular** _____

5. The rain made the campers misrable. _____ **miserable** _____

6. We added water to moisen the soil around the plant. ____ **moisten** _____
7. Eggs provide protene in a diet. ____ **protein** _____
8. We gained incite into another culture through our exchange student. ____ **insight** ____
9. The library has a rack of broshures about many subjects. ____ **brochures** _____
10. An optomist is someone who is always positive. ____ **optimist** _____

Language Usage (13 marks)

1. Which of the following completes this sentence correctly?

The group was well known _____ alternative energy solutions.

- develop
- for developing ←
- to develop
- which develops

2. Which word completes this sentence correctly?

_____ Mountain Pygmy Possum is an endangered species.

- A
- An
- The ←
- This

3. Which word completes this sentence correctly?

The boy _____ brought the model car is waiting outside.

- who ←
- what
- which
- whose

4. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- He closed the door, before realising, the keys were inside.
- The turtle which was caught in a net, was sent, to a sanctuary.
- A baby echidna, also called a puggle, hatches after ten days. ←
- The eclipse the first since 2013, promises to be, spectacular

5. Which pair of sentences can be joined with the word *whereas*?

- The road is being fixed soon. It is full of potholes.
- Mine is a mountain bike. Hers is a racing bike. ←
- He wanted to use the iron. I had put it away.
- There was a flash of lightning. The thunder rumbled moments later.

6. What does the word *each* refer to in this sentence?

The geologists brought specimens of minerals, fossils and petrified wood to show us, and described where each had been found.

- geologists
- specimens ←
- minerals
- fossils

7. Which of the following completes this sentence correctly?

Who _____ the bins when your brother is not there?

- put out
- puts out ←
- putting out
- was putting out

8. Which of the following should be punctuated as two sentences?

- Do not tell me what to do, I like to work things out for myself. ←
- Although we took part in the working bee, the rain slowed us down.
- Do you think it is likely you will finish the book before the weekend?
- We thought we were ready for the hike, having trained for many months.

9. Which sentence is correct?

- It was both long and a very close tennis match.
- The pardalote bird is a rare and endangered in Australia.
- My problem is that it is unfair and the speed of the decision.
- It was a time for action and not for excuses. ←

10. In which sentence is the word *opposite* used as a noun?

- We parked on the street opposite the park.
- The shop is on the opposite corner to the bank.
- Whatever he says, I believe the opposite. ←
- When you leave the station, the playing field will be in the opposite direction.

11. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- The sunset, glowing with reds and oranges, was spectacular. ←
- The sunset glowing with reds and oranges, was, spectacular.
- The sunset, glowing with reds and oranges was spectacular.
- The sunset glowing with reds and oranges was, spectacular.

12. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- The storm clouds piled on the horizon marked the start of the wet season.
- The storm clouds, piled on the horizon marked the start of the wet season.
- The storm clouds piled on the horizon, marked the start of the wet season. ←
- The storm clouds piled on the horizon marked: the start of the wet season.

13. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- She bought a twenty four-hour train pass.
- She bought a twenty-four hour train pass.
- She bought a twenty-four-hour train pass. ←
- She bought a twenty-four-hour-train pass.

Writing

200 words

(15 marks)

Hero Award

A hero is someone you admire.

Choose a hero who you think deserves an award.

The person you choose could be someone from your family or community or could be someone who is well-known to everyone. The person may be young or old, male or female.

Write to convince a reader why the person you have chosen is special and should be given an award.

- Start with an introduction.

An introduction lets a reader know what you are going to write about.

- Write your opinion on why you have chosen this person. Give reasons for your opinion. Explain your reasons.
- Finish with a conclusion.

A conclusion sums up your reasons so that a reader is convinced of your opinion.

Remember to:

- plan your writing

- use paragraphs to organize your ideas
- write in sentences
- choose your words carefully to convince a reader of your opinion
- pay attention to your spelling and punctuation
- check and edit your writing so it is clear