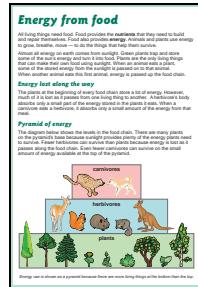


# 2011 Year 5 — Literacy preparation material

## Reading and Viewing

**Wait for your teacher.**

**Read page 2 of the magazine and then answer questions 1–9.**



**1** What do animals need to renew their bodies?

- medicines
- roughage
- nutrients
- sunlight



**2** Animals and plants need energy for the same reason that

- motors need fuel.
- trains need tracks.
- tyres need wheels.
- buses need passengers.

**3** **Green plants trap and store some of the sun's energy ...**

Because of this, plants can

- shine brightly in the sunlight.
- change light into nourishment.
- eat their own fruit on cloudy days.
- create a cool, shady environment.

**4** In paragraph 2, what does the word **When** mean?

- Sometimes, provided that ...
- Where it is the case that ...
- Around the time that ...
- Despite the fact that ...

- 5** In the third paragraph, what does the word **absorbs** mean?
- passes on
  - wipes out
  - chews up
  - takes in
- 6** According to the third paragraph, some energy gets lost from the food chain because it is
- used up by plants and not stored.
  - trapped inside poisonous plants.
  - wasted when animals eat.
  - destroyed by bushfires.
- 7** Why is the **energy pyramid** like a pyramid-shaped building?
- It has a large base and a small top.
  - It has plants growing around its base.
  - It collects less energy on its shady side.
  - It contains preserved animals and plants.
- 8** The amount of energy that enters the food chain depends on
- how much energy carnivores need to use.
  - how many herbivores exist to eat plants.
  - how many plants exist to trap sunlight.
  - how much sunlight returns to the sun.
- 9** The number of herbivores on earth is
- too large for the small number of carnivores.
  - smaller than the large number of carnivores.
  - too large for the small number of plants.
  - smaller than the large number of plants.

**Read page 3 of the magazine and then answer questions 10–18.**



**10**

*Note: The paragraphs in a poem are called verses or stanzas.  
There are eight verses in this poem.*

Bill Craddock is the one who is called a bully.

Shade one bubble.



Where does the reader find this information?

- the first verse and the title
- the title, “The Bully Asleep”
- the third and the fourth verse
- the illustration of a sleeping boy

**11**

In verse 2, what do the three children do *timidly*?

- gather around Bill.
- talk to the teacher.
- test if Bill is awake.
- rise from their seats.

**12**

Jimmy says that Bill is sleepy because he

- is feeling unwell.
- hasn't got a bedtime.
- runs around bullying.
- doesn't want to write.

**13**

In verses 5, 6 and 8, how many things do Jimmy or Roger actually do to Bill?

- some
- none
- most
- one

**14**

In verses 5, 6 and 8, Jimmy and Roger whisper and mutter because they don't want

- Bill to hear them.
- Jane to steal their ideas.
- Miss Andrews to notice them.
- the other children to be disturbed.

**15**

*So they plotted* (verse 6)

The word *so* in verse 6 means

- in this way.
- for that reason.
- to such an extent.
- with the result that.

**16**

In verse 6, while Jimmy and Roger talk together, Jane

- acts obediently.
- glares at them.
- spies on them.
- feels shocked.

**17**

The endings of the **second line** and **last line** of every verse of this poem rhyme with each other.

In verse 5, which words make the rhyme?

\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_

**18**

Which of these fits the overall message of this poem?

- Bill Craddock is not really a bully.
- To stop bullying, we need to understand it.
- It is possible to avoid schoolwork by sleeping.
- The saying "Let sleeping dogs lie" is good advice.



**Read page 4 of the magazine and then answer questions 19–28.**



**19** The website name suggests that its owner

- is afraid of sharks.
- wants to try shark fins.
- is concerned about sharks.
- wants to protect us from sharks.

Shade one bubble.



**20** *Our prejudices against animals that we fear* is used in the opening paragraph to

- make people feel afraid of sharks.
- show things people are obliged to do.
- frame the writer's position for the argument.
- sound like an expert by using scientific facts.

**21** The words *malicious practices* (line 4) are used to persuade readers by

- signalling the writer's beliefs.
- making sharks sound vicious.
- showing the logic of the argument.
- indicating the danger of the practice.

**22** Which of these statements is true?

- Shark killers are in danger.
- Sharks are a protected species.
- Sharks are not commercially viable.
- Shark numbers have decreased very quickly.

**23** The sharks are described as *doomed* (line 11) because they

- can no longer swim.
- are too heavy to move.
- can no longer get help.
- are too few to be hunted.



**24**

Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes to put the statements in the order they would occur.

The beginning of the sequence (  ) has been done for you.



Fishermen cut off fins.



Fishermen catch a shark.



Sharks swim freely in the sea.



Sea creatures feed on injured animals.



Sharks sink to the bottom of the ocean.

**25**

The writer wants the readers to think that shark finners

- are too lazy to harvest the whole shark.
- help the community by catching sharks.
- make a lot of money from a cruel activity.
- are entitled to have a legitimate business.

**26**

With which statement would the author agree?

- Animals should be treated humanely.
- Profitable businesses should be supported.
- Oceans will be better because there are fewer sharks.
- Killing sharks humanely would make finning acceptable.

**27**

The author uses the phrase *perceived man-eaters* to suggest

- knowledge of shark behaviour is well advanced.
- beliefs about sharks are not always accurate.
- sharks have been seen to eat people.
- sharks have keen hunting senses.



**28**

The text attempts to persuade readers to a particular point of view.

Write your answer  
on the lines.



Give two examples of how the language in the text has been used to persuade the reader.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....