Read Why elephants and emus cannot fly on page 2 of the magazine and answer questions 1 to 6.

1. The branch fell on the man’s head because
   - the man was careless.
   - the elephants landed in the tree.
   - the elephants tried to climb the tree.
   - the man took away the elephants’ wings.

2. The man used his powers of thought to
   - punish the elephants.
   - reward the elephants.
   - frighten the elephants.
   - surprise the elephants.

3. Which word best describes Emu in the Australian story?
   - hero
   - cheat
   - coward
   - show-off

4. Why did Kookaburra really set up a competition with Emu?
   - to teach Emu a lesson
   - to teach Emu to fly better
   - to show off in front of Emu
   - to see whose wings were the best
5. At the end of the Australian story, what happened to Emu’s wings?
- They shrank.
- They disappeared.
- They grew stronger.
- They became more colourful.

6. What is the same about the Indian folktale and the Australian story?
- Both make fun of silly characters.
- Both show that animals are clever.
- Both tell how simple life used to be.
- Both explain why something is the way it is.

Read Dale Richards on page 3 of the magazine and answer questions 7 to 13.

7. This text mainly describes Dale’s
- school life.
- plans for the future.
- daily surfing routine.
- development as a surfer.

8. Dale has been surfing since
- he was 11.
- he finished school.
- he moved to Townsville.
Some surfers said that Dale was *a natural*. This means that Dale
- got plenty of help.
- lived near the beach.
- quickly learned to surf.
- wanted to surf all over the world.

As a student at school, Dale surfed
- as much as he could.
- on the weekends only.
- at 4 am every morning.
- for eight hours each day.

According to the text, one thing that has contributed to Dale’s surfing success is that
- he has been given support.
- he has had to fight for his dreams.
- he has surfed in different countries.
- he has a background in football.

What is the main purpose of this text?
- to warn
- to argue
- to inform
- to criticise

Which quote from the text helps to show that Dale is determined to succeed?
- *decided to start surfing*
- *always got plenty of help*
- *picked up surfing right away*
- *can focus completely on surfing*
Read Amphibians on page 4 of the magazine and answer questions 14 to 20.

14 The text describes amphibians as animals that
- do not have lungs.
- cannot swim very well.
- can live on land and in water.
- use their gills to eat and breathe.

15 According to the text, the world’s largest amphibian is a
- frog.
- toad.
- newt.
- salamander.

16 One of the differences between frogs and toads is that
- frogs have drier skins.
- frogs lay eggs in strings.
- frogs develop tails as adults.
- frogs can stay underwater longer.

17 Young frogs start to breathe with their heads above water when they
- develop lungs.
- start eating insects.
- develop internal gills.
- hatch out of their eggs.
18 Number the boxes 1, 2, 3 and 4 to show the correct order of stages in a frog’s development.

- forelegs grow
- hind legs grow
- tail disappears
- spawn hatches

Write one number in each box.

19 Which part of a tadpole is described as *feathery*?

- tail
- gills
- skin
- lungs

Shade one bubble.

20 The main purpose of the diagram at the end of the text is to

- describe the life cycle of frogs.
- explain the eating habits of frogs.
- highlight the differences between frogs and toads.
- show the many types of amphibians that live in ponds.
The narrator chases after Lacy goanna when she heads for the chookhouse. This is because the narrator thinks

- the goanna might be in danger.
- the chickens might be in danger.
- the goanna might escape from her farm.
- the tree might break under the goanna’s weight.

According to the text, why did the narrator think that the goanna was a dinosaur?

- [ ] the shed was used as a bakery.
- [x] the roof of the shed was very hot.
- [ ] the narrator lived high up in the mountains.
- [ ] the drought had changed the look of things.

The narrator chases after Lacy goanna when she heads for the chookhouse. This is because the narrator thinks

- [ ] the goanna might be in danger.
- [ ] the chickens might be in danger.
- [ ] the goanna might escape from her farm.
- [x] the tree might break under the goanna’s weight.

The narrator suggests that Lacy goanna climbs the wattle tree to

- [ ] get away from her.
- [ ] rest in the heat of the day.
- [ ] get ready for a fight with her.
- [ ] get a better view of the chookhouse.
25 Near the end of the story, why is the narrator *eye-to-eye* with Lacy goanna?
- The narrator is on the chookhouse roof.
- The narrator has also climbed up the tree.
- The branch holding Lacy goanna is bent down.
- Lacy goanna has climbed halfway down the tree.

26 *No, you can’t see me really.* (second last paragraph)

Who is *you* in this sentence?
- the reader
- the chooks
- the goanna
- the narrator

27 What do the two writers agree about?
- Dogs deserve good food.
- Dogs should be properly trained.
- Dog owners need a sense of humour.
- Dog owners spend too much on their pets.

28 According to Sarah, *bounders* are dogs that
- chase you.
- attack you.
- bark at you.
- jump at you.
John suggests that having a pet dog in the classroom is

- a good way of training a dog to be calm.
- cruel for the dog but useful for the teacher.
- disruptive for the teacher and the students.
- a way of making classrooms happier places.

Which sentence best describes John’s attitude to dog training?

- It is hard work for the dog.
- It is not hard for the owner to do.
- It is a good thing for both the dog and the owner.
- It is unnecessary because dogs easily understand humans.

John writes, *we do give dogs a good life.*

Which paragraph of Sarah’s letter is he responding to most directly?

- paragraph 1
- paragraph 2
- paragraph 3
- paragraph 4
Read *Attack and Defence* on page 7 of the magazine and answer questions 32 to 36.

32 Which dinosaur used its tail like a whip?
- Diplodocus
- Triceratops
- Tuojiangosaurus
- Pachycephalosaurus

33 *Multi-purpose tail  Stabbing tail  A spiky shield  Built like a tank*

These sub-headings were most likely chosen to
- catch the reader’s attention.
- explain the most difficult words.
- introduce the most important dinosaurs.
- show the difference between attack and defence.

34 The main purpose of the illustrations in this text is to show
- dinosaur skin patterns.
- a range of dinosaur weapons.
- the enormous size of dinosaurs.
- the way dinosaurs changed over time.

35 The two dinosaurs *Eurolocephalus* and *Pachycephalosaurus* have *cephal* in their names. Using information in the text, what is the *cephal* part of their names most likely to mean?

Write the answer on the line.
According to the text, which **two** species of dinosaurs had to defend themselves against attacks by members of their own species?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apatosaurus</th>
<th>Gallimimus</th>
<th>Pachycephalosaurus</th>
<th>Tyrannosaurus</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplodocus</td>
<td>Tuojiangosaurus</td>
<td>Eurolocephalus</td>
<td>Triceratops</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shade two bubbles.**
Read *Tim* on the back cover of the magazine and answer questions P1 to P4.

P1  The story takes place on

- ○ Monday.
- ○ Tuesday.
- ○ Wednesday.
- ○ Thursday.

Shade one bubble.

P2  Which **two** words begin and end with the letter **s**?

- ○ shirt
- ○ shoes
- ○ socks
- ○ school

Shade two bubbles.

P3  Number the boxes 1, 2, 3 and 4 to show the order in which Tim dressed.

- ○ shoes
- ○ shorts
- ○ shirt
- ○ socks

Write one number in each box.

P4  Where was Tim going?

Write the answer on the line.