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Year 7 NAPLAN*-style Literacy Tests

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SPELLING

Intermediate level questions



Mini Test 6

Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1 The orthors were more than happy to sign copies of their books.

2 I was unable to attend the event due to a stumik complaint.

3 The children's behavior was exceptionally good.

4 The sound of my voice echode off the rocks and back towards me.

5 Fiber is essential in a balanced diet.

6 I am hoping to see the luner eclipse later tonight.

7 Prince Charles is the rightful eir to the throne.

8 She insisted on persueing a career on the stage.

9 The police gave up their persuit of the thief.

10 There is a special teknique to life drawing.

11 The walkers came dangerously close to falling into the raveene.

12 A roague is a deceitful and unreliable person.

13 It is my dream to one day sail around the world in a yocht.

Mini Test 6 (continued)

14 Chicken shnitzil is my favourite meal for dinner.

15 I cannot agree with the mindless slorgher of animals.

16 Work has become werysome and is no longer enjoyable.

17 My street runs parallell to yours.

18 A good sleep and proper nutrishion are essential.

19 We are concerned about higene and encourage handwashing before meals.

20 His voice was horse from shouting for assistance.

21 The small mouse narwed easily through the potato sack.

22 The rains came and the drout was finally broken.

23 I like to be thorough and doublecheck my work.

24 At the hight of summer the heat is unbearable.

25 The witch shrieked and cackled.



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

- 1 The **veacle** was towed after being parked illegally.

- 2 I hope to get better **acquainted** with the new boy on my street.

- 3 There was **suffishent** space in my room for a desk and bookcase.

- 4 The bobbing red **boy** marked the swimmer's turning point.

- 5 Your **conshiense** tells you when you have done something wrong.

- 6 Rubble and **debree** littered the road after the crash.

- 7 I am learning about **cilanders** in geometry.

- 8 It is important that we take care of our **enviroment**.

- 9 The teacher had an **explainatory** manner that was very helpful.

- 10 A fuel **gage** is an instrument used to indicate the level of fuel contained in a tank.

- 11 My new TV was **garanteed** not to break down for three years.

- 12 The **gillotine** is a device used to chop off peoples' heads.

- 13 The **spychic** told me I would win the lotto this year!

Mini Test 7 (continued)

Read the text *Year of the tiger*. The spelling mistakes have been highlighted. Write the correct spelling for each highlighted word in the box.

Year of the tiger

- 14 Courageous and daring, people born in the Year of the Tiger rarely **dessend** into shyness.
- 15 However, they can be unpredictable and **tempestuius**
- 16 and sometimes territorial and **posessive**.
- 17 2010 is the Year of the Metal Tiger, with Metal bringing **addishional** strength and determination.

Read the text *Embroidery*. The spelling mistakes have been highlighted. Write the correct spelling for each highlighted word in the box.

Embroidery

- 18 Embroidery is the art or handicraft of **decarating** fabric or other materials with needle and thread or yarn.
- 19 Embroidery may also **incorporrate** other materials such as metal strips or pearls.
- 20 Some basic techniques or stitches of the **earlyest** work include chain stitch, buttonhole or blanket stitch, running stitch, satin stitch and cross stitch.
- 21 These remain the **fundermental** techniques of hand embroidery today.

Read the text *Blogs*. The spelling mistakes have been highlighted. Write the correct spelling for each highlighted word in the box.

Blogs

- 22 Many blogs provide **comentery** or news on a particular subject.
- 23 Others function as more personal online **daieres**.
- 24 A **tipicle** blog combines text, images and links to other blogs.
- 25 Readers now **aknowledge** that the ability to leave comments is an important part of many blogs.



Mini Test 9

Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

- 1 I would like to one day open my own business.
- 2 There were four colums holding the roof up.
- 3 Her leg was lasserated by the flying glass.
- 4 The jogger followed a familiar curcuit.
- 5 The tourist dropped his sunglasses down a crevise.
- 6 I hope defanately to travel to Paris next summer.
- 7 My new vacuum cleaner is quite effishient.
- 8 I find the natural world fassinating.
- 9 The fusha is my favourite flower.
- 10 The queen was used to grandure and fine things.
- 11 In my leshure time I like to read.
- 12 Whether I like school or not is irelevant as I have to go.
- 13 The students were concerned about humanatarian issues.

Mini Test 9 (continued)

14 The visitor was mezzmarised by the beauty of the harbour.

15 I love to breathe the clean oxagen of the mountains.

16 A puraist is one who desires that an item remain true to its essence.

17 Blunt sissors make cutting difficult.

18 My move downstairs is only temporary at this stage.

19 I thurouhly enjoyed last night's movie.

20 We need to call the upholltsarer about the rip in the armchair.

21 The child appeared vulnarable standing alone without his mother.

22 We were very happy when the sewerage system was connected to our house.

23 The fire began to smolder as the rain hit it.

24 I feel better now my flu symptoms have subcided.

25 Tom enjoyed this year's local council scavanger hunt.

**Mini Test 3**

1 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

I hope you will get [] your operation quickly.

- A under B down C over D up

2 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Having to get up at 4 am is a bit []!

- A far B much C ample D strong

3 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

“Game []!” shouted the opposing soccer captain before the match.

- A down B is C up D on

4 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

By tomorrow, I will [] my assignment.

- A do B had done C have done D been done

5 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

I have [] a mind to ring that café to complain.

- A halved B most C half D full

6 Which sentence is correct?

- A I will have been doing the dishes when the phone rang.
B I have been doing the dishes when the phone rang.
C I will be doing the dishes when the phone rang.
D I had been doing the dishes, when the phone rang.

7 Which sentence is correct?

- A In September, I will be studying French for two years.
B In September, I will have been studying French for two years.
C In September, I have been studying French for two years.
D In September, I would of been studying French for two years.

8 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Shoes and socks go hand in [].

- A hand B shoe C gloves D fingers

Mini Test 3 (continued)

9 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

When we were poor, we lived hand to [] .

- A head B mouth C heart D eye

10 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

What a relief to be [] off the hook!

- A dropped B hung C lifted D let

11 Which sentence is correct?

- A Things are going well and I feel really on the pins.
B Things are going well and I feel really on the wagon.
C Things are going well and I feel really on the horse.
D Things are going well and I feel really on the ball.

12 Which sentence is correct?

- A He is doing so badly that he is really off the rails.
B He is doing so badly that he is really on the rails.
C He is doing so well that he is really up the rails.
D He is doing so well that he is really off the tracks.

Read the text *Leonardo DiCaprio*. The text has a gap.
Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.

Leonardo DiCaprio

Leonardo DiCaprio has a passion for the environment that [13] at least as far back as the Titanic days of his early twenties.

“It’s always been something that I’ve read about,” he explains. “It started with an environmental documentary that I [14] when I was very young, on rainforests and the [15] of the Amazon and loss of species. I decided to become more active and outspoken about these issues because ultimately nature has very little rights.”

“That eventually [16] me to meet with then US vice president Al Gore about 10 years ago. He took time to talk to me about the issue of global warming which I didn’t really understand very much about. From then [17] I’ve kind of been much more active in it.”

Over the years, DiCaprio has been practising what he [18]. A man with global concerns and the son of a German mother and a half-German, half-Italian father, he [19] on the boards of the

Mini Test 3 (continued)

Natural Resources Defense Council and Global Green USA. In 2005 he bought Blackadore Caye, an idyllic island off the coast of Belize, which he **20** to develop into an environmentally friendly, **21** luxury resort with renewable energy resources.

“My house is built **22**. I have solar panels on my house,” reveals DiCaprio. “I’ve been driving a hybrid car, my Toyota Prius, for six years **23**. It **24** emissions and I liked mine so much that I bought three more of **25** for my mum, dad and stepmum.”

Source: <<http://www.off-grid.net/2007/09/29/dicaprio-interview/>>

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 13 | A extends | B extending | C extend | D extended |
| 14 | A see | B saw | C watching | D watch |
| 15 | A deplete | B depleting | C depletion | D depleted |
| 16 | A led | B leads | C leading | D lid |
| 17 | A in | B at | C on | D up |
| 18 | A teaches | B learns | C preaches | D speaks |
| 19 | A sits | B seated | C seating | D seat |
| 20 | A planned | B planning | C plans | D plan |
| 21 | A albeit | B in addition | C and | D or |
| 22 | A red | B orange | C green | D yellow |
| 23 | A now | B then | C since | D before |
| 24 | A reduced | B reduces | C reducing | D reduce |
| 25 | A it | B this | C them | D they |

**Mini Test 4**

1 Which words correctly complete this sentence?

The waiter laid the table []

- A carefully, so as not to disturb the wine glasses.
- B careful he doesn't knock the glasses.
- C careful, as not to disturb the wine glasses.
- D with a care so as not to disturb the wine glasses.

2 Which word or words correctly complete this sentence?

I [] rang the doctor as I felt there was something terribly wrong.

- A most urgent
- B urgently
- C more urgently
- D urgent

3 Which word or words correctly complete this sentence?

I've always wanted to be a vet, [] I would also be happy being a teacher.

- A otherwise
- B however
- C except for
- D in addition

4 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Besides my best friend Hannah, I am the [] person I know.

- A sleepy
- B sleepest
- C sleeps
- D sleeper

5 Which words correctly complete this sentence?

[], she is the lazier of the two sisters and refuses to wash up.

- A Despite being the eldest in the family
- B In spite being the elder
- C However older
- D Nevertheless being older

6 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

The sun is shining more [] now it is summer.

- A brights than ever
- B bright then before
- C brightly than ever
- D brighter

7 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

The aeroplane landed [] with no bumps.

- A smoothly
- B smoother
- C smooths
- D smooth

Mini Test 4 (continued)

8 Which sentence is correct?

- A If the movie ends late, we will miss our dinner reservation.
- B They might be able to come if it don't rain.
- C However you felt about me then, like me you will.
- D I am looking forward to going to theatre, it wasn't far away.

9 Which sentence is correct?

- A I was going to buy a hat, unless I already buy one.
- B I am going to buy a hat, except I already had one.
- C I was going to buy a hat, when I realise I owned one.
- D I was going to buy a hat, however I already have one.

10 Which sentence is correct?

- A The sales assistant make the honest mistake and overcharged me.
- B The sales assistant will made a honest mistake and overcharged me.
- C The sales assistant made an honest mistake and overcharged me.
- D The sales assistant makes and honest mistake and overcharged me.

11 Which underlined word can be left out of this sentence?

They put the yellow curtains up in the shop before hanging the red curtains.

↑
A

↑
B

↑
C

↑
D

12 Which sentence is correct?

- A The student worked very quietly in the library.
- B The student worked most quiet in the library.
- C The student worked real quiet in the library.
- D The student worked very quiet in the library.

13 Which sentence is correct?

- A Susan could see clear to the other side of the road.
- B Susan could see cleared to the other side of the road.
- C Susan could see clearly to the other side of the road.
- D Susan could see clears to the other side of the road.

Mini Test 4 (continued)

Read the text *Driving*. The text has some gaps. Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.

Driving

Prepare yourself for an experience! Driving is a matter of life or death.

Have the papers to **14** your car is insured.

Make sure that whenever you **15** the vehicle you turn off the lights.

16 your licence with you.

Avoid parking illegally or your car may be **17** away.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 14 A proven | B prove | C proved | D proves |
| 15 A exited | B exits | C exit | D exiting |
| 16 A Have | B Was | C Is | D See |
| 17 A tow | B tows | C towed | D towing |

Read the text *Lions*. The text has some gaps. Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.

Lions

Lions live **18** 10–14 years in the wild, while in captivity they can live for over 20 years.

In the wild, males seldom live longer **19** 10 years, as injuries sustained from continuous fighting with rival males greatly reduces their life span.

Visually, the male lion **20** distinctive and easily recognised by its mane.

The face of the male lion is one of **21** widely recognised animal symbols in human culture.

Lions have been kept **22** menageries since Roman times and have been a **23** species sought for exhibition in zoos the world over since the late eighteenth century. Zoos **24**

cooperating worldwide in breeding programs for **25** endangered Asiatic subspecies.

Source: <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion>>

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 18 A for around | B in around | C on around | D of around |
| 19 A than | B then | C this | D for |
| 20 A was higher | B is highest | C is highly | D is high |
| 21 A the most | B a most | C an most | D mostly |
| 22 A on | B in | C at | D under |
| 23 A key | B unimportant | C minor | D unpopular |
| 24 A is | B was | C are | D will |
| 25 A a | B an | C the | D to |



1 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Alan rested [] the wall while he waited to be served at the cafe.

- A along B over C against D upon

2 Which sentence is correct?

- A The value of the goods has to be high enough to meet the criteria that is set by the local authority.
B The value of the goods have to be high enough to meet the criteria that is set by the local authority.
C The value of the goods has to be high enough to meet the criteria that are set by the local authority.
D The value of the goods have to be high enough to meet the criteria that are set by the local authority.

3 Which word correctly completes the sentence?

What's the name of [] flowers?

- A them B those C they D that

4 Identify the article in this sentence.

Tori wanted to buy a sandwich.

- A to B a C sandwich D Tori

5 Which word correctly completes this sentence?

The first trip I ever had [] to Cowra.

- A was B were C is D are

6 Which sentence is correct?

- A When deciding on the best course of action, we must consider the needs of others.
B When deciding for the best course of action, we must consider the needs of others.
C When decide on the best course of action, we must consider the needs of others.
D When deciding with the best course of action, we must consider the needs of others.

7 Which words correctly complete the sentence?

The stars [] down on me.

- A brightly shined B brightness shone C brightly shone D brightly shining

8 What type of figurative language is used when it is said that the moon *winked*?

- A simile B personification C symbolism D assonance

Mini Test 5 (continued)

- 9 Which word in this sentence is **not** correct?
Peter accidentally turned off his alarm, woke up late and then missed her train.
A Peter B his C late D her
- 10 How could this sentence be rewritten correctly using indirect speech?
Helen told her dad “I won’t leave unless you come too.”
A Helen told her dad she wouldn’t go unless he came too.
B Helen told her dad that she didn’t want to go.
C Helen’s dad told her that she didn’t want to go unless he went too.
D Dad told Helen that he wouldn’t go unless she came too.
- 11 Which word in this sentence is an adjective?
The ancient village was interesting to visit.
A village B ancient C the D visit
- 12 Which word in the sentence is a pronoun?
“Where are they going?” asked Mum.
A Where B are C they D Mum
- 13 Which word in the sentence is a pronoun?
Ben told the girl that she looked very pretty.
A girl B she C over D here

Read the text *Nelson Mandela*. The text has some gaps.
Choose the correct word or words to fill each gap.

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela is a former President of South Africa. He **14** the first to be elected in a democratic election and he held office from 1994 to 1999.
He said “During my lifetime I have dedicated **15** to the struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with **16**. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. **17** if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela>

Mini Test 5 (continued)

- 14 A will be B was C is D are
- 15 A myself B me C I D you
- 16 A equality opportunity B equals opportune C equal opportunity D no opportunity
- 17 A But B In addition C Lastly D Whatever
- 18 In the last sentence of the text, *ideal* means:
A the best B the worst C the most satisfying D a goal
- 19 Which word correctly completes the sentence?
We walked back from the shops very [].
A slower B slowly C slow D slowest
- 20 Which word correctly completes the sentence?
Uncle Steve went fishing, [] he didn't catch anything
A because B and C however D also
- 21 Which two words in the following sentence are common nouns?
The cow ambled slowly down the green grassy slope.
A cow, ambled B cow, slope C green, grassy D cow, green
- 22 Which word in the following sentence is a proper noun?
This Saturday is my birthday and I can't wait!
A birthday B wait C my D Saturday
- 23 Which word in the sentence is a pronoun?
We watched the soccer game with great anticipation of a win.
A watched B soccer C we D anticipation
- 24 Which word in the sentence is a verb?
Simon drove his mother to the airport.
A. Simon B drove C mother D his
- 25 Which word in the following sentence is an adverb?
The presents were placed carefully under the tree.
A presents B were C tree D carefully



Mini Test 3

- 1 Where does the missing question mark (?) go?

He should start work, shouldn't he

A B C D

- 2 Where does the missing question mark (?) go?

What are you doing tomorrow. Please come over.

A B C D

- 3 Which comma (,) should be replaced by a speech mark (")?

"Watch out!", shouted the driver, as he swung the car to avoid the pedestrian, who had just stepped off the footpath, before running across the road.

A B C D

- 4 Which speech marks (" ") should be replaced by apostrophes (')?

The cat's bowl was empty and so was the dog's. The cat went "meow" in irritation.

A B C D

- 5 Where does the missing question mark go (?)?

She does a beautiful job, doesn't she.

A B C D

- 6 Where does the missing question mark go (?)?

"What are you doing tomorrow," Steve asked Ken.

A B C D

- 7 Where does the missing speech mark (") go?

Mum shouted after me, "Don't forget your lunch!"

A B C D

- 8 Where do the missing speech marks (" ") go?

"I'm so tired!" exclaimed Lucy.

A B C D

- 9 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?

"Louise can come along, can't she" said Lucy.

- A , (comma) B ? (question mark) C ' (apostrophe) D " " (speech marks)

Mini Test 3 (continued)

- 10 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
“Do you want some ice cream” asked the woman.
A ' (apostrophe) B ? (question mark) C , (comma) D . (full stop)
- 11 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
The mother shouted Wait! as her child crossed the road.
A ' (apostrophe) B ? (question mark) C “ ” (speech marks) D . (full stop)
- 12 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A Sarah asked, “Which movie did you see?” B Sarah asked which movie did you see?
C Sarah asked “Which movie did you see” D Sarah asked, “Which movie? Did you see?”
- 13 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A “Terry has been to Spain? Hasn’t he?” asked James.
B “Terry has been to Spain, hasn’t he?” asked James.
C “Terry? Has been to Spain hasn’t he.” asked James.
D “Terry has been to Spain hasn’t he.” asked James.
- 14 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A “Oh no! I think I may have dropped my keys?” said Ehab.
B “Oh no? I think I may have dropped my keys,” said Ehab.
C “Oh no! I think I may have dropped my keys,” said Ehab.
D “Oh no. I think I may have dropped my keys,” said Ehab.
- 15 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A The waiter asked me if I would like water or juice.
B The waiter “asked me” if I would like water or juice.
C The waiter asked me if I would like “water or juice”.
D The waiter asked me if I would like water or juice?
- 16 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A The walker said he “saw a huge snake on the track”.
B The walker “said he saw a huge snake on the track”.
C The walker said he saw a huge snake on the track.
D The “walker said” he saw a huge snake on the track.
- 17 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A Dinner was delicious, Mum, thanks! said Peter.
B “Dinner was delicious”, Mum, thanks! said Peter.
C Dinner was delicious, Mum,” thanks!” said Peter.
D “Dinner was delicious, Mum. Thanks!” said Peter.

Mini Test 3 (continued)

- 18 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A Go away said Sally to her brother. "I don't want you here."
 - B "Go away" said Sally to her brother. I don't want you here.
 - C Go away said Sally to her brother. I don't want you here.
 - D "Go away," said Sally to her brother. "I don't want you here."
- 19 How is this sentence expressed correctly in indirect speech?
- "I want to go on the ride!" screamed the boy toddler.
- A I want to go, screamed the toddler, on the ride!
 - B The toddler screamed that he wanted to go on the ride.
 - C "I want to go on the ride!" screamed the toddler.
 - D He wanted to go on the ride, screamed the toddler.
- 20 How is this sentence expressed correctly in direct speech?
- He said that he wanted them all to enter, immediately.
- A Immediately he said, "Enter now".
 - B He said enter immediately now.
 - C "He said I want you to enter immediately"
 - D He said, "I want you all to enter immediately."

Read the text *The Show*. The text has some gaps.
Choose the correct word or punctuation to fill each gap.

The Show

"Mum said **21** we can't go to the Show unless we tidy our room, **22** Tina told her sister Gina.

"Oh yuck," Gina said in reply, but stood up anyway **23** She really wanted to go to the Show.

"I'll get out the vacuum if you get the duster, **24** she said **25**

- 21 A if B that C no D maybe
- 22 A , (comma) B . (full stop) C " (speech mark) D ' (apostrophe)
- 23 A . (full stop) B , (comma) C ! (exclamation mark) D " " (speech marks)
- 24 A . (full stop) B ' (apostrophe) C " (speech mark) D , (comma)
- 25 A . (full stop) B ? (question mark) C " " (speech marks) D , (comma)



- 1 Where do the **two** missing apostrophes (') go?

Steven^As team^Bs win was a shock to the coach^C and train^Der.

- 2 Where does the missing colon (:) go?

Here's^A what I need you^B to get me^C apples, oranges^D and flour.

- 3 Where does the missing speech mark go (")?

When the teacher^A said^B "Put your pens down!" we did.^C

- 4 Sarah rushed over after seeing her friend Maria fall down.

Which way of punctuating the sentence makes the meaning clear?

- A Seeing Maria fall, Sarah hurried forward. B Seeing Maria fall Sarah, hurried forward.
C Seeing Maria, fall Sarah hurried forward. D Seeing Maria fall Sarah hurried, forward.
- 5 Which sentence shows the correct punctuation of direct speech?
- A "Where are you?" screamed the mother, "as she looked for her son."
B The teacher said, "we will be returning to the classroom now."
C When the bell rang, she looked up and exclaimed, "Is it the end of the lesson already?"
D "Where is the remote?" asked Dad "from his chair in the living room."

- 6 Which sentence uses the apostrophe (') correctly?

- A The rocks' rolled down the mountain.
B I could've gone if I'd made the time.
C The baby's waited patiently in their strollers.
D Weve decided to postpone the event after all.

- 7 Which sentence correctly uses brackets?

- A There are several ways of beginning to write an essay (all of them equally helpful) and it depends on writers which they prefer.
B There are several ways (of beginning to write an essay) all of them equally helpful and it depends on writers which they prefer.
C There are several ways of beginning to write an essay all of them equally helpful (and it depends on) writers which they prefer.
D There are several ways of beginning to write an essay all of them equally helpful and it depends on writers (which they prefer.)

Mini Test 4 (continued)

- 8 Which of the following words have quotation marks (‘ and ’) to tell the reader not to take them literally?
- A He said to her, “I thought ‘Casablanca’ was a good film.”
 - B The teacher described his student as ‘a motivated and conscientious worker’.
 - C The poem is about the ‘unsinkable’ *Titanic*.
 - D Therese was not familiar with the word ‘officious’.
- 9 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
There are two main sports—soccer and league that are popular in this country.
- A , (comma)
 - B — (dash)
 - C ... (ellipsis)
 - D : (colon)
- 10 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
Our party is on Saturday night it will begin at 7 pm.
- A , (comma)
 - B — (dash)
 - C ... (ellipsis)
 - D ; (semicolon)
- 11 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
Theyll be okay if we leave them alone for five minutes.
- A ’ (apostrophe)
 - B — (dash)
 - C ... (ellipsis)
 - D ; (semicolon)
- 12 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
You have only two choices dinner or bed.
- A ’ (apostrophe)
 - B — (dash)
 - C ... (ellipsis)
 - D : (colon)
- 13 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
As a toddler she was messy as a teenager she’s even worse!
- A ’ (apostrophe)
 - B — (dash)
 - C ... (ellipsis)
 - D ; (semicolon)
- 14 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A I watched the winter Olympics every night it was on.
 - B I watched the Winter Olympics every night it was on.
 - C I watched the winter olympics every night it was on.
 - D I watched the winter Olympics Every Night it was on.
- 15 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A “I like Baker’s Taste bread better,” said Sandra to the sales assistant.
 - B “I like Baker’s Taste bread better said Sandra” to the sales assistant.
 - C “I like baker’s taste bread better” said Sandra to the Sales Assistant.
 - D I like Baker’s Taste bread better said Sandra to the sales assistant.

Mini Test 4 (continued)

- 16 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A The school principal was not pleased to see me arriving late.
 B The school Principal was not pleased to see me arriving late.
 C The School Principal was not pleased to see me arriving late.
 D The School principal was not pleased to see me arriving late.
- 17 An apostrophe (') has been left out of this sentence. Where should the missing apostrophe go?
- The children ^{A B} s' shoes ^C were strewn ^D all over the floor.
- 18 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A I would've completed it but I ran out of time.
 B I would h've completed it but I ran out of time.
 C I w'have completed it but I ran out of time.
 D I would'of completed it but I ran out of time.
- 19 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A There's no ice cream left! shouted Isabel. B "Theres no ice cream left shouted Isabel".
 C "There's no ice cream left!" shouted Isabel. D There's no ice cream left shouted Isabel.

Read the text from *The Valley of Spiders* by H G Wells. The text has some gaps. Choose the correct punctuation to fill each gap.

The Valley of Spiders

The gaunt man with the scarred lip was the first to speak. **20** Nowhere," he said **21** with a sigh of disappointment in his voice. "But after all, they had a full day's start."
 "They don't know we are after them," said the little man on the white horse **22**
 "SHE would know," said the leader bitterly, as if speaking to himself.
 "Even then they can't go fast. They've got no beast but the mule, and all today the girl's foot has been bleeding **23**"
 The man with the silver bridle flashed a quick intensity of rage on him. "Do you think I haven't seen that **24**" he snarled.
 "It helps **25** anyhow," whispered the little man to himself.

- 20 A ... (ellipsis) B , (comma) C " (speech mark) D . (full stop)
 21 A , (comma) B ! (exclamation mark) C ' (apostrophe) D ? (question mark)
 22 A ... (ellipsis) B . (full stop) C ? (question mark) D : (colon)
 23 A ... (ellipsis) B ! (exclamation mark) C ? (question mark) D — (dash)
 24 A ... (ellipsis) B . (full stop) C ? (question mark) D — (dash)
 25 A ... (ellipsis) B , (comma) C " (speech mark) D : (colon)



PUNCTUATION

Advanced level questions



Mini Test 5

- 1 Which letters or words from this sentence should be in brackets ()?

London is the capital of England and is located in the United Kingdom UK. It remains an important cultural centre in England today.

- A London B England C United Kingdom D UK

- 2 Where does the missing apostrophe go?

The traffic was slow and the car^{AB}s driver^{CD}s were tired.

- 3 Which is the correct place in this sentence to put the following punctuation and words?

, which was the family's treasured pet,

The cat had been lost for a fortnight.

A B C D

- 4 Which sentence uses punctuation correctly?

- A "How was your day at work?" Paul asked worriedly.
 B "How was your day at work? paul asked," worriedly.
 C How was your day at work? Paul asked worriedly.
 D How was your day at work? "Paul asked worriedly".

- 5 Where do the two missing speech marks go (" ")?

Sarah said, I think ^AInterpol^B was the best movie I have ever seen! ^C when I last saw her. ^D

- 6 Where do the two missing apostrophes go?

The women^{AB}s shoes were lined up outside Melinda^{CD}s house.

- 7 Where do the two commas go?

The sun shone, unlike during last winter, for three weeks in a row.

A B C D

- 8 Where does the missing apostrophe go?

When we pass^A out the children^{BC}s desserts they will be^D so pleased.

- 9 Where does the missing colon go?

Elizabeth has only one thing on her mind profit.

A B C D

Mini Test 5 (continued)

- 10 Which punctuation mark should be used in the sentence below?
Don't go near the lions they might attack you.
A ? (question mark) **B** ! (exclamation mark) **C** ; (semicolon) **D** : (colon)
- 11 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
The mother shouted, "Don't go near the edge"
A ! (exclamation mark) **B** " " (speech marks) **C** ; (semicolon) **D** : (colon)
- 12 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
"Buy these things: tea, coffee ... do we need sugar" said Dad.
A ? (question mark) **B** ' (apostrophe) **C** ; (semicolon) **D** : (colon)
- 13 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
Lisa said, "Umm umm can we go tomorrow instead?"
A ... (ellipsis) **B** . (full stop) **C** ; (semicolon) **D** : (colon)
- 14 Which punctuation mark is missing from this sentence?
The teacher said, "Remember to bring your pens You will probably need paper too."
A ? (question mark) **B** . (full stop) **C** ; (semicolon) **D** : (colon)
- 15 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A "The crowd went wild" said Tony, "when the band came on stage."
B "The crowd went wild," said Tony, "when the band came on stage."
C "The crowd went wild," said Tony. "When the band came on stage."
D "The crowd went wild", said Tony, "when the band came on stage."
- 16 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A "Can you get the door, he shouted, I'm in the shower!"
B "Can you get the door" he shouted "I'm in the shower!"
C "Can you get the door?" he shouted. "I'm in the shower!"
D "Can you get the door?" He shouted. "I'm in the shower!"
- 17 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
A When we were in the bush, we were warned to stick together.
B When we were in the bush we were warned to 'stick together'.
C When we were in the bush we were 'warned to stick together'.
D When we were in the bush, "we were warned to stick together".

Mini Test 5 (continued)

- 18 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A To make the cake we need eggs, sugar and cream but we don't need flour or cocoa.
 - B To make the cake we need eggs sugar, and cream but we don't need flour or cocoa.
 - C To make the cake we need eggs sugar and cream but we don't need flour, or cocoa.
 - D To make the cake we need eggs, sugar, and cream but we dont need flour or cocoa.
- 19 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A "Remember your umbrella said Mum" It looks like rain.
 - B "Remember your umbrella," said Mum. "It looks like rain."
 - C Remember your umbrella "said Mum". "It looks like rain".
 - D "Remember your umbrella said Mum. It looks like rain".
- 20 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A Paul said to Sarah, "I've really enjoyed reading *The Man from Snowy River* this year."
 - B Paul said to Sarah, I've really enjoyed reading "The Man from Snowy River" this year.
 - C Paul said to Sarah "I've really enjoyed reading The man from snowy river this year."
 - D Paul said to Sarah, "I've really enjoyed reading The man from Snowy river" this year.
- 21 Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
- A Our school is performing along with five other schools at the Sydney Opera House.
 - B Our school is performing along with five other schools at the Sydney opera house.
 - C Our school is performing, along with five other schools, at the Sydney Opera House.
 - D Our School is performing, along with five other schools, at the Sydney Opera House.

Read the text *The train station*. The text has some gaps.
Choose the correct punctuation to fill each gap.

The train station

The train station was built for three main purposes **22** to bring people and goods from the city to the town **23** to provide a stable supply of food to the town **24** and to provide transportation for travelling employees **25**

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 22 | A : (colon) | B ; (semicolon) | C . (full stop) | D " " (speech marks) |
| 23 | A : (colon) | B ; (semicolon) | C , (comma) | D . (full stop) |
| 24 | A : (colon) | B ; (semicolon) | C . (full stop) | D — (dash) |
| 25 | A . (full stop) | B ; (semicolon) | C , (comma) | D " " (speech marks) |

YEAR 7 SPELLING MINI TEST ANSWERS

Intermediate level questions

SPELLING Mini Test 6

Page 14

1 authors 2 stomach 3 behaviour 4 echoed
5 fibre 6 lunar 7 heir 8 pursuing 9 pursuit
10 technique 11 ravine 12 rogue 13 yacht
14 schnitzel 15 slaughter 16 wearisome
17 parallel 18 nutrition 19 hygiene
20 hoarse 21 gnawed 22 drought
23 thorough 24 height 25 shrieked

- 1 The word *author* is a noun that describes the writer of a book, article or other text. Similar words include *authoring* or *authored* and may help you to remember the spelling.
- 2 Although 'stumick' sounds as if it is spelt this way it is actually spelt *stomach*. This is a spelling you simply need to learn and remember.
- 3 The spelling of *behavior* is accepted in the USA. However, in Australia we follow the English spelling which uses an **our** ending: *behaviour*. Other examples of this variation include *colour/color*, *flavour/fluor* and *labour/labor*.
- 4 This word is created by adding the suffix **ed** to the base word *echo* in order to form the past tense of the word.
- 5 The spelling of *fiber* is accepted in the USA. However, in Australia we follow the English spelling which uses an **re** ending: *fibre*. Other examples of this variation include *centre/center* and *kilometre/kilometer*.
- 6 The adjective *lunar* means 'caused by or affecting the moon'. Other words that share a similar spelling and meaning are *lunacy* and *lunatic*, interestingly originally describing the effect of the moon on people.
- 7 Spelled with a silent **h** this word (*heir*) is pronounced *air*. It has the same ending and pronunciation as *their*.
- 8 Adding **ing** to a verb gives you the present participle of the verb. In this case, the suffix **ing** is added to the verb *pursue*, after dropping the final **e** in *pursue*.
- 9 You need to remember that although the word makes a *per* sound, the word is actually spelled *pur*.
- 10 The **ch** letter combination makes a **k** sound in this word.
- 11 This is an example of a word that ends in **ine** but makes a long **ee** sound. Other examples include *tangerine* and *gasoline*.
- 12 This is similar in sound and spelling to *vogue*.
- 13 A *yacht* is a light and fast-sailing ship, pronounced 'yot'. It is the only word in English that ends with an **acht** letter combination.
- 14 *Schnitzel* is specially prepared and crumbed meat. It is a unique word which must be learnt and remembered. Pronouncing the word correctly can help you to spell it: *sch + nit + zel*.
- 15 This is similar in spelling and sound to *daughter*. However, it is only similar in spelling to *laughter*.
- 16 When adding suffixes to words ending in **y**, you should change the **y** to **i** before adding the suffix (e.g. *weary + some = wearisome*, *happy + ness = happiness*).
- 17 Remember to double the first **l** and not the **r** when you spell this word. **Para** is a common word beginning that is never spelled with a double **r**. Other words with a similar spelling are *paralyse* and *parachute*.
- 18 Breaking this word into syllables can help you to spell it: *nu + tri + tion*. *Absorption* and *emotion* are examples of other words that end in **tion**.
- 19 The **iene** letter combination is uncommon and must be remembered. The **hy** letter combination is most often pronounced **hi**, but can also be a short **i** sound, as in *hypocrite* and *hypnotise*.
- 20 *Hoarse* and *horse* are homonyms, meaning they sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings. *Hoarse* is similar in sound and spelling to *coarse*.
- 21 The **g** at the start of the word is silent as in *gnarled*, *gnash* and *gnome*. Sometimes the **g** in the middle of a word is silent (e.g. *design*, *reign* and *consign*).
- 22 Words that end in **ought** can be confusing as they can be pronounced differently. While the **ought** in *drought* is pronounced **out**, most other words ending this way are pronounced **ort**, including *thought*, *bought*, *sought* and *wrought*.
- 23 Words that end in **ough** can be confusing as they can be pronounced differently. **Ough** can be pronounced with a short **u** sound as in *thorough*, *tough* or with the long **o** sound, as in *although* and *dough*. It can also be pronounced **off**, as in *cough*.
- 24 Most words that end in **eight** are pronounced **ate**, as in *weight*, *eight* and *freight*. *Height* is an exception as it is pronounced **ite**.
- 25 Sometimes it is difficult to remember whether a word is spelled **ie** or **ei**. There is a very simple rule to help you: 'I before E except after C'.

YEAR 7 SPELLING MINI TEST ANSWERS

Advanced level questions

SPELLING Mini Test 7

Page 16

- 1 vehicle 2 acquainted 3 sufficient 4 buoy
5 conscience 6 debris 7 cylinders 8 environment
9 explanatory 10 gauge 11 guaranteed
12 guillotine 13 psychic 14 descend
15 tempestuous 16 possessive 17 additional
18 decorating 19 incorporate 20 earliest
21 fundamental 22 commentary 23 diaries
24 typical 25 acknowledge

- 1 The **h** in *vehicle* is silent, which is common in English. Other words that contain a silent letter **h** are *mechanic*, *school* and *spaghetti*.
- 2 The **acqu** letter combination is fairly common, although pronounced **ackw**. Other examples include *acquit*, *acquire* and *acquisition*. A silent **c** may also occur before **k** (e.g. *acknowledge*).
- 3 The **cient** letter combination is fairly common, although pronounced **shent**. Other examples include *proficient*, *ancient* and *deficient*.
- 4 *Boy* and *buoy* are homonyms, meaning they sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings. A *buoy* is a float moored in water to mark a location or warn of danger.
- 5 This word can best be remembered as *con* + *science*. Other words that end in **ience** include *obedience* and *experience*.
- 6 The **s** in *debris* is silent, which is common in French where this word originates. Other words that contain a silent letter **s** are *aisle* and *island*.
- 7 The **cy** letter combination makes a short **i** sound in this word. Other examples include *cynical* and *cyst*. Other **cy** words include *cyclone* and *cycle*. However, these make a long **i** sound.
- 8 This word can best be remembered as *environ* + *ment*. Other words that contain a silent **n** include *autumn* and *solemn*.
- 9 This word can be confusing as it loses an **i** when being changed from the verb *explain* to the adjective *explanatory*. It can help to remember the same rule when forming the noun *explanation* from the verb *explain*.
- 10 Although pronounced as **gage**, this word has a silent **u** and is spelled *gauge*.
- 11 The letter **g** is also sometimes followed by a silent **u**, as in *guarantee*, *guard*, *beleaguered*.
- 12 The letter **g** is also sometimes followed by a silent **u**, as in *guarantee*, *guard*, *beleaguered*.
- 13 Many words have silent letters, but the strangest of those is the silent **p** in words like *psycho*, *psalms*, *pneumonia*, *pseudonym* and *pterodactyl*.
- 14 Many words are spelled with a silent **c** following an **s** (e.g. *abscess*, *descend*, *omniscient*, *acquiesce*, *effervescent*, *convalescent*).
- 15 This can more easily be remembered as the noun and suffix: *tempest* + *uous*. Other words ending in the **uous** letter combination include *voluptuous*, *ambiguous* and *tortuous*.
- 16 This adjective is created by adding the suffix **ive** to the verb *possess*.
- 17 To spell this word, add the suffix **al** to the noun *addition* to form the adjective *additional*. Other words with the same suffix include *constitutional*, *hypothetical* and *ironical*.
- 18 When a word ends in a silent **e**, drop the **e** before adding the suffix when the suffix begins with a vowel (e.g. *hope*, *hoping*, *crease*, *creasing*).
- 19 This is best remembered by adding the prefix **in** to the noun *corporate*. Words with the same prefix include *inability*, *inanimate* and *inflexible*.
- 20 When a word ends in **y**, it usually changes to **i** before a suffix is added (e.g. *early* + *est* = *earliest*).
- 21 Breaking this word into its syllables can help you to spell it correctly: *fun* + *da* + *ment* + *al*. Other words from the same family include *fundamentalist* and *fundamentally*.
- 22 To form this word add the suffix **ary** to the noun *comment*. The **ary** ending begins with a vowel that is indistinct. The **a** is difficult to tell from an **e** when it is followed by the letter **r**. The ending **ary** can sound almost like **ery** in *very*. Remember that the ending **ary** is more common than **ery**.
- 23 *Diary* is often confused with *dairy*. Pronouncing the word correctly will help you spell *diaries* properly.
- 24 The **ty** letter combination makes a short **i** sound in this word. Other words with this letter combination include *tyrannical* and *typify*.
- 25 A silent **c** can occur before **k** or **q** (e.g. *acknowledge* and *acquire*). The prefix **ac**, meaning 'towards', is here added to the noun *knowledge* to form the verb *acknowledge*.

YEAR 7 SPELLING MINI TEST ANSWERS

Advanced level questions

SPELLING Mini Test 9

Page 20

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 business | 2 columns | 3 lacerated | |
| 4 circuit | 5 crevice | 6 definitely | 7 efficient |
| 8 fascinating | 9 fuchsia | 10 grandeur | |
| 11 leisure | 12 irrelevant | 13 humanitarian | |
| 14 mesmerised | 15 oxygen | 16 purist | |
| 17 scissors | 18 temporary | 19 thoroughly | |
| 20 upholsterer | 21 vulnerable | 22 sewerage | |
| 23 smoulder | 24 subsided | 25 scavenger | |

- 1 *You take the bus to your business* is a trick that may help you remember the tricky beginning to this word. Similar words include *busied*, *busily* and *busier*.
- 2 When the **mn** combination occurs at the end of a word, the **n** is usually silent. Other words that contain a silent **n** include *autumn* and *solemn*.
- 3 Sometimes the **c** letter in words makes an **s** sound, as in *lace* and *lacerated*. At other times the **c** letter will create a **k** sound, as in *lacklustre* and *laconic*.
- 4 Other examples of words with the **ui** vowel combination include *bruise*, *pursuit*, *recruit* and *juice*.
- 5 Other words that end in **ice** but which are pronounced **iss** include *justice*, *accomplice* and *armistice*.
- 6 This word is often misspelled, but can be more easily remembered by adding the suffix **ly** to the adjective *definite*.
- 7 The **cient** letter combination is fairly common, although it is pronounced **shent**. Other examples include *proficient*, *ancient* and *deficient*.
- 8 The **sc** letter combination in English is common. However, different sounds can be created. A **sh** sound is created in *fascism* but a distinct **s** then **c** sound in *conscript*. Most **sc** letter combinations make an **ss** sound as in *fascinating* (e.g. *convalesce* and *descend*).
- 9 This is a difficult word that simply must be remembered. This plant is named after a German botanist named Fuchs.
- 10 Words ending in **eur** come from the French. Other examples include *chauffeur*, *voyeur* and *liqueur*.
- 11 Words ending in **ure** come from the French. Other examples include *acupuncture*, *adventure* and *brochure*.
- 12 This word can best be remembered by adding the prefix **ir**, meaning 'not' or 'opposite to', to the noun *relevant*.
- 13 The suffix **arian** is common and has a particular meaning. It relates to a person who is a part of something or describes a person's state or condition. Other examples include *barbarian*, *librarian* and *vegetarian*.
- 14 From the French *mesmérisme*, relating to magnetism. You must remember the **mer** in the second syllable.
- 15 **Oxy** is a prefix that describes scientific words that have a compound containing oxygen, including *oxyacids* and *oxygenic*.
- 16 The suffix **ist** is used in a noun to describe a person (e.g. *dentist*). In this case, when the suffix **ist** is added to the noun *pure*, the **e** is dropped.
- 17 This is a difficult word from the French *cisoires* and must be learnt and remembered.
- 18 Although this word sounds like it has an **a** in the middle it is spelled with an **o**. Splitting *temporary* into syllables will help you spell it: *tem + po + ra + ry*.
- 19 Words that end in **ough** can be confusing as they can be pronounced differently. **Ough** can be pronounced with a short **u** sound as in *thorough*, *tough* or with the long **o** sound, as in *although* and *dough*. It can also be pronounced **off**, as in *cough*.
- 20 An *upholsterer* is a person who upholsters furniture as a profession. This word, when sounded out correctly, should be more easily spelt.
- 21 As a general rule, if you remove **able** from a word, you are left with a complete word. *Vulnerable* is an exception to this rule that you will just need to remember.
- 22 To form the word *sewerage*, add the suffix **age** to the base word *sewer*. The suffix **age** is also present in *breakage*, *wastage* and *package*.
- 23 The word *smoulder* means 'burn with little smoke and no flame'. The American spelling of this word is slightly different: *smolder*.
- 24 The suffix **ed** is added to the base word *subside* to form the past tense of the word.
- 25 The suffix **er** is often added to nouns to describe a person who undertakes that action (e.g. *advertiser* and *driver*). *Scavenger* is *scavenge* + *er*.

YEAR 7 GRAMMAR MINI TEST ANSWERS

Intermediate level questions

GRAMMAR Mini Test 3

Page 30

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 C 5 C 6 D 7 B 8 A 9 B 10 D
11 D 12 A 13 A 14 B 15 C 16 A 17 C 18 C
19 A 20 C 21 A 22 C 23 A 24 B 25 C

- 1 The preposition *over* is used in this situation to mean 'overcoming an obstacle'.
- 2 An idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. If something is excessive or annoying, it is *a bit much*.
- 3 When someone says *Game on!*, it means that they are accepting a challenge or ready to get something done.
- 4 Word choices in this question are based on points in time. *By tomorrow* indicates that something will be completed in the future, but has not yet been completed.
- 5 If you have half a mind to do something, you haven't decided to do it but are thinking seriously about doing it.
- 6 Your verb choice here is based on points in time. You need to choose the verb that allows you to show an interrupted action: *I had been ... when ...*
- 7 Verb choices in this question are based on points in time. *In September* indicates that something will be completed in the future, but has not yet been completed.
- 8 *Hand in hand* means 'work together closely'. When people in a group (e.g. in an office or in a project) work together with mutual understanding to achieve the target, it is said they work hand in hand.
- 9 Someone who's living from *hand to mouth* is very poor and needs the little money they have coming in to cover their expenses.
- 10 If someone is *off the hook*, they have avoided punishment or criticism for something they have done.
- 11 If someone is *on the ball*, they are well informed and know what's going on in their area of responsibility or interest.
- 12 If someone has *gone off the rails*, they have lost track of reality.
- 13 The text is written in the present tense, as indicated by the initial verb *has*. Looking for a signal verb can help you decide what tense to use or identify, as consistency is important. The present tense verb choice here is *extends*.

- 14 The text in this sentence is written in the past tense, as indicated by the initial verb *started*. Looking for a signal verb can help you decide what tense to use or identify, as consistency is important. The past tense verb choice here is *saw*.
- 15 *Depletion of the Amazon* here acts as a noun phrase.
- 16 The text in this sentence is written in the past tense, as indicated by the words *10 years ago*.
- 17 The preposition *on* is used here to describe a point in time.
- 18 The expression is *practise what he preaches* and is catchy due to the alliteration of the two p's.
- 19 Sometimes tense is implied in a sentence. Here *the son of a German mother* means he *is* the son of a German mother. For continuity of tense, you need to choose the present tense option *sits*.
- 20 The present tense verb choice here is *plans* and is the best choice to show that is what he wants to do, but hasn't yet.
- 21 *Albeit* is a conjunction that means 'even though; although; notwithstanding' (e.g. *clear albeit cold weather*).
- 22 *Green* is a colour that symbolises environment-friendly behaviour, goods and services.
- 23 *Now* is an adverb meaning 'at the present time'.
- 24 The present tense *reduces* is used here to show what the car does now.
- 25 The plural pronoun *them* is used here to replace 'three more of [the cars]'.

Advanced level questions

GRAMMAR Mini Test 4

Page 33

1 A 2 B 3 B 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 A 8 A 9 D 10 C
11 D 12 A 13 C 14 B 15 C 16 A 17 C 18 A
19 A 20 C 21 A 22 B 23 A 24 C 25 C

- 1 The verb *laid* in the sentence requires some further description. Choosing the option with the adverb *carefully* allows for a correctly worded description of how the table was laid.
- 2 *Urgently* is an adverb that is used to describe the verb *rang*.
- 3 *However* is the best choice here as the speaker, in the context of the sentence, means 'in spite of that' or 'on the other hand'. The other choices do not suit this purpose.
- 4 The superlative forms of short adjectives can be made by adding *er* or *est*. If the adjective ends in *y* it should be dropped and changed to an *i* (e.g. *happy/happiest*). In this case, the speaker

YEAR 7 GRAMMAR MINI TEST ANSWERS

uses the superlative *sleepiest* as she believes there is no one sleepier.

- 5 *Elder* and *eldest* can be used instead of *older* and *oldest* to talk about the order of birth of the members of a family. *She is the elder of the two* can be used to compare the ages of two sisters, while *she is the eldest* implies that she is the oldest sister of all the sisters and brothers.
- 6 When talking about two things, you can compare them. You can say whether they are the same or different. Comparative adjectives are used to describe differences: in this case the difference between how the sun is shining between now and an earlier time. *More* is used to form the comparative of some adjectives and adverbs (e.g. *more interesting*, *more beautiful*, *more quickly*). *Than* is the conjunction you should use after the comparative adjective to introduce the second element of the comparison.
- 7 *Smoothly* is an adverb that describes how the plane is landing. Not all adverbs appear next to the verb in a sentence or end in *ly*.
- 8 This question asks you to consider tense agreement. *If* is a conjunction that means ‘in the event that’. It refers to events that have not yet occurred but that may possibly occur. The verb *will* in the second section of the sentence implies the most likely possibility that will occur and is commonly used with the conjunction *if*. If a speaker is uncertain of a future outcome, they may use the verbs *might* or *should* to express uncertainty. Verbs such as *isn't* or *wasn't* cannot logically be used with *if*.
- 9 This question asks you to consider subject-verb agreement as well as correct use of tense. You need to choose the verb that corresponds with the subject *a hat*, which in this case is *have*. You also need to consider the time frame of the first section of the sentence and choose a logical corresponding verb in the second section. *I was going to buy a hat* implies an unfinished action. The following information needs to logically correspond, which *however I already have one* does.
- 10 This question asks you to consider subject-verb agreement as well as correct use of tense. You need to choose the verb that corresponds with the subject *the sales assistant*, which in this case is *made*. You also need to consider the time frame of the first section of the sentence and choose a logical corresponding verb in the second section. *Made* is a past tense verb, and so is *overcharged*.
- 11 This question asks you to consider redundancy

in language. Redundancy occurs when words are repeated or duplicated unnecessarily in sentences. In the sentence, the second time the word *curtains* is used is unnecessary. The sentence would still make sense if this word was not repeated: *They put the yellow curtains up in the shop before hanging the red.*

- 12 *Quietly* is an adverb that describes how the student is working.
- 13 *Clearly* is an adverb that describes how Susan is seeing.
- 14 The correct word is the infinitive *prove*. An infinitive will almost always begin with *to* followed by the simple form of the verb. Because an infinitive is not a verb, you cannot add *s*, *es*, *ed* or *ing* to the end. Infinitives can be used as nouns, adjectives or adverbs.
- 15 Singular subjects, such as *you*, need singular verbs (*exit*).
- 16 Singular subjects, such as *you*, need singular verbs (*have*). In this case the text is written in an instructional style where the subject *you* is only implied and not directly stated at the beginning of the sentence.
- 17 The sentence is predicting something about the future (what might happen), so the conditional verb *may* and the simple past tense verb *towed* indicate the possibility.
- 18 A preposition is a word put before a noun or pronoun to show how it is related to another word. In this case, it is correct to say *for around* when the noun is *years*.
- 19 Unlike *then*, *than* is not related to time. *Than* is used in comparative statements such as *live longer than ten years*. *Then* is used to mark time or within a sequence of events, e.g. *I had all of my exams in the morning, and then I spent the rest of the day revising*.
- 20 You need to choose the correct tense to describe the lion. The present tense verb *is* is suitable as the lion is distinctive now, and not only in the past. *Is* is a verb and so any word that describes it must be an adverb. Most adverbs end in *ly*, making *highly* the correct answer.
- 21 A superlative is used to show the highest degree of comparison: *The face of the male lion is one of the most widely recognised*. For words with only one syllable such as *fast*, the suffix *est* should be added to form the superlative (*the fastest*). For words with more than one syllable, e.g. *careful*, the words *most* or *least* should be added (*the most careful*).

YEAR 7 GRAMMAR MINI TEST ANSWERS

- 22 The preposition *in* describes what place the lion occupies.
- 23 The adjective *key* means ‘chief, significant’. A clue occurs in the verb *sought* in the sentence, showing that the lions were important.
- 24 The plural verb *are* must be used with the plural word *zoos*.
- 25 The definite article *the* is used here as specific information is given about the type of animal.

Advanced level questions

GRAMMAR Mini Test 5

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1 C 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 A 6 A 7 C 8 B 9 D 10 A
11 B 12 C 13 B 14 B 15 A 16 C 17 A 18 D
19 B 20 C 21 B 22 D 23 C 24 B 25 D

- 1 You must identify the correct preposition (a word used in front of a noun or pronoun) in this question. Alan is leaning on the wall, so the correct preposition is *against*.
- 2 In sentences, subjects must agree with verbs. The verb *has* refers to the noun *value*, not *goods*. In the second part of the sentence the plural verb *are* agrees with the plural noun *criteria*.
- 3 The missing word is an adjective. The plural noun *flowers* indicates that the adjective must also be in plural form. *They* and *them* are personal pronouns and cannot be used as adjectives in this context.
- 4 An article is a word preceding a noun and can be either definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a, an, some*). *To* is used here as a preposition and *sandwich* is a noun.
- 5 In sentences, subjects must agree with verbs. The subject *trip* is singular (meaning ‘one’) and so the verb that follows must agree with it by being singular. The verb is *was*, which is singular.
- 6 It is common usage that we decide *on a course of action*, not *with* or *for*.
- 7 This is a question of tense. *Shone* is the past tense of the verb *shine*. *Brightly* is an adverb that describes how the sun shone.
- 8 Personification is where human characteristics are given to something non-human. In this case, the moon is given the human quality of being able to wink.
- 9 In sentences, it’s important to show consistency in pronoun use. As the subject of this sentence is a man called Peter, it is necessary to replace his name with the masculine pronoun *his* and not *her*, which would be a pronoun replacing a female subject.
- 10 You need to change the direct speech to reported speech, as well as use the correct pronouns to make it clear who is saying what to whom and when. First remove the speech marks to show reported speech and then change the pronouns *you* to *he* and *I* to *she*.
- 11 An adjective is a word that describes a noun. In this sentence the adjective *ancient* describes the noun *village*. (*Interesting* is also an adjective in this sentence but it isn’t one of the options.)
- 12 The pronoun *they* is used to refer to people previously mentioned or implied. The mother in the sentence must be looking at a particular group of people in order to use this pronoun in this way.
- 13 The pronoun *she* is used to refer to a female someone previously mentioned or implied. *She* in the sentence has already been identified as *the girl*.
- 14 The past tense verb *was* is the suitable choice to describe something that has already happened.
- 15 Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same person or non-person, e.g. “*I talk to myself when I am nervous or excited.*”
- 16 *Opportunity* is a noun in this sentence. Any word that describes a noun is an adjective. *Equal* is the best choice, as *equality* and *equals* are nouns.
- 17 Generally, *but* should never be used at the start of a sentence. It is a common feature of spoken language, however, and this is a quote. *But* is the best choice here as the speaker, in the context of the sentence, means ‘however’ or ‘on the other hand’. The other choices do not suit this purpose.
- 18 *Ideal* in this sentence is a noun that means ‘an honourable or worthy principle or aim’. This makes *a goal* the most suitable choice.
- 19 *Slowly* is an adverb that describes how the subjects *we* walked.
- 20 *However* is a conjunction that means ‘but’.
- 21 A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or idea. A proper noun, which names a specific person, place or thing, is almost always capitalised. A proper noun used as an addressed person’s name is called a noun of address. Common nouns name everything else and these words are usually not capitalised.
- 22 Proper nouns need to be capitalised. Proper nouns name specific people, places or things, e.g. each part of a person’s name, the names of places, monuments, buildings, months and days of the week.
- 23 Generally pronouns stand for or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals, or a thing whose identity is made clear earlier in the text. In this

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case, who *we* are is not clear, only that *we* are an unidentified group.

- 24** Verbs carry the idea of being or action in the sentence, e.g. *I am a mother* or *the boys passed all their exams*. In this sentence, the action is the *driving* of the car.
- 25** *Carefully* is an adverb that describes how the presents were placed under the tree.

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Intermediate level questions

PUNCTUATION Mini Test 3

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1 D 2 C 3 A 4 A, B 5 D 6 C 7 D 8 A, B
9 B 10 B 11 C 12 A 13 B 14 C 15 A 16 C 17 D
18 D 19 B 20 D 21 B 22 C 23 A 24 C 25 A

- 1 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question. A tag question is a device used to turn a statement into a question. It nearly always consists of a pronoun, a helping verb and sometimes the word *not*.
- 2 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question.
- 3 Speech marks are used to enclose direct speech.
- 4 Add an apostrophe and the letter *s* to most singular nouns to show ownership or possession.
- 5 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question. A tag question is a device used to turn a statement into a question. It nearly always consists of a pronoun, a helping verb and sometimes the word *not*.
- 6 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question. Any punctuation should be contained within speech marks, including exclamation marks, question marks and full stops.
- 7 Speech marks are used to enclose direct speech.
- 8 Speech marks are used to enclose direct speech.
- 9 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question. A tag question is a device used to turn a statement into a question. It nearly always consists of a pronoun, a helping verb and sometimes the word *not*.
- 10 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question.
- 11 Speech marks are used to enclose direct speech.
- 12 Speech marks are used to enclose direct speech. A comma separates the two sections of the sentence.
- 13 A question mark should be used at the end of a direct question. A tag question is a device used to turn a statement into a question. It nearly always consists of a pronoun, a helping verb and sometimes the word *not*.
- 14 The sentence *Oh no* is an exclamation and should end with an exclamation mark. The sentence *I think I may have dropped my keys* is not a question and should not end with a question mark.
- 15 This is an example of reported (or indirect)

speech—the actual words spoken by the waiter have not been repeated. Therefore no speech marks are required.

- 16 This is an example of reported (or indirect) speech—the actual words spoken by the walker have not been repeated. Therefore no speech marks are required.
- 17 You need to enclose all words spoken by Peter in speech marks.
- 18 Sometimes speech mark punctuation is broken up by other information—in this case by the writer telling us who is speaking. Look for the words being spoken to help guide you.
- 19 This is an example of reported (or indirect) speech—the actual words spoken by the toddler have not been repeated. Therefore no speech marks are required. The pronoun *I* has been converted to the third person *he*.
- 20 The adverb *immediately* is included in the words spoken by the male and needs to be included within the speech marks.
- 21 *That* is a pronoun that refers to something implied, mentioned or understood—the words of the mother in this case.
- 22 A closing speech mark is required here to enclose the words spoken by Tina.
- 23 A full stop is used at the end of a sentence. The capital letter at the beginning of the next sentence provides a clue.
- 24 A closing speech mark is required here to enclose the words spoken by Gina.
- 25 A full stop is used at the end of a sentence.

Advanced level questions

PUNCTUATION Mini Test 4

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1 A, B 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 B 10 D
11 A 12 D 13 D 14 B 15 A 16 C 17 A 18 A
19 C 20 C 21 A 22 B 23 B 24 C 25 B

- 1 An apostrophe is normally used with the letter *s* to show ownership or possession. In this example, there are two nouns, *Steven* and *team*, that need an apostrophe. It is *Steven's team* and the *team's win*. *Steven* is a singular noun and so an apostrophe and then *s* is added to show possession. *Team* is a collective noun and as it does not end in *s*, an apostrophe and then *s* is added.
- 2 A colon is generally used to introduce a list or lead from one point logically into another.

YEAR 7 PUNCTUATION MINI TEST ANSWERS

- 3 Words that are spoken in direct speech should be punctuated using speech marks. The teacher's words finish after the exclamation mark.
- 4 Placing commas in different locations affects the meaning of the sentence. A comma should be placed after the verb *fall*, otherwise the sentence's meaning becomes unclear.
- 5 Only words actually spoken by an individual should be enclosed in speech marks. Ideas enclosed in speech marks should begin with a capital letter, making option B incorrect.
- 6 Apostrophes can be used to show possession as well as to contract (shorten) words. *Could've* is a contraction of *could have* and *I'd* is a contraction of *I had*. Option A requires no punctuation as *rocks* in this example is plural and not possessive. Option C requires the plural form of *baby* which is *babies*. Option D omits the apostrophe in *we've*.
- 7 Brackets are used to enclose (or set off) supplementary information, or afterthoughts. In these examples, option A is the only sentence that could have the bracketed information removed and the sentence still make grammatical sense.
- 8 The single quotation marks are used here to imply a meaning other than what is written. The single quotation marks surrounding 'unsinkable' are to show the statement's irony, as the *Titanic* actually did sink.
- 9 A dash can be used to separate parts of a sentence. The information that surrounds the words within the dashes (*soccer and league*) can act as a complete sentence on its own: *There are two main sports that are popular in this country.*
- 10 The semicolon is used to connect independent clauses and indicates a closer relationship between the clauses than a full stop does.
- 11 One of the uses of apostrophes is to show missing letters in verb contractions. In most formal writing such contractions should be avoided. In this question, the contraction is *they'll* (*they will*).
- 12 A colon is generally used to introduce a list, or lead from one point logically into another. In this case the colon introduces the *two choices* (*dinner or bed*).
- 13 The semicolon is used to connect independent clauses and indicates a closer relationship between the clauses than a full stop does.
- 14 The Winter Olympics refers to a specific event and is considered a proper noun, although winter

can also operate as a common noun depending on the context.

- 15 Brands are considered proper nouns and should be capitalised. *Sandra* is a proper name, but *sales assistant* is a common noun and should not be capitalised.
- 16 The definite article *the* preceding the title *School Principal* indicates that a specific principal is being referred to and so the words should be capitalised.
- 17 An apostrophe is normally used with the letter *s* to show ownership or possession. With most singular nouns, simply add an apostrophe followed by the letter *s* to do this. For plural nouns it is necessary to place the apostrophe *after* the final *s* (e.g. *The teachers' room*). However, words like *children* and *men* are nouns that refer to 'more than one' which cannot be made singular. For these examples, the apostrophe follows the rule for singular nouns and precedes the final *s* (*children's/men's*).
- 18 One of the uses of apostrophes is to show missing letters in verb contractions. In most formal writing such contractions should be avoided. In this case, the contraction is *would've* (*would have*).
- 19 Direct speech should be punctuated using speech marks. An exclamation mark is a suitable punctuation choice when someone is shouting.
- 20 Direct speech should be punctuated using speech marks.
- 21 Use commas to set off expressions that interrupt sentence flow.
- 22 A full stop is used to conclude a sentence.
- 23 An exclamation mark is a suitable punctuation choice when someone is shouting or saying something emotional.
- 24 The auxiliary verb *do* at the start of the sentence indicates that a question is being asked.
- 25 Use commas to set off expressions that interrupt sentence flow.

Advanced level questions

PUNCTUATION Mini Test 5

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- 1 D 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 A,D 6 A,C 7 A,B
8 B 9 D 10 C 11 A 12 A 13 A 14 B
15 B 16 C 17 A 18 A 19 B 20 A 21 C
22 A 23 B 24 B 25 A

- 1 Also known as parentheses, these brackets contain material that could be omitted without destroying or altering the meaning of the sentence. Identifying the United Kingdom as (UK) in this

YEAR 7 PUNCTUATION MINI TEST ANSWERS

sentence will allow for subsequent references to the United Kingdom to be just UK.

- 2 To show plural possession, make the noun plural first, then immediately use the apostrophe. The noun in this case is *car*, which should have an *s* added to it followed by an apostrophe. This has been determined by the following plural noun *drivers* which shows that there is more than one car and more than one driver.
- 3 Use commas to divide non-restrictive parts of a sentence. A non-restrictive clause gives additional information that is not vital to the meaning of a sentence. As the words *which was the family's treasured pet* describes the cat they should be placed after the word *cat*.
- 4 The punctuation mark must always come inside the closing speech mark; in this case it is a question mark. Only the words that are actually spoken by someone should be contained within speech marks.
- 5 The punctuation mark must always come inside the closing speech mark; in this case it is an exclamation mark. Only the words that are actually spoken by someone should be contained within speech marks. The titles of films or books should be written in italics or underlined.
- 6 To show plural possession, make the noun plural first, then immediately use the apostrophe. The noun in this case (*women*) is already plural so the apostrophe should be added and then the *s*. Other examples of similar plural nouns are *men* and *children*. For single possession, place the apostrophe before the *s* (*Melinda's*).
- 7 Use commas to divide non-restrictive parts of a sentence. A non-restrictive clause gives additional information that is not vital to the meaning of a sentence. In this question, the information between the commas could be removed, and the main points of the sentence would not change.
- 8 To show plural possession, make the noun plural first, then immediately use the apostrophe. The noun in this case (*children*) is already plural so the apostrophe should be added and then the *s*. Other examples of similar plural nouns are *men* and *women*.
- 9 A colon has the main purpose of introducing ideas and information. It can introduce a small amount of information or a large amount: a word, a phrase, a sentence, a quotation or a list. In this sentence the colon introduces the *one thing (profit)*.
- 10 The semicolon cuts and divides parts of a sentence

into easily recognised pieces. Use a semicolon between independent clauses if the clauses are closely related.

- 11 This sentence is missing an exclamation mark after *edge*. An exclamation mark usually shows strong feeling, such as surprise, anger or joy. Using an exclamation mark when writing is rather like shouting or raising your voice when speaking. Exclamation marks are most commonly used in written quoted speech. You should avoid using exclamation marks in formal writing, unless absolutely necessary.
- 12 This sentence is missing a question mark after *sugar*. Use the question mark when posing a direct query in an interrogative sentence. This shows that the speaker is seeking information. The sentence may begin with an interrogative pronoun such as *do*, *who*, *when* or *where*.
- 13 Ellipses are three full stops that are used to indicate omitted parts of quotations. This is convenient when you wish to leave out unnecessary parts of a longer quotation. Ellipses are also used to show indecision on the part of a speaker, as in this sentence. The ellipsis in this sentence is best placed after the first *Umm*. This type of usage is common in informal texts, such as in dialogue, but rare in academic writing.
- 14 This sentence is missing a full stop after *pens*. Use full stops between independent sentences which both contain a noun and verb, and are not directly related to each other in meaning.
- 15 The dialogue in this sentence is "*The crowd went wild when the band came on stage.*" but it is divided into two sections, separated by the information about the speaker, so it is really only one sentence. A comma must come before the end of the first set of speech marks to indicate the continuation of the sentence, and similarly before the second piece of dialogue to indicate that the dialogue continues. Only words actually spoken should be contained by speech marks.
- 16 The dialogue in this answer is two sentences "*Can you get the door? I'm in the shower!*" which are separated by information about who is speaking. The question mark must come before the end of the first set of speech marks, but *he* does not require a capital letter as this is considered to be a continuation of the first sentence. Speech marks are needed again around the second piece of dialogue, "*I'm in the shower!*" Only words actually spoken should be contained by speech marks.

YEAR 7 READING MINI TEST ANSWERS

- 17 The sentence is an example of indirect speech, as the actual words spoken were not repeated. Speech marks are therefore unnecessary.
- 18 Use commas to separate three or more consecutive listed items. Do not use a comma where only two things are listed (*flour or cocoa*). The word *and* takes the place of the comma before the last item in the first list.
- 19 There are two sentences. When there are speech marks the closing punctuation should come before the closing speech mark as seen by the comma after *umbrella* and the full stop after *rain*. Only the words that are actually spoken by someone should be contained within speech marks, which is why *said Mum* is not within the speech marks.
- 20 The punctuation mark must always come inside the closing speech mark; in this case it is a full stop to indicate the end of the spoken sentence. Only the words that are actually spoken by someone should be contained within speech marks. Titles of long poems should be italicised or underlined.
- 21 Two commas are required in this sentence as there is additional information added to the middle of the sentence. The sentence would have made sense as *Our school is performing at the Sydney Opera House*, but the additional information *along with five other schools* has been added to the middle of the sentence, and requires a comma on either side.
- 22 The colon is used to introduce information. It can introduce many things including a word, a phrase, a sentence, a quotation or a list.
- 23 The semicolon cuts and divides parts of a sentence into easily recognised pieces. Use a semicolon between independent clauses if the clauses are closely related. In academic writing, the semicolon is used most commonly to divide long elements of a list.
- 24 The semicolon cuts and divides parts of a sentence into easily recognised pieces. Use a semicolon between independent clauses if the clauses are closely related. In academic writing, the semicolon is used most commonly to divide long elements of a list.
- 25 A full stop is required to indicate the end of the sentence. There is no information that follows this sentence.