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

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.

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.
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

Which part of a tadpole is described as feathery?

- tail
- gills
- skin
- lungs

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.
21. ... the air was baked thin above the shed.
   This suggests that
   - the shed was used as a bakery.
   - the roof of the shed was very hot.
   - the narrator lived high up in the mountains.
   - the drought had changed the look of things.

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

23. 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.

24. 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 *Europlocephalus* 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>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplodocus</td>
<td>Tuojiangosaurus</td>
<td>Eurolocephalus</td>
<td>Triceratops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**END OF TEST**
YEAR 5 READING PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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.

**P2** Which **two** words begin and end with the letter **s**?
- ○ shirt
- ○ shoes
- ○ socks
- ○ school

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

1. ○ shoes
2. ○ shorts
3. ○ shirt
4. ○ socks

**P4** Where was Tim going?

______________________________