

Year 9 NAPLAN Language Worksheet

This practice test is a great refresher to remind students of the kinds of questions that they might facing during NAPLAN *Reading* and *Language Convention* assessments, including questions on spelling, homophones, parts of speech and punctuation.

54 Questions



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Questions

1. The spelling mistake in the following sentence is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

It is bad **practise** to leave examination preparation until the last minute.

Answer: _____

2. The spelling mistake in the following text has been underlined. Write the correct spelling for the underlined word below.

The hinge on the door was lose.

Answer: _____

3. The spelling mistake in the following sentence is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

To play the piano well, you must **practice** every day.

Answer: _____

4. The spelling mistake in the following text is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

The students **negossiated** for a chess club meeting on Tuesdays.

Answer: _____

5. The spelling mistake in the following sentence is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

Leslie came first in the sprint **catigary**.

Answer: _____

6. The spelling mistake in the following sentence is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

Tim was a **stawnch** supporter of the school cricket team.

Answer: _____

7. The spelling mistake in the following sentence is in bold text. Write the correct spelling for the word below.

The statement from the **tresury** suggested that the recession was over.

Answer: _____

8. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

It is important in essays to use good sentence structure and grammer.

Answer: _____

9. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

The performance of the cricket team was incredible in the match yesterday.

Answer: _____

10. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Sylvie rapped the Christmas presents in silver paper.

Answer: _____

11. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

In the chess match this afternoon, the visiting school had to consede defeat.

Answer: _____

12. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

We are studying the tragady of Macbeth by Shakespeare.

Answer: _____

13. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

The electrical circert in the television was faulty.

Answer: _____

14. The spelling mistake in this sentence has been underlined. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Lyn had to desine her dress for the assessment in Textiles.

Answer: _____

15. The sentence has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

When we travelled to Indonesia, we visited the ancient tempal at one of the archaeological sites.

Answer: _____

16. The sentence has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Ken's little sister had a nightmair and woke everyone else because she was frightened.

Answer: _____

17. One of the words in this sentence is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

She tried to look innercent, even though we knew she had eaten the chocolate.

Answer: _____

18. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

There are many different species of wattle or acacia in Australia. They are particularly previlent in the arid and semi-arid regions. Various parts of the species are used by the indigenous population.

Answer: _____

19. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Wattle or Acacia in Australia is known for its yellow spring flowers. The wood of some species can also be used to construct furniture. The Australian Aborigines have aquired the art of creating clubs, spears, boomerangs and shields from Acacia wood.

Answer: _____

20. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

The ubiquitous Wattle or Acacia usually has bright yellow flowers in spring. The pollen from the flowers can stimulate asthma and hay-fever.

Answer: _____

21. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Most of Australia's population lives on the coast. Surfing and the beach do not discriminate. The beach brings together a diverse range of people and there is tolerance, as people share the beach to play and relax.

Answer: _____

22. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Australia's first official lifesaving club was founded at Bondi Beach in 1906. Before this time, it was illegal to swim in the surf during daylight hours because this was considered immoral. Men and women bathed in the early morning or late evening.

Answer: _____

23. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

As the beach and surfing became more popular in Australia, the dangers of the surf were soon aparent. Groups of experienced surfers began to establish surf lifesaving clubs to help those less proficient swimmers who got into difficulty.

Answer: _____

24. There is a mistake in the following text. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

The beach in Australia is a place to relax but it can also be dangerous. In 1938, a series of large waves hit Bondi Beach, sweeping hundreds of people out to sea. Thanks to the dedacation and bravery of the surf lifesavers, three hundred people were rescued.

Answer: _____

25. Read the text *Penicillin*. There is one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Penicillin

The discovery of penicillin is attributed to Ian Fleming, a Scottish scientist. He discovered that colonies of certain bacterium could be destroyed by other moulds.

The use of penicillin in medicine did not begin until later. Scientists such as Howard Florey developed a powdery form of the medicine.

Answer: _____

26. Read the text *Penicillin*. There is one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Penicillin

Ian Fleming, a Scottish scientist, discovered penicillin in 1928. He found that colonies of certain bacterium could be destroyed by other moulds.

The development of the use of penicillin in medicine did not begin until later. Scientists such as Howard Florey developed a powdery form of the medicine.

Answer: _____

27. Read the text *Penicillin*. There is one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Penicillin

The discovery of penicillin took place in 1928 by Ian Fleming, a Scottish scientist. He discovered that colonies of certain bacterium could be destroyed by other moulds.

The use of penicillin in medicine did not begin until later. Scientists such as Howard Florey iselated the active ingredient and developed a powdery form of the medicine.

Answer: _____

28. Read the text *Penicillin*. There is one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Penicillin

The discovery of penicillin was by Ian Fleming, a Scottish scientist. Penicillin is one of the earliest used antibiotic agants.

The use of penicillin in medicine did not begin until later. Scientists such as Howard Florey developed a powdery form of the medicine.

Answer: _____

29. Read the text *Penicillin*. There is one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Penicillin

The discovery of penicillin was by Ian Fleming, a Scottish scientist in 1928. Penicillin is one of the earliest used antibiotics.

Antibiotics are natural substances that are released by bacteria and fungi into the their environment.

Answer: _____

30. Which word correctly completes this sentence?

If you're coming to the party, make sure to wear _____ best outfit.

- a. your
- b. you'r
- c. you'are
- d. you're

Answer: _____

31. The sentence has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word below.

Colds in winter are preventable if you maintain sufficient warmth in the cold whether.

Answer: _____

32. The words *sent*, *scent* and *cent* are homophones - words with different meanings but the same pronunciation. Which of these sentences contains the correct homophones?
- a. Though he had not one cent upon him, Raul was scent to the market place to fetch the princess the exotic sent about which she had heard so much.
 - b. Though he had not one cent upon him, Raul was sent to the market place to fetch the princess the exotic sent about which she had heard so much.
 - c. Though he had not one sent upon him, Raul was sent to the market place to fetch the princess the exotic sent about which she had heard so much.
 - d. Though he had not one cent upon him, Raul was sent to the market place to fetch the princess the exotic scent about which she had heard so much.

Answer: _____

33. Which sentence contains the correct homophones?
- a. The delivery van had ploughed into the rear of the stationary car leaving books, papers and other assorted stationary scattered across the road.
 - b. The delivery van had ploughed into the rear of the stationery car leaving books, papers and other assorted stationary scattered across the road.
 - c. The delivery van had ploughed into the rear of the stationary car leaving books, papers and other assorted stationery scattered across the road.
 - d. The delivery van had ploughed into the rear of the stationery car leaving books, papers and other assorted stationery scattered across the road.

Answer: _____

34. Which sentence contains the correct homophones?

- a. In springtime the pioneer women would sew together hessian sacks sow that their farmer husbands could use them to sow new seed into the fertile paddocks.
- b. In springtime the pioneer women would sew together hessian sacks so that their farmer husbands could use them to sow new seed into the fertile paddocks.
- c. In springtime the pioneer women would so together hessian sacks so that their farmer husbands could use them to sow new seed into the fertile paddocks.
- d. In springtime the pioneer women would sow together hessian sacks so that their farmer husbands could use them to sew new seed into the fertile paddocks.

Answer: _____

35. Which sentence contains the correct homophones?

- a. Each day Ming would peddle through the village going from door to door to peddle from his basket of vegetables.
- b. Each day Ming would peddle through the village going from door to door to pedal from his basket of fresh vegetables.
- c. Each day Ming would pedal through the village going from door to door to pedal from his basket of fresh vegetables.
- d. Each day Ming would pedal through the village going from door to door to peddle from his basket of fresh vegetables.

Answer: _____

36. Which sentence contains the correct homophones?

- a. You're allowed into the museum as long as you're on your best behaviour.
- b. You're allowed into the museum as long as you're on you're best behaviour.
- c. Your allowed into the museum as long as your on your best behaviour.
- d. You're allowed into the museum as long as your on your best behaviour.

Answer: _____

37. Which sentence correctly uses square brackets [] to show an insertion by an editor that clarifies meaning?

- a. As the afternoon wore on, it [the bushfire] intensified and moved more quickly through the dry scrub towards the town so people did not have time to evacuate.
- b. As the afternoon wore on, it intensified and moved more quickly through the dry scrub towards the town so people did not have time [to evacuate].
- c. As the afternoon wore on, it intensified and [moved more quickly] through the dry scrub towards the town so people did not have time to evacuate.
- d. As the afternoon wore on, it intensified and moved more quickly [through the dry scrub] towards the town so people did not have time to evacuate.

Answer: _____

38. Which words are all adverbs?

- a. slow, fast, light, dark
- b. thus, because, although, through
- c. running, walking, giving, talking
- d. calmly, slowly, accurately, usually

Answer: _____

39. Which conveys the meaning of this direct speech in indirect speech?

'Dad, could Leigh buy the milk this morning?' asked Theo.

- a. His father asked Theo if Leigh could buy the milk this morning.
- b. Theo asked his father if Leigh could buy the milk this morning.
- c. Theo told his father that Leigh would buy the milk this morning.
- d. Leigh asked if she could buy the milk that morning.

Answer: _____

40. Which word correctly completes the sentence?

In case _____ fire, leave by the closest door to the playground.

- a. through
- b. of
- c. for
- d. by

Answer: _____

41. Which group of underlined words can be left out of this sentence?

Emi solved the first problem in the Mathematics assignment at recess,
and Ben solved the second problem in the assignment at lunchtime.

- a. problem in the assignment
- b. in the Mathematics assignment
- c. and Ben solved
- d. the first problem

Answer: _____

42. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- a. To find information on Shakespeare, his plays and his characters, use the internet.
- b. To find information on Shakespeare, his plays and his characters use the internet.
- c. To find information, on Shakespeare, his plays and his characters use the internet.
- d. To find information on Shakespeare his plays and his characters, use the internet.

Answer: _____

43. Which is the correct order of the four missing words?

Susan's _____ was on Saturday night.

- a. debut long-awaited acting
- b. acting long-awaited debut
- c. long-awaited acting debut
- d. long-awaited debut acting

Answer: _____

44. Which sentence correctly uses italics?

- a. The Sydney *Opera* House is one of Australia's icons.
- b. The *Shrine of Remembrance* is Victoria's largest and most visited war memorial.
- c. The Melbourne *Gazette* reported the story yesterday.
- d. This year, *Macbeth* is the Shakespeare play we will study.

Answer: _____

45. Which sentence correctly uses brackets?

- a. Because (the rain had been heavy) the river was already rising, we did not try to cross at the causeway.
- b. Because the rain had been heavy, the river was already rising (we did not try to cross) at the causeway.
- c. Because the rain had been heavy, the river was already rising, we did not try to cross (at the causeway).
- d. Because the rain had been heavy (the river was already rising) we did not try to cross at the causeway.

Answer: _____

46. Which words correctly complete this sentence?

Shall we go to the library instead of studying at home, _____

- a. although the books we need are there?
- b. in any case the books may not be there?
- c. whether the books we need will be there?
- d. in case the books we need are there?

Answer: _____

47. Which sentence is correct?

- a. Neither train or bus is available from this isolated town.
- b. Neither train and bus is available from this isolated town.
- c. Either train nor bus is available from this isolated town.
- d. Neither train nor bus is available from this isolated town.

Answer: _____

48. Read the following text and answer the question.

Elva opened the paper and stared at the last question. There it was: simple harmonic motion, mechanics and projectiles. And she had not studied projectiles.

The colon (:) in the second sentence is there to:

- a. introduce a new idea.
- b. introduce a list.
- c. separate two unrelated parts of a sentence.
- d. separate items in a list.

Answer: _____

49. Some sentences below include a cause and effect. Which sentence contains only an effect?

- a. Because it was hot, we stayed indoors.
- b. It was a cold day so we took our coats.
- c. Because the wires were down, the train was late.
- d. We got soaking wet.

Answer: _____

50. Read the following text:

Ann rose to refute the opposing team's arguments. 'What a clever idea you proposed!' she sneered.

The language device used in the words *clever idea*, is

- a. hyperbole.
- b. personification.
- c. irony.
- d. parody.

Answer: _____

51. Read the following text:

When Ruth heard her Mathematics results, she could have jumped over the moon.

The language device used here is:

- a. hyperbole.
- b. personification.
- c. parody.
- d. oxymoron.

Answer: _____

52. Read the following text:

When Ting said Peter was sick, she was being a bit economical with the truth.

The language device used in *a bit economical* is

- a. personification.
- b. euphemism.
- c. hyperbole.
- d. irony.

Answer: _____

53. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a. What do you get, 'asked Bozo,' if you cross a seagull with a pair of wheels? I don't know, 'replied Bippo.' A bi-seagull! 'said Bozo.' Boom! Boom!
- b. 'What do you get, asked Bozo, if you cross a seagull with a pair of wheels?' 'I don't know, replied Bippo.' 'A bi-seagull! said Bozo. Boom! Boom!'
- c. 'What do you get,' asked Bozo, 'if you cross a seagull with a pair of wheels?' 'I don't know,' replied Bippo. 'A bi-seagull!' said Bozo. 'Boom! Boom!'
- d. What do you get, asked Bozo, if you cross a seagull with a pair of wheels? I don't know, replied Bippo.

Answer: _____

54. How would the following be written with an apostrophe of possession?

the howl of the wolf

- a. the wolve's howl
- b. the wolfs' howl
- c. the wolves' howl
- d. the wolf's howl

Answer: _____

The Answers.

Hey! No peeking until you've finished...



Question 1

Answer: practice

The noun (*practice*) is spelt with a *c*.

Question 2

Answer: loose

Question 3

Answer: practise

This is the verb form and is spelt with an *s*: *practise*.

Question 4

Answer: negotiated

The correct spelling is "negotiated", the past tense of "negotiate" which comes from a Latin word meaning to trade or do business. The 't' makes a "sh" sound in this word.

Question 5

Answer: category

The correct spelling of the word follows the pronunciation, that is, **category**.

Question 6

Answer: staunch

This is a word that you might not have come across very often. "Staunch" has a couple of meanings:

As an adjective, it can mean loyal and steadfast, as it does in this sentence.

(As a verb, it means to restrain or stop, as in "staunch the flow".)

Because this word might be unfamiliar to you, it might be difficult to know how to spell it correctly.

If you know its meaning, you could use a thesaurus to find the correct spelling.

You could also consider the ways we can make that "or" sound, and write down the alternatives, looking for the one that looks correct.

Add this one to your vocabulary list for future reference.

Question 7

Answer: treasury

The correct spelling is "treasury" based on the word, "treasure".

Question 8

Answer: grammar

Question 9

Answer: incredible

Question 10

Answer: wrapped

Question 11

Answer: concede

Question 12

Answer: tragedy

Question 13

Answer: circuit

Question 14

Answer: design

Question 15

Answer: temple

Question 16

Answer: nightmare

Question 17

Answer: innocent

Question 18

Answer: prevalent

Question 19

Answer: acquired

The word *aquired* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **acquired**.

Question 20

Answer: ubiquitous

The word *ubiquatous* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **ubiquitous**.

Question 21

Answer: discriminate

The word *discrimanate* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **discriminate**.

Question 22

Answer: immoral

The word *imoral* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **immoral**.

Question 23

Answer: apparent

The word *aparent* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **apparent**.

Question 24

Answer: dedication

The word *dedacation* is spelt incorrectly. The correct spelling is **dedication**.

Question 25

Answer: attributed

Question 26

Answer: development

Question 27

Answer: isolated

Question 28

Answer: agents

Question 29

Answer: substances

Question 30

Answer: (a) your

The correct answer is *your*.

You're is a contraction of *you are*, and *you'are* and *you'r* are not real words!

Question 31

Answer: weather

The word that was spelled incorrectly is *whether*. The correct answer is *weather*.

Question 32

Answer: (d)

sent means to be told to go somewhere.

scent means a smell or fragrance.

cent is money.

*Though he had not one **cent** upon him, Raul was **sent** to the market place to fetch the princess the exotic **scent** about which she had heard so much.*

Question 33

Answer: (c)

Stationary means not moving

Stationery is writing and other office materials.

*The delivery van had ploughed into the rear of the **stationary** car leaving books, papers and other assorted **stationery** scattered across the road.*

Question 34

Answer: (b)

Sew means to join using a needle and thread

So is a conjunction meaning “therefore”

Sow means to plant a seed

*In springtime the pioneer women would **sew** together hessian sacks **so** that their farmer husbands could use them to **sow** new seed into the fertile paddocks.*

Question 35

Answer: (d)

Pedal means to move my working the pedals of a bicycle

Peddle means to try to sell something

*Each day Ming would **pedal** through the village going from door to door to **peddle** from his basket of fresh vegetables.*

Question 36

Answer: (a)

You're is a contraction of 'you are'.

Your refers to something that belongs or is associated with the person that the speaker is addressing. E.g. My shoes, your shoes.

***You're** allowed into the museum as long as **you're** on **your** best behaviour.*

Question 37

Answer: (a)

*As the afternoon wore on, it [**the bushfire**] intensified and moved more quickly through the dry scrub towards the town so people did not have time to evacuate.*

The insertion [the bushfire] clarifies what the word *it* refers to.

Question 38

Answer: (d)

Calmly, slowly, accurately, usually are all adverbs. When used next to a verb, they give information about how the action is carried out.

Question 39

Answer: (b)

Theo asked his father if Leigh could buy the milk this morning.

Who is asking is important! Note that Theo asked rather than told his father.

Question 40

Answer: (b) of

The convention is to say *in case of*.

Question 41

Answer: (a) *in the assignment*

You have been told once that the problem was *in the Mathematics assignment*; you don't need to be told it was *in the assignment* a second time.

Question 42

Answer: (a)

Commas separate items in a list and also indicate pauses in a sentence. We don't need to use a comma before the word 'and' in a list.

The correct answer is: *To find information on Shakespeare, his plays and his characters, use the internet.*

Question 43

Answer: (c) *long-awaited acting debut*

The words *long-awaited acting* are describing words, adjectives, so they come before the noun *debut*.

Question 44

Answer: (d) *Macbeth*

Italics are used for the titles of works, and *Macbeth* is the title of the play by Shakespeare. Italics are also used for emphasis, the names of ships, foreign words, and referring to individual words.

Question 45

Answer: (d) *Because the rain had been heavy (the river was already rising) we did not try to cross at the causeway.*

Brackets () are called parentheses and these are used to enclose added information, usually just a few words, to explain something quickly so as not to upset the flow of the sentence. Parentheses can also be used to give an example in a sentence:

The first examination (Economics) was on Tuesday morning.

NEVER use more than a few words in parentheses and do **not** use parentheses too often in your writing.

Question 46

Answer: (d) *in case the books we need are there?*

The words *in case* suggest a reason. The word *although* suggests that a reason not to go to the library will follow. The word *whether* requires words such as *or* or *not* to follow.

Question 47

Answer: (d) *Neither train nor bus is available from this isolated town*

These are correlative conjunctions. Remember: *neither...nor* and *either...or*.

Question 48

Answer: (b) introduce a list.

When a colon is used in a sentence, it means reasons or lists will follow.

Question 49

Answer: (d) *We got soaking wet*

We got soaking wet does not explain why (cause). We could have fallen in the river, tripped on the edge of the swimming pool, got caught in the rain or been swamped by a wave at the beach.

Question 50

Answer: (c) Irony

Irony is the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning.

Ann is being ironic in order to convey her opinion of the other team's idea.

Question 51

Answer: (a) hyperbole

There is no way Ruth could literally jump over the moon!

'Jump over the moon' is used to give us an idea of the intensity of Ruth's emotion. This technique of exaggeration is known as **hyperbole**.

Question 52

Answer: (b) euphemism

Euphemism is used when the actual word is avoided. Euphemisms are most commonly used to avoid the direct statement that a person has died. We say *he has passed on* or *passed away*.

Question 53

Answer: (c)

The correct answer is:

'What do you get,' asked Bozo, 'if you cross a seagull with a pair of wheels?'

'I don't know,' replied Bippo.

'A bi-seagull!' said Bozo. 'Boom! Boom!'

The speech marks are placed immediately before and after the speech. The added information about who spoke is not speech and should not be enclosed by speech marks.

Question 54

Answer: (d) *the wolf's howl*

The correct answer is *the wolf's howl*. *Wolves* is the plural form of wolf - it means that there is more than one wolf. To show that the howl belongs to the wolf, we use an apostrophe - the wolf's howl.