DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED.

Read the instructions on the ANSWER SHEET and fill in your NAME, SCHOOL and OTHER INFORMATION.

Use a pencil. Do NOT use a coloured pencil or a pen.

Rub out any mistakes completely.

You MUST record your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Mark only ONE answer for each question.

Your score will be the number of correct answers.

Marks are NOT deducted for incorrect answers.

Use the information provided to choose the BEST answer from the four possible options.

On your ANSWER SHEET fill in the oval that matches your answer.

Questions may sometimes be placed next to each other. Make sure you read ACROSS the page and answer the questions in the correct order.

You are NOT allowed to use a dictionary or an electronic translator.

Note: Some UNSW Global assessments are only available online.
Humpback whales are sometimes called the circus performers of the ocean. This is because they appear to perform acrobatic feats when they dive. The name ‘humpback’, which is the common name for this whale, refers to the distinctive arch shape the whale’s back forms as it dives.

Sometimes the humpback will embellish its dive with a spectacular movement known as a breach. During breaching the whale uses its powerful tail flukes to lift nearly two-thirds of its body out of the water in a giant leap. A breach might also include a sideways twist with fins stretched out like wings, as the whale reaches the height of the breach.

A humpback whale breathes air at the surface of the water through two blowholes which are located near the top of the head. It spouts a double stream of spray that can rise up to 4 metres above the water.

The humpback has a small dorsal fin located towards the tail flukes about two-thirds of the way down its back. Other distinguishing features include large pectoral fins, which may be up to a third of the body length, and unique patches of black and white on the underside of the tail flukes. These markings are like fingerprints: no two are the same.

Humpback whales live in large groups called pods. They communicate with each other through complex ‘songs’.

**Quick Facts**

**Humpback Whale**

- **Scientific name:** *Megaptera novaeangliae*
- **Size:** 14m – 18m in length; 30 – 50 tonnes in weight
- **Habitat:** open ocean and shallow coastline waters
- **Migration:** From warm tropical waters, where they breed and calve, to cold polar waters where they eat
- **Diet:** Krill (shrimp-like crustaceans), plankton and small fish such as herring and mackerel
- **Hunting:** Sometimes in groups, in which several whales form a circle under the water, blowing bubbles that form a ‘net’ around a school of fish. The fish are then forced up to the surface in a concentrated mass.
- **Status:** Endangered: it is estimated that there are approximately 5 000 – 7 500 humpback whales worldwide.
1. One way of identifying a humpback whale is by its
   (A) diet.
   (B) dive.
   (C) habitat.
   (D) blowholes.

2. The words *Megaptera novaeangliae* are written in *italics* because
   (A) they indicate a scientific name.
   (B) the information is less important.
   (C) the writer wants to draw attention to the information.
   (D) they explain ‘humpback whales’ in another language.

3. Which of the following words from the text is **DIFFERENT** in meaning?
   (A) ‘distinctive’
   (B) ‘embellish’
   (C) ‘distinguishing’
   (D) ‘unique’

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**For questions 4 and 5 read The Soccer Team and choose the best option.**

**The Soccer Team**

Justine spotted Ben’s bright red backpack in the distance and ran to catch up to him.

(4) Hi Justine said Ben. ‘Where did you come from?’

Justine was so excited, she forgot about answering Ben.

‘We’ve been selected for the school soccer team! I saw the notice up outside the school hall.’

Ben and Justine were so pleased with the news, they treated themselves to an ice-cream.

4. Which option shows the correct punctuation?
   (A) ‘Hi Justine’ said Ben.
   (B) ‘Hi Justine,’ said Ben.
   (C) ‘Hi Justine’, said Ben.
   (D) ‘Hi Justine.’ said Ben.

5. Which word from the text is a verb?
   (A) ‘soccer’
   (B) ‘notice’
   (C) ‘news’
   (D) ‘treated’
1. One way of identifying a humpback whale is by its (A) (B) (C) (D) blowholes.

2. The words *Megaptera novaeangliae* are written in italics because (A) they indicate a name. (B) the information is less important. (C) the writer wants to draw attention to the information. (D) they explain ‘humpback whales’ in another language.

For questions 4 and 5 read maeT reccoS ehT and choose the best option.

The Soccer Team

Justine spotted Ben’s bright red backpack in the distance and ran to catch up to him.

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habitat.

diet.
HOW TO FILL OUT THIS SHEET:

USE A PENCIL

- Print your details clearly in the boxes provided.
- Make sure you fill in only one oval in each column.
- Rub out all mistakes completely.
- Do not use a coloured pencil or pen.

FIRST NAME to appear on certificate

LAST NAME to appear on certificate

Are you male or female?

○ Male ○ Female

Does anyone in your home usually speak a language other than English?

○ Yes ○ No

School name: ____________________________

Town / suburb: __________________________

Today's date: ____ / ____ / ____  Postcode: ________

DATE OF BIRTH

Day  Month  Year

STUDENT ID

(optional)

CLASS

(optional)
TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Example:

Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

Write your name ______ the paper.

(A) to  
(B) on  
(C) of  
(D) with

The answer is on, so fill in the oval (B), as shown.

USE A PENCIL
DO NOT USE A COLOURED PENCIL OR PEN

START

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<td>1</td>
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<td>Interpret information in a factual description</td>
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<td>Easy</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Identify the purpose of italic font in a factual description</td>
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<td>Analyse words used in a factual description to identify the one that is different in meaning</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Identify an example of a verb</td>
<td>SYN</td>
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**LEGEND**

*Area* refers to the particular curriculum area or strand assessed by the question.

- **TC** Text comprehension: questions which require students to comprehend information provided in the text as well as to interpret the information and use it to make inferences and predictions.
- **WC** Writer’s craft: questions which require students to focus on the techniques, devices and choices that writers make to create an effect on the reader.
- **SYN** Syntax: questions about accuracy and clarity within sentences or texts (e.g. pronoun reference, tense) and the recognition of grammatical terms (e.g. noun, main clause).
- **VOC** Vocabulary: questions about the meaning of words or phrases.

*Level of difficulty* refers to the expected level of difficulty for the question.

- **Easy**: more than 70% of candidates will choose the correct option.
- **Medium**: about 50–70% of candidates will choose the correct option.
- **Medium/Hard**: about 30–50% of candidates will choose the correct option.
- **Hard**: less than 30% of candidates will choose the correct option.
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<td>Southern Africa⁵</td>
<td>Grade 5</td>
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1. All international schools registered with UNSW Global (which have an 8-digit school code starting with 46) should sit the papers according to the Australian year levels.
2. Indian Subcontinent Region: India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
3. Middle East Region: United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Turkey, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Jordan and Pakistan.