

NAPLAN-Trials

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM LITERACY AND NUMERACY

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

YEAR 3

SUGGESTED ANSWERS



Kilbaha Education

Quality educational content

KILBAHA EDUCATION
PO BOX 2227
KEW
VICTORIA 3101
AUSTRALIA
TEL: (03) 9018 5376
FAX: (03) 9817 4334
Email: kilbaha@gmail.com
Internet: <https://kilbaha.com.au>

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**The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled.
Write the correct spelling of each circled word in the box.**

1. The girl arrived erly for her music lesson.

early: compound vowel 'ea'.

2. The front dore of our house is painted green.

door: double "o"

3. Sugar cain grows in Queensland.

cane: like lane

4. The teacher claped the students who got all their spelling correct.

clapped: For most words, if the last three letters are consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel

5. I walked to school this mourning.

morning: homophone. Mourning means being sad when someone dies. Morning means before midday.

6. My brothur is the fastest runner in the school.

brother: the ending is 'er'

7. Jane set the tabel for dinner.

table: 'le' ending.

8. The teacher told us to count to twelve before we started the test.

twelve: pronunciation: Twelve has an 'e' sound.

9. I need to sharpen my pencil.

pencil: pencil is spelt with a 'c', not an 's'.

10. Jack has a bread and vegemite sandwich.

bread: compound vowel, 'ea'.

11. Rabbits are a pest to Australian farmers.

rabbits: double 'b'.

12. During the summer holidays I went to the beach every day.

summer: 'er' ending.

**There is one spelling mistake in each sentence.
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

13. My shews got dirty when I walked in the bush.

shoes: compound vowel 'oe'.

14. I had to write down my name and adress so the parcel could be delivered.

address: This word has a double 'd'.

15. The meeting with my cousins was a joyfull occasion.

joyful: the suffix is 'ful'.

16. My mother cooked potatos, carrots and beans for dinner.

potatoes: the plural of potato has an 'es' ending like tomatoes and volcanoes.

17. The marathon runner was thirsty so he drank his juice while he ran.

juice: 'compound vowel 'ui'.

18. The local people went to the beach to help the wale when it became stranded.

whale: 'wh' beginning like whisper and white.

19. I dout that my sister has the ability to be able to take the lead in the school musical.

doubt: note the silent 'b'.

20. My father runs a large compeny where they make all types of machines.

company: 'any' ending.

21. We had to run three times around the circuler track as part of our physical education lesson.

circular: 'ar' ending.

22. The book of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs contained a picture of the most beautiful castel that I have ever seen.

castle: an 'le' ending.

23. After the earthquake, the people had to cue for water and other important items.

queue: homophone: cue means a prompt but queue means a line.

24. The sine on the window said that the cinema was closed.

sign: note the silent 'g'.

25. The policeman cort the burglar when he was stealing the car.

caught: difficult English word like naught

For questions 26 to 49, shade one bubble to show your answer.

Answers are in bold type.

26. I was going to play in the park **but** it started to rain so I did not go.

Because would give the reason why I was going to play in the park. *Or* gives an alternative which does not fit here. *And* would mean that the second idea is a result of the first idea.

27. **He** needs a new book.

It refers to an inanimate object so would not be requiring a book. *They* and *I* require the word *need*.

28. My dog loves going to the park and chasing the ball.

This is a statement and so should end with a full stop.

29. **That is the house where my friend lives.**

We use *an* before words that begin with *h* if the first syllable is not stressed, so we say *an honest*, *an apple*, but *a horse*. *The* can be used in front of house when we are talking about a particular house.

30. **Wouldn't** is the contraction for would not.

In the contraction, the letter *o* is missing so the apostrophe goes where the missing letter should go.

31. **Where were you?**

I, *an orange* and *that lady* are all subjects, and since they are all singular they require the singular verb *was*. *You* requires the plural *were*.

Answers are in bold type.

32. **The cat ran into the room when I opened the door.**

Into is used to express movement towards. The umbrella and the flowers are not moving towards anything. *In* is used to designate a location, *in Brisbane*.

33. **Box**

It is a pronoun, *music* is an adjective describing the box and *seen* is a past participle. *Box* is a noun because it denotes a thing.

34. **The story was about the early days in Sydney.**

Story in this sentence does not have a capital letter because it is not the first word of the sentence. Early days should not have capitals because it is not a title or a name of a book, nor is it a proper noun. Sydney requires a capital letter because it is the name of a place.

35. **My uncle arrived.**

A sentence must have a subject and a verb. It contains a complete thought. *A strange thing* has no verb. *Seen in the movies* and *coming late in the afternoon* have no subject.

36. **Who is coming swimming?**

The first sentence requires a full stop not a question mark, as it is indirect speech. The third sentence requires a question mark, not a comma, after *that*. The last sentence requires an exclamation mark.

37. **Brian bought sugar, flour, butter and eggs at the supermarket so that he could make a cake.**

There should be a comma after *sugar* and after *flour* but not after *butter* or *supermarket*.

38. **A procedure.**

It tells the reader the steps he must take to observe a certain result.

39. **Pam asked if she could go to the movies on Saturday.**

This is indirect speech so does not need inverted commas or a question mark.

40.

Remembered

You remember with you brain, so it is a thinking verb. *Play* and *done* are action verbs and *could* is an auxiliary verb.

41. **He rose early every day to train, and as a result he did well in his swimming.**

Trains and rises are present tense.

42. **“Let’s go!” she yelled.**

Let’s is short for let us, which is required here. A comma or an exclamation mark could be used after *go*, but not a full stop.

43. **Noun**

Favourite is an adjective and qualifies a noun. Also, we need a noun as the subject of the verb *will come*.

44. **Silently**

Lonely and *old* are adjectives describing the man. *Fountain* is a noun. *Silently* is an adverb because it tells how he sat.

45. **In the house.**

A phrase does not have a verb. *Stop*, *comes* and *move* are all verbs.

46. **After the boys left for school, Sam's mother received a call from Sam, saying he'd left his homework under his bed.**

Boys is plural, not possessive, so does not have an apostrophe. The contraction for *he had* is *he'd*.

47. Meg and Maya found a great spot **that was not crowded**.

A clause must have a verb. None of the other alternatives has a verb.

48. **Like**

Like describes the relationship between Rose and her mother.

49. **Everybody was enjoying the platter of cakes that was on the table.**

Everybody takes the singular verb, *was*. It is the platter that was on the table. *Platter* is singular and so requires the singular verb, *was*.

50.

	your	you're
Is this book?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
He said to see if coming.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
I hope well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Unless you set alarm you will be late for school.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Your is possessive. *You're* is a contraction for you are.

**End of NAPLAN Trial Test
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AUSTRALIA**

**TEL: (03) 9018 5376
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kilbaha@gmail.com
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