

Visualisation

NONFICTION

Imagining images of people, places and events can help to build understanding of a text.

Read the passage.

Highlight the words and phrases that helped you visualise the exploration party as they set out from Mr Blaxland's farm.

Underline the words and phrases that helped you visualise the crossing of the Nepean River.

Gregory Blaxland's Journal

On Tuesday, May 11, 1813, Mr Gregory Blaxland, Mr William Wentworth, and Lieutenant Lawson, attended by four servants, with five dogs, and four horses laden with provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries, left Mr Blaxland's farm at the South Creek, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a passage over the Blue Mountains, between the Western River, and the River Grose.

They crossed the Nepean, or Hawkesbury River, at the ford, on to Emu Island, at four o'clock p.m., and having proceeded through forest land and good pasture, encamped at five o'clock at the foot of the first ridge.



Colour the words and phrases that helped you visualise the exploration party setting up camp.



- 1 Read the passage again. As you do so, visualise what you are reading about. Draw a picture of the images you create as you read about the following event.

Setting out from Mr Blaxland's farm

Read the passage.



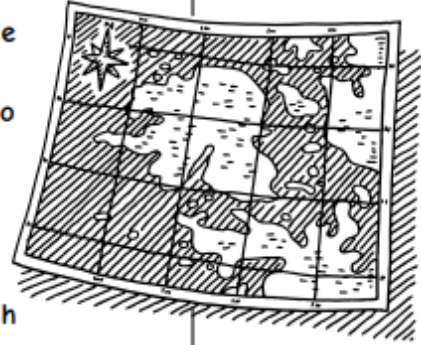
Underline the words and phrases that helped you visualise the exploration party travelling towards Grose Head.

On the following morning (May 12), as soon as the heavy dew was off, which was about nine o'clock, the exploration party proceeded to ascend the ridge at the foot of which they had camped the preceding evening. Here they found a large lagoon of good water, full of very coarse rushes.

The high land of Grose Head appeared before them at about seven miles (11.2 km) distance, bearing north by east.

They proceeded this day about three miles and a quarter (5.2 km), in a direction varying from south-west to west-north-west, but, for a third of the way, due west. The land was covered with scrubby brush-wood, very thick in places, with some trees of ordinary timber, which much incommoded (inconvenienced) the horses.

Highlight the words and phrases that helped you visualise the exploration party reaching the top of the ridge.



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- 2** Read the passage again. As you do so, visualise what you are reading about. Draw a picture of the images you create as you read about the following events.

Heading towards Grose Head

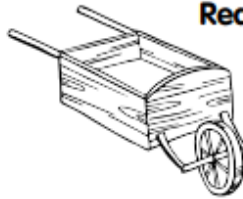
Reaching the top of the ridge

Making inferences

NONFICTION

Make inferences about a text by drawing on your own experiences, and looking for information in the text that is implied, not directly stated.

Read the passage.



Highlight the words that tell what James Marshall was doing when he discovered gold.

Circle the word that suggests that America experienced more than one gold rush.

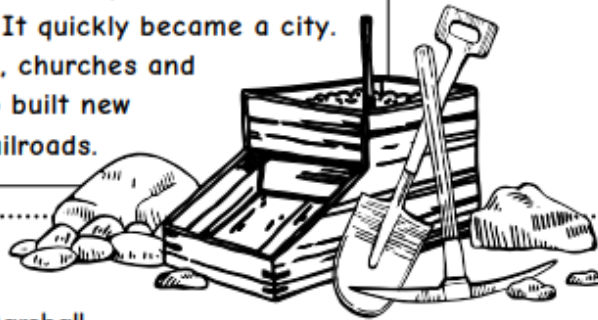
Gold in America

On 24 January, 1848, James Marshall found flakes of gold while building a timber mill at Coloma in California. News of the find soon spread, and there followed the first and biggest gold rush in America.

After Marshall's discovery, about 400 000 people travelled to California in search of gold. Before the gold rush, San Francisco was a small town. It quickly became a city. People built roads, churches and schools. They also built new steamships and railroads.

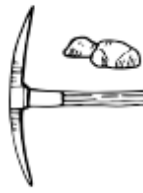
Underline the words that show that California's population increased after 1848.

Put a **box** around two words that describe San Francisco before and after the gold rush.



Circle the correct answers.

- Which is the best inference? James Marshall ...
 - did not know he had found gold.
 - was searching for gold.
 - discovered gold by accident.
 - hid his gold in a timber mill.
- Which group of words is the clue to question 1's answer?
 - On 24 January, 1848
 - while building a timber mill
 - at Coloma in California
 - After Marshall's discovery
- Which is the best inference?
 - America experienced more than one gold rush.
 - There had been several gold rushes in America before 1848.
 - There had been one gold rush in America before 1848.
- Which word is the clue to question 3's answer?
 - Before
 - After
 - biggest
 - first



Read the passage.

Circle the key word that tells why gold can be easily shaped.

Colour the word that shows how gold alloy is different from pure gold.

Put a box around the metals that are added to gold to make rose gold.

Gold is a useful decorative metal. It does not tarnish or corrode. It is extremely malleable, so artists can easily shape it. Other metals, such as iron, are not very malleable.

People measure the purity of gold in carats. Pure gold is 24 carats.

Gold in jewellery is usually gold alloy, which is harder than pure gold. The three most popular gold alloys are white gold, yellow gold and rose gold. White gold is gold mixed with silver, nickel or palladium. Yellow gold is gold mixed with copper and silver. Rose gold is gold mixed with yellow gold and 25% copper.

Underline the type of gold that results from adding copper and silver to gold.

Highlight three metals that can be added to gold to make white gold.



5 We can infer that gold is a good metal to use in jewellery-making. What are the clues?

6 We can infer that the gold used to make jewellery does not always look the same. What evidence is there in the text to support this statement?

Finding facts and information

NONFICTION

Some answers are clearly seen in the text. Ask these questions: *Who? What? Where? When?*

Read the passage.

Circle the longest race in athletics.

Highlight the place where the first Olympic marathon was held.

Put a box around the Greek soldier who ran from Marathon to Athens.

Fitness

The marathon is the longest running race in athletics.

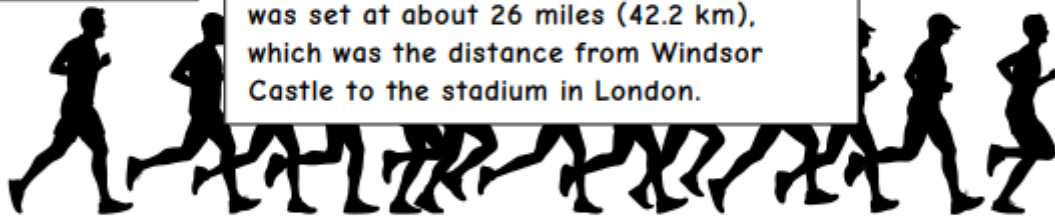
The first Olympic marathon was held in Athens in 1896. It was based on the legend of Pheidippides, a Greek soldier who ran approximately 25 miles (40km) carrying a message from the town of Marathon to Athens in 490 BC.

At the 1908 Olympic Games, the distance was set at about 26 miles (42.2 km), which was the distance from Windsor Castle to the stadium in London.

Circle the year in which the first Olympic marathon was run.

Underline the distance an Olympic marathon runner must cover.

Colour the place from which the marathon started in 1908.



Circle the correct answers.

- Where was the first Olympic marathon held?
a London b Windsor c Athens d Rio de Janeiro
- When did Pheidippides run from Marathon to Athens?
a 1908 b 490 BC c 1896 d 409 BC
- Who was Pheidippides? Pheidippides was a Greek ...
a athlete. b wrestler. c sailor. d soldier.
- How long is an Olympic marathon?
a 26 miles (42.2 km) b 25 miles (40.2 km)
c 26.5 miles (42.8 km) d 20 miles (32.5 km)
- Between which two places was the 1908 Olympic marathon run?
a Marathon and Athens b Windsor Castle and London
c London and Oxford d Lincoln Castle and London

Finding facts and information

Read the passage.

Highlight which drugs are illegal.

Colour the words that tell which drugs are legal.

Circle the word that describes the taking of illegal drugs.

Some athletes take performance-enhancing drugs to gain an advantage over their competitors. This is illegal.

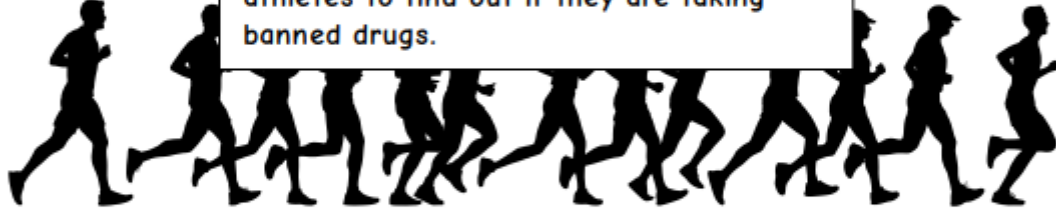
Some drugs are legal for athletes, such as those for treating injuries. Others are banned because they improve performance and are dangerous to an athlete's health. Taking these drugs is called doping—it is a way of cheating.

The World Anti-Doping Agency promotes the fight against doping in sport. National anti-doping agencies regularly test athletes to find out if they are taking banned drugs.



Put a **box** around the organisation that helps to fight against the taking of illegal drugs in sport.

Underline how anti-doping agencies make sure athletes are not taking banned drugs.



6 Which drugs that some athletes take are illegal?

7 Which drugs are athletes allowed to take?

8 Which organisation helps to fight against doping in sport?

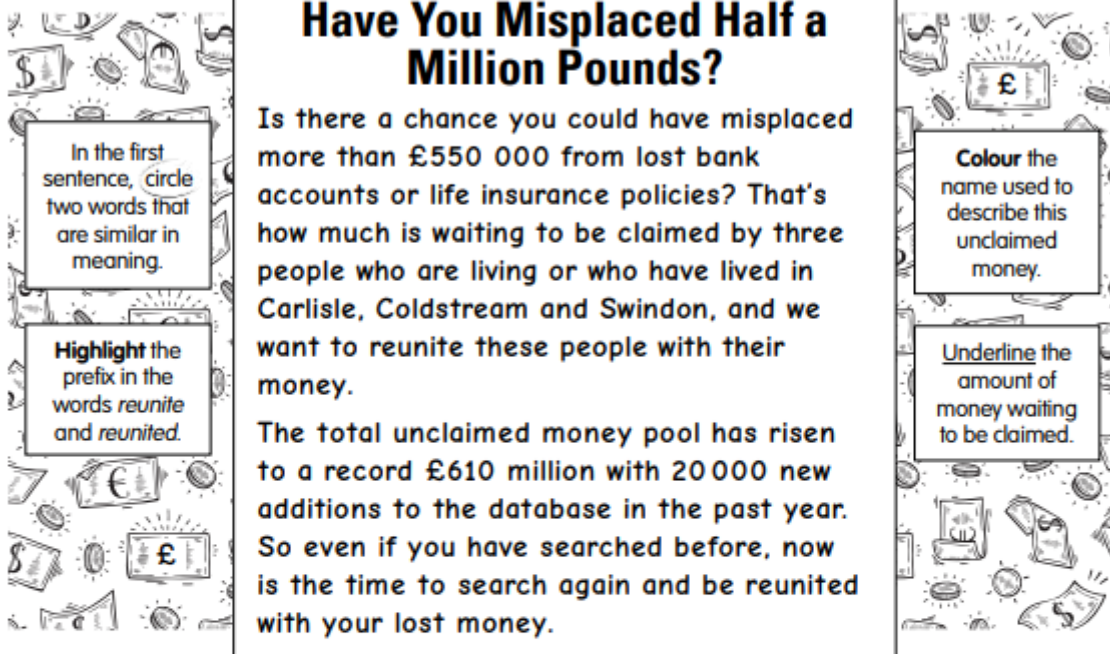
9 How do anti-doping agencies make sure athletes are not taking banned drugs?

Word study

NONFICTION

Clues in the text can help us understand the meaning of difficult words.

Read the passage.



Have You Misplaced Half a Million Pounds?

Is there a chance you could have misplaced more than £550 000 from lost bank accounts or life insurance policies? That's how much is waiting to be claimed by three people who are living or who have lived in Carlisle, Coldstream and Swindon, and we want to reunite these people with their money.

The total unclaimed money pool has risen to a record £610 million with 20 000 new additions to the database in the past year. So even if you have searched before, now is the time to search again and be reunited with your lost money.

In the first sentence, circle two words that are similar in meaning.

Highlight the prefix in the words *reunite* and *reunited*.

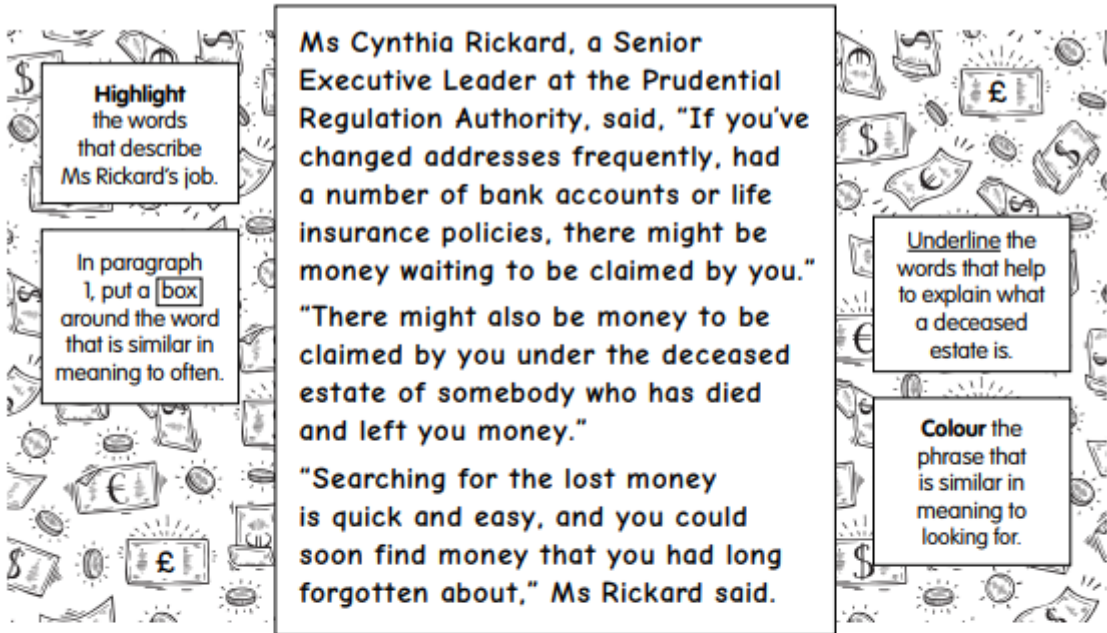
Colour the name used to describe this unclaimed money.

Underline the amount of money waiting to be claimed.

Circle the correct answers.

- In paragraph 1, which word helps us understand what *misplaced* means?
a chance **b** lost **c** areas **d** bank
- In paragraph 2, what is meant by the term *money pool*?
a a place where money is washed **b** a machine that counts money
c a pond with money floating on it **d** a collection of money
- Which group of words is the best clue to question 2's answer?
a a record £610 million **b** the database
c 20 000 new additions **d** the past year
- In paragraph 2, how does the prefix *re-* change the meaning of the word 'united'?
It means the people will ...
a never be united with their money. **b** be parted from their money.
c be united with their money again. **d** have to wait for their money.

Read the passage.



Highlight the words that describe Ms Rickard's job.

In paragraph 1, put a **box** around the word that is similar in meaning to *often*.

Underline the words that help to explain what a deceased estate is.

Colour the phrase that is similar in meaning to looking for.

Ms Cynthia Rickard, a Senior Executive Leader at the Prudential Regulation Authority, said, "If you've changed addresses frequently, had a number of bank accounts or life insurance policies, there might be money waiting to be claimed by you."

"There might also be money to be claimed by you under the deceased estate of somebody who has died and left you money."

"Searching for the lost money is quick and easy, and you could soon find money that you had long forgotten about," Ms Rickard said.

5 Which words tell us that Ms Rickard has a high position in the organisation?

6 What does the word *frequently* mean?

7 What does it mean if someone is deceased?

8 Which words in the text helped you work out the meaning of the word *deceased*?



Making inferences

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Make inferences about a text by drawing on your own experiences, and looking for information in the text that is implied, not directly stated.

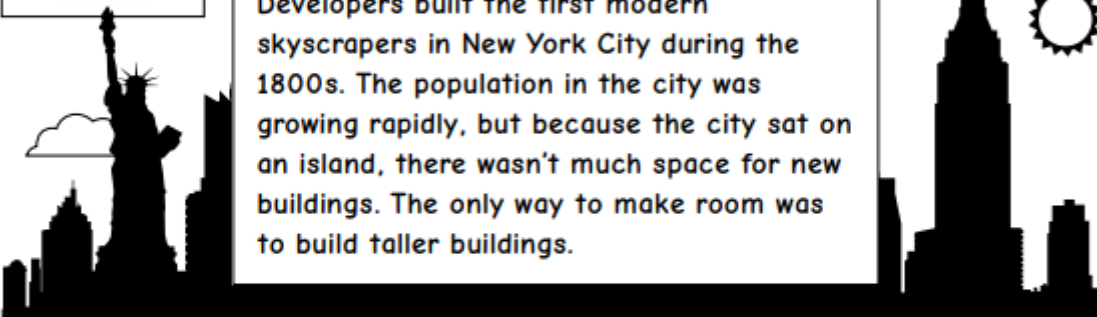
Read the passage.

Circle what the tallest buildings in the world are called.

Underline what made it possible to build very tall structures.

Put a box around where New York City is situated.

Colour when the first skyscrapers in New York City were built.



Modern Wonders

Modern skyscrapers are the tallest buildings in the world. Modern building materials make it possible to build such tall structures.

Developers built the first modern skyscrapers in New York City during the 1800s. The population in the city was growing rapidly, but because the city sat on an island, there wasn't much space for new buildings. The only way to make room was to build taller buildings.

Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Which is the best inference? In ancient times there were no ...
a buildings. **b** skyscrapers. **c** tall structures. **d** cities.
- 2 Which sentence is the best clue to question 1's answer?
a Modern building materials make it possible to build such tall structures.
b Modern skyscrapers are the tallest buildings in the world.
c The only way to make room was to build taller buildings.
- 3 Which is the best inference? New York City is surrounded by ...
a mountains. **b** forests. **c** water. **d** farmland.
- 4 Which word is the clue to question 3's answer?
a skyscrapers **b** structures **c** materials **d** island
- 5 Which is the best inference? There have been skyscrapers in New York for ...
a about 100 years. **b** about 150 years. **c** exactly 100 years. **d** five centuries.

Read the passage.

Underline where the people who worked to build Burj Khalifa came from.

Circle the word that suggests that people live in Burj Khalifa.

Highlight the word that shows that people can buy things in Burj Khalifa.

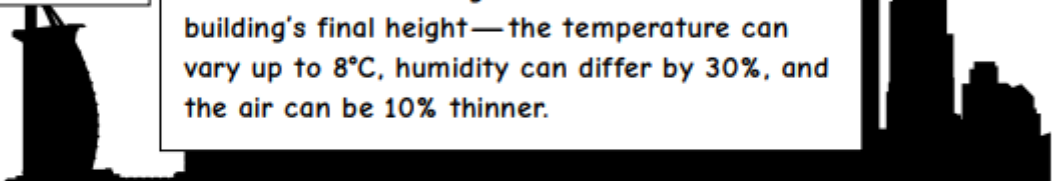
Burj Khalifa is a modern skyscraper in the United Arab Emirates. It is the tallest human made structure in the world.

Burj Khalifa is 828 metres (2716 feet) tall.

The tower contains apartments, hotels, shops, swimming pools and offices. It has an observation deck on level 125. More than 7000 people, mainly from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and the Philippines, worked to build Burj Khalifa.

The architects invented a new structural system to build the tower. They had to consider differences between ground level and the building's final height—the temperature can vary up to 8°C, humidity can differ by 30%, and the air can be 10% thinner.

Colour the difference in temperature, between ground level and Burj Khalifa's final height.



6 We can infer that people live in Burj Khalifa. Which word is the clue?

7 What can we infer about the people who worked to build Burj Khalifa? Support your answer by quoting from the text.

8 What evidence is there to suggest that the height of Burj Khalifa caused problems for the architects?
