

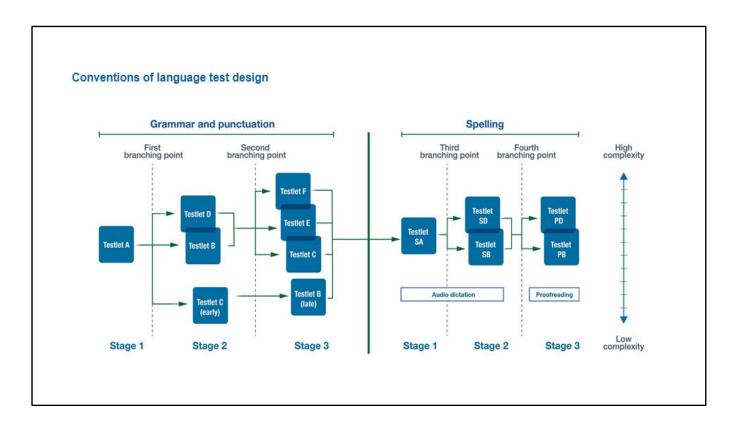
Approaching the NAPLAN Language Conventions assessment



The questions used in this are from the Public Demonstration site for Year 9







Just a reminder that like the Reading and Numeracy NAPLAN Online Tests, the Conventions of Language test uses a tailored test design. The tests automatically adapt to your test performance and asks questions that match your achievement level. This allows you to demonstrate your knowledge. This means that you will not get the same questions as the person beside you. There are three points where the questions you have answered correctly will determine the level of difficulty of the questions that will follow.

Your NAPLAN results are based on both the number and difficulty of the questions that you answer correctly. If you complete a more complex set of questions is more likely that you will achieve a higher score (and a higher band placement), while if you answer the same number of questions correctly, but follows a less complex pathway, will achieve a lower score.

Now to the questions

Please make sure that you read the question carefully before you answer. Click the drop down box to see answer. Complete the sentence





To begin I will need to read the question carefully. I then need to click on the drop down box and select the correct answer. To find the correct answer I should read the sentence putting in each answer and see which answer is the best fit. I can see that it talks about facts (plural), so I need to remember that when I choose my answer. Once you have chosen the answer click on NEXT to go to question number 2.

Read the question carefully and then click the drop down box to select the correct answer.





It is very important in this question to read the sentence using each option in the drop down box to ensure I complete the sentence with the best possible answer. With a question like this I need to remember that who's and whose both come from the pronoun who. While both words sound the same, they have very different meanings. These homophones can be tricky for even the most seasoned writers. **Whose** is a possessive pronoun that you should use when you're asking or telling whom something belongs to. **Who's** is a contraction made up of the words "who" and "is" or "who" and "has". Once I have chosen your answer you need to click on NEXT.

This question requires 2 answers. Read the question carefully BEFORE you start to answer. Click and drag the answer





With this question I will need to read the question and then answer options in the squares above. I should use trial and error with each option to see if the word makes sense within the sentence. Then I click on the answer I have chosen and drag it into the correct box. With the first answer I can see that they are talking about 2 flavours so I would choose **are** instead of **is**. For the second answer I know that it is the beginning of the sentence so I must choose between one of the answers that starts with a capital letter. I can tell that **Does** you is not correct so that leaves me with **Do** as the correct answer. I will then click on **Do** and drag it to the box. I must always check my answers by re-reading. When I am satisfied that my answers are correct I click next to go to the question 4.

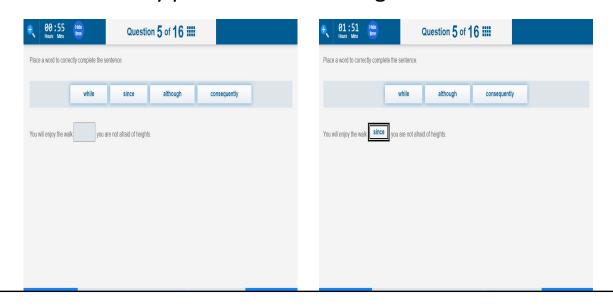
There are 4 sentences that need to be answered in this question. Read the sentences and answers carefully.



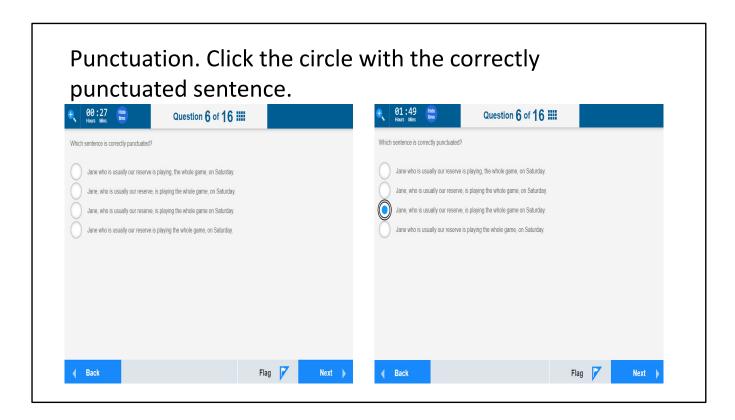


With this question I need to read each question and choose the best answer to drag into the box. I should read each sentence with out the answer and then use trial and error to find which word fits best. There is only one answer for each sentence, so if I end up with a sentence that doesn't make sense, I will need to re-assess my answers and try again. For the first question the subject is clay. I need to listen to each option in the sentence to work out which is the correct pronoun to use. In sentence 2, the fact that **trees** is plural and trees are inanimate objects allows me to see that I must choose between **them** and **they**. When reading it becomes obvious that **them** is the correct pronoun. For sentence 3, shoes are also inanimate so that only leaves **they** for me to use. Sentence 4, is talking about people, therefore, when I read the sentence using the remaining option **us**, it makes sense and sounds correct. Once I have check that I have dragged the correct pronoun into each sentence I can click on NEXT to go to question 5.

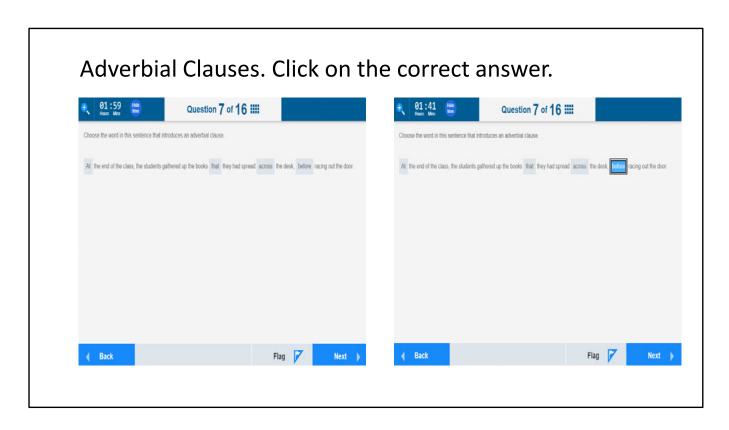
Complete the sentence. There is 4 answers to choose between. Only pick 1. Click and drag.



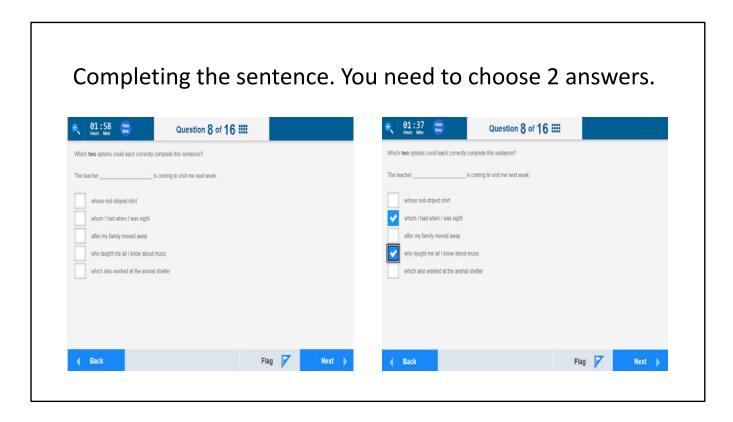
With this question I would consider each answer and what it means. **While** meaning at the same time. **Since** meaning for the reason that... **Although** meaning in spite of the fact. **Consequently** meaning as a result of. Knowing this, when I read the sentence 'You will enjoy the walk______ you are not afraid of heights.' It only makes sense using the word **since**. I need to click on since and drag it to the box.



When I look at this question I know that I will need to read each answer carefully to check the punctuation. I read each sentence in my head taking a breath at each comma to see if the comma is in the correct place. If there are two commas, I read the sentence leaving out the part in between the commas to see if this sentence still makes sense. If it does not I know that this is not the right answer. I will then look at all the capital letters to ensure they are in the in the correct place and that all of the proper nouns (Names of people, places, days of the week etc.) have capital letters. If I find a mistake in any of these sentence I will know not to chose that answer. Once I am confident that I have chosen the correct answer I click on the circle in front of that sentence.



When I read the instructions for this question it tells me to choose the sentence that introduces an adverbial clause. I need to remember that an adverbial clause is dependent clause that functions as an adverb. That is, the entire clause modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It is also important too note that it asks for the one that **introduces** the adverbial clause. I can see that the word before is introducing/beginning the clause and I can also see that it is **modifying** the verb racing. Therefore, I need to click on the word before.



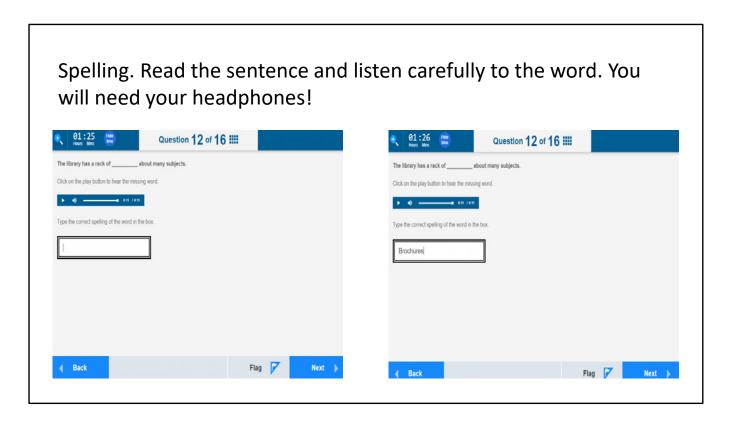
The instructions for this questions are asking me to choose 2 answers to complete the sentence. I will need to trial each option in the sentence to find the correct answer. The first option just does not make sense in the sentence so I will not choose it. The second option completes the sentence correctly and also uses the correct pronoun **whom** to describe the teacher. I will click on this answer to choose it. Option 3, does not make any sense in the sentence so it is not an option I will choose. Option 4 completes the sentence in a way that makes sense and uses the correct pronoun **who** to describe the teacher so I will click on this answer. When I check option 5, I can see that they have used **which** as the pronoun. This is not the correct pronoun to describe a person. It should only be used to describe an animal or thing. Once I have chose two correct answers I can click NEXT to continue on.

In this question the instructions are asking me to click on the correct **it's/its** for each sentence. This means that I will need to have 4 answers. I know that **it's** is an abbreviation for **it is** or **it has**. Its is a possessive determiner so we use it to say that something belongs to or refers to something. When I start to answer the questions I must read them in my head and determine whether the sentence would make sense to insert **it is** or **it has**, or whether it is portraying possession. For example, the 1st sentence **The kitten licked its paws**. shows that the kitten owns the paws. It would not make sense to say **The kitten licked it is paws**. I, therefore, click on the box next to that sentence in the **its** column. The 2nd sentence I would choose the it's column as it is clear that **The puppy follows us around when it is hungry**. For the 3rd sentence the hay is the possession of the horse so I would choose **its**. The last sentence we can see that the dog owns the lead, therefore, I would choose the possessive determiner **its**.

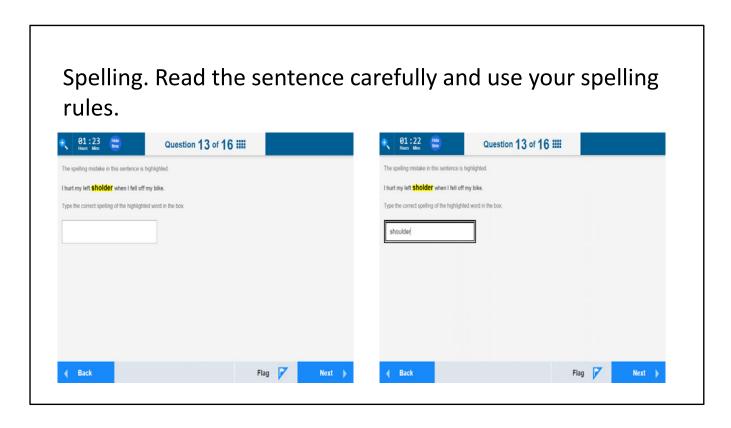
For this question I need to click on the play button so that I can hear the word that they would like you to spell. This is a question that I will need my headphones for. The word is routine, so I need to click in the box and type the word routine. I should think about my my spelling rules: when you hear the sound /ow/ in the middle of a syllable it is usually spelled ou. The magic/bossy e at the end of the word tells the i to say its name (not its sound).

Once I have typed in the word in the box and check that I do not have any typo's, I click next to carry on to the next question.

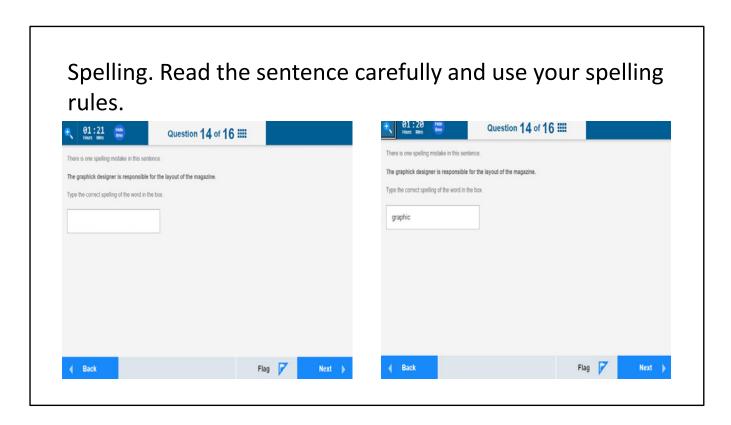
For this question I need to read the sentence carefully. I then need to click on the play button to listen to the word they would like me to insert into the question. The word is glacier so I need to think about my spelling rules to correctly spell this word. Rules such as i before e except after c will be helpful. I need to click on the box and type the correct spelling before I continue on to the next question.



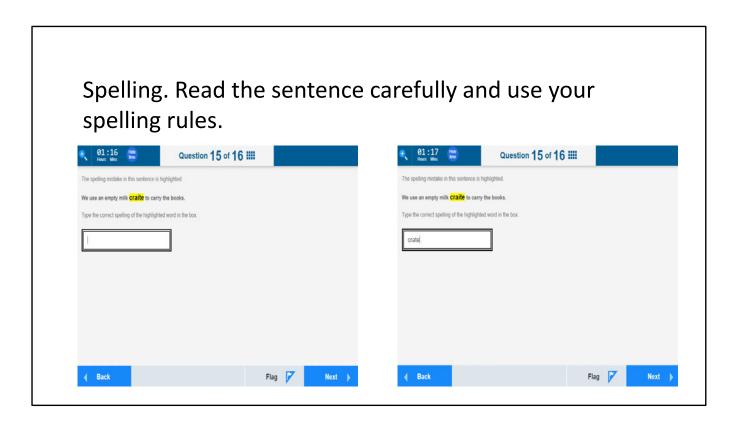
For this question I need to read the sentence carefully. I then click on the play button to hear the word they would like me to insert. Once I have listened to the word brochures I need to remember my spelling rules. It will help me to break this word into syllables before I get started and spell each syllable. Because brochures is a French word the **ch** makes a **sh** sound, and the **e** at the end of the word tells the **u** to use its name not its sound. As the word brochure ends in an **e**, I only have to add an s to make the plural. Once I have typed the word in the box I can click next to go to question 13.



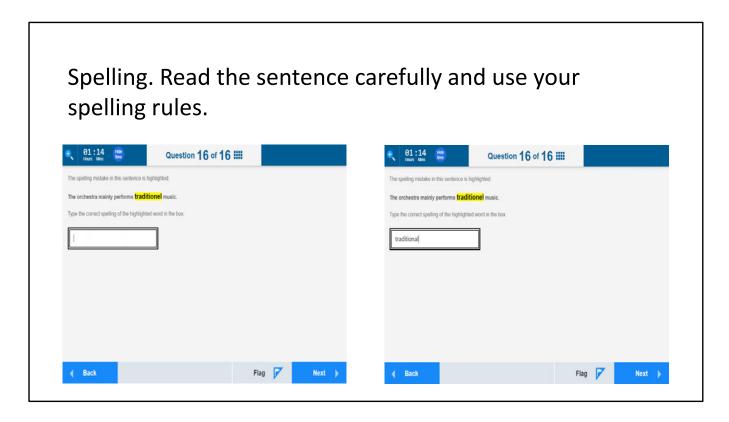
This question is a spelling question. The instructions tell me that I need to look at the highlighted word and correct it. The word is **shoulder**. With the word shoulder the ou sound makes an /oa/ sound. Therefore I need to put a **u** in the word for the correct spelling. Once I have typed the correct spelling in the box I then press the NEXT button.



In question 14, the instructions tell me that I need to find 1 spelling mistake in the sentence. I can see that the sentence they are talking about is in bold. I now need to carefully read the sentence and check each word. Using my spelling knowledge, I can see that the word **graphick** is not correct. Graphic is a Latin word and only needs a **c** not **ck**. Once I have typed the correct spelling in the box, I can move on to the next question.



Question 15 is a little bit different than the last. The spelling mistake is highlighted for me. I can see that they have spelt **craite** incorrectly. When I sound out the word I need to remember that the final **e** tells the a vowel to use its name not its sound. I need to click in the box and type the correct spelling. It is important that I check what I have typed to make sure I don't have any typing mistakes.



Like question 15 this question has the word highlighted. I can see the word **traditionel** is spelt incorrectly. When I think about my spelling rules I remember that when the ending is a suffix, the ending will usually be **al.** For example: accident > accidental, betray > betrayal. Using this rule I know that the correct spelling is **traditional**. I need to click on the box and add type it in.

This is the last question. When I press NEXT it will take me to a screen that asks if I would like to check my work. It is very important that I go back and check that I have answered every question and that I am confident that I have the correct answers. When I am happy with all of my answers I can press submit.

