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For the Student

Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies (CARS® Series) is a reading program that gives you practice with 12 reading strategies.

In *Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies, Book G*, you will complete 15 reading tests. Each test contains a reading passage and questions about the passage. After you read each passage, you will answer 12 questions. Each question helps you practise a particular reading strategy.

Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies, Book G, will help you get the most from your reading. You will understand what important information to look for as you read. You will also learn to judge your own work and set reading goals. By the time you finish working with this book, you will be a better reader.

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Pretest I

Read this history article about two heroes. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

Simpson, Henderson and the Donkeys

If you travel to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, our country's memorial to all those who fought in wars, you'll see a statue. It shows a wounded man on a donkey, being led to safety by another soldier. The soldier is John Simpson Kirkpatrick, and he was a stretcher-bearer with the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) during the Gallipoli Campaign in World War One. This was a horrific and bloody battle in which many ANZACs died. Simpson himself was killed during it. He remains a symbol of Australian bravery and mateship in the face of wartime horror. Most Australians have heard of "Simpson and his donkey".

If you travel to the National War Memorial in Wellington, New Zealand, you will see a very similar statue. Just like the statue of Simpson and his donkey it shows a wounded man sitting on a donkey and another man leading him to safety. But this statue is not, as a visiting Australian might think, another version of the iconic Australian image. It actually shows Private Richard Henderson from the New Zealand Medical Corps.

Henderson was a popular trainee schoolteacher from the town of Waihi on the North Island of New Zealand. When the war started he immediately enlisted as a stretcher-bearer. Henderson was so keen to help that he lied about his age. He pretended he was 21 when really he was 19.

When the ANZACs arrived at Gallipoli they brought several donkeys with them. But upon landing they discovered that they had no way to bring the donkeys ashore. These poor creatures were simply pushed overboard in the hope that they would swim to shore. Only four donkeys did not drown. On the day after Simpson himself arrived, he found a terrified donkey. With a gentle touch he managed to convince it to walk through the screaming gunfire and chaos of the battle. The two of them began carrying wounded soldiers from the battle lines to the beach where they could be cared for and evacuated.

Simpson probably had a few donkeys that he used to do this work. He named them Duffy or Murphy. They ended up making the journey over and over again, for three and a half weeks. They would carry water on their way up and wounded on their way down. Simpson disregarded the amazing danger this put him in. On 19 May 1915 he was killed by Turkish gunfire. The donkey was carrying two wounded men at the time. One of them was killed with Simpson. The donkey, however, continued on its way and brought the other man to safety.

Richard Henderson took over Simpson's donkeys after he was killed. He continued the dangerous work, maintaining Simpson's legend throughout the whole Gallipoli campaign. When the ANZACs were eventually evacuated, he made sure the donkeys came too.

Henderson might not be as well known as Simpson, at least here in Australia. But his courage and commitment to his fellow men was no less amazing. These two men stand as enduring ANZAC heroes that should never be forgotten.

Finding Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- (A) Henderson was a schoolteacher.
 - (B) Waihi is a town in New Zealand.
 - (C) Henderson was not above lying.
 - (D) Henderson was keen to help with the war effort.

Recognising Cause and Effect

4. An Australian might be surprised to see the statue at the National War Memorial in Wellington because
- (A) Simpson was Australian.
 - (B) they might think it showed Simpson, and not Henderson, with their donkey.
 - (C) they might think the statue had been stolen.
 - (D) they might think Henderson was an Australian too.

Recalling Facts and Details

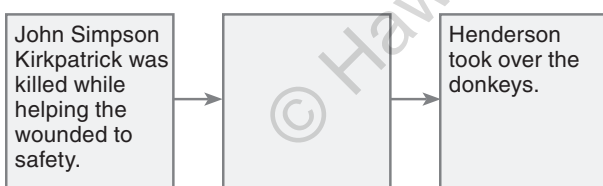
2. Which of these can be found in Wellington today?
- (A) a statue of Simpson and his donkey
 - (B) a statue of Henderson and his donkey
 - (C) the Australian War Memorial
 - (D) a memorial to the donkeys, Duffy and Murphy

Comparing and Contrasting

5. How were John Simpson Kirkpatrick and Richard Henderson alike?
- (A) They both came from Waihi in New Zealand.
 - (B) They both risked their lives to bring the wounded to safety on their donkeys.
 - (C) They both lied about their ages to sign up for war service.
 - (D) They were both killed during the Gallipoli Campaign.

Understanding Sequence

3. The boxes tell about some things that happened in the article.



What belongs in the empty box?

- (A) The ANZACs arrived at Gallipoli.
- (B) All but four donkeys drowned.
- (C) The donkey brought the wounded man to safety even after Simpson was killed.
- (D) Henderson made sure that the donkeys were evacuated with the ANZACs.

Making Predictions

6. Predict what would have happened if Simpson had not been killed during the campaign.
- (A) Simpson would have continued his work, and Henderson would have either helped him or found another way to help his fellow ANZACs.
 - (B) He would have become bored and decided to fight rather than help the wounded.
 - (C) The ANZACs would have won the Gallipoli Campaign.
 - (D) The donkeys would have eventually been able to help people without him.

Benchmark 5

Read this article about an interesting person from Australian history. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

Anthony Fenn Kemp

The name Anthony Fenn Kemp is not one that many Australians will recognise. Kemp, first a soldier and later a merchant, isn't a famous figure. But perhaps he should be, because this man's amazing life meant he was centre stage for some of the biggest events of his time.

Kemp was born in London in around 1773. After finishing school he travelled to France and the new United States of America. In America he met George Washington, who had a powerful effect on him. Washington was the first President of the United States, after the American colonies rose up and fought Britain. Kemp was in France in the years just following the French revolution, where the French people threw out their king. This was an exciting and important time to be alive, when the world was changing and strong personalities were remaking it in their own way. It was also a sad time, because in France Kemp could see both the possibilities of changing the world and the worst things that could happen when one tried to do so.

When he returned to England, Kemp signed on for the New South Wales Corps. They were an army regiment organised in England to travel to the new colony of New South Wales and keep order. In time, they would become known as the Rum Corps, because of the control they held over that drink, itself used as a kind of money in the new land.

Kemp arrived in Australia in 1795. This was just a few short years after the arrival of the First Fleet. This means he was present at the very earliest beginnings of European settlement in Australia. Kemp was promoted to lieutenant in 1797 and in 1799 was given some land in the centre of Sydney where he built a shop. Kemp quickly became rich. He was in a powerful position as both a high-ranking military officer and the paymaster for the corps. Kemp used his position to sell his goods at the highest possible prices he could get.

Kemp instantly clashed with the governor of New South Wales, Philip King. But it was with Governor William Bligh that he would have the most difficult relationship. Bligh fought with a lot of the New South Wales Corps. Australia was changing from a straight penal colony to a place where men like Kemp and the wool pioneer, John Macarthur, could make their fortunes. They saw Bligh as a dictator who stood in their way.

On 25 January 1808 Kemp was the senior military officer in a court that had been called by Bligh to try John Macarthur for crimes against the governor and the colony. The trial was a shambles and ended with the officers of the Rum Corps calling for Bligh to resign. When Bligh refused, the Rum Corps marched on his home and removed Bligh from office, throwing him out of the colony. This became known as the "Rum Rebellion". Kemp was not only

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| <p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. Which of these states the main idea of the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Most people involved with the Rum Rebellion escaped punishment. Ⓑ Anthony Fenn Kemp had a shop in Sydney. Ⓒ Anthony Fenn Kemp’s long and interesting life covers many moments in history, and perhaps he should be more well known than he is. Ⓓ Anthony Fenn Kemp frequently clashed with the leaders of the places he went. | <p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. Kemp could be called “The Father of Tasmania” because he</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ came up with the name. Ⓑ played a pioneering role in many fields there, and also had a great many children and grandchildren who became part of other important Tasmanian families. Ⓒ was present in Tasmania when it was still called “Van Diemen’s Land”. Ⓓ was its first governor. |
| <p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. Anthony Fenn Kemp first came to Australia as a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ convict. Ⓑ businessman. Ⓒ director of a new bank. Ⓓ member of the New South Wales Corp. | <p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. A rebellion is most like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a form of government. Ⓑ an uprising. Ⓒ a bad taste. Ⓓ an election. |
| <p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. When did Kemp settle in Van Diemen’s Land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ when Bligh became governor Ⓑ just after it changed its name to Tasmania Ⓒ after the Rum Rebellion and a failed business back in England Ⓓ when the New South Wales Corps forced him out | <p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict what would most likely have happened if Kemp had been denied permission to plant his new corn or open one of his businesses in Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Kemp would have gone along with the orders. Ⓑ Kemp would have clashed with the person making the decision and eventually gotten his own way. Ⓒ Kemp would have returned to England and not come back. Ⓓ Kemp would have decided to do something else instead. |

Post Test 2

Read the article about an Australian writer. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

On 13 April 2012 a very special exhibition opened at the National Library of Australia in Canberra. It was a special exhibition not just because it was marking the one-hundredth birthday of its subject, Patrick White. The exhibition was largely made up of the Library's huge collection of the writer's papers. These papers were collected from White's entire life, making up the original versions of his books, letters, notebooks and other works. The exhibition was special because White had always said, whenever he'd been asked, that all his papers were destroyed and that he never kept anything. This huge exhibition shows that this wasn't true. But who was Patrick White, and why would someone mount an exhibition of his life to mark his hundredth birthday?

Patrick White was born in London to an English-Australian father and an English mother. His family was quite wealthy. They moved back to Sydney when White was six months old. As a child he lived in a flat with his sister, as well as a nanny and a maid. His parents lived in a separate, adjoining, flat.

White had a lonely childhood, going to boarding schools and making few friends. As a teenager he wanted to leave school early to become an actor. When he asked his parents about this they agreed to a compromise. White could leave school early, providing he came home to try life on the land. He spent two years working as a stockman on a station at the edge of the Snowy Mountains. He grew to respect the land and his health, always poor since he was a baby, improved. But it was clear to anyone who ever met him that Patrick White was not someone cut out for life on the land. He was like a square peg in a round hole.

Instead, White became an author. He wrote novels, plays, poetry, short stories and essays. He is generally considered to be one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century, and maybe even the greatest Australian writer ever. He is definitely the only Australian writer to have ever won the Nobel Prize for Literature, in some ways the highest prize for writing in the world. Here in Australia he won the Miles Franklin Literary Award, perhaps Australia's highest honour for a writer, twice.

But White was never really that popular with readers here in Australia. His work was read and respected around the world. But here at home we largely turned a blind eye to it. Some people even thought Patrick White's descriptions of Australia and its people were insulting.

This view seemed to change in 1973, when Patrick White was awarded the Nobel Prize and also made Australian of the Year. White was not happy about this last award, feeling that he had only been picked because we had run out of sportspeople to give it to instead.

Patrick White died in 1990. For a few years it seemed like people had forgotten about him. His work was only read in small numbers and some of his books were even out of print in Australia. But 2012, the year he would have turned one hundred, brought with it new interest in Patrick White. A new book by him, *The Hanging Garden*, was published for the first time. This novel was unfinished in 1990. Also, for the first time since it was first published, his first novel *Happy Valley* was republished. White had always stopped attempts to republish the book, even after he was well known around the world. This was largely because he had used the names of real people in it and feared being sued if they ever read his descriptions of them! With these two new books and the big White exhibition in Canberra, it seems that interest in Patrick White is on the rise again. Hopefully Australians will rediscover their most successful and respected writer.

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| <p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Patrick White would have been one-hundred years old in 2012. (B) Patrick White was born in London to an Australian family, and had a privileged childhood without much love. (C) Patrick White always said he destroyed his papers, or kept none, but he was lying. (D) Patrick White was commemorated with a big exhibition of his papers in July 2012. | <p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. <i>The Hanging Garden</i> was probably unfinished because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) White won the Nobel Prize. (B) White had lost interest in writing it. (C) White died while he was writing it. (D) White had decided it was an insulting portrait of Australia. |
| <p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. Where was the April 2012 exhibition of Patrick White's papers held?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Sydney (B) Canberra (C) London (D) Melbourne | <p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. While Patrick White was respected elsewhere around the world, here in Australia he was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) much loved. (B) largely ignored or even disliked. (C) mainly kept in the National Library. (D) much more famous for his work as a stockman. |
| <p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. What happened in 1990?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Patrick White won the Nobel Prize for Literature. (B) Patrick White won the Miles Franklin Award twice. (C) A new, unfinished novel by Patrick White was published. (D) Patrick White died. | <p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict what happened after White won the Nobel Prize and was made Australian of the Year in 1973.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) People in Australia still ignored him. (B) People wondered why the awards had been given to someone who didn't play sport. (C) Patrick White decided to publish <i>Happy Valley</i> again. (D) People who had previously disliked him or ignored him suddenly changed their minds. |