

NAPLAN – Yr 7 – Term 3

Numeracy (Non-calculator)

HISTORY – Investigating History

Expressing Time

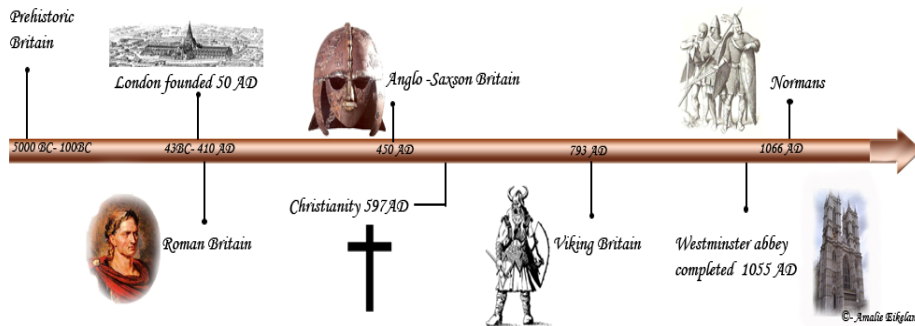
Syllabus Outcomes: (H4.1, H4.4, H4.8)

We have two main ways of measuring and expressing time. One is based on the year when Christ was born; the other counts backwards from the year you are in.

1. We can use the Christian method of putting the letters BC, or AD with a date.

____ stands for “before Christ” and ____ stands for ‘anno Domini’ and is usually placed before the date.

2. We can use ‘before the present’ or ____, which is much simpler. It is used to say how many thousands of years from the present time a particular date is.



Use the timeline above to answer the following. Shade one bubble.

What was founded in 50 AD.

Roman Britain

London

What time period was ‘before Christ’?

Founding of London

Roman Britain

Prehistoric Britain

Duke William of Normandy conquered England in AD 1066. Was this before or after Westminster Abbey was completed?

Before

After

Calculate how many years it was? Years.

NAPLAN – Yr 7 – Term 3

Numeracy (Non-calculator)

HISTORY – Investigating History

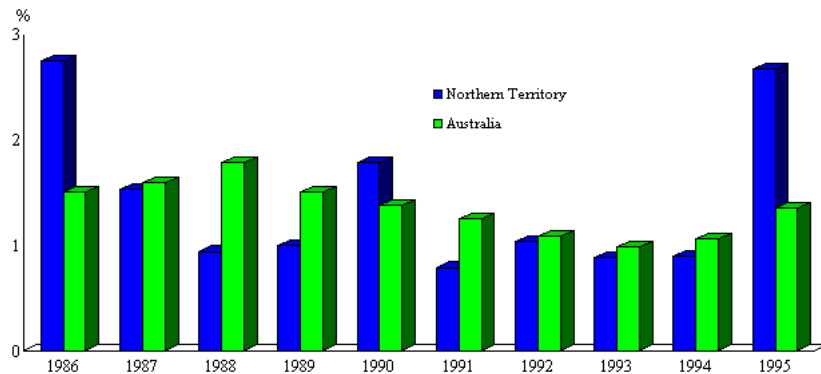
Terminology & Concepts of Time/Process of Historical Inquiry

Syllabus Outcomes: (H4.1, H4.4, H4.5, H4.8, 4.9, 4.10)

The work of historians is not finished when they have learnt what happened in the past. They may then write books, reports or articles to communicate the knowledge to people to make use of it. Historians have many ways of recording the past including taped interviews, videos, movies, displays, exhibitions, statistics and graphs.

Figure 1.2

Population Growth Rates



Source: ABS Cat No. 3101.0

The table above shows historical records of Australian population growth. Answer the questions relating to the table or shade one bubble.



1. Two pieces of information are being compared. They are the population in against the population in the

2. What is the first year of data recorded?

1985

1986

1995

3. What is the last year of data recorded?

1996

1995

1986


4. What is the range of data?

1985 to 1996

1986 to 1995

1986 to 1996

How many years of data is being reported?

5. In which two years did the Northern Territory have the highest population growth? and
6. Which year did the Northern Territory have the lowest population growth?
7. In which year did Australia experience the highest population growth?
8. In which year did Australia experience the lowest population growth?
9. The vertical axis on the graph reports population growth increasing by values of: 
- 1 year 1 month
- 1 percent 1 decade
10. The horizontal axis on the graph reports population growth by:

Percentage Year

Month Decade

HISTORY: What is Heritage?

Heritage means anything that comes to us from the past. Our history is our heritage and explains the way we live now. Our heritage can be in something printed or written, it can be a place, building or object. It is something that gives us a real link to the past, evidence of our origins and an understanding of what a unique thing it is to be Australian. Australian heritage has four main features; natural heritage, traditional Aboriginal heritage, British heritage and, multicultural heritage. A 'place' must meet certain standards to be officially recognised as part of our heritage. An organisation call the Australian Heritage Commission keeps a record of these places. This table shows how many and what kinds of places meet those standards.

| Summary of the historic places entered in the Register of the National Estate at June 1989 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | NSW | VIC | QLD | SA | WA | TAS | NT | ACT | Ext terr | Total |
| Total No Historic Places | 2359 | 1378 | 494 | 649 | 725 | 1080 | 82 | 92 | 56 | 864 |
| Residential | 542 | 485 | 113 | 117 | 147 | 437 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 1868 |
| Commercial (eg shops, banks, offices, hotels) | 392 | 179 | 86 | 86 | 155 | 163 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1071 |
| Govt (eg Courthouse, Police, Library) | 355 | 123 | 55 | 88 | 73 | 60 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 788 |
| Transport | 226 | 110 | 60 | 85 | 94 | 54 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 645 |
| Industry | 144 | 174 | 30 | 48 | 62 | 139 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 621 |
| Churches | 183 | 137 | 54 | 82 | 54 | 100 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 622 |
| Other (recreation, monument, schools, mining etc) | 517 | 170 | 96 | 143 | 140 | 127 | 24 | 30 | 2 | 1249 |

Refer to the Table on the Previous page and answer the questions:

1. Which state has the second highest number of places listed?

2. Which state has the lowest number of places listed?

3. The Northern Territory is many times larger than Victoria but has far fewer places listed. How do you explain this?

4. Which category of historic places has the highest number listed?

5. Decide whether each of these statements is true or false.

Shade one bubble. 

a. NSW has more historic places in every category

True False

b. SA has more commercial places than Qld.

True False

c. An historic courthouse is included in the category of residential places.

True False

d. A mine is not considered to be a place of any historical value.

True False

e. There are more commercial places listed than churches.

True False

NAPLAN – Yr 7 – Term 4

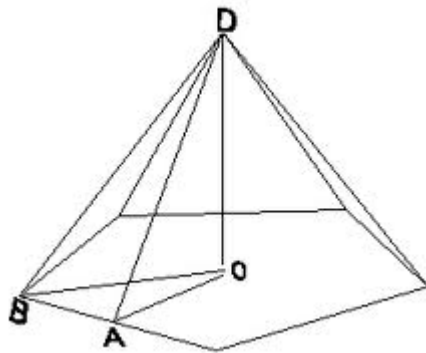
Numeracy (Calculator allowed)

HISTORY – Societies & Civilisations of the Past

Ancient Egypt

Syllabus Outcomes:

The Great Pyramid at Giza (built around 2550 BC) was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It covered an area of about five hectares and was approximately 147 metres high. Today it is still the largest stone monument on Earth and an example of Egyptian scientific skill – each of its sides aligns almost exactly with true north, south, east and west. It consists of at least 2,300,000 blocks of granite weighing 2.5 tonnes each. Historians think it took approximately 100,000 men 20 years to build.



1. A pyramid is pictured above. If angle DOA is 90° and angle OAD is 51.5° what is the size of angle ADO?

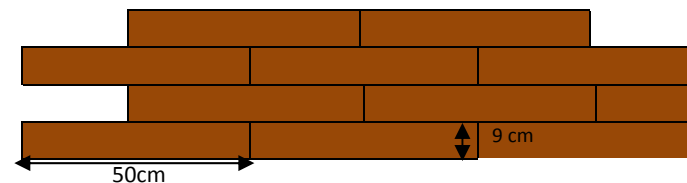
Shade one bubble

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| a | 218.5° | <input type="radio"/> | c | 51.5° | <input type="radio"/> |
| b | 38.5° | <input type="radio"/> | d | 39.5° | <input type="radio"/> |
| e | Same as ABD | <input type="radio"/> | | | |

Ancient Egyptians lived in houses made of mud bricks, which were baked in the hot sun. They used mud from the Nile River. The houses had wooden roof beams which were covered in papyrus reeds and clay. The outsides of houses were painted white to reflect the sun's heat.




2. If Menes can make 20 bricks a day, and it takes 18 minutes to make each brick, how many hours a day does he work? hours
3. Each row of bricks in his wall is 9 cm high. How many rows of bricks would be needed to build a wall 3.33 m high? rows



4. Menes has completed one wall. Remembering each brick is 9cm high and 50cm long. What is the area of a wall 20 bricks high and 5 bricks long?

m²

-  5. Calculate how many buckets of paint he will need to paint his completed wall, if one bucket covers 1½ m².

6 573 3 6.75

6. Each block that Menes makes weighs 11kg, what is the total weight of the wall constructed by Menes so far (*remember- it is 20 bricks high and 5 bricks long*)?

kg

7. What fraction of the bricks used in the completed wall did Menes make in 1 day?

One-quarter one-fifth two-eighths

8. Menes needs to carry the mud from the Nile to his house to make the bricks. It takes him one and a half hours to walk to the River and back home again. If he walks 3km/hour, how far is the round trip?

km

Rameses II was one of the most powerful pharaohs in Ancient Egypt. He ruled from 1304 BC to 1237 BC, during the nineteenth dynasty. Historians called him "The Great" because he led Egypt's armies to many victories and expanded the empire. He fathered more than 100 children and built many monuments. One of the most famous monuments was built for him and his wife "Nefertari", and can be found at Abu Simbel.

9. How many years did Rameses II rule Egypt as Pharaoh?

years

The burial chamber of the sons of Rameses II was discovered by accident. Authorities had decided to build a carpark near the tomb of Tutankhamun. Dr Weeks, an Egyptologist, decided to explore the proposed parking area to be sure nothing of importance would be destroyed. While exploring, he uncovered a door leading to the burial chamber. After finding the massive tomb, archaeologists brushed away debris to uncover the artefacts without breaking them.

10. Dr Weeks needs to transport an artefact to Cairo. He travels cautiously so as not to damage the artefact. If it takes him 1hr and 20mins to get to the city museum, 60km away, how fast is he going?

30 km/h 45 km/h 60km/h