

Jimmy "Sign This" Page has been collecting famous people's autographs for over fifty years. He estimates his study is filled with 10 000 authenticated items of memorabilia. *Autograph Hunting Magazine* asked Jimmy for his top tips on getting those priceless signatures you've always wanted.

Clothing

You're not dressing to impress – bright colours and crazy patterns will only scare them away. Don't ever wear a T-shirt or badge with their picture on it. Imagine you saw your face on someone else's clothing. That's right. It's not normal.

Equipment

If I had a dollar for every time I've seen a fan with a faulty pen, I'd be a millionaire. Actually, I am a millionaire, but just make sure you check your equipment beforehand!

In person

The biggest mistake people make is pretending they know the famous person on a first-name basis. Having their poster in your room doesn't mean you're friends. Remember the three Cs: cool, calm and collected. That's you.

Through the mail

First, use a piece of paper with no lines on it and a nice, big colouring texta. Next, imagine you're five years old again. Squiggle some funny looking letters and words pleading for their autograph. Then purchase an animal stamp and send it off. In all my years this approach has never failed.

Advice money can't buy

See the person and not the fame. Remember, they're human too. However, once you've got the autograph you'll be laughing all the way to the bank. Good luck and happy hunting!

👁️ Read the word list and the tutorial about technical language.

Word list: memorabilia authenticated signature autograph famous

Tutorial

The English language contains words that everyone understands and uses in a general way. For example, most people would know and use the words *famous*, meaning well known and *signature*, meaning a person's name or mark, written by themselves. Words like this are called general or everyday language.

English also contains words that relate to a particular topic or activity. For example, serious collectors use the word *memorabilia* to refer to mementos or souvenirs that are related to their area of interest. People who collect the signatures of famous people are said to collect *autographs*. Usually, collectors prefer autographs that have been *authenticated*, which means proven to be real or original.

Words that are used to speak and write about specialised topics or areas of knowledge and activity (for example, autograph collecting) are called **technical language**.

1 Read the word list again. Think about what you have read in the tutorial about technical language. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a The word *autograph* is an example of everyday language; it means souvenir. True False
- b *Memorabilia* means a memento or souvenir. True False
- c *Authenticated* means that something has been confirmed as real. True False

2 Use the answers in the list below to correctly answer each question.

Word list

- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|
| ◇ signature | ◇ authenticated | ◇ famous |
| ◇ items from an important event or moment | ◇ memorabilia | ◇ known by many people |
| ◇ someone's individualised and stylised written name | ◇ has been proven as an original and true copy | ◇ a person's signature |
| | | ◇ autograph |

- a Which technical word refers to items that are collected to remember important or significant events? _____
- b If something has been proven to be an original and true copy, it has been what? _____
- c What word refers to someone's individualised, written name? _____
- d What is the signature of someone famous called? _____
- e What word do we use to describe someone who is well known? _____
- f What does *memorabilia* mean? _____
- g What does *authenticated* mean? _____
- h What does *signature* mean? _____
- i What does *autograph* mean? _____
- j What does *famous* mean? _____

3 Highlight the word list words that appear in this paragraph.

Jimmy "Sign This" Page has been an autograph collector for over fifty years. If you're rich or famous or both, chances are he has asked you to sign your name for him. He estimates his study is filled with 10 000 authenticated items of memorabilia. In this article, Jimmy shares his top tips for getting a priceless signature from your favourite celebrity.

👁️ Read the tutorial about apostrophes in contractions.

Tutorial

In English, we often join two words, usually verbs, together to make a shortened form. For example, *can not* is often shortened to *can't*. This is called a contraction*.

To make the contraction, some letters are removed, usually from the second word. These letters are replaced with an **apostrophe**. For example, in *don't* (a contraction of *do* and *not*), an apostrophe is used to replace the 'o' in *not*.

Only one apostrophe is used in a contraction, even if more than one letter is removed from the second word. For example, in *might've* (a contraction of *might* and *have*), just one apostrophe is used to replace the 'h' and 'a' that have been removed from *have*.

Definition

Contraction: A shortened form of one or two words (one of which is usually a verb). For example: *I've* (I have), *can't* (can not), *we're* (we are) and *Ma'am* (Madam).

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about apostrophes in contractions. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a In the contraction *she'll*, the apostrophe replaces the letters 'w' and 'i' in *will*. True False
- b In a contraction, the apostrophe is placed where the 'missing' letter or letters would usually be written. True False
- c In a contraction, you use an apostrophe to replace each letter that has been left out of a word. True False

2 Circle the word that shows the correct use of the apostrophe.

- a don't don't
- b that's' that's
- c could've could"ve
- d they're' they're
- e you've you"ve
- f you're your'e

3 Circle the punctuation error in each sentence.

- a You'r'e not dressing to impress.
- b That's' right. It's not normal.
- c Do'n't ever wear a T-shirt or badge with their picture on it.
- d Having their poster in your room doesn't mean you"re friends.

👁️ Read the tutorial about recognising Procedures.

Tutorial

Good readers try to recognise the type and purpose of a text before they read it carefully. *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* is an instructional text or a Procedure. It has been written in the form of a magazine article.

The text was written to give advice on collecting autographs. It has been written in a humorous and entertaining way, to appeal to a wide range of readers, not just autograph collectors.

Like most Procedures, the text begins with an introduction to the focus or goal of the text, namely, how to be a successful autograph collector. This is followed by the steps or activities that need to be done to achieve the goal. This Procedure is set out in sentences and paragraphs, using headings for each step or kind of advice. The text contains both everyday language*, such as *years*, and technical language*, such as *memorabilia*.

Definitions

Everyday language: language that is used or encountered everyday and is understood in general by most people. For example: *Our family is going on an overseas holiday next month.; Many children take the bus to school.; Many people work in the city.*

Technical language: language that is used to speak and write about specialised topics or disciplines so that people can share knowledge precisely and efficiently. For example: the language of science, music or sports.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about recognising Procedures. Glance quickly over the text. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a The text includes a list of ingredients. True False
- b The text is written in sentences and paragraphs; each paragraph has a heading. True False
- c The text is written in the form of a magazine article. True False

2 Read through the text. Write the correct answers next to each of the following features.

- a The title of the text: _____
- b The first heading: _____
- c The last heading: _____
- d The title of the magazine: _____

3 What is the purpose of *Lights, camera ... autograph please!*? Highlight the correct answer.

- a The purpose of the text is to show how good Jimmy "Sign This" Page is at collecting autographs.
- b The purpose of the text is to entertain people with a story about the silly things autograph hunters do.
- c The purpose of the text is to provide some instructions on how to collect celebrities' autographs.
- d The purpose of the text is to scare celebrities into signing autographs.

- 4 What features of the text make it look like a magazine article? Circle the correct answers.**
- a It is written in sentences and paragraphs.
 - b It is highly technical and contains complex language.
 - c It has a title and some headings.
 - d It is presented in a way that will interest the general reader.
- 5 Circle the pattern that best represents the way this text is organised.**
- a Tree pattern: The text begins with a clear statement of the main topic, idea or opinion on an issue. This is followed by a series of paragraphs that contain information or arguments related to the main topic, idea or opinion.
 - b List or chain pattern: The text begins with an introduction to an overall situation, event or activity. This is followed by a series of more detailed ideas, events or descriptions related to the overall situation or activity, sometimes in chronological order.
 - c Story pattern: The text begins with an orientation to the setting, characters or plot. This is followed by events and reactions to those events, leading up to a problem or climax which is resolved in the last stage of the text.
 - d None of the above: The text is organised in a way that does not match any of the other options.

👁️ Read the tutorial about understanding the ideas in Procedures.

Tutorial

Good readers pay close attention to what is actually written in a text.

Lights, camera ... autograph please! contains a set of easy-to-follow instructions on how to collect autographs from celebrities.

While reading the text, you need to ask questions like "Who is giving these instructions?" and "What is this text telling me I need to do to get an autograph?"

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about understanding the ideas in Procedures. Now, read the text carefully. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a The text contains a list of the easiest celebrities to get autographs from. True False
- b The text contains a set of easy-to-follow instructions on how to be a successful autograph collector. True False
- c The text tells you how to get autographs through the mail. True False

2 Read the words in the list. Decide if they relate to celebrities or autographs and write them into the correct group.

Word list

✧ memorabilia	✧ human	✧ autograph	✧ authenticated	✧ collecting
✧ equipment	✧ priceless	✧ person	✧ fame	

Celebrities

Autographs

So, is this text mainly about celebrities or collecting autographs? Circle the correct answer.

- ✧ celebrities
- ✧ autographs

3 Read these phrases. Read the text and circle the ones that are actually used to offer advice to autograph hunters.

- a check your equipment
- b wear bright-coloured clothes
- c use a piece of paper with no lines on it
- d cool, calm and collected
- e Squiggle some funny looking letters
- f Scream the celebrity's name until you get their attention.
- g purchase an animal stamp
- h See the person and not the fame.

- 4** Read the opening paragraph of the text. Who is actually giving the advice that is contained in the magazine article? Highlight the correct answer.
Hint: Read the opening paragraph again. Think carefully about what is meant by the last sentence.
- a The editor of *Autograph Hunting Magazine*
 - b Famous people
 - c Jimmy "Sign This" Page
 - d Carl "Celebrity Extraordinaire" Murphy
- 5** Read the fourth paragraph of *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* Find the sentence that best explains the biggest mistake people make. Write it in the space provided.

 Read the tutorial about interpreting and analysing Procedures.

Tutorial

Good readers make connections between ideas and information in the text and the other things they know about the topic or situation. In *Lights, camera ... autograph please!*, you need to think about the fact that some people like to read magazine articles for 'light entertainment' or relaxation. This will help you to understand why Jimmy Page would write about this topic in a humorous and entertaining way.

You also need to notice that the text contains words and phrases that create an impression of Jimmy's character or personality. These words and phrases include *dress to impress, not normal* and *laughing all the way to the bank*. By using this kind of language, Jimmy is sending a strong but indirect message to readers that he is a cool and funny guy.

Jimmy also sends a strong message that he knows what he is talking about. He doesn't say this directly. Instead, he suggests or implies this by using direct statements or commands that begin with verbs. For example: ***Don't ever wear a T-shirt or badge with their picture on it.*** This style of writing makes readers feel that Jimmy is an expert.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about interpreting and analysing Procedures. Look back over the text. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a In this text, Jimmy Page sends a strong message that he is someone who knows what he is talking about. True False
- b In the article, Jimmy actually says that he is a 'cool' guy. True False
- c Procedures can be written in a humorous and entertaining way. True False

2 The text contains the following phrases: *over fifty years, 10 000 authenticated items of memorabilia* and *his top tips*. What picture do they build up about Jimmy "Sign This" Page? Circle the correct answers.

- a Advice given by Jimmy "Sign This" Page about collecting autographs is reliable.
- b Jimmy "Sign This" Page is just a beginner in the autograph-hunting business.
- c Jimmy "Sign This" Page hasn't had much success collecting celebrity autographs.
- d Jimmy "Sign This" Page has a lot of experience collecting autographs.

3 Think about the unstated or implied message in the text about collecting autographs. Highlight the statement that best expresses this message.

Hint: You have to work out the message. The text does not state it directly or in exact words.

- a Collecting autographs can be a bit hit and miss when it comes to success.
- b Collecting autographs can be successful if you plan ahead.
- c Only kids can get autographs from celebrities.
- d Celebrities are hard to find.

4 Think about the text's unstated or implied message about autograph collectors. Circle the statements that best express this message.

Hint: You have to work these things out. The writer doesn't say them exactly.

- a Most autograph collectors can come across as a little crazy.
- b Autograph collectors are close friends with the celebrities who give them autographs.
- c Many autograph collectors scare famous people away.
- d There are too many autograph collectors already; don't even bother trying to get started.

5 Think about what the text suggests or implies about collecting autographs. Read each statement and decide whether it is likely, not likely or there is no evidence in the text to support the statement. Write your answer in the space provided.

Hint: You have to work these things out. The writer doesn't say them exactly.

- a If you dress in plain clothes, you will probably get the celebrity's autograph. _____
- b Only children get lots of autographs. _____
- c You are more likely to get an autograph if you are organised and well prepared. _____
- d Celebrities hate signing autographs. _____

 Read the tutorial about evaluating Procedures.

Tutorial

To evaluate a Procedure, you need to think about whether the text provides a clear set of instructions about how to do something. *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* does provide clear advice about how to collect autographs.

You also need to think about how information is organised in a Procedure. Usually, the title and the opening section of a Procedure identify the goal or task that is the focus of the text. *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* begins this way. The instructions are then set out in a very clear manner, with a heading for each section.

An effective Procedure contains language that is suitable for the intended audience*. *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* contains both everyday language* and technical language* that most people could understand. It also has a direct style of 'speaking' to the reader, in a humorous way. This is very suitable for people who would choose to read a popular magazine such as *Autograph Hunting Magazine*.

Definitions

Audience: the 'ideal' or intended group of readers, listeners or viewers that the writer, designer, filmmaker or speaker is addressing. For example: students in the classroom, an individual or group, the wider community or some other implied audience.

Everyday language: language that is used or encountered every day and is understood in general by most people. For example: *Our family is going on an overseas holiday next month.; Many children take the bus to school.; Many people work in the city.*

Technical language: language that is used to speak and write about specialised topics or disciplines so that people can share knowledge precisely and efficiently. For example: the language of science, music or sports.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about evaluating Procedures. Make a judgement about the text. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a The headings in the text are unnecessary. True False
- b This text is written in a way that would suit the intended audience. True False
- c The article is well organised, even though the title is a little confusing. True False

2 How is advice about collecting autographs given in the text? Answer YES or NO to the following questions.

- a Does Jimmy "Sign This" Page provide a well-organised set of instructions for being a successful autograph collector? Yes No
- b Does the text contain mostly technical language that is hard for a general reader to understand? Yes No
- c Is the text written in a humorous and amusing way to appeal to readers of the magazine? Yes No
- d Do you have to read right to the end of the text to find out what it is about? Yes No

- 3 Think about who is giving the advice about collecting autographs in this article. Highlight the statement that summarises this.**
Hint: Find evidence in the text and make a judgement.
- a The advice given in this article wouldn't help with collecting autographs; it's just meant to make you laugh.
 - b Jimmy "Sign This" Page doesn't seem to know much about collecting autographs.
 - c Jimmy Page is just beginning to collect autographs, so his advice won't be reliable.
 - d The advice in the text was provided by an expert who knows what he is talking about.
- 4 This magazine article is written in a humorous and entertaining style. Which statements best explain why the writer chose to write in this way? Circle the correct answers.**
Hint: Think about the effect that a humorous style of writing has, both on readers who are interested in collecting autographs and those who are not.
- a The writer wrote this way in order to make the article more interesting to read.
 - b The writer wrote this way in order to imply that the autograph hunting business is not very serious.
 - c The writer wrote this way in order to point out some common mistakes people make without sounding too negative.
 - d The writer wrote this way in order to appeal to a wide range of readers.
- 5 Read these statements that other students have made about *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* Circle each statement that you think is a fair comment on the text.**
Hint: Don't just give your opinion. You need to make an assessment based on evidence from the text.
- a Jimmy "Sign This" Page clearly knows nothing about the topic.
 - b The writer takes autograph hunting way too seriously.
 - c The writer offers a funny perspective on the things people do wrong when collecting autographs.
 - d Jimmy's a bit cheeky when he suggests the reader should pretend to be a little kid, just to get an autograph.

 Read the tutorial about writing Procedures.

Tutorial

Lights, camera ... autograph please! is a Procedure, written in the form of a magazine article, for a general audience*. Its purpose* is to provide instructions or advice about collecting autographs from celebrities.

Like all Procedures, the information in this text is organised into two main stages: **Goal** and **Steps**. In the **Goal** stage, the task to be achieved (collecting autographs) is clearly identified for readers.

In the **Steps** stage, each instruction or piece of advice from Jimmy "Sign This" Page is set out under a separate heading. These instructions do not need to be followed in a specific order (as in a recipe). The text concludes with Jimmy wishing readers good luck in collecting autographs.

Definitions

Audience: the 'ideal' or intended group of readers, listeners or viewers that the writer, designer, filmmaker or speaker is addressing. For example: students in the classroom, an individual or group, the wider community or some other implied audience.

Purpose: the reason why a text has been designed or created; the function or intention of a text. For example: to inform, persuade, entertain or instruct.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about writing Procedures. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a The instructions in the Steps stage of *Lights, camera ... autograph please!* are not numbered. True False
- b This text begins with the typical Goal stage of a Procedure. True False
- c This text is written to help celebrities understand autograph hunters. True False

2 What type of text is *Lights, camera ... autograph please!*? Highlight the correct answer.
Hint: Read the first tutorial point if you are unsure about this.

- a Report
- b Narrative
- c Procedure
- d Recount

3 What is the purpose of the text? Circle the correct answers.

Hint: The purpose of a text is the reason why it was written and what the writer is trying to achieve.

- a The purpose of the text is to provide instructions about how to successfully collect a celebrity's autograph.
- b The purpose of the text is to provide instructions on how to get autographs from people you know.
- c The purpose of the text is to instruct music fans on how to get their favourite artist's signature.
- d The purpose of the text is to amuse and entertain readers, even if they don't want to collect autographs from celebrities.

- 4 Read the words and phrases that another student has used to analyse aspects of the text. Draw a line to match the labels to the descriptions.**

Hint: Check each section of the text as you work your way through the words and phrases.

Labels

- a Title
- b Goal stage
- c Steps stage
- d Concluding comment

Descriptions

- ✧ Here, the writer wishes readers good luck in autograph hunting.
- ✧ This gives readers a clue about the topic or focus of the text.
- ✧ This stage identifies the task or activity to be done.
- ✧ In this stage, the instructions are set out, to show readers what to do.

- 5 Find these features in the text.**

Hint: Skim-read the text, looking for each category.

- a The title of the text: _____
- b The title of the magazine: _____
- c The name of the person providing the advice: _____
- d One heading: _____
- e The final sentence: _____

👁️ Read the tutorial about the language features of Procedures.

Tutorial

Procedures usually contain commands, in the form of sentences that begin with verbs (for example, *Don't ever wear*). These verbs are usually action verbs*. Procedures can also contain other kinds of verbs (for example, *imagine, is pretending* and *know*).

Procedures usually contain technical language* related to the task or goal that is the topic of the text (for example, *memorabilia, authenticated* and *autograph*). This kind of language shows readers exactly what they need to do, with what kind of equipment, to achieve the goal or complete the task.

Most Procedures also contain adverbs (such as *beforehand* and *again*) and adverbial phrases* of time, place and manner (such as *in all my years, in your room* and *on a first-name basis*). These provide extra details that help to show readers when, where and how to do things.

Definitions

Action verb: a verb that indicates an observable action or happening. For example, *The animals **are fed** every day;* *The birds **fought** over the last crumbs.*

Technical language: language that is used to speak and write about specialised topics or disciplines so that people can share knowledge precisely and efficiently. For example: the language of science, music or sports.

Adverbial phrase: a phrase that adds extra detail about what is going on in a clause or sentence. For example: *They came **too late** to do any good.;* *She sang **at the concert**.*

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about the language features of Procedures. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a Most Procedures contain commands. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| b Most Procedures contain some technical language. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| c Adverbs and adverbial phrases are used in Procedures to show who is involved in an activity. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

2 Why are adverbs and adverbial phrases used in Procedures? Highlight the correct answer.

Hint: Read the tutorial to make sure you understand what an adverbial phrase is, then locate some in the text and ask yourself what they are adding to the text.

- a They fill up the page.
- b They make the writing sound good.
- c They add details about when, where and why you need to do particular things.
- d They help the writer to understand what the article is about.

3 Why does this text contain commands? Circle the correct answers.

Hint: Locate some commands in the text (sentences that begin with verbs). What relationship do they set up between the writer and reader?

- a This text contains commands in order to provide the instructions that make this text a Procedure.
- b This text contains commands in order to offend the reader.
- c This text contains commands in order to address readers directly, telling them what to do.
- d This text contains commands in order to amuse the reader.

👁️ Read the tutorial about action verbs.

Tutorial

In English, there are many verbs that express physical actions that are observable. For example: *collect, hunt* and *get*.

These verbs are often combined with 'helping' or auxiliary verbs*. For example, in the sentence *I **have been collecting** autographs*, two auxiliary verbs (*have* and *been*) work with the main verb (*collecting*) to show that this action has happened in the past.

Verbs that express an observable or physical action, like collecting, are called **action verbs**. Like all verbs, **action verbs** have past, present and future forms. For example, *collect* (present tense*), *collected, have collected, have been collecting* (past tense) and *will collect, will be collecting* (future tense).

Definitions

Auxiliary verb: a verb that adds meaning to or 'helps' a main or full verb. For example: *I **am** working today;* *They **will** require lunch;* *Two different companies **have** opened new coal mines in the Yarra Valley.*

Tense: the form of a verb that indicates when an action or process occurs – for example, in the past, present or future.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about action verbs. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a Action verbs are always one single word. True False
- b Action verbs describe an action that can be seen. True False
- c Action verbs have past, present and future forms. True False

2 Choose the phrase that best completes the sentence. Write it in the space provided.

Hint: Read the sentence beginning out loud, followed by one of the answers each time.

An action verb _____

- a describes the subject.
- b begins the sentence.
- c expresses a physical action.
- d is the same as an object that moves.

3 Sort each of the words into the correct group.

Hint: An action verb expresses a physical action that can be directly seen.

Verb list

✦ buy	✦ send	✦ purchase	✦ know	✦ scribbled
✦ thought	✦ believing	✦ imagine	✦ remember	✦ collected

Action verbs	Not action verbs

4 Highlight each of the action verbs in these sentences.

Hint: Which word describes a physical action you can see directly?

- a First, use a piece of paper with no lines on it and a nice, big colouring texta.
- b I was hunting for autographs.
- c The artist drew my face on a T-shirt.
- d First, I purchased an animal stamp for my letter.
- e Please dress up like you're at a disco.

👁️ Read the tutorial about simple sentences.

Tutorial

In English, the most basic unit of meaning is a clause*. Every clause conveys or expresses a message about the world or some aspect of it.

A complete or independent clause* contains information about who or what is involved (for example, *people* and *autographs*) and what is happening (for example, *collecting*). A clause can also include information about when, where and why things happen (for example, *in Hollywood*).

Sentences that contain one independent clause are called **simple sentences**. For example: *I have been collecting autographs in Hollywood*.

Definitions

Clause: a message or thought expressed in words, involving some happening, participants and/or circumstances surrounding the activity. For example, *She played in the sandpit; Come here; because it was raining*.

Independent clause: a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence, though it may be joined with other clauses. For example, *The fastest runner came first*.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about the simple sentences. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a A simple sentence contains one independent clause. True False
- b Simple sentences contain two or more independent clauses. True False
- c A simple sentence will contain information about who and/or what was involved in a particular 'happening'. True False

2 Choose the phrase that best completes this simple sentence. Write it in the space provided.
Hint: Think about what a musician would sign.

My all-time favourite musician signed _____

- a the tree.
- b my autograph.
- c my concert program.
- d our new car.

3 Circle the simple sentences.

Hint: A simple sentence contains only one main or independent clause.

- a Lucas hates waiting.
- b I accidentally lost the signature and I was really angry with myself.
- c Colin begged for the autograph.
- d The obsessed kid managed to get her attention.

4 Read the simple sentences. Highlight the verbs that express what is happening in each sentence.
Hint: Remember, some verbs contain an auxiliary verb as well as a main verb.

- a Jimmy "Sign This" Page gave us good advice.
- b I checked my equipment.
- c Crazy clothes will scare them away.
- d You shouldn't behave like a child.
- e You should write in big letters.

Read each question carefully and circle one answer.

- 1 Which word means a person's signature?
 - autobiography
 - autograph
 - badge
 - picture
- 2 Which word means *authenticated*?
 - to prove someone wrong
 - to get someone's signature
 - to make something real
 - to identify something as genuine
- 3 Which of the following words correctly completes the sentence?
*Jimmy has been collecting famous * autographs for over fifty years.*
 - people's
 - peoples
 - peoples'
 - people
- 4 What is the correct spelling of the missing word?
*Bright colours and * patterns will only scare them away.*
 - crazy
 - crazy
 - crazie
 - krazy
- 5 Which word means to scribble curly marks on paper?
 - lines
 - colouring
 - squiggle
 - letters
- 6 Which three words in this sentence are plurals?
Jimmy "Sign This" Page has been collecting the signatures of famous people for over fifty years.
 - Page, signatures, years
 - pens, people, years
 - collecting, signatures, years
 - signatures, people, years
- 7 Which of the following words has a suffix that means without?
 - priceless
 - impress
 - beforehand
 - failed
- 8 Which word is spelled incorrectly in this sentence?
Purchess an animal stamp for your letter and send it off.
 - animal
 - letter
 - Purchess
 - off
- 9 Which conjunction best completes this sentence?
*I went autograph-hunting * I wasn't able to get any signatures.*
 - but
 - until
 - so
 - or
- 10 Which adverb correctly completes the sentence?
*The autograph hunter should treat the celebrity *.*
 - disrespectfully
 - slowly
 - roughly
 - respectfully

11 Which of these words is a preposition?

- always
- in
- their
- picture

12 Which group of words best completes this sentence?

** Jimmy Page is a very successful autograph collector.*

- In order that
- It's obvious that
- So that
- Because of

13 In which tense is this sentence written?

Jimmy estimates his study has 10 000 items of memorabilia.

- past
- future
- both present and past
- present

14 Which string of adjectives does Jimmy use to describe a texta?

- nice, big, colouring
- funny, looking
- bright, crazy
- famous, faulty

15 What type of nouns are the words *fame* and *fortune*?

- abstract
- common
- proper
- collective

16 How is the word *check* used in the following sentence?

Just make sure you check your equipment beforehand.

- as a noun
- as an adverb
- as a verb
- as an adjective

17 What three punctuation marks are used in the text's title?

- comma, full stop, exclamation mark
- full stop, full stop, full stop
- comma, colon, exclamation mark
- comma, ellipsis, exclamation mark

18 What punctuation mark is used to make a contraction of the words 'that is'?

- an apostrophe
- a colon
- a comma
- a hyphen

19 How is the magazine title in this text presented?

- only capital letters
- only lower-case letters
- italic font
- quotation marks

20 Where should the comma should be placed in the sentence?

Remember the three Cs: cool calm and collected.

- after *cool* and after *calm*
- after *and*
- after *cool*
- after *the*

Read each question carefully and circle one answer.

1 What is the purpose of this text?

- The purpose of the text is to explain how to act in a movie.
- The purpose of the text is to give instructions about how to become a celebrity.
- The purpose of the text is to provide advice about how to get a celebrity's autograph.
- The purpose of the text is to tell people that you can make a lot of money from autograph hunting.

2 What do the words *Jimmy "Sign This" Page* mean?

- The writer was given the middle name "Sign This" by his parents.
- The writer's full name is Jimmy Sign This Page.
- Jimmy is being asked to sign a page.
- It's a humorous way of showing that the writer asks for autographs a lot.

3 What feature of the text's layout makes it easy to read?

- subheadings italics
- capital letters numbering

4 Why is the word *ever* shown in red and italics in the text?

- to show that it is a heading
- to give strong emphasis to that word
- to make it sound extra funny
- to show that it is being shouted

5 According to Jimmy, what is the biggest mistake made by autograph hunters?

- The biggest mistake is using a piece of paper with no lines on it.
- The biggest mistake is using animal stamps and writing like a child.
- The biggest mistake is having the celebrity's poster in your room.
- The biggest mistake is pretending to know the famous person on a first-name basis.

6 What are the *three Cs*?

- cool, calm and careful
- cool, cautious and caring
- cool, calm and collected
- calm, clear and cheerful

7 Why does Jimmy suggest that people imagine they are five years old again?

- It is fun to act like a kid.
- A child is more likely to get a celebrity's autograph.
- Only kids use big colouring texts.
- That is what millionaires do.

8 What is meant by the line *See the person and not the fame*?

- Autograph hunters should treat famous people differently to other people.
- Fame makes people less human.
- Autograph hunters should respect a celebrity's personal feelings.
- The only thing you should worry about is the person's fame.

9 Which of these expressions is an example of a common saying or cliché?

- See the person and not the fame.
- Remember, they're human too.
- Once you've got the autograph.
- You'll be laughing all the way to the bank.

10 Where was this text originally published?

- Autograph Hunting Magazine*
- Famous*
- a television interview
- a news article

Vocabulary: Technical language

- 1 a False; *autograph* is a technical word meaning a person's signature. b True c True
- 2 a memorabilia b authenticated c signature d autograph e famous f items from an important event or moment g has been proven as an original and true copy h someone's individualised and stylised written name i a person's signature j known by many people
- 3 autograph, famous, authenticated, memorabilia, signature

Punctuation: Apostrophes in contractions

- 1 a True b True c False; only one apostrophe is used in each contraction, regardless of how many letters have been left out of the word.
- 2 a don't b that's c could've d they're e you've f you're
- 3 a second apostrophe b second apostrophe c first apostrophe d second apostrophe

Reading comprehension 1: Recognising Procedures

- 1 a False; the text does not include a list of ingredients. b True c True
- 2 a Title of the text: Lights, camera ... autograph please! b The first heading: Clothing c The last heading: Advice money can't buy d Title of the magazine: *Autograph Hunting Magazine*
- 3 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 4 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct
- 5 a Tree pattern: The text begins with a clear statement of the main topic, idea or opinion on an issue. This is followed by a series of paragraphs that contain information or arguments related to the main topic, idea or opinion.

Reading comprehension 2: Understanding ideas in Procedures

- 1 a False; the text does not refer to any particular celebrities. b True c True.
- 2 **Autographs:** memorabilia, equipment, priceless, autograph, authenticated, collecting
Celebrities: person, fame, human
The text is mainly about collecting autographs.
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct e Correct f Incorrect g Correct h Correct
- 4 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 5 The biggest mistake people make is pretending they know the famous person on a first-name basis.

Reading comprehension 3: Interpreting and analysing ideas in Procedures

- 1 a True b False; this message is in the text, but it is not directly stated. c True
- 2 a Correct b Incorrect c Incorrect d Correct
- 3 a Incorrect b Correct c Incorrect d Incorrect
- 4 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 5 a Likely b Not likely c Likely d No evidence in the text

Reading comprehension 4: Evaluating Procedures

- 1 a False; the headings help the reader to identify the different things they have to do to be successful autograph hunters. b True. c True.
- 2 a Yes b No c Yes d No
- 3 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Incorrect d Correct
- 4 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct
- 5 a Unfair b Unfair c Fair d Fair

Writing 1: Writing Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; this text is written to provide advice about collecting autographs from celebrities.
- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Incorrect d Correct
- 4 a Title: This gives readers a clue about the topic or focus of the text.
b Goal stage: This stage identifies the task or activity to be done.
c Steps stage: In this stage, the instructions are set out, to show readers what to do.
d Concluding comment: Here, the writer wishes readers good luck in autograph hunting.
- 5 a Title of the text: Lights, camera ... autograph please!
b Title of the magazine: *Autograph Hunting Magazine*
c The name of the person providing the advice: Jimmy "Sign This" Page, Jimmy
d One heading: Clothing, Equipment, In person, Through the mail, Advice money can't buy
e The final sentence: Good luck and happy hunting!

Writing 2: Language features of Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; adverbs and adverbial phrases provide extra details about what to do and how to do it.
- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 4 **Action verbs:** has been collecting, is filled, are not dressing, wear, check, make, use, squiggle, purchase, has failed
Saying verbs: asked, pleaded, said
- 5 a Correct b Correct c Incorrect d Correct e Correct f Incorrect g Correct h Correct i Correct j Incorrect

Grammar 1: Action verbs

- 1 a False; sometimes an action verb is accompanied by a 'helping' or auxiliary verb. This creates a short phrase. b True c True
- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 **Action verbs:** collected, buy, purchase, scribbled, send
Not action verbs: thought, imagine, remember, know, believing
- 4 a use b was hunting c drew d purchased e dress up

Grammar 2: Simple sentences

- 1 a True b False; if a sentence contains two or more independent clauses, it is not a simple sentence. c True

Text type: Procedure

- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct
4 a gave b checked c will scare d shouldn't behave
e should write

NAPLAN*-style questions: Language conventions

- 1 autograph
- 2 to identify something as genuine
- 3 people's
- 4 crazy
- 5 squiggle
- 6 signatures, people, years
- 7 priceless
- 8 Purchess
- 9 but
- 10 respectfully
- 11 in
- 12 It's obvious that
- 13 present
- 14 nice, big colouring
- 15 abstract
- 16 as a verb
- 17 comma, ellipsis, exclamation mark
- 18 an apostrophe
- 19 italic font
- 20 after *cool*

NAPLAN*-style questions: Reading

- 1 The purpose of the text is to provide advice about how to get a celebrity's autograph.
- 2 It's a humorous way of showing that the writer asks for autographs a lot.
- 3 subheadings
- 4 to give strong emphasis to that word
- 5 The biggest mistake is pretending to know the famous person on a first-name basis.
- 6 cool, calm and collected
- 7 A child is more likely to get a celebrity's autograph.
- 8 Autograph hunters should remember to treat the celebrity with the same respect and consideration as they would show a non-famous person.
- 9 You'll be laughing all the way to the bank.
- 10 *Autograph Hunting Magazine*