

Assembly guide

The Cat Cube – “The purr-fect place for your feline friend!”

Inside the completed Cat Cube, your cat will be safe from any unwanted guests or bad weather, while still enjoying its morning play and long afternoon snooze.

Component checklist

- 1 collapsible base
- 4 steel poles (1 hook on each)
- 4 steel poles (with rectangular ends)
- 3 metres highly durable mesh netting
- 1 carpeted play tunnel
- 1 carpeted play tower
- 1 fibreglass curved roof

Assembly steps

- 1 First, unfold the collapsible base onto a dry, flat surface.
- 2 Take the four steel poles with hooks and place them vertically into the circular grooves at each corner of the base, ensuring the hooks face outward.
- 3 Now, take the four remaining steel poles and slot each rectangular end into the top of a vertical pole to complete the cube frame.
- 4 Unroll the mesh netting and then wrap it around the frame, ensuring netting “catches” on every hook.
- 5 Position the carpeted play tunnel and tower, leaving enough room for your cat’s favourite bedding.
- 6 Finally, place the curved roof on top of the frame so that the ridges rest against the horizontal poles. The lid can be removed to allow easy access.

👁️ Read the word list and the tutorial about unusual spelling patterns.

Word list: guests friend weather wrap high

Tutorial

Some words don't follow any rules or regular patterns, so you just have to learn how to spell them correctly. This is the case with *guests*, which begins with the very **unusual spelling pattern** of 'gu'. This letter pattern represents the sound /g/ as in *goat*.

In some words, different letters are used to represent the same sound. For example, the words *friend*, *guests* and *weather* all have a short /e/ sound as in *egg*. The short /e/ sound in *guests* is represented by the letter 'e', but in *friend*, the sound is represented by the letters 'ie'. In *weather*, the letters 'ea' are used to represent the short /e/ sound.

Other words have silent letters, like *wrap* and *high*, where the 'w' and 'gh' are not pronounced. Remembering these **unusual spelling patterns** will help you to spell many words correctly.

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

- a The words *friend*, *guests* and *weather* all have a short /e/ sound, but this is represented by different spelling patterns. True False
- b Some words contain letters that are not pronounced when the words are spoken. True False
- c The short /e/ sound in a word is always represented by the letter 'e'. True False

2 Unscramble the letters to correctly spell each word.

- a A word that means the opposite of *low*: **h h g i** _____
- b A name for someone you are close to: **e n f d r i** _____
- c A word for people who are visiting your house:
s g t u s e _____
- d A word that includes rain, sunshine and storms:
w e t r h e a _____
- e A word that can mean *cover*: **a p w r** _____
- f A word that describes an individual thing or action:
c e h a _____
- g A word that describes the weight of an object:
y h e v a _____
- h A word that can mean *to lead*: **d g e u i** _____
- i A word than can mean *lean against*: **e r t s** _____
- j A word that is often used to begin a question:
w e r h e _____

3 Write the words in the correct groups.

Word list

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ◇ high | ◇ fasten | ◇ walk |
| ◇ weather | ◇ spread | ◇ where |
| ◇ instead | ◇ should | ◇ heavy |
| ◇ wrap | ◇ would | ◇ right |
| ◇ head | ◇ steady | ◇ healthy |
| ◇ ready | ◇ often | ◇ measure |
| ◇ calm | ◇ ahead | |

Words with a silent letter	Words with a short /e/ sound represented by the letter pattern 'ea'

👁️ Read the tutorial about using capital letters and full stops in lists.

Tutorial

Usually, a list begins with a heading (for example, **Assembly steps**). The first word in a heading almost always begins with a **capital letter**, but any other words in the heading are usually written with lower-case letters*. At the end of the heading, there may be different kinds of punctuation marks or no punctuation mark at all.

The items in a list are usually set out separately, or written one under the other. Bullet or dot points are often placed before each item. Sometimes, the items in a dot-point list are just single words, phrases* or sentence fragments* that are not part of a sentence. As a general rule, no **capital letters** or full stops are used to begin and end these in a dot-point list.

The items in a list can also be numbered, to show that the things in the list have to be used or done in order. If numbers are used for the items in a list, no dot points are needed. Some dot-point lists also contain complete sentences. Here, a capital letter must be used to begin each sentence and a full stop needs to be placed at the end of each sentence.

Definitions

Lower case letter: a small letter of the alphabet. For example: a, b, c.

Phrase: a small number of words that comprise a unit of meaning. For example: *the green thumb, was seen, under the bridge, with a new hat.*

Sentence fragment: a group of words that begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark but is grammatically incomplete.

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about using capital letters and full stops in lists. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a The first word in the heading of a list usually begins with a capital letter. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False |
| b Capital letters are always used for the first word of each item in a dot-point list. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False |
| c When items in a list are written as full sentences, each sentence needs to begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False |

2 Circle the correctly punctuated examples.

Hint: Items in a dot-point list only need a capital letter and full stop if they are full sentences. Headings should always start with a capital letter.

- a 4 Unroll the mesh netting and wrap it around the frame.
- b 5 position the carpeted play tunnel and tower
- c • 1 fibreglass curved roof
- d **component checklist**
- e • It is important to do this carefully.
- f • two steel poles

3 Find the punctuation errors and circle them.

a Materials and equipment

- 2 foil balloons.
- 2 short balloon sticks.
- 2 metres coloured ribbon.
- 1 iced cake.

b Directions

1. Attach hinges. to the doors.
2. Fit handles. to the doors.
3. Attach each door. to the correct side of the frame.

c Parts checklist

- 1 bicycle frame.
- 2 pedals.
- 1 seat.
- 1 set handlebars.
- 1 chain.
- 2 wheels.
- 2 tubeless tyres.

d Equipment

1. two bicycle wheels.
2. one set of handlebars.
3. one bike seat.
4. one set of pedals.
5. one bicycle chain.
6. two tyre kits.

 Read the tutorial about recognising Procedures.

Tutorial

Good readers make predictions about a text before they begin reading. First, they identify the text type and the purpose of the text. *Cage your cat!* is easy to recognise as a Procedure, because of the way it is set out. It is written in the form of a set of assembly instructions for a flatpack* or kit play area and shelter for a domestic cat.

Like most Procedures, the text contains a brief introduction to the overall task – in this case to *The Cat Cube*. This is followed by a dot-point list of components or parts included in the flatpack (*Component checklist*). The instructions for assembling the Cat Cube are presented in a numbered list (*Assembly steps*). The headings for each list are shown in bold font.

Cage your cat! contains precise nouns and adjectives related to the task or focus of the text (for example, *collapsible base, steel poles, carpeted play tunnel*). Each sentence in the instructions section is written in the form of a command* (*Unfold the collapsible base*). Each command begins with an action verb* (for example, *take, place*) or a text connective (for example, *first, then*). This shows the reader what to do, in what order.

Definitions

Flatpack: a piece of furniture or equipment supplied in pieces packed into a flat box and ready for assembly.

Command: a sentence that gives a direction or seeks an active response. For example: *Leave here!*; *Go to the supermarket for oranges.*; *Preheat the oven.*

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.*

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 This text is a set of assembly instructions for the Cat Cube. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| b <i>Cage your cat!</i> is organised like a typical Procedure. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| c The sentences in Procedures are mainly statements or questions. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

2 Find these parts of the text on your copy.

a The name of the product: _____

b A sentence introducing the product:

c The first heading after the introduction: _____

d The second heading after the introduction: _____

3 What text type is *Cage your cat!*? Highlight the correct answer.

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

- 4 What is the purpose of the text? Circle the correct answers.**
- a The purpose of the text is to tell people how to assemble the Cat Cube.
 - b The purpose of the text is to describe the experiences of a person trying to construct the Cat Cube.
 - c The purpose of the text is to make sure that anyone who buys the Cat Cube knows how to put it together.
 - d The purpose of the text is to sell more Cat Cubes.
- 5 What features of the text make it look like a Procedure? Circle the correct answers.**
- a The text uses sensing verbs that express the writer's opinions about cats.
 - b The text contains an introduction to the overall task or goal.
 - c There is a list of equipment or materials needed.
 - d The text includes a list of steps to be completed.

 Read the tutorial about understanding the ideas in Procedures.

Tutorial

Good readers make sure they understand what is actually written in a text. In *Cage your cat!*, you need to understand that the 'end goal' of the text is the correct assembly of the Cat Cube. Notice the 'claimed' benefits of the Cat Cube: that it will make your cat feel safe, secure and happy.

Because *Cage your cat!* presents the assembly instructions for a flatpack, you also need to read the **Component checklist** section carefully. This will tell you what parts the flatpack should contain. Each component is listed as a separate bullet point. This makes the list easy to follow and means you can quickly check to see if anything is missing.

Finally, you need to read the **Assembly steps** section carefully to understand exactly what to do, in what order. The steps in this section are numbered, making it easy to follow the sequence of instructions. Some of the instructions contain detailed information about how certain actions need to occur (for example, *so that the ridges rest against the horizontal poles*).

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 Cat Cube is designed to make a cat feel safe from unwanted guests and bad weather. True False
- b To assemble the Cat Cube, you will need to buy an extra four steel poles. True False
- c The *Assembly steps* section contains six separate steps, all of which have to be completed in the order that they appear. True False

2 Good readers ask questions about texts as they are reading them. What questions could you ask about this text to help you understand it? Circle the correct answers.

Hint: Ask questions about things that are mentioned in the text.

- a What equipment should already be in the flatpack?
- b Will it really matter if the assembly steps are done in a different order?
- c What should I feed my cat tonight?
- d Why would the Cat Cube be the *purr-fect place* for a cat?

3 Read these words and phrases. Circle the ones that are actually used to list the components needed to construct the Cat Cube.

Hint: Skim over the text again if you are not sure whether the writer has used a particular word or phrase.

- a collapsible base
- b fibreglass play tunnel
- c steel poles
- d plastic poles
- e mesh netting
- f carpeted play tunnel
- g carpeted play tower
- h haven

- 4 Read the introductory paragraph of the text. What is actually said in this paragraph? Highlight the correct answer.

Hint: Look at the words and phrases the text uses to describe the advantages of the Cat Cube.

- a The Cat Cube allows guests to visit.
- b The Cat Cube will not protect a cat from bad weather.
- c The Cat Cube is a place where your cat can feel safe, play and sleep.
- d The Cat Cube will make your cat feel safe because it can eat dinner in there.

- 5 Read the words in the Word list. Think about how they are used in the text. Draw a line to match each one to its correct definition.

Word list

- a collapsible
- b durable
- c carpeted
- d vertically
- e ensuring
- f bedding
- g ridges
- h horizontal

Definitions

- ✧ upright
- ✧ material used for a bed
- ✧ making certain
- ✧ able to be dismantled
- ✧ hard-wearing
- ✧ lying down
- ✧ covered in carpet
- ✧ long, narrow, raised strips

👁️ Read the tutorial about interpreting and analysing Procedures.

Tutorial

To understand Procedures completely, you need to make connections between what is actually written in the text, and what else you know. In *Cage your cat!*, make connections with other experiences you have had when assembling something from a kit or flatpack. This will help you to understand why it is important that the components and the instructions are set out very clearly.

Think about what is not said, but is implied, in the text, especially in each instruction. For example, when you read the first instruction, *Unfold the collapsible base onto a dry, flat surface*, you are actually being told that there will be problems if a wet surface is used. This message is unstated or implied; as a reader, you are expected to understand and think about these messages.

Think about the unstated or implied messages about domestic cats as both predators* and prey*. The Cat Cube is described as something that will protect your cat from *unwanted guests*. Here, the text is implying that the Cube will protect your cat from predators (for example, other cats, dogs, large native animals). You might also consider how the Cat Cube could protect native wildlife from your cat.

Definitions

Predator: an animal that habitually preys upon or hunts other animals for food.

Prey: an animal hunted or seized for food.

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 To fully understand Procedures like *Cage your cat!*, you need to make connections between the information in the text and other things you know. True False
- b There is a strong but unstated message in this text about cats as both prey and predators. True False
- c You just need to read what's in this text to understand exactly what to do. True False

2 The text contains the following phrases: *the purr-fect place, feel safe and enjoying its ... long afternoon snooze*. What picture of the Cat Cube is being built up by the use of these phrases? Circle the correct answers.

- a The Cat Cube is good value for money.
- b It is a lovely protected place for your cat.
- c Your cat will feel relaxed and safe in the Cat Cube.
- d The Cat Cube is easy to assemble.

3 Think about the text's unstated or implied messages about assembling things from a kit or a flatpack. Answer YES or NO to each of these questions.

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

- a Do you need to follow the instructions in the order they appear in the text? Yes No
- b Can you leave out different components if you don't want to use them? Yes No
- c Do all the components listed actually need to be included in the kit or flatpack? Yes No
- d Are the details that are provided in the instructions important? Yes No

4 What are the text's unstated or implied messages about domestic cats? Circle the statements that best express these messages.

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

- a Other predators can cause harm to domestic cats.
- b The Cat Cube can prevent domestic cats from causing harm to other animals, including native wildlife.
- c Many cat owners feel very protective of their pets.
- d Domestic cats do not need protection from other animals.

5 What does the text imply or suggest about the Cat Cube? 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 The Cat Cube will appeal to cat owners concerned about their cat's welfare. _____
- b Once constructed, the Cat Cube cannot be taken apart. _____
- c The Cat Cube has a number of components that fit together if the assembly instructions are followed carefully, in the correct order. _____
- d The Cat Cube would be suitable for large aggressive dogs. _____

 Read the tutorial about evaluating Procedures.

Tutorial

An effective Procedure will be clear and easy to follow. *Cage your cat!* is set out clearly, beginning with an engaging but informative statement about the 'end goal' of the text (i.e. creating a safe and pleasant play area for your cat).

The text includes a list of the exact components or parts that should be included in the flatpack when you open it. Some of these components are described in precise detail (for example, *steel poles with hooks* and *steel poles with rectangular ends*). The text also contains a separate section listing the assembly instructions. Each instruction is clearly stated, often with a high level of detail (for example, *ensuring netting "catches" on every hook*).

The language used in this text is very precise, so that the reader knows exactly what to do, which components to use, and how to do it. The instructions are numbered in the order that the steps need to be completed. They are written as direct commands*, each beginning with an action verb* (for example, *take*, *place*) or a text connective* that shows the order in which the actions should occur (for example, *then*).

Definitions

Command: a sentence that gives a direction or seeks an active response. For example: *Leave here!*; *Go to the supermarket for oranges.*; *Preheat the oven.*

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.*

Text connective: a word or expression that links ideas to one another across paragraphs and sentences to show logical relationships of time, cause and effect, comparison or addition. For example: *finally*, *due to this*, *alternatively*, *in addition*.

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 This text provides a well-organised, easy-to-follow set of instructions for assembling the Cat Cube. True False
- b You only find out what you are assembling when you get to the end of the text. True False
- c The language used in this text is very precise, telling you exactly what you have to do with each of the components. True False

2 Think about how the information is organised in the text. Answer YES or NO to these questions. Hint: Find evidence in the text and make a judgement.

- a Is the information organised in different sections? Yes No
- b Are the different types of information clearly identified using headings? Yes No
- c Is the information presented mainly as lists? Yes No
- d Are different kinds of information all mixed up into one section or paragraph? Yes No

3 Overall, is the text effective? Highlight the statement that expresses this.

Hint: Find evidence in the text and make a judgement.

- a The text is set out in separate sections, but it would be hard to assemble the Cat Cube using these instructions.
- b The text is a well-organised set of assembly instructions that should be easy to follow successfully.
- c The text contains very descriptive and poetic language, which makes it interesting to read.
- d The text is very funny to read, especially if you are a cat lover.

4 What are the language features of the text? Circle the correct statements.

Hint: Find evidence in the text and make a judgement.

- a Numbers are used to show the order in which actions need to occur.
- b The text contains very precise language.
- c There are many different kinds of verbs in this text.
- d Most of the sentences in this text are written as commands.

5 Read these statements that other students have made about *Cage your cat!*. Circle each statement that you think is a fair comment on the text.

Hint: This is not just opinion. Use evidence from the text and make an assessment.

- a These assembly instructions are pretty straightforward.
- b The assembly instructions sound too complicated and confusing to follow.
- c The parts checklist makes it easy to see which pieces should be included.
- d The makers of the Cat Cube want cats to have a fun place to play and a cosy place to sleep.

 Read the tutorial about writing Procedures.

Tutorial

Procedures explain how to do something. They can take many different forms, including recipes, rules for a game or assembly instructions like *Cage your cat!*. This text sets out the instructions for assembling a cat enclosure from a flatpack* or kit. The text also includes diagrams to help readers understand what to do.

The information in Procedures is usually organised into two main stages: the **Goal**; and the **Steps**. In the **Goal** stage, the focus or goal of the text is identified (for example, how to assemble a cat cage). In some cases, the title of the text identifies the goal (for example, *Cage your cat!*). The **Goal** stage may also contain some additional information (for example, why readers might want to assemble the Cat Cube).

The **Steps** stage of a Procedure often includes a list of the materials, equipment or ingredients needed to achieve the goal (for example, *Component checklist*). The rest of the **Steps** stage includes a series of steps or instructions to follow, usually in a sequential order. In *Cage your cat!*, these steps are set out as a numbered list in the section of the text labelled *Assembly steps*.

Definition

Flatpack: a piece of furniture or equipment supplied in pieces packed into a flat box and ready for assembly.

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

- a Procedures can take many forms, including assembly instructions. True False
- b Procedures usually contain two main stages: the Goal stage and the Steps stage. True False
- c The Steps stage of a Procedure only includes instructions. True False

2 What form of text is *Cage your cat!*? Highlight the correct answer.

Hint: What type of Procedure is it?

- a assembly instructions
- b recipe
- c rules for a game
- d directions for getting somewhere

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

Hint: Think about why the text has been written.

- a The purpose of the text is to tell readers how to assemble a cage for their cat.
- b The purpose of the text is to instruct people how to look after their cats.
- c The purpose of the text is to give a step-by-step guide to assembling the Cat Cube.
- d The purpose of the text is to argue the advantages of the Cat Cube over other products.

4 Someone has mixed up the order of instructions in the text. Number the instructions from 1 to 6 in the correct order.

Hint: Skim the text to help you.

- Unfold the collapsible base onto a dry, flat surface.
- Position the carpeted play tunnel and tower.
- Take the four steel poles with hooks and place them vertically into the circular grooves at each corner of the base.
- Unroll the mesh netting and then wrap it around the frame.
- Place the curved roof on top of the frame.
- Take the four remaining steel poles and slot each rectangular end into the top of a vertical pole to complete the cube frame.

5 Find these features in your copy of the text. Write them in the space provided.

Hint: Skim read the text to help you.

a The title of the text: _____

b The Goal stage:

c Two components from the checklist that are made up of more than one individual item:

d One instruction that involves the play tunnel:

👁️ Read the tutorial about the language features of Procedures.

Tutorial

Procedures contain many precise or specific nouns (for example, *tunnel, tower*) and adjectives (for example, *carpeted, curved*) to identify and describe equipment and materials. In many cases, adjectival phrases* are also used to add more detail to nouns (for example, *four steel poles with hooks*).

Procedures contain mainly action verbs to express what needs to be done (for example, *unfold, unroll*). Adverbs and adverbial phrases* are often used to add details to these verbs describing when, where and how to do things (for example, *vertically, onto a dry, flat surface*).

The sentences in Procedures are usually written as commands (for example, *Place the curved roof on top of the frame*), especially in the Steps stage. Numbers and temporal text connectives* like *first* and *then* are often used to show the order in which instructions need to be carried out.

Definitions

Adjectival phrase: a phrase that gives more information about a noun. For example: *That story was **more interesting***; *The girl **with the cast on her leg** sat near the back*.

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***.

Temporal text connective: a word or expression that indicates time order or sequence of real-world events or actions, across sentences and paragraphs. For example: *The assassin climbed slowly down the fire-escape. **Meanwhile**, her victim went about his normal evening routine*.

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

- a Procedures contain many precise nouns and adjectives. True False
- b Procedures usually contain many action verbs. True False
- c Procedures contain very few adverbs and adverbial phrases. True False

2 Why are adjectives and adjectival phrases used in Procedures? Highlight the correct answer.
Hint: Re-read the tutorial to find out what adjectives and adjectival phrases do.

- a In Procedures, adjectives and adjectival phrases are used to make the writing more interesting.
- b Adjectives and adjectival phrases are used in Procedures to show where, when and how actions need to be done.
- c In Procedures, adjectives and adjectival phrases are used to add more details about equipment and materials.
- d Adjectives and adjectival phrases are used in Procedures to show the order in which to carry out instructions.

3 Why do Procedures contain sentences that are written as commands? Circle the correct answers.
Hint: Re-read the tutorial if you are unsure about this.

- a Commands are used in Procedures to tell readers what to do.
- b Commands are used in Procedures to make the writer sound more knowledgeable.
- c Sentences are written as commands because the purpose of a Procedure is to tell readers how to do something.
- d Sentences are written as commands in procedures because readers don't want to waste time.

4 Read the words and phrases that analyse the language features of the text. Draw a line to match the language features with their examples.

Hint: Re-read the tutorial if you are unsure about this.

Language features

Examples

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Action verbs b Precise nouns c Adjectives d Adverbs e Adverbial phrases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ unwanted, collapsible, carpeted, horizontal ✧ unfold, place, wrap, unroll ✧ into the circular grooves, around the frame, against the horizontal poles ✧ frame, ridges, grooves, base ✧ vertically, outward |
|---|--|

5 Write the words and phrases in the correct groups.

Word list

✧ four	✧ guests	✧ carpeted	✧ curved	✧ of yours
✧ poles	✧ with hooks	✧ of the cube	✧ surface	✧ weather
✧ base	✧ snooze	✧ favourite	✧ dry	
✧ collapsible	✧ unwanted	✧ tunnel	✧ bad	
✧ friend	✧ long	✧ bedding	✧ roof	

Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectival phrases

 Read the tutorial about temporal text connectives.

Tutorial

We can use words and short phrases* to show how different events, actions or processes in a text are connected in time order or sequence. For example: *Unroll the mesh netting. Then wrap it around the frame.* In this pair of sentences, the word *Then* indicates the order in which the two actions need to be carried out.

Many other words and phrases can be used to connect events and actions in time order across sentences. Those most commonly used include *soon, next, before that, then, after a while* and *finally*. Usually, we find these words and phrases at the beginning of sentences, but they can also occur elsewhere in a sentence. For example: *You need, finally, to attach the carpeted play tunnel.*

Words and short phrases that are used to connect events in time order or sequence across sentences are called **temporal text connectives**. They are also known as time connectives, as the word *temporal* means related to or about time.

Definition

Phrase: a small number of words that comprise a unit of meaning. For example: *the green thumb, was seen, under the bridge, with a new hat.*

1 Think about what you have read in the tutorial about temporal text connectives. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- a Temporal text connectives are used to show how ideas, events and actions in different sentences are connected in time. True False
- b Temporal text connectives are also known as time connectives. True False
- c Temporal text connectives show who is involved in an action. True False

2 Choose the temporal text connective that best completes the sentence. Write it in the space provided.

Hint: Look for the temporal text connective that helps tell what he did before anything else.

Joe decided to start assembling the Cat Cube. _____, he made sure he had all the components.

- a Finally b Soon c First d In the end

3 Circle the temporal text connectives.

Hint: Temporal text connectives show the time order or sequence in which events or actions occur.

- a after that b however c until then d finally

4 Highlight the temporal text connectives in these sentences. Some sentences have more than one temporal text connective.

- a First, you should wash your hands.
- b Afterwards, you will be pleased you read the instructions.
- c You should open the package next, and then you'll see how many pieces there are.
- d Finally, make sure the screws have been tightened.
- e Lastly, introduce your cat to its new home!

 Read the tutorial about compound sentences.

Tutorial

The simplest form of sentence is a simple sentence. A simple sentence contains one independent clause*. For example: *Unfold the collapsible base onto a dry, flat surface.*

We can combine two or more independent clauses into a single sentence, using a coordinating conjunction*. For example: *Take the four steel poles with hooks **and** place them vertically into the circular grooves.* Both of the independent clauses could also be written as simple sentences. For example: *Take the four steel poles with hooks. Place them vertically into the circular grooves.*

A sentence that contains two or more independent clauses is called a **compound sentence**. The conjunctions that can be used to join independent clauses to make **compound sentences** include *and, but, so, for, nor* and *or*.

Definitions

Independent clause: a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence, though it may be joined with other clauses. For example: *The frustrated girl jumped up and down.*

Coordinating conjunction: a word that joins other words, phrases and clauses in such a way that the elements have equal grammatical status. For example: *Mum **and** Dad; my sister's friends **but** not my brother's friends; I have missed the train **and** I'm going to be late for work.*

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

- a A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses. True False
- b All types of sentences can contain only one independent clause. True False
- c The independent clauses that make up a compound sentence are usually joined by a coordinating conjunction. True False

2 Which of these are compound sentences? Circle the correct answers.

Hint: The independent clauses in a compound sentence could be written as separate sentences and still make sense.

- a Take the four steel poles with hooks and place them vertically into the circular grooves at each corner of the base.
- b Your cat will feel safe from any unwanted guests or bad weather, while still enjoying its morning play and long afternoon snooze.
- c Take the four remaining steel poles and slot each end into the grooves to create the cube frame.
- d First unroll the mesh netting and then wrap it around the frame.

3 Highlight the ten independent clauses in these sentences. Each sentence has two independent clauses.

- a Uncle Fred built the cage and he was very pleased with it.
- b The steel poles were broken but we managed to build the Cube.
- c The fibreglass roof was very thin and it was cracked.
- d The cat loved its new home and the dog was jealous.
- e It took a long time to build the cage but we finished it eventually!

4 Read the independent clauses in Ladder 1. Draw a line to match them with the independent clauses in Ladder 2 to create compound sentences.

Hint: The second independent clause in each sentence already has a coordinating conjunction attached to it.

Ladder 1

- a Patrick found his screwdriver under the couch
- b The cat hunted the native birds
- c We visited the outdoor furniture shop
- d The Cat Cube provided shade
- e The kitten enjoyed its morning play

Ladder 2

- ✧ but we bought nothing.
- ✧ and he tightened the screw.
- ✧ so we let it play some more.
- ✧ so the owner bought a Cat Cube.
- ✧ but the cat loved the sun.

Read each question carefully and circle one answer.

- 1 Which word from the first paragraph of the text is spelt incorrectly here?
 - whether
 - unwanted
 - guests
 - assembly
- 2 Which word is spelled incorrectly?
 - curved
 - rectangular
 - tunnell
 - carpeted
- 3 Which word is not a form of the others?
 - snores
 - snoozing
 - snoozed
 - snooze
- 4 Which word is not a form of the others?
 - collapse
 - collapsing
 - collapsible
 - claps
- 5 Which word means a *document that requires you to tick off items*?
 - components
 - frame
 - checklist
 - position
- 6 How does the word *assemble* relate to the word *disassemble*?
 - They are synonyms.
 - They are antonyms.
 - They are homonyms.
 - They are homophones.
- 7 Which word is a homophone of a word that means to take something that does not belong to you?
 - roof
 - circular
 - steel
 - pole
- 8 Which of the following is a scientific term for *cat*?
 - cat
 - canine
 - kitty
 - feline
- 9 Which of the following are two present-tense forms of the word *assembled*?
 - assembled* and *assemble*
 - assembling* and *assembled*
 - assembles* and *assembling*
 - assembly* and *assemble*
- 10 What does the name *Cat Cube* imply about the shape of the product?
 - It is square with eight sides.
 - It is square with six sides.
 - It is rectangular with six sides.
 - It is rectangular with eight sides.
- 11 The phrase *Cat Cube* is an example of which literary technique?
 - alliteration
 - onomatopoeia
 - simile
 - metaphor
- 12 Which of the following could not be used to describe a safe play area for a cat?
 - convenient
 - deadly
 - useful
 - functional

- 13** What type of word is *grooves* in this sentence?
Take the four steel poles with hooks and place them into the circular grooves at each corner of the base.
- a verb
 a noun
 a pronoun
 an adverb
- 14** What does the phrase *catches on* mean in this sentence?
Make sure the netting catches on every hook.
- understands
 receives
 attaches to
 becomes popular
- 15** We can conclude that the netting is curled or folded up when packaged because of which word in the instructions?
- take
 collapsible
 slot
 unroll
- 16** What does the phrase *highly durable* mean in this item from a list?
• *3 metres highly durable mesh netting*
- fragile
 very flimsy
 extremely long-lasting
 easily torn
- 17** What is the apostrophe showing in this sentence?
The two cats' bedding was made of a couple of old fur-lined jackets.
- Two cats own the bedding.
 One cat owns the bedding.
 There is one cat but two beds.
 The word *cats* is a contraction.
- 18** Which term do you think would be most likely to describe the following phrases if they appeared in a Procedure?
Components checklist; Assembly steps
- verbs
 headings
 names
 instructions
- 19** What punctuation mark is used in this expression?
• *1 fibreglass curved roof*
- a semicolon
 a full stop
 a capital letter
 a dot point
- 20** Why is there a dash included in one word in this expression?
The purr-fect place for your feline friend!
- It emphasises the pun on the word 'perfect'.
 It stretches the word out across the page.
 It leaves more space between letters.
 Because that is the correct spelling of the word.

Read each question carefully and circle one answer.

1 What is the purpose of this text?

- It tells a story.
- It presents an argument.
- It explains a procedure.
- It describes an event.

2 The text is presented in two sections. How are they best described?

- Parts and Instructions
- Components and Checklist
- Checklist and Ingredients
- Procedure and Method

3 What is the Cat Cube?

- a toy to amuse cats
- an outdoor play space for cats
- a kind of birthday cake
- a basket in which cats travel

4 How do we know that the Cat Cube offers shade?

- The writer mentions that the mesh netting is durable.
- The writer says that the cat will enjoy its morning playtime.
- There are four steel poles with rectangular ends in the kit.
- The writer mentions that it has a fibreglass roof and keeps the cat safe from bad weather.

5 Which of these materials are not mentioned as part of the Cat Cube's construction?

- steel
- mesh netting
- carpet
- plastic

6 Why are the assembly steps numbered?

- The kit needs to be assembled in a specific order.
- The kit cannot be assembled in order.
- The kit has six components that match the six assembly steps.
- Some people do not follow instructions.

7 The frame of the cube is created from which components?

- base, steel poles and roof
- steel poles and a circular pole
- base and steel poles
- steel poles and mesh netting

8 Which words explain what to do with the steel poles that have hooks?

- slot each end into the grooves
- place them vertically into the circular grooves
- wrap it around frame
- rest against the horizontal poles

9 Why is the word *purr-fect* spelled incorrectly in this phrase?

The purr-fect place for your feline friend!

- The writer is a bad speller.
- The writer didn't check his or her work.
- It is a play on the sound a cat makes.
- It doesn't matter how you spell words in an assembly guide.

10 What is another logical benefit of the Cat Cage?

- It prevents cats from roaming, killing wildlife and fighting with other animals.
- It encourages cats to sleep all day.
- It forces the cat to exercise.
- It requires cat owners to monitor their pets all the time.

Spelling: Unusual spelling patterns

- 1 a True b True c False; a short /e/ sound can be represented by the letters 'e', 'ie' or 'ea'.
- 2 a high b friend c guests d weather e wrap f each g heavy h guide i rest j where
- 2 **Words with a silent letter:** high, wrap, calm, fasten, should, would, often, walk, where, right
- Words with a short /e/ sound represented by the letter pattern 'ea':** weather, instead, head, ready, spread, steady, ahead, heavy, healthy, measure

Punctuation: Using capital letters and full stops in lists

- 1 a True b False; capital letters are usually only used if the items are written as full sentences. c True
- 2 a Correct b Incorrect; a capital letter and full stop are needed because the item is written as a full sentence. c Correct d Incorrect; this is a heading, so the first word needs a capital letter. e Correct f Correct
- 3 a The full stop at the end of each point is incorrect. Items in a dot-point list are not usually followed by a full stop unless they are written in full sentences. b Items in a dot-point list are followed by a full stop when they are written in full sentences. The full stop in the middle of each item is incorrectly placed. c The full stop at the end of each point is incorrect. Items in a dot-point list are not usually followed by a full stop unless they are written in full sentences or are the last item in the list. d The full stop at the end of each point is incorrect. Items in a dot-point list are not usually followed by a full stop unless they are written in full sentences or are the last item in the list.

Reading comprehension 1: Recognising Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; most of the sentences in a Procedure are written as commands.
- 2 a Name of the product: The Cat Cube
b A sentence introducing the product: Inside the completed Cat Cube, your cat will be safe from any unwanted guests or bad weather, while still enjoying its morning play and long afternoon snooze.
c The first heading after the intro: **Component checklist**
d The second heading: **Assembly steps**
- 3 a Incorrect b Correct c Incorrect d Incorrect
- 4 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 5 a Incorrect b Correct c Correct d Correct

Reading comprehension 2: Understanding ideas in Procedures

- 1 a True b False; these should be in the flatpack as they are listed in the *Component checklist*. c True
- 2 a Correct b Correct c Incorrect; this might be an important question to a reader who owns a cat, but it doesn't help you understand the ideas in the text. d Correct
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
e Correct f Correct g Correct h Incorrect

- 4 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 5 a collapsible: able to be dismantled
b durable: hard wearing
c carpeted: covered in carpet
d vertically: upright
e ensuring: making certain
f bedding: material used for a bed
g ridges: long, narrow, raised strips
h horizontal: lying down

Reading comprehension 3: Interpreting and analysing ideas in Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; you also need to think about what is not stated directly, especially when it comes to following the instructions.
- 2 a Incorrect b Correct c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 a Yes b No c Yes d Yes
- 4 a Correct b Correct c Correct d Incorrect
- 5 a Likely b No evidence c Likely d Not likely

Reading comprehension 4: Evaluating Procedures

- 1 a True b False; the focus or goal of the text is clearly introduced in the opening paragraph. c True
- 2 a Yes b Yes c Yes d No
- 3 a Incorrect b Correct c Incorrect d Incorrect
- 4 a Correct b Correct c Incorrect d Correct
- 5 a Fair b Unfair c Fair d Fair

Writing 1: Writing Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; in most Procedures, the Steps stage also includes a list of equipment, materials or ingredients.
- 2 a Correct b Incorrect c Incorrect d Incorrect
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 4 1 Unfold the collapsible base onto a dry, flat surface.
5 Position the carpeted play tunnel and tower.
2 Take the four steel poles with hooks and place them vertically into the circular grooves at each corner of the base.
4 Unroll the mesh netting and then wrap it around frame.
6 Place the curved roof on top of the frame.
3 Take the four remaining steel poles and slot each rectangular end into the top of a vertical pole to complete the cube frame.
- 5 a Title of the text: *Cage your cat!*
b Goal stage: Inside the completed Cat Cube, your cat will be safe from any unwanted guests or bad weather, while still enjoying its morning play and long afternoon snooze.
c Two components from the checklist that are made up of more than one individual item:
4 steel poles (1 hook on each)
4 steel poles (with rectangular ends)
d One instruction that involves the play tunnel: Position the carpeted play tunnel and tower, leaving enough room for your cat's favourite bedding.

Writing 2: Language features of Procedures

- 1 a True b True c False; adverbs and adverbial phrases are often used when writing a Procedure.
- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 4 a Action verbs: unfold, place, wrap, unroll
b precise nouns: frame, ridges, grooves, base
c Adjectives: unwanted, collapsible, carpeted, horizontal
d Adverbs: vertically, outward
e Adverbial phrases: into the circular grooves, around the frame, against the horizontal poles
- 5 **Adjectives:** four, collapsible, unwanted, long, carpeted, favourite, curved, dry, bad
Nouns: poles, base, friend, guests, snooze, tunnel, bedding, roof, surface, weather
Adjectival phrases: with hooks, of the cube, of yours

Grammar 1: Temporal text connectives

- 1 a True b True c False; temporal text connectives show how ideas, events or steps are connected to each other in time order or sequence.
- 2 a Incorrect b Incorrect c Correct d Incorrect
- 3 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct
- 4 a First b Afterwards c next, then d Finally e Lastly

Grammar 2: Compound sentences

- 1 a True b False; many sentences contain two or more independent clauses. c True
- 2 a Correct b Incorrect c Correct d Correct
- 3 a Uncle Fred built the cage; he was very pleased with it.
b The steel poles were broken; we managed to build the Cube.
c The fibreglass roof was very thin; it was cracked.
d The cat loved its new home; the dog was jealous.
e It took a long time to build the cage; we finished it eventually!
- 4 a Patrick found his screwdriver under the couch and he tightened the screw.
b The cat hunted the native birds so the owner bought a Cat Cube.
c We visited the outdoor furniture shop but we bought nothing.
d The Cat Cube provided shade but the cat loved the sun.
e The kitten enjoyed its morning play so we let it play some more.

NAPLAN*-style questions: Language conventions

- 1 whether
- 2 tunnelling
- 3 snores
- 4 claps
- 5 checklist
- 6 They are antonyms.
- 7 steel
- 8 feline

- 9 *assembles* and *assembling*
- 10 It is square with six sides.
- 11 alliteration
- 12 deadly
- 13 a noun
- 14 attaches to
- 15 unroll
- 16 extremely long-lasting
- 17 Two cats own the bedding.
- 18 headings
- 19 a dot point
- 20 It emphasises the pun on the word 'perfect'.

NAPLAN*-style questions: Reading

- 1 It explains a procedure.
- 2 Parts and Instructions
- 3 an outdoor play space for cats
- 4 The writer mentions that it has a fibreglass roof and keeps the cat safe from bad weather.
- 5 plastic
- 6 The kit needs to be assembled in a specific order.
- 7 base and steel poles
- 8 place them vertically into the circular grooves
- 9 It is a play on the sound a cat makes.
- 10 It prevents cats from roaming, killing wildlife and fighting with other animals.