



FREE PRINTABLE PRACTICE TEST

AEAS Practice Test 1

Year 7-9

Vocabulary, Reading and Writing in the AEAS format, with answers and a model writing answer at the back.

SECTION	WHAT'S IN IT	TIME
Vocabulary	50 questions	30 minutes
Reading	2 passages, 26 questions	30 minutes
Writing	1 task, at least 150 words	30 minutes

How to use it

1. Set a timer for each section and work without a dictionary, as in the real test.
2. Write your answers on the lines, then check them with the answers at the back.
3. For the writing task, compare yours with the model answer and the notes on why it works.

Want it marked for you? Do this same test online, free, with every answer marked instantly and explained:

- Vocabulary: aeaspractice.com/vocab/7-9/1
- Reading: aeaspractice.com/reading/7-9/1
- Writing: aeaspractice.com/writing/7-9/1

Independent practice material from aeaspractice.com. Not affiliated with AEAS (Australian Education Assessment Services).

Part A. Word meanings

Choose the word from the box that matches each meaning. Write its letter on the line.

A Easy-going **B** Traditional **C** Lack **D** Electrical **E** Electronic

- 1 The state of needing something that is absent or unavailable _____
- 2 Consisting of old things or habits _____
- 3 Relating to or concerned with electricity _____

A Roll **B** Desire **C** Curry **D** Frequent **E** Purpose

- 4 Coming at short intervals or more than usually _____
- 5 What something is used for _____
- 6 A list of names _____

A Variety **B** Natural **C** Bet **D** Consumer **E** Equal

- 7 A person who uses goods or services _____
- 8 Having the same quantity, value, or measure as another _____
- 9 A collection containing many sorts of things _____

A Leader **B** Congratulate **C** Companion **D** Input **E** Merely

- 10 Enter into a computer _____
- 11 Only _____
- 12 A person who rules, guides or inspires others _____

A Calorie **B** Van **C** Nevertheless **D** Consumer **E** Equal

- 13 A unit for measuring the energy in food _____
- 14 A covered vehicle for carrying goods or people _____
- 15 However _____

Part B. Words in context

Complete each word. The first letter is given.

- 16 Would you be w_____ to attend any of our promotions? _____
- 17 We are going to p_____ Sleeping Beauty tonight. _____

- 18 Some parts of Australia are d_____ because rainwater seeps quickly through sandy soils and into the rock below. _____
- 19 What w_____ be the implications if humanity were to understand, with precision, the genetic constitution? _____
- 20 The fully inclusive f_____ for the trip to that country will be more expensive in summer vacation. _____
- 21 I was advised to make a r_____ in advance for the seats. _____
- 22 The p_____ in university was reading the transcript for that interview. _____
- 23 Sports administrators' d_____ include booking playing fields with local councils. _____
- 24 I t_____ you will find the methods very reasonable. _____
- 25 I do not d_____ to linger in that gloom-hidden abode. _____
- 26 We have tried out some of the latest gadgets o_____ show. _____
- 27 If it is an e_____, you can phone at any time. _____
- 28 Some people believe that children's l_____ activities must be educational, otherwise they are a complete waste of time. _____
- 29 Researchers say that when women apply for p_____ they tend to be better qualified than their male counterparts. _____
- 30 Engines of old cars were tuned to r_____ the exhaust they emitted. _____

Part C. Spelling

Each sentence has one word spelt wrongly. Find it and write the correct spelling.

- 31 Certain plants can course irritation if you touch them with bare skin. _____
- 32 The guys are here to take you and your lugage to the cabins. _____
- 33 The water entered though a hose to the machine. _____
- 34 Light balbs are made by a machine at a high rate per hour. _____
- 35 The thoery lacks internal consistency. _____
- 36 The ion propulsion sistem was first activated last month by a group of experienced scientists. _____
- 37 The famous Crocodile Cruice leaves at 11 am each day. _____
- 38 He will be presanting his show of magic illusion and mystery at 9:30. _____
- 39 How do you shave your beerd so clean? _____
- 40 The facts have been distorted to an incredable degree. _____
- 41 Even without further expension they could save around 2,000 species of endangered land vertebrates. _____

- 42 Tom used to be such an industrious student that he usually got the first grade.
- 43 Food passes from the stomach to the small intestine and from there to the large intestine.
- 44 There is a remote outpost in the most north part of the town.
- 45 The book on the desk is nothing more than a general description of the history.
- 46 We are glad to hear of the post office's making a consignment of bikes.
- 47 For sports administrators we provide a four-month certificate course.
- 48 The city's convention centre is also a famous landmark in the country, as it attracts millions of people overseas annually.
- 49 Many synthetic polymers are organic compounds.
- 50 The brothers' trapeze act is unique, as no one else in the country can do the same.

Read each passage, then answer the questions about it.

Passage 1

Smallpox was a highly infectious disease caused by variola virus, which often terribly scarred or killed infected people. Since the World Health Organization declared smallpox eradicated from the world population in 1979, no new case has occurred.

A person with smallpox generally had sudden onset of fever, headache, backache and rash with vesicles (blisters).

The time between exposure to the virus and getting sick was usually 7 to 19 days.

The variola virus only affected humans. It was spread from one person to another through close contact (by inhaling the infected droplets), or direct contact with infected bodily fluids or contaminated objects, such as bedding or clothes. In normal conditions, the virus was unlikely to survive longer than 48 hours outside a human host.

At present, no one is at risk of contracting naturally occurring smallpox in Australia. Any new cases of smallpox are likely to result from an act of bioterrorism, but the risk of this occurring is extremely low. In the unlikely event that smallpox reappears in the community, people could be exposed if they were in close contact with a person with the disease.

Since smallpox was eradicated in 1979, routine smallpox vaccine for the general population has not been necessary. Should smallpox return, then rapid isolation of cases and vaccination of contacts would help prevent its spread.

The smallpox vaccine is made from the vaccinia virus, which is related to smallpox but is harmless to most people. The vaccine does not contain the smallpox virus and will not give you smallpox. Vaccinia is a "live" virus, therefore, the vaccination site must be cared for to prevent the spread of the virus to others.

For a number of reasons, vaccination is not routinely recommended for the general public: it does not give life-long immunity, smallpox is unlikely to be seen in Australia again, and vaccination can cause rare but serious side effects.

Should smallpox reappear in the community, the vaccine can be given up to three days after exposure to the virus to protect against or reduce the severity of the illness.

Currently, there is no proven treatment for smallpox. Patients would need supportive management, such as intravenous fluids and medicine to control fever or pain. Severe cases may need intensive care.

Questions on passage 1

- 1 The eradication of smallpox was announced in 1979 by _____.
A World Health Organisation B World Health Association
C Global Health Organisation D Global Health Association

- 2 Which one of the following is not the symptom of smallpox?
 A Fever B Headache and backpain
 C Blisters D Stomachache
- 3 Why do those people who take vaccination be careful about the vaccination site?
 A The vaccination site looks unpleasant B The live virus may spread to others
 C The vaccination site may get inflamed easily D People might feel painful if they touch the site
- 4 Which of the following is not one of the reasons why vaccination isn't recommended for the public?
 A It doesn't guarantee immunity for life long B Smallpox is eradicated already
 C It could bring serious side effects D It is really expensive, so not many can afford it
- 5 Which of the following is not needed by patients as supportive management?
 A Intravenous fluids B Medical treatment for fever
 C Skincare D Medicine for pain
- 6 The patient can expect to wait for _____ to see the symptoms of smallpox after they are exposed to the virus. _____
- 7 The variola virus can pass from one person to another via _____. _____
- 8 If there were new cases of smallpox, the most likely reason is _____. _____
- 9 Vaccination can lead to _____. _____
- 10 People can take vaccine within up to 3 days after they are exposed to the virus in order to _____. _____
- 11 The variola virus used to affect both humans and wild animals.
 True / False
- 12 The virus was likely to survive longer than 48 hours inside a human host.
 True / False
- 13 Routine smallpox vaccine is recommended for everyone older than 18.
 True / False
- 14 The smallpox vaccine is made from the vaccinia virus, which is related to smallpox and harmful to most people.
 True / False
- 15 We don't have any proven medical treatment for smallpox yet.
 True / False

Passage 2

A rapidly advancing contemporary science that is highly dependent on new tools is Earth system science. Earth system science involves observation and measurements on the Earth at all scales from the largest to the smallest. The huge amounts of data that are Line gathered come from many different lo-

cations and require special techniques for handling data. Important new tools that facilitate Earth system science include satellite remote sensing, small deep-sea submarines, and geographic information systems.

More than any other way of gathering evidence, satellite observations continually remind us that each part of the Earth interacts with and is dependent on all other parts.

Earth system science was born from the realization of that interdependence. Satellite remote sensing makes possible observations at large scales, and in many cases, measurements of factors that could not otherwise be measured. For example, the ozone hole over Antarctica--the decrease in the concentration of ozone high in the atmosphere--is measured by remote sensing, as are changes in deserts, forests, and farmlands around the world. Such measurements can be used in many areas of specialization besides Earth system science. Archaeology, for example, has benefited from satellite observations that reveal the traces of ancient trade routes across the Arabian Desert.

New tools for exploring previously inaccessible areas of the Earth have also added greatly to our knowledge of the Earth system. Small deep-sea submarines allow scientists to travel to the depths of the ocean. There they have discovered new species and ecosystems thriving near deep-sea vents that emit heat, sasses, and mineral-rich water.

Just as important as new methods of measurement and exploration are new ways to store and analyze data about the Earth system. Computer-based software programs known as geographic information systems, or GIS, allow a large number of data points to be stored along with their locations. These can be used to produce maps and to compare different sets of information gathered at different times. For example, satellite remote sensing images of a forest can be converted to represent stages in the forest's growth. Two such images, made at different times can be overlaid and compared, and the changes that have taken place can be represented in a new image.

Questions on passage 2

Questions 16 to 18: fill in the table.

Which of these does the passage say each tool makes possible? Write the letter (A to E).

- A Travelling to the depths of the ocean
- B Predicting future changes in the climate
- C Storing and analysing data about the Earth system
- D Making observations and measurements at large scales
- E Working out the age of the Earth

Tool	Letter
satellite remote sensing	16. _____
small deep-sea submarines	17. _____
geographic information systems	18. _____

Questions 19 to 21: fill in the table.

	function
satellite remote sensing	19. _____
small deep-sea submarines	20. _____
geographic information systems	21. _____

- 22** What is the main idea of the passage?
- A** Special techniques are needed to classify the huge amounts of data about Earth. **B** New tools provide information about Earth that was once impossible to obtain.
- C** Advances in Earth system science have resolved many environmental problems. **D** Satellite remote sensing can show changes between two images taken years apart.
- 23** The author of the passage mentions that satellite observations are especially effective in
- A** conducting scientific studies of life on the ocean floor **B** predicting future climate changes
- C** providing data to determine Earth's age **D** demonstrating interactions among all of Earth's parts
- 24** According to the passage, satellite observations of the Arabian Desert allow archaeologists to discern
- A** indications of ancient routes **B** evidence of former lakes
- C** traces of early farms **D** remains of ancient forests
- 25** The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to
- A** new tools **B** small deep-sea submarines
- C** scientists **D** the depths of the ocean
- 26** The organization of the passage can best be described as
- A** an extended statement of the basic principles of a particular scientific theory **B** an introductory statement followed by a discussion of particular examples
- C** a comparison of the effectiveness of different types of scientific tools **D** an argument for the claim that new techniques can be useful in many specialized fields

Writing

30 minutes

Your learning group is preparing a presentation on the topic of ‘tips for learning English’ for other students in your class. Write an article about your suggestions for learning English. Include the following:

- Explain how to sharpen your skills for reading, writing, listening and speaking.
- Describe what has been the most difficult part in your learning process.
- Say why you think your suggestions will be useful for other second language learners

Write at least 150 words.

Answers

Vocabulary

1	C Lack	14	B Van	27	Emergency	40	incredible
2	B Traditional	15	C Nevertheless	28	Leisure	41	expansion
3	D Electrical	16	Willing	29	Positions	42	usually
4	D Frequent	17	perform	30	Reduce	43	stomach
5	E Purpose	18	Dry	31	cause	44	remote
6	A Roll	19	Would	32	luggage	45	description
7	D Consumer	20	Fare	33	through	46	consignment
8	E Equal	21	Reservation	34	bulbs	47	certificate
9	A Variety	22	Principal	35	theory	48	millions
10	D Input	23	Duties	36	system	49	compounds
11	E Merely	24	Think	37	cruise	50	unique
12	A Leader	25	Dare	38	presenting		
13	A Calorie	26	On	39	beard		

Reading

1	A	10	protect against or reduce the severity of the illness	19	gather information by observation and measurement
2	D	11	False	20	travel to the depths of the ocean
3	B	12	True	21	store and analyze the data
4	D	13	False	22	B
5	C	14	False	23	D
6	7 to 19 days	15	True	24	A
7	close contact	16	D	25	C
8	bioterrorism	17	A	26	B
9	rare but serious side effects	18	C		

Every answer is explained online at aaspractice.com/vocab/7-9/1 and [/reading/7-9/1](https://aaspractice.com/reading/7-9/1), with the evidence highlighted in the passage.

Writing: a model answer

Everybody in our class wants to speak better English, but very few of us agree on how to get there. These are the four habits that have helped me most.

For reading, I stopped looking up every word. I read a whole page first, guess each meaning from the sentence around it, and check only the words that keep coming back. My reading speed doubled in a single term.

For writing, I keep a notebook of my own mistakes. Every time a teacher corrects me I copy out the corrected sentence, never the wrong one, so that the right version is the one I remember.

For listening, I watch an episode of a show twice: once with subtitles and once without. The second time is always easier than I expect it to be.

For speaking, I talk to myself. It sounds ridiculous, but describing my day out loud on the walk home costs nothing and nobody is there to laugh.

The hardest part for me has been speaking, because for a long time I was afraid of sounding stupid. That fear wasted most of a year. I think these suggestions are useful for other learners because not one of them needs a tutor, an app or any money, only ten minutes a day and the willingness to be wrong.

Why it works

- One paragraph per skill keeps an article on four topics organised.
- Every tip is a specific habit that could be started tomorrow, not general advice like 'practise more'.
- The last paragraph answers the third bullet by naming what the suggestions have in common.

More practice: every year level has dozens more tests at aeaspractice.com, marked instantly, with a study plan and AI feedback on your writing.