En

KEY STAGE

2

LEVELS

3-5

2007

English tests

English reading answer booklet

First name				
Middle name				
Last name				
Date of birth	Day	Month	Year	
School name				
DfE number				

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Instructions

You have one hour to complete the test, answering the questions in the answer booklet. Read one text and answer the questions about that text before moving on to read the next text.

There are three texts and three sets of questions.

In this booklet, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways. The space for your answer shows you what type of writing is needed. Write your answers in the space provided. Do not write over any barcodes.

- short answers: some questions are followed by a short line or a box. This shows that you need only write a word or a few words in your answer.
- **several line answers:** some questions are followed by a few lines. This gives you space to write more words or a sentence or two.
- **longer answers:** some questions are followed by a large box. This shows that a longer, more detailed answer is needed to explain your opinion. You can write in full sentences if you want to.
- **selected answers:** for some questions you do not need to write anything at all and you should tick, draw lines to, or put a ring around your answer. Read the instructions carefully so that you know how to answer the question.

Marks

The number under each line at the side of the page tells you the maximum number of marks for each question.

You should work through the booklet until you are asked to stop, referring to your reading booklet when you need to. When a question includes a page reference, you should refer to the text on that page to help you with your answer.

You have one hour to read the texts in the reading booklet and answer the questions in this booklet.

Questions 1–12 are about Charlie Small (pages 4–5).

1. Look at *Meet Charlie Small!*

Find and **copy** the information from the text to complete the fact file below about Charlie Small.

Name	Charlie Small
Age	
Friend	
Worst enemy	
Most exciting adventure	

2 marks

2. Look at *Meet Charlie Small!*

How are some of Charlie's words emphasised in this section?

	Tick two
capital letters	
bold	
italics	
underlining	
exclamation marks	

How does Charlie keep a record of his adventures?	
Look at the paragraph beginning: <i>I was driving across</i>	
Find and copy two words that show how much Charlie admires Jakema	۱n.
1	
2	
Look at the paragraph beginning: I hovered a few centimetres	
What effect did the heat have on Charlie?	
I zoomed towards	
What does the word zoomed tell you?	

Where does Charlie leave his scooter?	
	1 ma
Look at the paragraph beginning: Suddenly, as I steppe	ed
How does the writer make the flowers seem dangerous	9?
Give two ways.	
1.	
2	
Look at A Rude Awakening .	
Number the following (1-5) to show the order in which t in the story.	hey happen
The first one has been done for you.	
A gorilla carries Charlie into the trees.	
A gorilla stands looking down at Charlie.	
Flowers spring up, spraying a mist.	
Charlie feels extremely tired.	
Charlie drives across a wide plain.	1

Look at <i>Meet Charlie Small!</i> and <i>A Rude Awakening</i> . How do the texts suggest that Charlie has met gorillas in his past adventures? Give two ways. 1	rom the paragraph beginning: "Wake up, Charlie" to the end of ge.
Look at <i>Meet Charlie Small!</i> and <i>A Rude Awakening</i> . How do the texts suggest that Charlie has met gorillas in his past adventures? Give two ways. 1	oes this ending create suspense?
Look at <i>Meet Charlie Small!</i> and <i>A Rude Awakening</i> . How do the texts suggest that Charlie has met gorillas in his past adventures? Give two ways. 1. 2. Look at pages 4 and 5. What makes Charlie's adventures fantasy stories? Give two examples from the text.	
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	nakes Charlie's adventures fantasy stories?
1	wo examples from the text.
2	

Questions 13-28 are about Guide Dogs (pages 6-7).

Look at the section headed: Wh	at guide dogs do.	
Find and copy the word or groud difference a guide dog can make	up of words that shows how much e to someone.	
		1 ma
According to the text, which of to do?	the following do guide dogs have to learn	
	Tick two .	
obey a whistle		
stop at all kerbs		
obey spoken commands		
recognise the colour green		
walk very slowly		
	_	1 ma

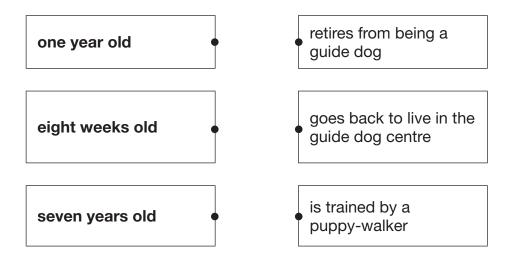
Tick one. because it's a word that people don't know to show that dogs should do as they are told it's the opposite of what you would expect because it's explained in a glossary Look at the section headed: <i>Guide dogs and their owners</i> . Why is it important that guide dogs demonstrate selective disobedience?	Look at the section headed: Guide dogs and their owners.	
because it's a word that people don't know to show that dogs should do as they are told it's the opposite of what you would expect because it's explained in a glossary Look at the section headed: <i>Guide dogs and their owners</i> .	Why are italics used for the word disobey?	
to show that dogs should do as they are told it's the opposite of what you would expect because it's explained in a glossary Look at the section headed: <i>Guide dogs and their owners</i> .	Tick one .	
it's the opposite of what you would expect because it's explained in a glossary Look at the section headed: <i>Guide dogs and their owners</i> .	because it's a word that people don't know	
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Look at the section headed: Guide dogs and their owners.	it's the opposite of what you would expect	
Look at the section headed: Guide dogs and their owners .	because it's explained in a glossary	_
Why is it important that guide dogs demonstrate selective disobedience?	Look at the section headed: Guide dogs and their owners.	
	Why is it important that guide dogs demonstrate selective disobedience	?

17.	The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who must know how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.	
	What does this comparison tell you about the relationship between the owner and the guide dog?	
	Tick one .	
	The dog decides where the owner wants to go.	
	The dog relies on the owner to avoid the obstacles.	
	The owner and the dog work together as a team.	
	The owner keeps the dog safe on the journey.	
		1 mark
18.	Look at the paragraph beginning: When it is eight weeks old	
	Find and copy one word that suggests that training a guide dog is a long process.	
		1 mark
19.	What do puppy-walkers train the guide dogs to do?	
13.		
	Give two examples.	

Puppy-walkers have mixed feelings when they give the puppy back for the next stage of its training. Explain why. Look at the section headed: Work and play. How are guide dogs like normal dogs?	1.	
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Look at the section headed: <i>Work and play</i> .		
Look at the section headed: Work and play .	Expl	ain why.
Look at the section headed: Work and play .		
Look at the section headed: Work and play .		
How are guide dogs like normal dogs?		
	Look	
		at the section headed: Work and play .

Having a guide dog made Lucy feel more:	
Tick one .	
curious.	
thoughtful.	
independent.	
careful.	_
	1
Look at the section headed: <i>Play your part!</i>	
What is the purpose of this section?	
Tick one .	
to inform you about how to get 'pupdates'	
to persuade you to sponsor a guide dog	
to explain how the money will be spent	
to describe the pups' adventures	
	1
Look at the section headed: <i>Play your part!</i>	
Why is the word 'pupdates' in inverted commas?	

26. Draw lines to match the age of a guide dog to what it does at that age.



1 mark

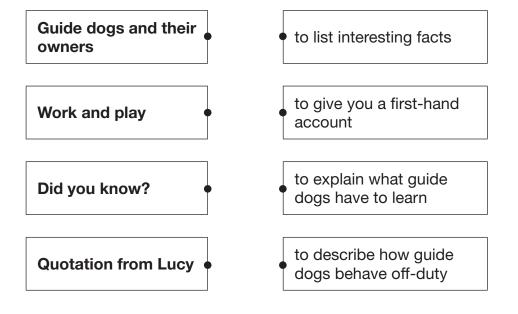
27. Look at pages 6 and 7.

Tick to show which statements about guide dogs are **true** and which are **false**.

Statement	True	False
Guide dogs need to be very focused and have excellent concentration skills.		
Guide dogs must listen to the flow of traffic.		
Guide dogs are encouraged to have fun during the working day.		
The first guide dogs in the UK were trained in 1931.		
Puppy-walkers get to keep their puppies.		

2 marks

28. Draw lines to match each section to its main purpose.



Questions 29–39 are about *California's Unlikely Warriors* (pages 8–9).

How long ago did the plague of scale insects attack in America?	
What did the scale insects attack?	
The scale insects sound like an army.	
Find and copy two words in the first two paragraphs that support this idea.	
1	
It was important to find a solution to the plague of insects quickly. Explain why.	

Look at page 8.	
What did Mr Riley suggest to solve the problem of scale insects?	
How did other people react to Mr Riley's suggestion?	
In the paragraph beginning: In Australia, Mr Koebele visited,	
the ladybirds are described as <i>feasting</i> on the scale insects. What does the word <i>feasting</i> suggest about the ladybirds?	

Look at the second paragraph on page 9, beginning:	
When the unlikely warriors	
How does the writer emphasise the success of the lady	/birds?
Explain fully, referring to the text in your answer.	
How has this text about ladybirds been organised?	
	
The text gives facts about ladybirds, organised	Tick one .
into different sections for each topic.	
The information about ladybirds is organised like a story, with additional information at the end.	
It starts with facts about scale insects and then explains the life cycle of the ladybird.	
and the state of t	
The text gives information about ladybirds and ends with a story about scale insects.	

38. Tick to show which statements about ladybirds are **true** and which are **false**.

Statement	True	False
They help protect the environment.		
They only eat scale insects.		
They can survive on just nectar and pollen.		
Some people say that they bring you good luck.		

1 mark

39. Where would you expect to find the text *California's Unlikely Warriors*?

	Tick one.
on the front page of a newspaper	
in a magazine about the natural world	
in a children's fable about animals	
in a travel brochure about California	

[END OF TEST]

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2015 key stage 2 levels 3–5 English reading test English reading answer booklet

Print version product code: STA/15/7208/p ISBN: 978-1-78315-410-4

Electronic PDF version product code: STA/15/7208/e ISBN: 978-1-78315-438-8

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