Instructions

In this booklet, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways.

Here are some practice questions. The instructions tell you what you need to do.

Practice questions

Look at the sentences below. Each one has a word missing. Tick the box next to the word that best fits the gap. You do not need to write the word in the gap.

a) The grass is ______.
   red  orange  purple  green  pink

b) The ______ has a pet dog.
   mat  cat  man  fish  log

STOP Please wait until you are told to start work on page 4. You should then work through pages 4 and 5 until you are asked to stop. You have 10 minutes to do this part of the test.
Sentence completion

Look at the sentences below. Each one has a word missing. Tick the box next to the word that **best** fits the gap. You **do not** need to write the word in the gap.

1. I came _____ in the race.
   - last  
   - list  
   - lose  
   - least  
   - lost  

2. Green is my _____ colour.
   - great  
   - favourite  
   - only  
   - better  
   - wonderful  

3. I spoke to my aunt on the _____.
   - ring  
   - phone  
   - number  
   - answer  
   - dial  

4. Have you seen my missing _____?
   - sure  
   - soon  
   - shoe  
   - sore  
   - shore  

5. The cat ate quickly because it was _____.
   - treat  
   - meal  
   - thirsty  
   - hungry  
   - snack  

6. The doctor gave me _____ to make me feel better.
   - manager  
   - medicine  
   - memorial  
   - mechanical  
   - measurable  

7. It was _____ that the rabbit had disappeared.
   strength ☐ strong ☐ strange ☐
   strict ☐ stretch ☐

8. The jumper was _____ the right size.
   exactly ☐ examine ☐ example ☐
   exercise ☐ excited ☐

9. It was very _____ to take an extra bit of cake.
   temperature ☐ temper ☐ template ☐
   temporary ☐ tempting ☐

10. _____ is the bus due?
    Who ☐ How ☐ That ☐ When ☐ Which ☐

STOP Please wait until you are told to start work on page 6.
Practice questions

In this booklet, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways.

Here are some practice questions which show you the types of question you will see in the test. The instructions tell you what you need to do.

Start by reading the text in the box below.

Tom jumped out of bed and raced to the kitchen. Dad was making toast and fried eggs for breakfast. It was holiday time and the whole family was going camping, except Mog the cat. Mog was staying next door at Mrs Davies' house.

After breakfast, Tom went upstairs to finish packing. He dragged his heavy suitcase down the stairs and got in the car.

Mrs Davies was standing by the gate in her fluffy slippers. She waved as Mum drove them off on holiday.

a) Where was the family going?

Tick one.

- to the beach
- shopping
- camping
- to the park

b) Find and copy the word that tells you how Tom got out of bed.

Hint: You must look back in the text to find this.
c) Put ticks to show which statements are true and which are false.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom's suitcase was heavy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Davies wore fluffy slippers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dad drove the car.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) Draw three lines to show what each person did.

- Dad
- Tom
- Mrs Davies
- Mum

- looked after the cat
- drove the car
- packed the suitcase
- made the toast

Hint: One line has been drawn for you.

STOP Please wait until you are told to start work on page 8. You should then work through the booklet until you are told to stop.
Puffins

Colourful clowns

Puffins are very easy to recognise because of their large, brightly coloured, red, blue and yellow beaks. They have red and black markings around their eyes. They have bright orange legs and webbed feet. It is because they are so colourful that puffins are known as 'the clowns of the sea'.

But these clowns do not always wear their clown make-up. A puffin’s large beak is brightest during the summer months when it is used to attract a mate. Female puffins are attracted to male puffins with the biggest and most colourful beaks.

1 Why are puffins easy to recognise?

Tick one.

- They have webbed feet. 
- They only come to Wales in the summer.
- They wear make-up.
- They have bright, colourful beaks.

2 The text says that puffins have colourful markings around their eyes.

Find and copy the two colours of the markings.

1. _________________

2. _________________
3. When is a puffin's beak most colourful?

Tick one.

- spring
- summer
- autumn
- winter

4. Why do puffins have colourful beaks?

Tick one.

- to make people laugh
- so they can recognise each other
- to attract a mate
- so they do not get lost at sea
Pufflings

Puffins lay one egg at a time in burrows. The egg takes about 40 days to hatch. Baby puffins are called pufflings. When the puffling hatches, it stays in the burrow being looked after by its parents for about six weeks. The puffling makes a 'peeping' sound to call its parents to bring food.

When the pufflings are old enough to go out to sea, they leave the burrow. They spend all their time at sea until they are about three years old. Then they return to where they were born to have eggs of their own; nobody knows how they find their exact place of birth again.

5 What is a puffling?

Tick one.

- an egg
- a burrow
- a peeping sound
- a baby puffin

6 What does a baby puffin do when it is hungry?

Tick one.

- hatches from its egg
- makes a peeping noise
- goes out to sea
- returns to where it was born
Draw **three** lines to match each question with its answer.

- How many eggs does a puffin lay at a time?  
  - 40

- About how many days does a puffin egg take to hatch?  
  - 6

- About how many weeks does a baby puffin stay in the burrow?  
  - 1

*please turn over*
Ask an expert

When is the best time to see puffins?
From March or April until August.

What do puffins eat?
They eat lots of different sea creatures, but they especially like small fish called sand eels.

Puffins have special beaks which open so wide they can hold 10 fish at a time, although one puffin was once seen holding 62!

How big is a puffin?
The smallest type of puffin is about 20cm tall, but they have a wing-span of 50–60cm.

They weigh 300–500 grams, about the same as a tin of baked beans.

8 Put ticks to show which statements are true and which are false. One has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puffins weigh the same as a tin of beans.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffins usually eat 62 fish at a time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April is a good time to see puffins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffins eat small fish.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some puffins are 20cm tall.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What does the map show?

Tick one.

- where different puffins live
- where puffins go to find food
- where puffins go on holiday
- where different puffin tours start

please turn over
Come and visit Puffin Island!

Come on our boat trip to Puffin Island, where you can see a whole island full of these beautiful birds!

We have experts on hand to answer your questions.

Our boat trips run from May 1st until July 25th.

So book now to watch puffins soaring into the sky and swimming in the sparkling sea!

Tickets: adults £10, children £7

Duration: 1 hour

Bring: waterproof clothes, snacks and drinks

Meet: on the harbour, next to the fish and chip shop
So book now to watch puffins soaring into the sky and swimming in the sparkling sea!

a) Find and copy one word that shows how the puffins fly.

______________________________

b) Find and copy one word that describes the sea.

______________________________

Find and copy two things you would need to take on the boat trip.

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

Which of these would most make people want to visit Puffin Island?

Tick one.

- Our boat trips run from May 1st until July 25th.
- Tickets: adults £10, children £7
- ... you can see a whole island full of these beautiful birds!
- Meet: on the harbour, next to the fish and chip shop

STOP Please wait until you are told to start work on page 18.
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Now read all of the boxed text on pages 18–23. Then turn back to this page to start answering the questions.

**Captain Caradog’s sea shanty**

A sea shanty is a song that was sung by sailors while they worked on boats and ships.

I’ve sailed around the coast of Wales
Through stormy seas and howling gales,
I’ve struggled in my little boat
To keep alive and stay afloat...

Now I want to sleep
I just want to sleep
Dozing in my deckchair
I'm dreaming of the deep.

1 What is a sea shanty?

Tick one.

- a group of boats  
- a type of storm  
- a group of pirates  
- a type of song  

2 Why is the first sentence in a green box, like this?

Tick one.

- to tell you about ships  
- to tell you what a shanty is  
- to tell you who wrote the shanty  
- to tell you it is not an important part
Look at these words from the sea shanty.
Draw **three** lines to match the words that sound the same.

- Wales
- boat
- sleep
- afloat
- gales
- deep

*please turn over*
I've battled with an octopus
That weighed as much as a Cardiff bus,
My boat was battered by a shark
When I went fishing after dark …

Now I want to sleep
I just want to sleep
Down behind the lobster pots
I'm dreaming of the deep.

4 What battered Captain Caradog's boat?

Tick one.

a shark □
an octopus □
a lobster □
some pirates □

5 I'm dreaming of the deep.

What is the deep?

Tick one.

the storm □
the pirates □
the beach □
the ocean □
Pirates chased me round the bay –
It happened just the other day;
I dodged their bullets when they fired
It’s no wonder I’m so tired …

Now I want to sleep
Please just let me sleep
Snoring in my hammock
I’m dreaming of the deep.

6 Where did the pirates chase Captain Caradog?

Tick one.

in the boat ☐ around the bay ☐
through Cardiff ☐ along the coast ☐

7 Look at the whole sea shanty.

How did Captain Caradog’s adventures make him feel?

Tick one.

excited ☐ seasick ☐
homesick ☐ tired ☐

8 Look at the whole sea shanty.

Find and copy two places where Captain Caradog slept.

1. ____________________________  

2. ____________________________  

please turn over
What is a sea shanty?

A sea shanty is a song sung by sailors when out at sea. In the past, sea shanties were very important to sailors. The songs made sailors feel like part of a team, and this made them work harder because they did not want to let down their friends on the team.

Working in a team like this was very important – it made their hard work much easier.

9 Why was working together important for the sailors?

Tick one.

- It improved their singing.
- It showed who was in charge.
- It made the work easier to do.
- It stopped them getting into trouble.
Only the sailors on a ship sang the shanties, not the officers or the captain. This helped to show who was in charge. It also let the sailors be a little bit cheeky – it let them sing about how strict the captain was without getting into any trouble!

The bit of the shanty that is repeated is called the chorus. All of the sailors would sing the chorus of a shanty. In between the chorus are parts that change – they are called the verses. Normally, one singer would lead the shanty. This sailor was called the shantyman. He would sing the verses all on his own. The chorus changes a little bit every time in Captain Caradog’s sea shanty, so it would be harder for sailors to learn than other shanties.

10. Draw three lines to show who sings each part of the shanty.

- sailors
- officers
- shantyman
- nothing
- everything
- chorus

11. Why would Captain Caradog’s sea shanty be harder to learn than other shanties?

Tick one.

- Sailors were told off if they sang it.
- It is longer than a normal shanty.
- The chorus changes every time.
- There is no chorus in the shanty.

End of test. Please check your work.