## En

XEY STAGE

English tes

**4–7** 

## Reading paper answer booklet A change for the better?

Last name
School

- This paper is 1 hour and 15 minutes long.
- You have 15 minutes to read the Reading booklet before answering the questions in your answer booklet. During this time you should not open your answer booklet.
- You then have 1 hour to write your answers.
- Write your answers in this booklet. You may ask for more paper if you need it.
- There are 17 questions totalling 32 marks on this paper.

For marker's use only

Tick

Borderline check (reading – including Shakespeare task)

•	
•	(1 mark
Н	Te was lying on his armour-plated back (paragraph 1)
	xplain what the choice of language in the phrase <i>armour-plated back</i> suggests bout Gregor's insect body.
	(1 mark
Iı	n paragraph 4, explain two impressions you get of Gregor's state of mind at
	is point in the story.
tŀ	upport each explanation with a quotation from paragraph 4.
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	The writer shows Gregor beginning to feel desperate as he hears his mother's voice (paragraph 5).  How does the writer build up a sense of Gregor's increasing desperation in <b>paragraphs 5 to 9</b> ?					
	Support your ideas with quotations from paragraphs 5 to 9.					
	(5 mark					

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_	_ Q

## Questions 6–10 are about *The man who loved insects* (pages 6–7 in the Reading booklet).

6. Paragraph 1 explains what people used to believe about insects.

Complete the table, giving a specific example of each belief from paragraph 1.

	what people believed about insects (from paragraph 1)	specific example of what people believed (from paragraph 1)
	insects were very simple creatures	insects had no internal organs
a)	insects were the result of 'spontaneous generation'	
b)	insects changed into different creatures as part of their life cycle	

(1 mark)

Turn over for question 7

•		
		(2 marks)
	m dissected a caterpillar, he the audience was astonished	utterfly hidden
	Swammerdam chose to demo	
willy do you tillik b		
		(1 mark)

<i>'shooting like</i> (paragraph 5)	sunbeams' and the wings of a moth as 'delicate as the finest muslin'.
	vammerdam's use of language suggest about his reactions to the insects h the microscope?
	(1 mark
	mmerdam's use of language, 'shooting like sunbeams'; 'delicate as the finest people in the 17th century to understand what he saw through the microscope?
	mmerdam's use of language, 'shooting like sunbeams'; 'delicate as the finest
	mmerdam's use of language, 'shooting like sunbeams'; 'delicate as the finest

Turn over for question 10

Support your ideas v	with quotations from	n the whole text	
Support your ideas v	viui quotations iron	i the whole text.	

<u>Q10</u>

Questions 11–17 are about What's really going on in a teenager's brain? (pages 8–9 in the Reading booklet).

Give one quotation from <b>paragraph 3</b> which supports this idea.	
	(1 mark)
Steve Johnson says about his son:	
He's changed – overnight.' (paragraph 1)	
Explain the effect of the dash in this quotation.	
	(1 mark)
adolescence was like a thunderstorm crashing all round her house (paragraph 2)	
Explain what the choice of language in this quotation suggests about Ellen's view	
of adolescence.	
•	
	(1 mark)
	(1 mark)

What is the effect of including quotations from <b>parents</b> ?	
what is the effect of including quotations from parents:	
	(4 1)
	(1 mark)
Paragraph 4 is about scientists' research into teenage brains	
Give one word or phrase from this paragraph which shows t scientists' research is new and important.	that the writer believes the
	(1 mark)
Explain how the scientists have reacted to their discoveries.	
	(1 mark)
What does the phrase <i>a giant construction project</i> (paragraphe teenage brain?	ph 5) suggest about
	(1 mark)

This article has been deliberately structured to achieve a particular effect.		
Put a tick against the description of the structure which <b>most closely match</b> that of the article.	es	
Tick only one box.		
It gives different views of teenagers' behaviour, beginning and ending with negative comments.		
It gives a positive view of teenagers' behaviour, followed by a negative view and then leaves the reader to come to his or her own conclusion.		
It sets up a negative view of teenagers and then provides explanations for their behaviour, ending on a positive note.		
It sets up a negative view of the behaviour of teenagers and then provides evidence to build up a whole case against them.		
	(1 mark)	<u>Q17</u>

## END OF TEST

17.