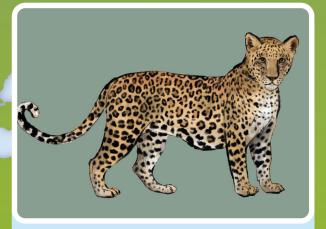


Streaky and Squeaky



The Girl who Walked on Air



The Leopard

Reading Booklet

2024 key stage 2 English reading booklet





Streaky and Squeaky pages 4-5

The Girl who Walked on Air pages 6-8

The Leopard pages 10–11



Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of East Africa. It is well known for its range of weird and wonderful wildlife.

Imagine treading through the rainforest in Madagascar and noticing hurried movements in the plants below you. You creep forward to investigate. Suddenly, you see a group of animals unlike anything that you have seen before. Ten of them are sniffing along the ground with long, pointy snouts that look almost like bird beaks. The creatures are quite small – maybe the size of a pet hamster. Their bodies are round and covered with spines like a hedgehog. They are brightly coloured like a bumblebee with yellow streaks running down their backs and legs. On their heads, each of the animals has a crown of bright yellow spikes.

They are not hedgehogs, birds or bumblebees, even if they look like a confused hodgepodge of these animals. You have encountered a family of lowland streaked tenrecs. They are one of many species of tenrecs living in Madagascar.

Are all tenrecs the same?

Lowland streaked tenrecs look unlike any of the other types of tenrec except for their cousins who live in highland rainforests. Highland streaked tenrecs are as spectacularly weird as their lowland cousins, but they have white stripes running down their sides instead of yellow ones.

Both highland and lowland streaked tenrecs are very social animals and are the only kinds of tenrec that live in family groups.

What do tenrecs eat?

Tenrecs forage in the rainforest for soft-bodied invertebrates such as worms and beetle larvae. They sometimes stamp on the ground with their forepaws, to create vibrations, which may increase earthworm activity. They have very fragile jawbones and can only eat soft food. If they tried to eat anything harder, it could damage or even break their jaws.



How do streaked tenrecs communicate?

Sometimes streaked tenrec families get separated in the rainforest and need to communicate with each other. They make high-pitched sounds when they need to find each other. This process is called stridulation.

What is stridulation?

Unlike other types of tenrecs, a streaked tenrec has special spines on its back that it can rub together to produce high-pitched squeaks and chirps. Crickets and other insects commonly use stridulation to communicate.

Humans cannot hear the noises made when streaked tenrecs stridulate because they are made at sound frequencies that are too high for human hearing. Scientists need a specialist microphone to pick up and record the sounds.

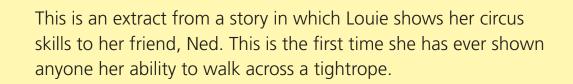
What issues are streaked tenrecs facing?

Streaked tenrecs are unique to the rainforest in Madagascar and cannot be found anywhere else in the world. In recent years much of this landscape has been destroyed. As a result of deforestation, where humans cut down the rainforest for wood, tenrecs are in decline. Streaked tenrecs play an important role in their habitat as they hunt smaller creatures and are prey for larger animals like birds and snakes. Without tenrecs, the whole food-chain could be disrupted, causing serious problems for wildlife in Madagascar.

How are people helping streaked tenrecs?

While there have been efforts to help tenrecs by keeping some in zoos, this is not necessarily the best solution due to their short lifespan and the need to keep them in groups or pairs.

Zoos are working to build a population of these animals by breeding them in captivity, so that people around the world can learn about the marvellous streakiness and squeakiness of the streaked tenrecs.



The Girl who Walked on Air



I was ready. No one had ever watched me before. Jittery though I was, I trusted Ned to be straight with me. He saw all the acts go in and out of the ring, so he'd know a star turn if he saw one.

The rope was now about ten feet off the ground. Ned watched from the ground. He thought it was all one big prank. Right up until I kicked off my clogs, tied back my hair and asked him for a leg-up on the rope.

"You ain't getting up on that?" he said in amazement.

"Of course I am! Now help me up."

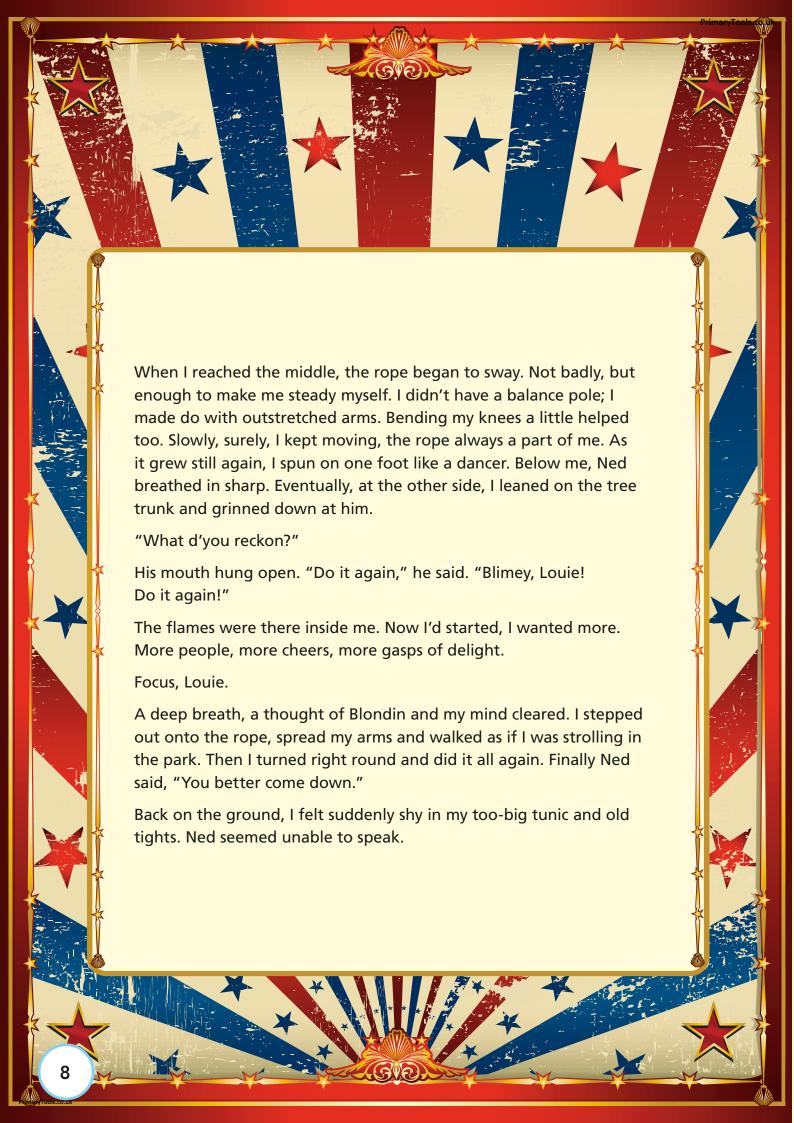
"It isn't safe, Louie. You can't just get up on the rope and ... well ... do it. It's a proper skill. It takes years of practice!"

"Yes," I said. "I know."

I could've told him about my scrapbook. About Blondin*, my hero. And that while he, Ned Bailey, had been snoring away in his cosy bed, I'd been practising every morning for as long as I could remember. But I wanted him to see it for himself.

*Charles Blondin was a French tightrope walker and acrobat who was famous in the 1800s.

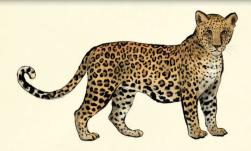




The test continues on the next page.

Please turn over to read the next text.

In this account, the writer Ruskin Bond looks back on the experiences he had while living in the mountains and forests near Mussoorie, in northern India.



The Leopard

I first saw the leopard when I was crossing the small stream at the bottom of the hill. As I began climbing, the grunting and chattering increased, as though the monkeys were trying to warn me of some hidden danger. A shower of pebbles came rattling down the steep hillside, and I looked up to see a sinewy, orange-gold leopard poised on a rock about twenty feet above me.

He was not looking toward me, but had his head thrust attentively forward. Yet he must have sensed my presence, because he slowly turned his head and looked down at me. He seemed a little puzzled at my presence there; and when, to give myself courage, I clapped my hands sharply, the leopard sprang away into the thickets, making absolutely no sound as he melted into the shadows. I had disturbed the animal in his quest for food. But a little later I heard the quickening cry of a deer as it fled through the forest. The hunt was still on.

The leopard, like other members of the cat family, is nearing extinction in India, and I was surprised to find one so close to Mussoorie. It was some weeks before I saw the leopard again, although I was often aware of its presence. A dry, rasping cough sometimes gave it away. At times I felt almost certain that I was being followed. Once, when I was late getting home, and the brief twilight gave way to a dark, moonless night, I was startled by a family of porcupines running about in a clearing. I looked around nervously, and saw two bright eyes staring at me from a thicket. I stood still, my heart banging away against my ribs. Then the eyes danced away, and I realised that they were only fireflies.



On one occasion, I found the remains of a deer, which had only been partly eaten. I wondered why the leopard had not hidden the rest of his meal, and decided that it must have been disturbed while eating.

Then, climbing the hill, I met a party of hunters resting beneath the oaks. They asked me if I had seen a leopard. I said I had not. They said they knew there was a leopard in the forest.

Leopard skins, they told me, were selling in Delhi for very good money. Of course there was a ban on the export of skins, but they gave me to understand that there were ways and means... I thanked them for their information and walked on, feeling uneasy and disturbed.

The hunters had seen the carcass of the deer, and they had seen the leopard paw prints, and so they kept coming to the forest. Almost every evening I heard their guns banging away, for they were ready to fire at almost anything.

"There's a leopard about," they always told me. "You should carry a gun."

"I don't have one," I said, and they went away.

After that, there were fewer birds to be seen, and even the monkeys had moved on. The pine martens, who had previously become bold, now dashed into hiding at my approach. The smell of one human is like the smell of any other.

One day, I was out walking and came across the entrance to a cave.

The silence was so absolute that it seemed to be ringing in my ears. But there was something else of which I was becoming increasingly aware: the strong feline odour of one of the cat family.

I paused and looked about. I was alone. There was no movement of dry leaf or loose stone. Perhaps the leopard was crouching there in the dark, watching me, recognising me, knowing me as the man who walked alone in the forest without a weapon.



I like to think that he was there, that he knew me, and that he acknowledged my visit in the friendliest way: by ignoring me altogether.

Perhaps I had made him confident – too confident, too careless, too trusting of the human in his midst. I did not venture any further; I was not out of my mind. I did not seek physical contact, or even another glimpse of that beautiful sinewy body, springing from rock to rock. It was his trust I wanted, and I think he gave it to me.

But did the leopard, trusting one man, make the mistake of bestowing his trust on others? Did I, by casting out all fear – my own fear, and the leopard's protective fear – leave him defenceless?



2024 key stage 2 English reading booklet

Print version product code: STA/24/8811/p ISBN: 978-1-83507-006-2

Electronic PDF version product code: STA/24/8811/e ISBN: 978-1-83507-026-0

For more copies

Additional copies of this book are not available during the test window.

They can be downloaded afterwards from

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum-assessments-practice-materials.

© Crown copyright 2024

Re-use of Crown copyright in test materials

With the exception of third-party copyright content, the 2024 key stage 2 test materials are Crown copyright. You may re-use them (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium in accordance with the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 which can be found on the National Archives website and accessed via the following link: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence. When you use this information under the Open Government Licence v3.0, you should include the following attribution: 'Contains material developed by the Standards and Testing Agency for 2024 national curriculum assessments and licensed under Open Government Licence v3.0' and where possible provide a link to the licence.



Exception – third-party copyright content in test materials

Schools and other educational establishments, as defined in the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 (CDPA), may re-use the test materials in their entirety for teaching purposes: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exceptions-to-copyright. However, if not expressly permitted under the CDPA, you must obtain permission from the relevant copyright owners, listed in the '2024 key stage 2 tests copyright report', for re-use of any third-party copyright content which we have identified in the test materials. Alternatively, you should remove the unlicensed third-party copyright content and/or replace it with appropriately licensed material.

Third-party texts

Streaky and Squeaky: Adapted from an article 'Freaky, streaky and squeaky' in *Mongabay Kids*, 2014 by Stuart Short and David Brown.

The Girl who Walked on Air: Taken from *The Girl who Walked on Air*, Faber & Faber, 2014. Author: Emma Carroll. **The Leopard**: Taken from *Collected Short Stories*, Penguin Books, 2016. Author: Ruskin Bond.

These texts and images have been incorporated into this test paper solely for the purposes of the examination in accordance with Section 32 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, as amended by the Copyright and Rights in Performances (Research, Education, Libraries and Archives) Regulations 2014. No copyright or clearance for any other use has been obtained or sought.

The texts used in national curriculum assessments are carefully selected to ensure that they are suitable for pupils. Please note, however, that they are often taken from wider materials and you should review the content from the source material before using it with your pupils.

If you have any queries regarding these test materials, contact the national curriculum assessments helpline on 0300 303 3013 or email assessments@education.gov.uk.