

# Assessment Test 1

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

## The First Day

Daniel felt as if he was being swallowed alive as he walked down the rowdy corridor and squinted through the thick lenses of his spectacles at the school hall beyond. The corridor was like the throat of a terrifying beast and he was sliding down it into the big belly that was the school hall.

- 5 He knew what would happen when he got there. All the new pupils, like himself, would be sitting in rows waiting for the headmaster to make his welcome address. The headmaster at St. Joseph's was a towering, severe man who could strike fear into any pupil. He was not a man who would put up with any nonsense whatsoever. Daniel knew this. He knew it because when Mr Graham was not busy being the headmaster, he was busy being Daniel's dad. Now, of course, his dad would be able to do both simultaneously and Daniel was sure that he would be teased for it. He felt thoroughly miserable; he was never going to make any friends.

"Hello," a voice said behind him. "You must be new too. My name's Rachael."

The girl was stunning. She thrust her hand out confidently towards Daniel, while he gaped at her.

"Dennis!" he blurted, finally shaking her hand, "I mean... Daniel. My name's Daniel."

- 15 "Don't you know your own name?" Rachael laughed. She didn't seem to be nervous at all.

"You're the head teacher's son, aren't you? Everyone says he's intimidating but my brother Tom (who's in the year above us) says that his bark is worse than his bite. It'll be weird for you, calling your dad "Sir", won't it?"

"Yeah, I suppose," Daniel mumbled. He couldn't believe his luck: Rachael wanted to be his friend. Daniel thought secondary school might not be so bad after all.

Answer these questions about the text that you've just read.  
Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which word best describes how Daniel feels at the start of the passage?
- A Anxious
  - B Excited
  - C Unlucky
  - D Confident
  - E Angry

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2. Which of these statements is true?
- A There is a beast in the school hall.
  - B Daniel cannot see the school hall.
  - C There are no other children in the corridor.
  - D Daniel wears glasses.
  - E Daniel's father is in the corridor.
3. Which word best describes what Daniel's father looks like?
- A Bald
  - B Tall
  - C Thin
  - D Short
  - E Broad
4. Daniel tells Rachael that his name is Dennis at first. Why do you think he does this?
- A She approached him from behind so he was surprised.
  - B He doesn't want to be Rachael's friend.
  - C His middle name is Dennis.
  - D He was nervous because she was so pretty.
  - E He did not like being called Daniel.
5. How does Daniel think the other pupils will treat him?
- A They will be kind and friendly.
  - B They will be nervous but welcoming.
  - C They will be unkind and unfriendly.
  - D They will be strange and mumbling.
  - E They won't know what to say to him.
6. How do you think Rachael's brother Tom knows what the headmaster is like?
- A Tom is a friend of Daniel's.
  - B He has heard what the headmaster is like.
  - C He already goes to the school.
  - D The headmaster likes him.
  - E The headmaster knows Tom's parents.
7. How do you think Daniel feels at the end of the passage?
- A Miserable
  - B Uncomfortable
  - C Lonely
  - D Shocked
  - E Relieved
8. Which of the following facts is given in the passage?
- A Rachael's surname
  - B Daniel's age
  - C Daniel's surname
  - D The name of Daniel's new form tutor
  - E What Daniel's uniform looks like

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Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “address” (line 5)?
- A Direction
  - B Place
  - C Speech
  - D Warning
  - E Location
10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “severe” (line 6)?
- A Unreasonable
  - B Dangerous
  - C Miserable
  - D Thin
  - E Strict
11. Which of these is closest in meaning to “simultaneously” (line 9)?
- A One after the other
  - B In an effective way
  - C In a busy way
  - D By sharing the tasks
  - E At the same time
12. “The corridor was like the throat of a terrifying beast” (lines 2-3). This is an example of:
- A a simile.
  - B a metaphor.
  - C alliteration.
  - D an exclamation.
  - E a pun.
13. “Don’t you know your own name?” (line 14). This is an example of:
- A onomatopoeia.
  - B personification.
  - C a rhetorical question.
  - D a proverb.
  - E a cliché.
14. Rachael says “his bark is worse than his bite” (line 16). What do you think this phrase means?
- A The headmaster only punishes those who deserve it.
  - B The headmaster has a bad temper.
  - C The headmaster never punishes anyone.
  - D The headmaster is not as scary as he seems.
  - E The headmaster barks when he’s angry.

Read this poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

### Adapted from ‘The Brook’

By thirty hills I hurry down,  
Or slip between the ridges,  
By twenty thorpes\*, a little town,  
And half a hundred bridges.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,  
I slide by hazel covers;  
I move the sweet forget-me-nots  
20 That grow for happy lovers.

5 Till last by Philip’s farm I flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeam dance  
Against my sandy shallows.

I chatter over stony ways,  
10 In little sharps and trebles,  
I bubble into eddying bays,  
I babble on the pebbles.

25 And out again I curve and flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever.

I chatter, chatter as I flow  
To join the brimming river,

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

15 For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever.

\*thorpes — small villages

Answer these questions about the text that you’ve just read.  
Circle the letter of the correct answer.

15. How many bridges does the brook flow under?
- A One hundred
  - B One hundred and fifty
  - C Twenty
  - D Fifty
  - E Thirty
16. What are we told about the brook in verse 2?
- A It flows over stones.
  - B It does not pass any buildings.
  - C It flows into a different river.
  - D It dries up.
  - E Men like to sit and watch it flow by.

17. Which of the following statements is false?

- A** There are fish in the brook.
- B** The brook twists and turns.
- C** The brook passes by gardens.
- D** The brook passes by villages.
- E** The brook passes by a farm.

18. What sort of land does the brook flow over in verse 3?

- A** It is steep and hilly.
- B** It is marshy and boggy.
- C** It is soft and sandy.
- D** It is thick with mud.
- E** It is covered in stones.

19. What sort of river does the brook flow into?

- A** A shallow river with a sandy bed.
- B** A river that is almost overflowing.
- C** A wide and deep river.
- D** A long and winding river.
- E** A fast-flowing river.

20. What kind of weather is mentioned in the poem?

- A** Raindrops
- B** Clouds
- C** Hail stones
- D** Sunbeams
- E** Gusts of wind

21. What does the brook sound like in verse 4?

- A** People talking
- B** Birds singing
- C** People laughing
- D** Men walking
- E** People shouting

22. "For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever" (lines 7-8).  
What do these lines mean?

- A** Lots of men cross the bridges over the brook.
- B** There is a lot of activity around the brook.
- C** The brook passes by lots of men because it is so long.
- D** The brook will always be there, no matter what happens to the people.
- E** There will always be men living near the brook.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. What does the word "skimming" (line 22) mean?

- A** To glide across a surface
- B** To dive into
- C** To dip into
- D** To sit near
- E** To sing sweetly

24. Which of these is closest in meaning to the word "babble" (line 12)?

- A** Wash over
- B** Jump and leap
- C** Grind and scrape
- D** Drip slowly
- E** Make noise continuously

25. What are "plots" (line 17)?

- A** Vegetable patches
- B** Formal gardens
- C** River banks
- D** Pieces of land
- E** Gentle slopes

26. What type of word is "hurry" (line 1)?

- A** Adjective
- B** Proper noun
- C** Adverb
- D** Verb
- E** Common noun

27. "I chatter, chatter as I flow" (line 13).  
What is this phrase an example of?

- A** Personification
- B** A simile
- C** A metaphor
- D** Alliteration
- E** A rhyme

28. In the line "Till last by Philip's farm I flow" (line 5),  
which word is a pronoun?

- A** Till
- B** by
- C** Philip's
- D** farm
- E** I

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. I wish to complane about a journey that I made yesterday on one of your trains. It was a most  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
30. unpleasent experience from begining to end. The train was delayed by two hours with no  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
31. explanation, and I had to stand and wait on a freezing platform. When the train finally  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
32. made an appearence, it was so busy that I could not find a seat, even though I had booked  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
33. one in advance. Once I managed to squeeze myself threw to the buffet car, the only choice  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
34. for lunch was a stale ham and cheese sandwich. I look forward to recieving your response.  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**

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In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

35. Most species of Frog live on land but usually lay their eggs in water. These eggs are  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
36. called 'frogspawn' and resemble clear ball's of jelly with a black dot at the centre. This dot  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
37. quickly begins to grow a head and tail. Next, it hatches from the egg as a tadpole. As the  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
38. tadpole develops into a frog, several changes occur the gills become covered with skin; the  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
39. back and front legs begin to grow: and the eyes become more pronounced. Eventually the  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**
40. tadpoles tail disappears and it looks like a small adult frog. It can then climb out of the water.  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **N**

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Choose the right word or phrase to complete this passage. Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

41. The toy shop was dark **accept** **except** **expect** **apart** **not** for the flickering lights of the  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
42. electronic toys. Alex and Sandra crept **into** **by** **under** **off** **out** from their hiding place  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
43. **inside** **between** **among** **behind** **on** a giant stuffed panda. A few moments earlier,  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
44. **they'd** **it** **they're** **they've** **they'll** watched Mrs Dooley, the owner of the shop, close the  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
45. front door and turn her key in the lock. Then they **will** **would** **had** **have** **were** listened  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
46. intently as the sound of her footsteps had **became** **become** **been** **begun** **be** fainter  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
47. until all was silent. They **could** **can't** **couldn't** **cannot** **can** quite believe they  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
48. **we're** **was** **were** **where** **will** alone in Dooley's Emporium, the best toy shop in town. The  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
49. friends looked at each other, **their** **there** **they're** **those** **whose** eyes wide with amazement  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
50. and disbelief. They didn't know **those** **witch** **that** **whose** **which** toys to play with first.  
**A** **B** **C** **D** **E**

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## Assessment Test 1

- 1) **A** — Daniel is anxious about starting his new school.
- 2) **D** — In the passage it says that Daniel "squinted through the thick lenses of his spectacles". This shows that Daniel wears glasses.
- 3) **B** — In the passage Mr Graham is described as "towering", which is another word for 'tall'.
- 4) **D** — Daniel says his name wrong when he speaks to Rachael because he is nervous.
- 5) **C** — In the passage it says "he was sure that he would be teased", so Daniel thinks the other pupils will be unkind.
- 6) **C** — Rachael's brother is in "the year above" which shows that he already goes to the school.
- 7) **E** — In the passage it says "Daniel thought secondary school might not be so bad after all." This shows that he is relieved because being at school is not as bad as he thought.
- 8) **C** — Daniel's dad is Mr Graham, so Daniel's surname is Graham.
- 9) **C** — "address" is closest in meaning to 'speech'. In this context, a "welcome address" is a speech given to welcome the new pupils to the school.
- 10) **E** — "severe" is closest in meaning to 'strict'. The headmaster is 'strict' because he does not put up with any nonsense.
- 11) **E** — "simultaneously" is closest in meaning to 'at the same time'. Mr Graham will be both Daniel's father and his headmaster at the same time.

- 12) **A** — This is a simile because the author is saying that the corridor is like the throat of a beast.
- 13) **C** — A rhetorical question is one that you are not expected to answer. Rachael does not expect Daniel to answer the question.
- 14) **D** — This phrase means that somebody seems scary because they shout a lot, but they are not as scary as they seem. Mr Graham's words are frightening, but his actions are not.
- 15) **D** — In the poem it says that the brook flows by "half a hundred bridges" which is fifty.
- 16) **C** — In verse 2, the brook flows into a river: "I flow / To join the brimming river."
- 17) **A** — There is no mention of fish in the brook.
- 18) **E** — In verse 3, the brook flows over "stony ways" and "pebbles".
- 19) **B** — The river is described as "brimming" which means 'full of water'.
- 20) **D** — In the sixth verse, the poet mentions a "sunbeam".
- 21) **A** — In the fourth verse, the brook makes a 'chattering' sound which means 'to talk quickly' so the poet is comparing the brook to the sound of people talking.
- 22) **D** — It means people's lives are short in comparison to the brook, which will always be there.
- 23) **A** — "skimming" means 'to glide along a surface'.
- 24) **E** — "babble" is closest in meaning to 'make noise continually'. The noise of water against pebbles makes a constant sound.
- 25) **D** — "plots" means 'pieces of land' in this context.
- 26) **D** — "hurry" is a verb in this context because it is used as an 'action' word in "I hurry".
- 27) **A** — Chattering is something that people do, so it is personification because the river is described as 'doing' a human action.
- 28) **E** — 'I' is a pronoun because it is used in place of a noun, the brook.
- 29) **A** — 'complane' should be 'complain' — the ending is 'ain'.
- 30) **B** — 'begining' should be 'beginning' — when the suffix 'ing' is added, the 'n' is doubled, like 'running' and 'planning'.
- 31) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 32) **A** — 'appearance' should be 'appearace' — the suffix 'ance' is added to the root word 'appear'.
- 33) **C** — 'threw' should be 'through'. These words are homophones — 'through' is correct because it means 'moving along or in something'.
- 34) **D** — 'recieving' should be 'receiving' — you need to use the rule: 'i' before 'e', except after 'c'.
- 35) **A** — 'Frog' should be 'frog' — it is a common noun, not a proper noun, so it doesn't need a capital letter.
- 36) **B** — 'balls' does not need an apostrophe because the 's' is added to make the word plural.
- 37) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 38) **C** — There should be a colon after 'occur' because it is the start of a list.
- 39) **B** — There should be a semicolon after 'grow' rather than a colon because it is part of a list of phrases.
- 40) **A** — 'tadpoles' needs an apostrophe before the 's' to show that the tail belongs to the tadpole.

- 41) **B** — 'except' is correct. The sentence means that only the lights from the electronic toys were on.
- 42) **E** — 'out' is correct because they are moving from their hiding place.
- 43) **D** — 'behind' is correct because it is the most likely word to describe where the children were in relation to the panda.
- 44) **A** — 'they'd' is correct because it means 'they had' and the sentence is in the past tense.
- 45) **C** — 'had' is correct because the sentence is in the past tense and 'had' comes before 'listened' to complete the sentence.
- 46) **B** — 'become' is correct because the sentence is in the past tense and 'become' follows 'had' to complete the sentence.
- 47) **C** — 'couldn't' is correct because it means 'could not'.
- 48) **C** — 'were' is correct as it agrees with 'they' and is in the past tense.
- 49) **A** — 'their' is correct as the sentence refers to the eyes belonging to the children.
- 50) **E** — 'which' is correct because it is referring to the toys.