

## Assessment Test 3

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

### An extract from 'Jane Eyre'

Five o'clock had hardly struck on the morning of the 19th of January, when Bessie brought a candle into my closet and found me already up and nearly dressed. I had risen half-an-hour before her entrance, and had washed my face, and put on my clothes by the light of a half-moon just setting, whose rays streamed through the narrow window near my crib.

- 5 I was to leave Gateshead that day by a coach which passed the lodge gates at six a.m. Bessie was the only person yet risen; she had lit a fire in the nursery, where she now proceeded to make my breakfast. Few children can eat when excited with the thoughts of a journey; nor could I. Bessie, having pressed me in vain to take a few spoonfuls of the boiled milk and bread she had prepared for me, wrapped some biscuits in a paper and put them into my bag; then she helped me on with my
- 10 pelisse\* and bonnet, and wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.
- As we passed Mrs. Reed's bedroom she said, "Will you go in and bid Missis good-bye?"
- "No, Bessie: she came to my crib last night when you were gone down to supper, and said I need not disturb her in the morning, or my cousins either; and she told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly."
- 15 "What did you say, Miss?"
- "Nothing. I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall."
- "That was wrong, Miss Jane."
- "It was quite right, Bessie. Your Missis has not been my friend; she has been my foe."

\*pelisse — *winter coat*

by Charlotte Brontë

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

1. At what time did Jane get up?
- A Five o'clock
  - B Half-past four
  - C Half-past five
  - D Six o'clock
  - E Four o'clock
2. According to the passage, what did Jane eat for breakfast?
- A Nothing
  - B Biscuits
  - C Boiled milk and bread
  - D Boiled milk
  - E Bread and butter

3. According to the passage, how did Jane dress herself?
- A In complete darkness
  - B By candlelight
  - C By the light of the moon
  - D By firelight
  - E In rays of sunshine
4. Why did Jane not go into Mrs Reed's room to say goodbye?
- A Mrs Reed had told her not to.
  - B Jane had been unhappy at Gateshead.
  - C Jane was in a hurry to leave.
  - D It was too early in the morning.
  - E Jane was too excited.
5. Jane said that she had been right to turn her face to the wall when Mrs Reed spoke to her because:
- A she was too angry to talk to her.
  - B she did not like Mrs Reed.
  - C she was tired and had to wake up early.
  - D she didn't want to say something she might regret.
  - E Mrs Reed had treated Bessie badly.
6. Which word best describes Bessie?
- A Bitter
  - B Helpful
  - C Excitable
  - D Sympathetic
  - E Cheerful
7. Which word best describes how Jane feels about her journey?
- A Anxious
  - B Eager
  - C Agitated
  - D Unenthusiastic
  - E Unhappy
8. Which of the following details is not mentioned in the story?
- A Bessie assists Jane with her preparations.
  - B Jane finds it hard to eat when she's about to travel.
  - C Jane and Bessie were the only people awake at five o'clock.
  - D Mrs Reed is Jane's aunt.
  - E Jane was going to leave at six o'clock.

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

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "pressed" (line 8)?
- A Suggested
  - B Encouraged
  - C Demanded
  - D Comforted
  - E Requested
10. What does the word "hardly" mean (line 1)?
- A Only just
  - B Faintly
  - C Suddenly
  - D Gradually
  - E Clearly
11. What is another word for "foe" (line 18)?
- A Superior
  - B Enemy
  - C Captor
  - D Rival
  - E Guardian
12. The moon's rays "streamed through the narrow window near my crib" (line 4). What is the adjective in this sentence?
- A streamed
  - B through
  - C narrow
  - D window
  - E near
13. What type of word is "children" (line 7)?
- A Proper noun
  - B Collective noun
  - C Common noun
  - D Abstract noun
  - E Pronoun
14. "I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall" (line 16). Which are the three prepositions in this sentence?
- A "face", "bedclothes" and "wall"
  - B "I", "face" and "the"
  - C "I", "my" and "her"
  - D "covered", "turned" and "to"
  - E "with", "from" and "to"

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

## Cornwall

- Cornwall is a county of dramatic yet contrasting coastlines that can be best explored by walking Britain's longest marked footpath, the South West Coast Path. From here you can experience the breathtaking bays and gently-sloping beaches of the south, as well as the steep cliffs and sea-lashed rocks of the rugged north coast. The northern coastline is sprinkled with resort towns and fishing villages famous for their cobbled streets and pastel-hued harbours, which dot the landscape like jewels.
- 5 Inland Cornwall also offers plenty for visitors to experience. Follow the steep lanes that lead to remote villages where you can enjoy a hearty pub lunch. Look for wildlife while dipping your feet into the rivers that meander through cool, wooded valleys. Explore the brooding granite heights of Bodmin Moor and bask in the mild climate that allows rare flora and fauna, including the vibrant
- 10 Cornish heath, to flourish.
- Awash with Celtic heritage, Cornwall's landscape contains many signs of its interesting past. Discover mysterious Bronze Age stone circles and be enchanted by Cornwall's rich folklore — if you're lucky, you might catch a glimpse of a pixie! Feel King Arthur's England come to life by taking a trip to his legendary birthplace at Tintagel. Perched atop wave-battered cliffs, the ruins of Tintagel Castle have
- 15 fascinated historians, artists and visitors for centuries. Intrepid adventurers can also explore nearby Merlin's Cave, nestled in the cliff-face, where it is said that the wizard Merlin carried a young King Arthur to safety. Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history and spectacular scenery.

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

15. According to the passage, which statement about Cornwall is false?
- A The roads are flat.
  - B It is an area of natural beauty.
  - C Rivers run through forested areas.
  - D There are villages on the coast and inland.
  - E It has colourful harbours.
16. The "brooding granite heights of Bodmin Moor" (lines 8-9). How does this description present the moor?
- A Lush and wooded
  - B Dark and rocky
  - C Perilous and exposed
  - D Hilly and cold
  - E Boggy and muddy

17. Which of these is not given as a reason to visit Cornwall?
- A** The chance to see flowers that you can't see elsewhere
  - B** Historical sites
  - C** Pleasant weather
  - D** Scenic walks
  - E** Delicious seafood
18. According to the passage, where was King Arthur born?
- A** Near the sea
  - B** On the moors
  - C** In a cave
  - D** Near a stone circle
  - E** Close to a harbour
19. "Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history" (line 17). What does this phrase mean?
- A** You can find ancient buried treasure there.
  - B** It used to be an interesting place.
  - C** There is lots of evidence of Cornwall's past.
  - D** There are lots of castles in Cornwall.
  - E** Cornwall is an old county.
20. Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to "Awash with Celtic heritage" (line 11)?
- A** A lot of the county's past has been washed away.
  - B** The people of Cornwall are proud of their Celtic heritage.
  - C** There are only a few remaining Celtic heritage sites.
  - D** A lot of Celts live in Cornwall.
  - E** There are lots of reminders of Cornwall's Celtic past.
21. Why do you think Cornwall is described as having "contrasting coastlines" (line 1)?
- A** The natural beauty of the coast contrasts with Cornwall's historical sites.
  - B** The northern coast is very traditional, but the southern coast is very modern.
  - C** Cornwall's coastline stretches along both the north and south of the county.
  - D** The weather of the northern coastline contrasts with that of the southern coastline.
  - E** The dramatic landscape of the northern coastline contrasts with the coastline in the south.
22. Where would you be most likely to find this text?
- A** An atlas
  - B** A biography
  - C** An encyclopedia
  - D** A travel brochure
  - E** A book of myths and legends

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

23. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "remote" (line 7)?
- A** Isolated
  - B** Beautiful
  - C** Tiny
  - D** Friendly
  - E** Uninhabited
24. The word "meander" (line 8) could most accurately be replaced by:
- A** gush and tumble.
  - B** flow steadily.
  - C** twist and turn.
  - D** rush quickly.
  - E** trickle slowly.
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "Intrepid" (line 15)?
- A** Reckless
  - B** Courageous
  - C** Resourceful
  - D** Nimble
  - E** Prepared
26. "breathtaking bays and gently-sloping beaches" (line 3). Which technique is used here?
- A** Alliteration
  - B** Onomatopoeia
  - C** Personification
  - D** Metaphor
  - E** Simile
27. "Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history" (line 17). Which technique is used here?
- A** Metaphor
  - B** Onomatopoeia
  - C** Irony
  - D** Personification
  - E** Simile
28. What type of words are "steep" (line 6) and "rugged" (line 4)?
- A** Prepositions
  - B** Adverbs
  - C** Adjectives
  - D** Pronouns
  - E** Conjunctions

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. Earth is the third planet from the Sun, beyond Mercury and Venus, and the fifth largest planet  
 A  B  C  D  N
30. in the Solar System. It is unique because it is the only planet currently known to sustane life.  
 A  B  C  D  N
31. Conditions on Earth are ideal to support humans, animals and plants. Water, necessary for  
 A  B  C  D  N
32. life, covers approximatley 70% of the Earth's surface. Earth's air is made up of many  
 A  B  C  D  N
33. different gases, including oxygen for us to breath. Also, the distance from the Earth to the  
 A  B  C  D  N
34. Sun means the temprature is neither too hot nor too cold, making it a perfect planet for life.  
 A  B  C  D  N

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

35. Oakhill's village fair will take place **today yesterday tomorrow next last** afternoon,  
 A  B  C  D  E
36. from 1pm until 3pm, **where over in nearby under** the main field at Appleford Farm.  
 A  B  C  D  E
37. As always, there **have would won't will is** be an array of items to buy, like Mr May's  
 A  B  C  D  E
38. superb soup made entirely **off from in out for** vegetables grown in his garden.  
 A  B  C  D  E
39. There will also be competitions for talented animals. Look **at in up out on** for  
 A  B  C  D  E
40. Herbie the sheepdog, who **wins won wonned winning win** first prize last year.  
 A  B  C  D  E

/ 6

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.

41. Last night, the resident's of Little Hushing were woken once again by strange noises, which  
 A  B  C  D  N
42. seemed to come from the woods. The small village has now had two weeks of sleepless  
 A  B  C  D  N
43. nights due to the howling and yelping of an unknown creature. Mr Price: the village butcher,  
 A  B  C  D  N
44. said this morning, "It sounds rather like a wild cat. However, his neighbour, Mrs Patel,  
 A  B  C  D  N
45. believes that the noise is in fact a bears fearsome growl. Several sightings of the creature  
 A  B  C  D  N
46. have been recorded. Year 5 children on a nature walk reported a long-armed and big-eared  
 A  B  C  D  N
47. animal swinging through the trees. Conversely, a cyclist, Joe Jones described a large hairy  
 A  B  C  D  N
48. figure with enormous feet plodding slowly along the woodland path. A group of tired, and  
 A  B  C  D  N
49. concerned locals are camping out tonight in the hope of locating the source of the noise and  
 A  B  C  D  N
50. solving the mystery. Whatever it is, lets hope that a hush descends on Little Hushing tonight.  
 A  B  C  D  N

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Total / 50

### Assessment Test 3

- 1) **B** — In the passage it says that Bessie came into Jane's room at five o'clock, but Jane had "risen half-an-hour before her entrance".
- 2) **A** — In the passage it says that Bessie tried "in vain" to get Jane to have some boiled milk and bread. This means that Bessie was unsuccessful in persuading Jane to eat any breakfast.
- 3) **C** — In the passage it says that Jane put on her clothes "by the light of a half-moon just setting".
- 4) **A** — Jane says that Mrs Reed had told her that she "need not disturb her in the morning".
- 5) **B** — Jane says that Mrs Reed had "not been my friend; but she has been my foe". This shows that she did not like Mrs Reed.
- 6) **B** — The word which best describes Bessie is helpful because she helps Jane to prepare for her journey.
- 7) **B** — In the passage, Jane is "excited with the thoughts of a journey".
- 8) **D** — The passage does not mention that Mrs Reed is Jane's aunt.
- 9) **B** — "pressed" is closest in meaning to 'encouraged'.
- 10) **A** — "hardly" means the same as 'only just'.
- 11) **B** — Another word for "foe" is 'enemy'.
- 12) **C** — "narrow" is an adjective because it describes a noun (the window).
- 13) **C** — "children" is a common noun because it is the name for a kind of person.
- 14) **E** — "with", "from" and "to" are the prepositions in this sentence.
- 15) **A** — In the passage Cornwall's roads are described as "steep" which is the opposite of 'flat'.
- 16) **B** — "brooding" implies that Bodmin Moor is dark and "granite heights" are rocky outcrops.
- 17) **E** — A "hearty pub lunch" is the only food that is mentioned in the passage — there is no mention of delicious seafood.
- 18) **A** — King Arthur was said to have been born at Tintagel which is perched above "wave-battered cliffs", which shows that it is by the sea.
- 19) **C** — It means that there is lots of evidence of Cornwall's history.
- 20) **E** — "Awash with Celtic heritage" means that there is lots of evidence of Cornwall's Celtic past.
- 21) **E** — The passage says that there are "gently-sloping beaches" in the south and a "rugged" coastline in the north. This shows that the coastline in the north and the south is different.
- 22) **D** — You would find this in a travel brochure because it is persuading the reader to visit Cornwall.
- 23) **A** — "isolated" is closest in meaning to 'remote'.
- 24) **C** — In this sentence the word "meander" could most accurately be replaced by 'twist and turn'.
- 25) **B** — "intrepid" is closest in meaning to 'courageous'.
- 26) **A** — This is an example of alliteration because the 'b' sound is repeated.
- 27) **A** — This is an example of a metaphor because Cornwall's history is described as being a treasure trove.
- 28) **C** — These words are adjectives because they describe nouns.
- 29) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 30) **D** — 'sustane' should be 'sustain' — the ending should be 'ain'.
- 31) **D** — 'necessary' should be 'necessary' — the ending should be 'ary'.
- 32) **A** — 'approximatley' should be 'approximately'. You add the suffix 'ly' to the root word 'approximate' to form 'approximately'.
- 33) **B** — 'breath' should be 'breathe' — there is an 'e' at the end when the word is the verb 'breathe'.
- 34) **A** — 'temprature' should be 'temperature' — there should be an 'e' between the 'p' and the first 'r'.
- 35) **C** — 'tomorrow' is correct because the sentence is written about a future event.
- 36) **C** — 'in' is the correct word to describe the fair's location.
- 37) **D** — 'will' is the correct word to talk about the future.
- 38) **B** — 'from' is the word that makes most sense in this sentence.
- 39) **D** — 'out' is the correct word. It completes the phrase 'look out for'.
- 40) **B** — 'won' is the correct past tense form of 'to win'.
- 41) **A** — 'resident's' should be 'residents'. It does not need an apostrophe because the 's' is added to make the word plural.
- 42) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 43) **D** — There needs to be a comma after 'Price' rather than a colon.
- 44) **C** — Inverted commas are needed after 'cat' because it is the end of Mr Price's speech.
- 45) **B** — 'bears' needs an apostrophe before the 's' because the growl belongs to the bear.
- 46) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 47) **C** — There needs to be a closing comma after 'Jones'.
- 48) **D** — There should not be a comma after 'tired' because there is an 'and' to separate the adjectives.
- 49) **N** — There are no mistakes in this line.
- 50) **B** — 'lets' should have an apostrophe before the 's' because it is the shortened version of two words, 'let' and 'us'.