Cambridge Secondary 1 Progression Test

Question paper



1 hour 10 minutes

English Paper 1

Stage 7

Name

Additional materials: None

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

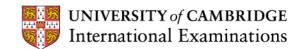
Answer all questions in the spaces provided on the question paper.

You should pay attention to punctuation, spelling and handwriting.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part question. The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

Suggestions for how long to spend on each section are given in the booklet.

For Teacher's Use	
Page	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
Total	



Section A: Reading

Teacher's Use

Read the extract from an information text on the Komodo Dragon and then answer the questions.

Komodo Dragon

Komodo dragons are the world's heaviest living lizards. They can grow to a length of over 3 metres, with an average length of 2.5 metres and weight of 91 kilograms. Females are usually under 2.5 metres and weigh about 68 kilograms.

The Komodo dragons' keen sense of smell, if aided by favourable wind, enables them to seek out carrion* up to 8.5 kilometres away. Despite their size, Komodos are fast moving and agile. They can climb trees and are good swimmers.



Their teeth are laterally compressed with serrated edges, resembling those of flesh-eating sharks. They have about 60 teeth that are replaced frequently and that are positioned to cut out chunks of their prey. Komodos have a highly flexible skull which allows them to swallow large pieces of their food. A Komodo's mouth is full of virulent bacteria, so even if their prey survives the original attack, it will die of infection later. In addition, recent research has found that Komodos have a venom gland which is important in disabling their prey.

10

5

Young dragons, up to 0.75 metres in length, live in trees and eat insects, birds, eggs, small mammals and other reptiles. However, they descend from the trees for carrion.

Glossary

*carrion – dead and decaying flesh

For Teacher's Use

1	Which two facts about Komodo dragons are contick (✓) two boxes.	rect?	
	They can move quickly and easily.		
	They never go in water.		
	They always live on the ground.		
	They can detect scent very effectively.		[2]
2	Write a suitable heading for the third paragraph.		
			[1]
3	Write three ways in which Komodos can kill their	· prey.	
	1		
	2		
	3		[2]
4	Combine these sentences into one sentence punctuation.	ce, using 'so' and 'which'. Use corr	ect
	A Komodo dragon is a large lizard. It can growworld's heaviest living lizards.	v to a length of 3 metres. It is one of	the
			[2]

For Teacher's Use

5	Read the sentence beginning 'Despite their size,'. (Line 5) What does this tell us? Tick (\checkmark) one box.	
	The Komodo's size helps it to move so fast.	
	The Komodo is so big because it can move so fast.	
	You wouldn't expect such a large animal to be able to move so fast.	[1]
6	Which of these words from the third paragraph has a prefix? Tick (\checkmark) one box.	
	resembling	
	infection	
	disabling	[1]
7	There are three sentences in the second paragraph. One of the sentences can be rewritusing brackets. Rewrite the sentence using brackets.	
		[1]
8	(a) Find an adverb in the first paragraph which shows that not all female Komodo drag are the same size.	ons
		[1]
	(b) Find a word in the first paragraph which shows that only some Komodo dragons g to a length of over 3 metres.	irow
		[1]

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Now turn the page to answer the next questions.

Read this text based on an extract from a website about dragons.

For Teacher's Use

Dragons Across Cultures

Wherever you live, you have probably heard of dragons, and may even assume that all cultures see dragons in the same way. However, such an assumption is not correct! In some cultures, the dragon is viewed as a monster, but in others – such as China and Vietnam – the dragon is perceived quite differently. There, they are valued for their magic and beauty – and respected. Their anatomy, their behaviour, their symbolism and what they mean to society are viewed with quite different eyes.

5

In these cultures, dragons are used in ceremonies and parades. Although they may look like monsters, they actually symbolise heroism – not danger and threat. Indeed, they are considered more a protector than a villain and are very much a symbol of power. The Chinese even have a year of the dragon, and it is said that everyone born in this year will be healthy, wealthy and wise – all of the qualities which the dragon is said to represent. The year of the dragon is said to be a very prosperous year for the people of China!

10

9	Tick (\checkmark) to show which of these statements, according to dragons are seen in Chinese and Vietnamese cultures.	the text, are true about how	
	People look up to the dragons.		
	The dragons are symbols of destruction.		
	People believe dragons will look after them.		
	The dragons represent knowledge and money.	[2]	
10	Write one word from the first paragraph which shows the between two sentences.	ne writer is contrasting ideas	
		[1]	

11

Write a summary of 70–90 words to describe the way dragons are viewed across cultures. Use your own words as far as possible.
[5]

For Teacher's Use

Section B: Writing

12 Write an article for young children which gives information about an animal.

You will need to:

- choose an animal that you know about
- use headings to help make the information clear, e.g. Physical characteristics; What they eat; Where they live; etc.

Do **not** include illustrations.

Write your plan in this box.

Purpose and Audience [7] Punctuation [5] Punctuation [5] Spelling [4]

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Sentence Structure

[7]

Write your article here.	
	For Teacher's Use
	1

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