

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

For
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.

5



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

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

1 Which **two** facts about Komodo dragons are correct?
Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

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, using 'so' and 'which'. Use correct punctuation.

A Komodo dragon is a large lizard. It can grow to a length of 3 metres. It is one of the world's heaviest living lizards.

.....

.....

[2]

5 Read the sentence beginning 'Despite their size, ...'. (Line 5) What does this tell us?
Tick (✓) **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 (✓) **one** box.

resembling

infection

disabling

[1]

7 There are three sentences in the second paragraph. One of the sentences can be rewritten using brackets. Rewrite the sentence using brackets.

.....
.....

[1]

8 (a) Find an adverb in the first paragraph which shows that **not** all female Komodo dragons are the same size.

.....

[1]

(b) Find a word in the first paragraph which shows that only some Komodo dragons grow to a length of over 3 metres.

.....

[1]

BLANK PAGE

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 (✓) to show which of these statements, according to the text, are true about how dragons are seen in Chinese and Vietnamese cultures.

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 writer is contrasting ideas between two sentences.

.....

[1]

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]

Text Structure [7]

Spelling [4]

Sentence Structure [7]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section A © Komodo Dragons, Dragons Across Cultures Honolulu 2008 <http://www.draconika.com/dulture.php>

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.