

# READING

## EA2

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

School \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth

Date of test

Total score  (maximum 36)



117537



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

## Instructions

In this booklet, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways.

Here are some practice questions. The instructions tell you what you need to do.

## Practice questions

Look at the sentences below. Each one has a word missing.

Tick the box next to the word that **best** fits the gap.

You **do not** need to write the word in the gap.

**a** The grass is \_\_\_\_\_.

red ☐

orange ☐

purple ☐

green ☐

pink ☐

**b** The \_\_\_\_\_ has a pet dog.

mat ☐

cat ☐

man ☐

fish ☐

log ☐

**STOP**

Please wait until you are told to start work on page 4.

You should then work through pages 4 and 5 until you are asked to stop.

You have 10 minutes to do this part of the test.



## Sentence completion

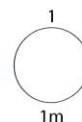
Look at the sentences below. Each one has a word missing.

Tick the box next to the word that **best** fits the gap.

You **do not** need to write the word in the gap.

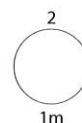
1 I came \_\_\_\_\_ in the race.

last ☐ list ☐ lose ☐ least ☐ lost ☐



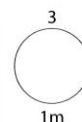
2 Green is my \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

great ☐ favourite ☐ only ☐ better ☐ wonderful ☐



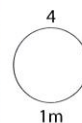
3 I spoke to my aunt on the \_\_\_\_\_.

ring ☐ phone ☐ number ☐ answer ☐ dial ☐



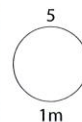
4 Have you seen my missing \_\_\_\_\_?

sure ☐ soon ☐ shoe ☐ sore ☐ shore ☐



5 The cat ate quickly because it was \_\_\_\_\_.

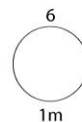
treat ☐ meal ☐ thirsty ☐ hungry ☐ snack ☐



6 The doctor gave me \_\_\_\_\_ to make me feel better.

manager ☐ medicine ☐ memorial ☐

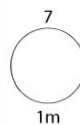
mechanical ☐ measurable ☐



7 It was \_\_\_\_\_ that the rabbit had disappeared.

strength ☐ strong ☐ strange ☐

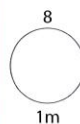
strict ☐ stretch ☐



8 The jumper was \_\_\_\_\_ the right size.

exactly ☐ examine ☐ example ☐

exercise ☐ excited ☐



9 It was very \_\_\_\_\_ to take an extra bit of cake.

temperature ☐ temper ☐ template ☐

temporary ☐ tempting ☐



10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the bus due?

Who ☐ How ☐ That ☐ When ☐ Which ☐



**STOP**

Please wait until you are told to start work on page 6.

## Practice questions

In this booklet, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways.

Here are some practice questions which show you the types of question you will see in the test. The instructions tell you what you need to do.

Start by reading the text in the box below.

Tom jumped out of bed and raced to the kitchen. Dad was making toast and fried eggs for breakfast. It was holiday time and the whole family was going camping, except Mog the cat. Mog was staying next door at Mrs Davies' house.

After breakfast, Tom went upstairs to finish packing. He dragged his heavy suitcase down the stairs and got in the car.

Mrs Davies was standing by the gate in her fluffy slippers. She waved as Mum drove them off on holiday.

**a** Where was the family going?

Tick **one**.

to the beach ☐

shopping ☐

camping ☐

to the park ☐

**b** Find and copy the word that tells you how Tom got out of bed.

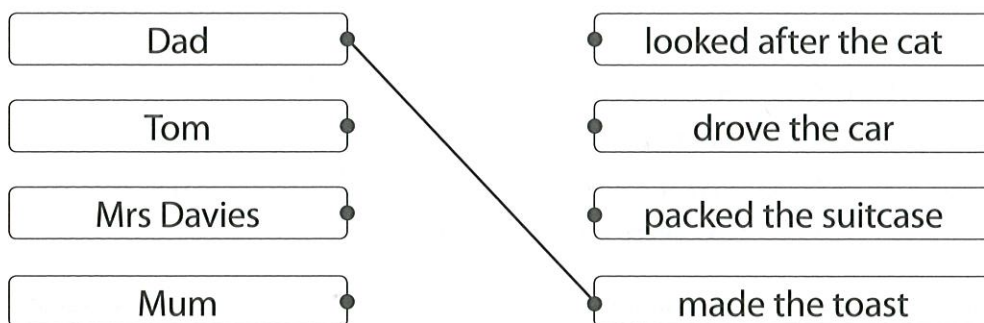
Hint: You must look back in the text to find this.

- c** Put ticks to show which statements are **true** and which are **false**.

	True	False
Tom's suitcase was heavy.		
Mrs Davies wore fluffy slippers.		
Dad drove the car.		

- d** Draw **three** lines to show what each person did.

Hint: One line has been drawn for you.



**STOP**

Please wait until you are told to start work on page 8.  
You should then work through the booklet until you are told to stop.



Now read all of the **boxed text** on pages 8–14.  
Then turn back to this page to start answering the questions.

## Puffins

### Colourful clowns

Puffins are very easy to recognise because of their large, brightly coloured, red, blue and yellow beaks. They have red and black markings around their eyes. They have bright orange legs and webbed feet. It is because they are so colourful that puffins are known as 'the clowns of the sea'.

But these clowns do not always wear their clown make-up. A puffin's large beak is brightest during the summer months when it is used to attract a mate. Female puffins are attracted to male puffins with the biggest and most colourful beaks.



1 Why are puffins easy to recognise?

Tick **one**.

They have webbed feet. ☐

They only come to Wales in the summer. ☐

They wear make-up. ☐

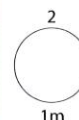
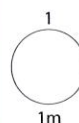
They have bright, colourful beaks. ☐

2 The text says that puffins have colourful markings around their eyes.

**Find** and **copy** the **two** colours of the markings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



3 When is a puffin's beak most colourful?

Tick **one**.

spring ☐

summer ☐

autumn ☐

winter ☐

3  
1m

4 Why do puffins have colourful beaks?

Tick **one**.

to make people laugh ☐

so they can recognise each other ☐

to attract a mate ☐

so they do not get lost at sea ☐

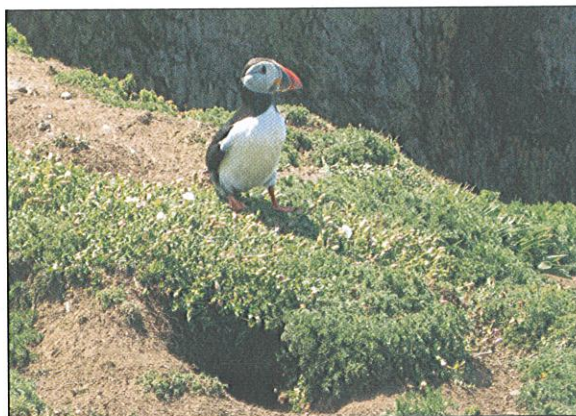
4  
1m

*please turn over*



## Pufflings

Puffins lay one egg at a time in burrows. The egg takes about 40 days to hatch. Baby puffins are called pufflings. When the puffling hatches, it stays in the burrow being looked after by its parents for about six weeks. The puffling makes a 'peeping' sound to call its parents to bring food.



When the pufflings are old enough to go out to sea, they leave the burrow. They spend all their time at sea until they are about three years old. Then they return to where they were born to have eggs of their own; nobody knows how they find their exact place of birth again.

5

What is a puffling?

Tick **one**.

an egg ☐

a burrow ☐

a peeping sound ☐

a baby puffin ☐

6

What does a baby puffin do when it is hungry?

Tick **one**.

hatches from its egg ☐

makes a peeping noise ☐

goes out to sea ☐

returns to where it was born ☐

5

1m

6

1m

7

Draw **three** lines to match each question with its answer.

How many eggs does a puffin  
lay at a time?

40

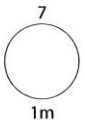
About how many days does a  
puffin egg take to hatch?

6

About how many weeks does a  
baby puffin stay in the burrow?

1

*please turn over*



### Ask an expert



When is the best time to see puffins?



From March or April until August.



What do puffins eat?



They eat lots of different sea creatures, but they especially like small fish called sand eels.

Puffins have special beaks which open so wide they can hold 10 fish at a time, although one puffin was once seen holding 62!



How big is a puffin?



The smallest type of puffin is about 20cm tall, but they have a wing-span of 50–60cm.

They weigh 300–500 grams, about the same as a tin of baked beans.

8

Put ticks to show which statements are **true** and which are **false**. One has been done for you.

	True	False
Puffins weigh the same as a tin of beans.	✓	
Puffins usually eat 62 fish at a time.		
April is a good time to see puffins.		
Puffins eat small fish.		
Some puffins are 20cm tall.		

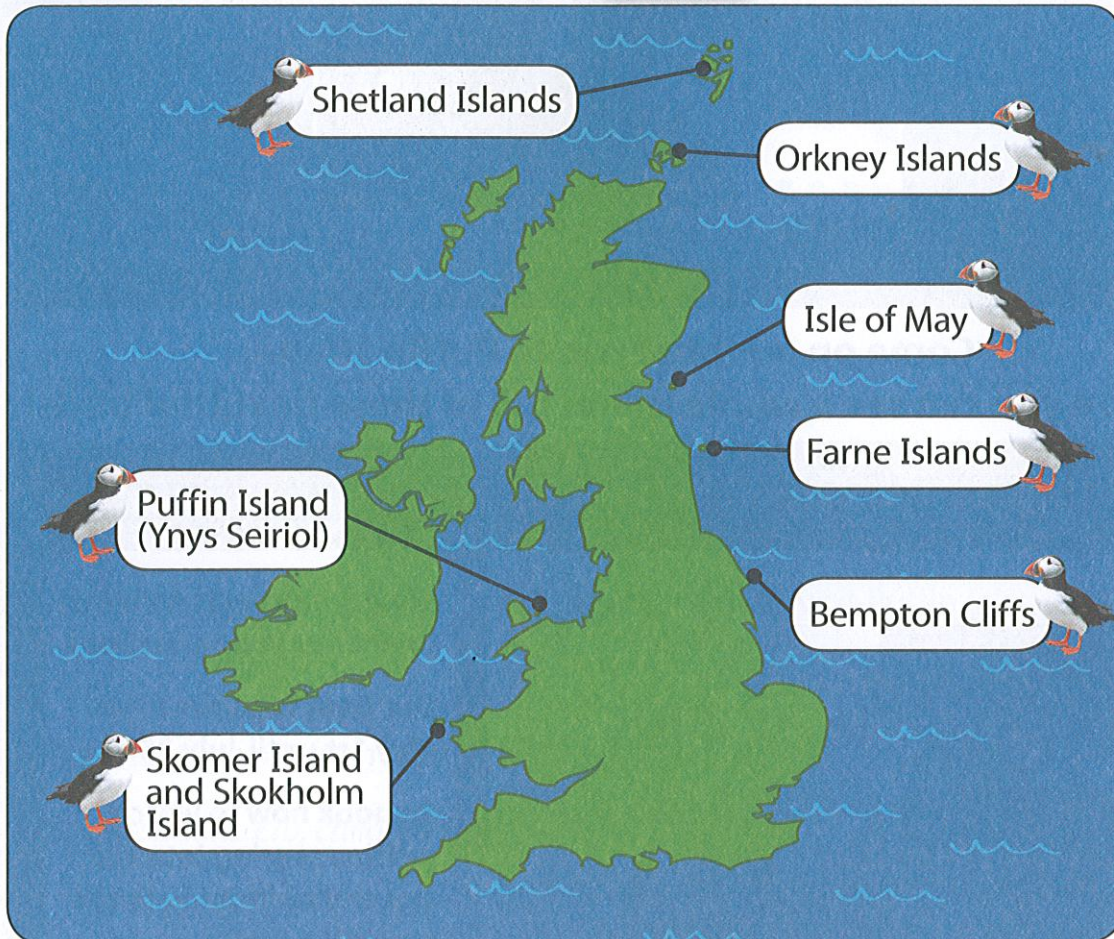




Where can you see puffins in the wild?



This map shows some of the places you can see puffins in the UK.



9 What does the map show?

Tick **one**.

- where different puffins live ☐
- where puffins go to find food ☐
- where puffins go on holiday ☐
- where different puffin tours start ☐

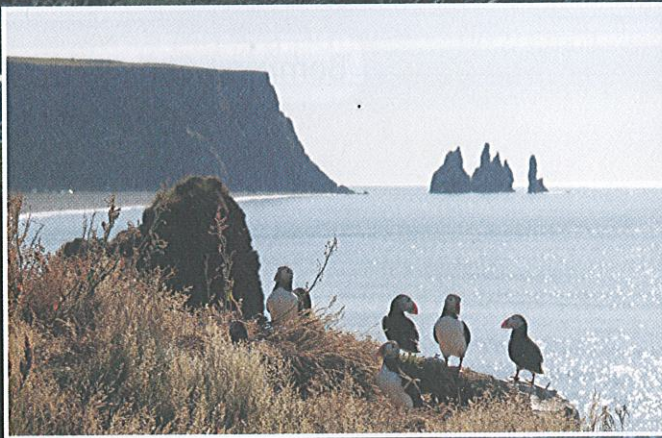
*please turn over*



# **Come and visit Puffin Island!**



**Come on our boat trip to Puffin Island,  
where you can see a whole island full of these beautiful birds!**



**We have experts on hand  
to answer your questions.**

**Our boat trips run from  
May 1st until July 25th.**

**So book now to watch  
puffins soaring into the  
sky and swimming in the  
sparkling sea!**

**Tickets: adults £10, children £7**

**Duration: 1 hour**

**Bring: waterproof clothes, snacks and drinks**

**Meet: on the harbour, next to the fish and chip shop**



10

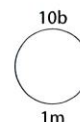
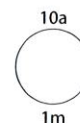
*So book now to watch puffins soaring into the sky and swimming in the sparkling sea!*

- a) **Find** and **copy one** word that shows how the puffins fly.

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) **Find** and **copy one** word that describes the sea.

\_\_\_\_\_



11

- Find** and **copy two** things you would need to take on the boat trip.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



12

- Which of these would most make people want to visit Puffin Island?

Tick **one**.

*Our boat trips run from May 1st until July 25th.*

☐

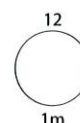
*Tickets: adults £10, children £7*

☐

*... you can see a whole island full of these beautiful birds!*

☐

*Meet: on the harbour, next to the fish and chip shop*

☐


**STOP**

Please wait until you are told to start work on page 18.



**Please wait until you are told to start work on page 18.**

**Please wait until you are told to start work on page 18.**

Now read all of the **boxed text** on pages 18–23.  
Then turn back to this page to start answering the questions.

### Captain Caradog's sea shanty

*A sea shanty is a song that was sung by sailors while they worked on boats and ships.*

I've sailed around the coast of Wales  
Through stormy seas and howling gales,  
I've struggled in my little boat  
To keep alive and stay afloat ...

*Now I want to sleep*

*I just want to sleep*

*Dozing in my deckchair*

*I'm dreaming of the deep.*



1 What is a sea shanty?

Tick **one**.

a group of boats ☐

a type of storm ☐

a group of pirates ☐

a type of song ☐

2 Why is the first sentence in a green box, like **this**?

Tick **one**.

to tell you about ships ☐

to tell you what a shanty is ☐

to tell you who wrote the shanty ☐

to tell you it is not an important part ☐



3

Look at these words from the sea shanty.

Draw **three** lines to match the words that sound the same.

Wales

boat

sleep

afloat

gales

deep



*please turn over*

I've battled with an octopus  
That weighed as much as a Cardiff bus,  
My boat was battered by a shark  
When I went fishing after dark ...

*Now I want to sleep*

*I just want to sleep*

*Down behind the lobster pots*

*I'm dreaming of the deep.*

4 What battered Captain Caradog's boat?

Tick **one**.

a shark ☐

an octopus ☐

a lobster ☐

some pirates ☐

5 *I'm dreaming of the deep.*

What is *the deep*?

Tick **one**.

the storm ☐

the pirates ☐

the beach ☐

the ocean ☐

4  
1m

5  
1m

Pirates chased me round the bay –  
It happened just the other day;  
I dodged their bullets when they fired  
It's no wonder I'm so tired ...

*Now I want to sleep  
Please just let me sleep  
Snoring in my hammock  
I'm dreaming of the deep.*



**6** Where did the pirates chase Captain Caradog?

Tick **one**.

in the boat ☐ around the bay ☐  
through Cardiff ☐ along the coast ☐

6  
1m

**7** Look at the whole sea shanty.

How did Captain Caradog's adventures make him feel?

Tick **one**.

excited ☐ seasick ☐  
homesick ☐ tired ☐

7  
1m

**8** Look at the whole sea shanty.

**Find** and **copy two** places where Captain Caradog slept.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_

8  
2m

*please turn over*



### What is a sea shanty?

A sea shanty is a song sung by sailors when out at sea. In the past, sea shanties were very important to sailors. The songs made sailors feel like part of a team, and this made them work harder because they did not want to let down their friends on the team.

Working in a team like this was very important – it made their hard work much easier.



9

Why was working together important for the sailors?

Tick **one**.

It improved their singing. ☐

It showed who was in charge. ☐

It made the work easier to do. ☐

It stopped them getting into trouble. ☐

9

1m

Only the sailors on a ship sang the shanties, not the officers or the captain. This helped to show who was in charge. It also let the sailors be a little bit cheeky – it let them sing about how strict the captain was without getting into any trouble!



The bit of the shanty that is repeated is called the chorus. All of the sailors would sing the chorus of a shanty. In between the chorus are parts that change – they are called the verses. Normally, one singer would lead the shanty. This sailor was called the shantyman. He would sing the verses all on his own. The chorus changes a little bit every time in Captain Caradog's sea shanty, so it would be harder for sailors to learn than other shanties.

**10** Draw **three** lines to show who sings each part of the shanty.

sailors

nothing

officers

everything

shantyman

chorus

**11** Why would Captain Caradog's sea shanty be harder to learn than other shanties?

Tick **one**.

Sailors were told off if they sang it. ☐

It is longer than a normal shanty. ☐

The chorus changes every time. ☐

There is no chorus in the shanty. ☐

**End of test. Please check your work.**