

**End of Primary Benchmark
2014**

English Reading Comprehension

**30 marks
50 minutes**

Read these instructions carefully and answer the questions on the opposite page.

How to make a sandwich

Pick your favourite type of bread.

You can use white, wheat, wholemeal, rye or any other type of bread, even gluten-free. You need two whole slices of bread to make a full sandwich, or you can use one slice to make a half sandwich. You can also toast your bread.

Choose a spread that will make the bread stick together.

Margarine, ricotta, tomato paste, or mustard are common good choices. Combine two spreads for a different and delicious taste.

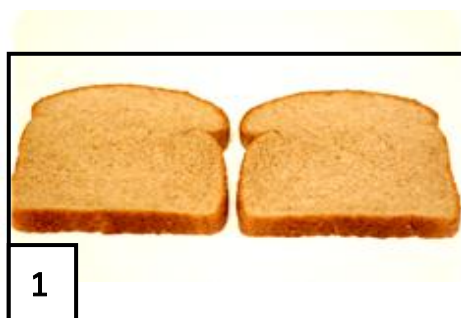
Add fillings.

Cheese, lettuce, tomato, pickles, onions, tuna, ham, turkey, beef, chicken, various other meats – you have got a lot of choices. What you put on a sandwich is really up to your imagination and preferences. Just remember to put together things you enjoy eating because you have to eat it.

When you have finished putting together the ingredients, slice the sandwich diagonally for easier handling.

Add a cup of soup, fresh fruit juice, milk or a drink of your choice to go with it for a complete and healthy meal. Keep in mind that sandwiches can be eaten at any time but are often had at lunch time.

1. Look at these pictures. Then put the sentences that follow in the same order as the pictures. Number them 1 to 4. 2 marks



Add fillings.	
Choose a spread which will make the bread stick together.	
Slice the sandwich diagonally.	
Pick two slices of your favourite bread.	

2. Underline the correct answer. 1 mark

- (a) Use one slice of bread to make a (full, square, half) sandwich.
 (b) There are (few, plenty of, only two) spreads to choose from for your sandwich.

3. True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG).

Read the following sentences and tick (✓) the correct box.

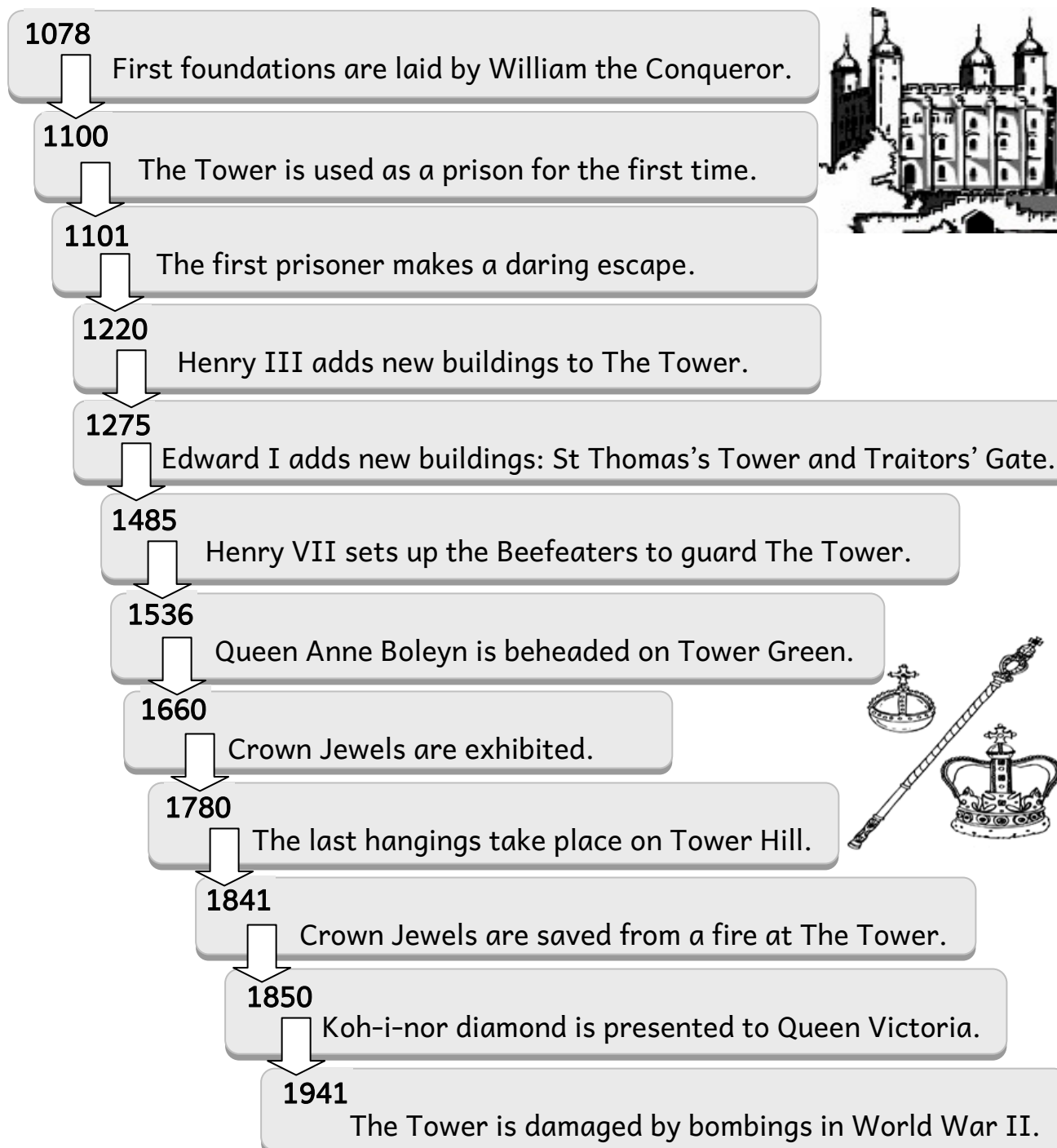
3 marks

	T	F	NIG
(a) You can use only one type of bread to make a sandwich.			
(b) The bread can be toasted.			
(c) You can make a sandwich with the fillings you like best.			
(d) It takes ten minutes to make a sandwich.			
(e) Having fresh fruit juice with your sandwich is unhealthy.			
(f) You can eat your sandwich only during lunch.			

Read the text below, which is divided into two sections. Then, answer the questions that follow each section.

Section 1

The Tower of London



Questions on Section 1**8 marks**

1. Write down the year when construction on The Tower of London started.

(1 mark)

2. True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG).

Read the following sentences and tick (✓) the correct box.

(3 marks)

	T	F	NIG
(a) William the Conqueror built St Thomas's Tower.			
(b) It was possible to escape from The Tower of London.			
(c) Queen Anne Boleyn died in 1536.			
(d) The Crown Jewels were put on display in 1660.			
(e) Queen Victoria was pleased with the Koh-i-nor diamond.			
(f) The Tower was completely destroyed during World War II.			

3. Underline the correct answer.

(2 marks)

- (a) St Thomas's Tower was built (before, after, when) Henry VII became king.

- (b) The Beefeaters were set up (before, after, when) the Traitors' Gate was built.

4. How do you know that prisoners are no longer put to death on Tower Hill?

(1 mark)

5. Continue the sentence.

(1 mark)

In 1841 there was a fire at The Tower of London but fortunately _____

Section 2

The Tower of London is the oldest palace, fortress and prison in Europe. The history of The Tower of London stretches back almost 1,000 years. The full name of The Tower is actually: *Her Majesty's Royal Palace And Fortress, The Tower of London*. (Paragraph 1)

The foundations were laid in 1078 and the castle has been constantly improved and extended. Over the centuries many kings and queens enlarged the area around The Tower of London by constructing new buildings. (Paragraph 2)



The Tower of London

The addition of other smaller towers, extra buildings, walls and walkways, gradually changed the building. For many years it was used by the monarch to imprison people for various reasons. (Paragraph 3)

The Tower of London also housed what was known as the 'Royal Menagerie', a collection of exotic animals. The first animals to arrive were lions, an elephant and a polar bear which would hunt for fish in the River Thames. Later came tigers, kangaroos and ostriches. The menagerie was closed in 1835 and the animals were taken to London Zoo. (Paragraph 4)

During World War II, bombs damaged The Tower of London and destroyed several of its buildings. After the war, the damage was repaired and The Tower of London was reopened to the public. (Paragraph 5)

The most famous tourist attraction in The Tower of London is the collection of Crown Jewels that has been on display since the 17th century. Most of the jewels were created around the year 1660. The jewels can be found in the Jewel House which was built to house the symbols of royalty such as the crown, sceptre and sword. Some of the important items of the collection are the Imperial State Crown with more than 2,800 diamonds and the famous Koh-i-Nor, a 105 carat diamond which was presented to Queen Victoria in 1850. (Paragraph 6)

At the main entrance of The Tower of London one finds the Beefeaters. They not only guard The Tower of London, but also give guided tours of the fortress. There are about 40 Beefeaters. One of them is known as the Ravenmaster. He is responsible for the ravens that have been living there for centuries. (Paragraph 7)



The Ravenmaster



A Raven

There is a legend about The Tower of London. It says that The Tower of London and the kingdom will fall if the ravens leave, so the wings of the ravens are clipped to prevent them from flying away. (Paragraph 8)

The Tower of London is still a royal residence of Her Majesty The Queen. She has a house on site called 'The Queen's House' in which she could still live if she wished. (Paragraph 9)

Adapted from *The Tower of London* (www.britainexpress.com)

Questions on Section 2

12 marks

6. What happened to the Royal Menagerie?

(1 mark)

7. (a) Find a word from paragraph 4 which is the opposite of *leave*. (½ mark)

(b) Which phrase of two words in paragraph 7 tells you that the ravens have been living at The Tower of London *for a very long time*?

(½ mark)

8. Name two objects, mentioned in the passage, that represent royalty.

(1 mark)

(a) _____

(b) _____

9. Underline the correct answer. (4 marks)

- (a) All palaces in Europe were built (before, after, at the same time as) The Tower of London.
- (b) The Tower of London is made up of (several, only a few, two) buildings.
- (c) Lions were (among the first, the last, the only) animals to be housed at The Tower.
- (d) Before World War II the public (was able, was not able, was not allowed) to visit The Tower.

10. What jobs do the Beefeaters have at The Tower? (1 mark)

(a) _____

(b) _____

11. True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG).

Read the following sentences and tick (✓) the correct box. (2 marks)

	T	F	NIG
(a) The Crown Jewels attract a lot of tourists.			
(b) The Ravenmaster takes care of the ravens in The Tower.			
(c) The ravens can fly away.			
(d) The Queen sleeps at The Tower once a month.			

12. Underline the correct answer. (2 marks)

- (a) The Crown Jewels have been on show for (more than, less than, exactly) two hundred years.
- (b) The Imperial State Crown has (more than, less than, exactly) three thousand diamonds.

13. Why is it important for the ravens to stay at The Tower? (1 mark)

14. Underline the correct answer. (1 mark)

(a) Section 1 is an example of:

- (i) a timetable
- (ii) a timeline
- (iii) a deadline

(b) Section 2 is an example of:

- (i) a diary
- (ii) a short story
- (iii) an article

15. Put these sentences in the order they happened. The first one* has been done for you. (2 marks)

(a) A 105-carat diamond was presented to Queen Victoria.	
(b) The Beefeaters started protecting The Tower.	
(c) The first foundations of The Tower were laid.	1*
(d) The Crown Jewels were created.	
(e) Animals were transferred to London Zoo.	

END OF READING COMPREHENSION PAPER