

International Competitions and Assessments for Schools

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED.

STUDENT'S NAME:

Read the instructions on the **ANSWER SHEET** and fill in your **NAME, SCHOOL** and **OTHER INFORMATION**.

Use a 2B or B pencil. Do **NOT** use a pen.

Rub out any mistakes completely.

You MUST record your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

ENGLISH

Mark only **ONE** answer for each question. Your score will be the number of correct answers. Marks are **NOT** deducted for incorrect answers.

Use the information provided to choose the **BEST** answer from the four possible options.

On your **ANSWER SHEET** fill in the oval that matches your answer.

Questions may sometimes be placed next to each other. Make sure you read **ACROSS** the page and answer the questions in the correct order.

You are **NOT** allowed to use a dictionary or an electronic translator.

Educational Assessment

Catastrophe Cat





Student Bounty.com Catastrophe Cat Lives in our house She doesn't mind dogs She won't chase a mouse.

She sleeps all day long If there's nobody there But when we come home She gets quite a scare.

Cat skates on the table And breaks all the dishes She scratches the couch And knocks over the fishes.

She hangs off the curtains Then skids on the floor Grandma moves quickly As Cat thumps the door.

My mum likes to pat Cat Bút Cat won't sit still. She hides in the cupboard Waiting until

Mum gets the sausages Ready for tea Then Catastrophe swipes them And leaves none for me.

She waits in the hallway Outside Dad's door And she starts to wail When he starts to snore.

You'd think Dad would learn But he chases the cat She moves so swiftly He trips on the mat.

And all through the house We hear Meeeeow and Owww 'That cat is a nuisance Get rid of it now!'

But despite all the mess The noise and the strife We all love our Cat She's part of our life.

1. What does Catastrophe Cat do when the family is not home?

- (A) chase mice
- (B) sleep all day
- (C) scare the fish
- (D) hang off the curtains



- (A) see where Dad is.
- (B) catch some mice.
- (C) steal the sausages.
- (D) get away from the noise.



3. Why did Dad chase Catastrophe Cat?

- (A) she stole his food
- (B) she interrupted his sleep
- (C) they were playing a game
- (D) he fell over her in the hallway

4. Which option shows who made the sound 'Owww' and why?

	Who said 'Owww'?	Why?
(A)	Dad	He fell over chasing Cat.
(B)	Mum	She hurt herself cooking.
(C)	the poet	Cat stole her sausages.
(D)	Catastrophe Cat	Dad caught her.

- 5. When Dad says that Catastrophe Cat is a 'nuisance', he means that she is
 - (A) annoying.
 - (B) secretive.
 - (C) energetic.
 - (D) dangerous.
- 6. The cat was named 'Catastrophe' because she
 - (A) was loved by the family.
 - (B) liked to fight with the dog.
 - (C) often caused trouble in the house.



7.	(A) (B) (C)	matopoeia is when a word sounds like the noise it is describing. ch of the following is an example of onomatopoeia? 'skids' 'thumps' 'swipes'
	(D)	'trips'
8.	The	poem has a rhyme scheme. Which lines in each stanza rhyme?
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	the first line and the third line the first line and the second line the second line and the third line the second line and the fourth line
For	ques	tions 9 and 10 choose the CORRECT option.
9.	Cho	ose the best word to complete the following sentence.
	Paul	knew he was almost home he saw the lights of his farmhouse ahead.
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	however when but although
10.	Whic	ch statement is punctuated correctly?
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	'Have you done your homework, asked Sue?' 'Have you done your homework,' asked Sue? 'Have you done your homework?' asked Sue. 'Have you done your homework? Asked Sue.'

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Student Bounts, com

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Sources

"Catastrophe Cat" poem © Sheryl Persson. Illustrations © EAA 2001.

The following year levels should sit THIS Paper:

Australia	Year 4
Brunei	Primary 4
Hong Kong	Primary 4
Indonesia	Year 5
Malaysia	Standard 4
New Zealand	Year 5
Pacific	Year 4
Singapore	Primary 3
South Africa	Grade 4





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PAPER



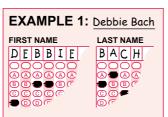




HOW TO FILL OUT THIS SHEET:

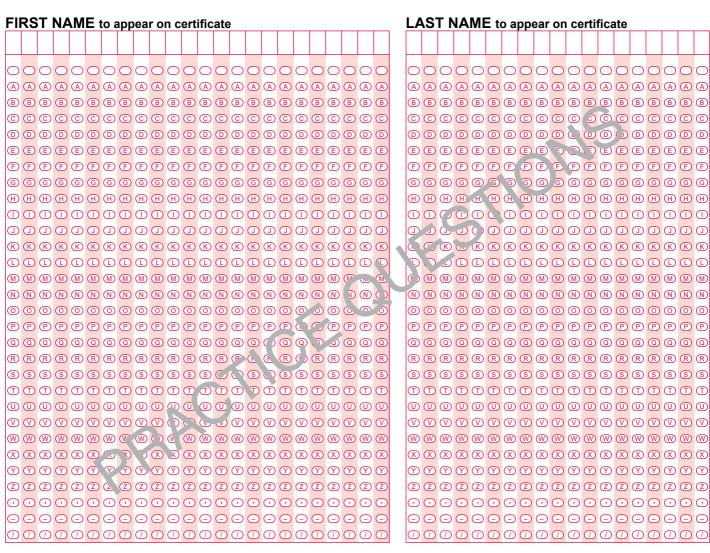


- · Rub out all mistakes completely.
- · Print your details clearly in the boxes provided.
- · Make sure you fill in only one oval in each column.



EXAMPLE 2: Chan Ai Beng								
FIRST NAME	FIRST NAME LAST NAME							
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EXA	MPLE 3:	Jamal bin	Abas	
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Are you male Male		
Does anyone ○ Yes	in your home No	usually speak a language other than English?
School name:		



CLASS (optional) (A) (K) BU (D) (N) E O E P **@** @

TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Example:

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

I want you to give this important matter prompt attention.

- (A) quiet
- (B) careful
- (C) immediate
- (D) deliberate

eaning to the underlined word.

er prompt attention.

Immediate is the word closest in meaning to prompt in this sentence, so you would fill in the oval ②, as shown.





START

1 A B C O 2 A B C O 3 A B C O 4 A B C O 5 A B C O 7 A B C O 8 A B C O 9 A B C O					
3 A B C D 4 A B C D 5 A B C D 7 A B C D 8 A B C D 9 A B C D	1	A	B	©	0
4 A B C D 5 A B C D 6 A B C D 7 A B C D 8 A B C D	2	A	B	©	D
5 A B C D 6 A B C D 7 A B C D 8 A B C D 9 A B C D	3	A	B	©	D
6 A B C D 7 A B C D 8 A B C D	4	A	B	©	D
7 A B C D 8 A B C D	5	A	B	©	D
8 A B C D	6	A	B	©	D
9 A B C D	7	A	B	©	D
	8	A	B	©	D
1\$	9	A	B	©	D
	1\$	A	B	©	(D)

QUESTION	KEY	DESCRIPTION OF SKILL	AREA	Easy Medium
1	В	Locate information in a poem	RL	Eas
2	С	Identify the reason for an action in a poem	RL	Easy
3	В	Identify the reason for a character's action in a poem	RL	Medium
4	A	Interpret character interaction in a poem	RL	Medium/Hard
5	A	Identify the meaning of a word in a poem: nuisance	VOC	Easy
6	С	Interpret the meaning of a word from context in a poem: catastrophe	VOC	Medium
7	В	Identify an example of onomatopoeia in a poem: thumps	TD	Hard
8	D	Identify the rhyme scheme of a poem	TD	Easy
9	В	Identify the correct connective to complete a sentence	SYN	Medium
10	С	Identify the correct use of a question mark and speech punctuation	SYN	Medium/Hard

LEGEND

Area refers to the particular curriculum area or strand assessed by the question.

RL Reading – Literary questions which require students to comprehend and interpret texts such as stories, poems, extracts from novels, reviews, plays

RF Reading – Factual questions which require students to understand and interpret information

and argument texts, including texts which incorporate diagrams, tables and images from a range of curriculum areas, e.g. reports, editorials,

advertisements, explanations

TD Textual devices questions which require students to recognise and to interpret textual

devices which include figurative and rhetorical language (e.g. metaphor, rhetorical question, pun) and text conventions (e.g. use of different font sizes

and types, captions)

SYN Syntax questions about accuracy and clarity within sentences or texts (e.g. pronoun

reference, tense) and the recognition of grammatical terms (e.g. noun, main

clause)

VOC Vocabulary questions about the meaning of words or phrases

Level of difficulty refers to the expected level of difficulty for the question.

Student Bounts, com more than 70% of candidates will choose the correct option Easy

about 50-70% of candidates will choose the correct option **Medium**

Medium/Hard about 30-50% of candidates will choose the correct option

Hard less than 30% of candidates will choose the correct option