Transfer Test Practice Papers

SCHOOLS PACK

ENGLISH

SPE Paper 1

Read the following carefully before you begin:

☐ Do not turn this page until you are told to do so. You will have 60mins to complete the test.

☐ Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow it.

☐ For some questions you must select the correct answer(s) or letter from the options given.

☐ For some questions you must state the correct answer appropriate to the passage.

☐ Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

☐ You may read each passage to check your answers as many times as you want.

☐ You may do rough working on a separate sheet of paper.

☐ If you make a mistake, cross out the mistake and write the new answer clearly.

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Read this passage and answer the questions which follow.

Stitches

Everybody gets cuts, and some cuts are bigger than others. That's why a lot of kids need stitches at one time or another — usually on their face, chin, hands, or feet.

Stitches aren't for scratches. They’re for bigger cuts that probably wouldn't heal well on their own. You might take a fall and hit your head or step on something sharp — ouch! Or you might have surgery and get an incision, a cut a doctor makes.

That's where stitches come in. They join the sides of the cut together so that it can heal. If you need stitches, you don't need to worry, but you do need to take care of the stitches until the skin heals.

Stitches are loops of string that doctors use to join the edges of a cut on your skin. It’s a lot like sewing fabric together. But after a few days or a week, the skin heals and the stitches come out.

Once the edges are touching, the doctor ties a knot in the string so your skin will stay that way until it heals. Doctors have many different kinds of string called sutures, including some made of nylon, silk, and vicryl. Vicryl string actually dissolves in your skin, so you don’t even need to get those stitches removed. This kind of string is used mostly on the lips or in the mouth.

Another way of closing a cut is to use glue! Sometimes, if a cut isn’t too long or wide, the doctor will use special skin glue to keep the cut’s edges together until it heals. It usually falls off by itself in 5 to 10 days.

Another option for tiny cuts is a small sticky strip called a butterfly bandage. It keeps the cut’s edges together for a few days, and then it usually comes off in the bath.

Kids need stitches if they have a cut that wouldn’t grow back together well on its own. This could happen if you trip, step, or fall on a rock, a piece of glass, or on a sharp corner or edge. If you have surgery, you’ll also need stitches.

Answer the following questions. Look back over the passage. You should choose the best answer and circle the correct letter.

1. Stitches are for what type of cuts?
   A Small cuts
   B Scratches
   C Scrapes
   D Big cuts

2. What is an incision?
   A A type of bandage
   B Loops in a stitch
   C The cut a doctor makes
   D An operation

3. What happens to stitches once a wound heals?
   A They give you more
   B The doctor ties them
   C They are removed
   D The become itchy
4. Doctors have many types of string, these are called?
   A sculptures
   B sutures
   C statues
   D saturates

5. What is Vicryl?
   A A cut that is deep
   B A plaster that falls on its own
   C A string that dissolves in your skin
   D A type of glue

6. How long does skin glue last?
   A Five to ten minutes
   B Five to ten days
   C Five to ten months
   D Five to ten weeks

7. Where is Vicryl mostly used?
   A On your finger
   B On your fingers or toes
   C On your lips or mouth
   D On your ears

8. Which of these materials is not used for stitches?
   A nylon
   B vicryl
   C wire
   D silk

9. When are butterfly bandages used?
   A When a cut is too big
   B When a cut is too deep
   C When a cut is too small
   D When you haven’t got a normal bandage

10. When are stitches needed?
    A When you haven’t got a plaster
    B When a cut won’t grow back together on its own
    C When a cut is too small
    D When you fall over
The following two passages contain a number of mistakes. You have to find the mistakes. On each line there is either one or no mistake. Find the group of words in which there is a mistake and circle the letter underneath it. If there is no mistake, circle N.

First, look for **spelling** mistakes in the passage below.

11. The Spanish kept the source of their chocolate drink - the beans
   A          B          C          D          N
12. - a secret for many years. They did this so successfully in fact,
   A          B          C          D          N
13. that when English buccaneers boarded what they thought was
   A          B          C          D          N
14. a Spanish ‘Treasure Galleon’ in 1579, only to find it loaded with
   A          B          C          D          N
15. what appeared to be ‘dried sheep’s droppings’, they burned
   A          B          C          D          N
16. the whole ship in frustration. If they only they had known, chocolate
   A          B          C          D          N
17. was so expensive at that time, that it was worth it’s weight in
   A          B          C          D          N
18. silver (if not gold), chocolate was treasure indeed! Within a few years,
   A          B          C          D          N
19. the Cocoa beverage made from the powder produced in Spain
   A          B          C          D          N
20. had become popular throughout many countries in Europe.
   A          B          C          D          N

Now look for **punctuation** mistakes.

21. Medieval Europeans believed that God had made the world and ruled
   A          B          C          D          N
22. it through his Church and the King, ordinary people learned the stories
   A          B          C          D          N
23. of the Bible and the saints from preachers and from the pictures!
   A          B          C          D          N
24. painted in their churches. Many towns grew up around markets, where
   A          B          C          D          N
25. farm produce was exchanged for the goods and services of specialised
   A          B          C          D          N

*Continue to the next page*
26. craftsmen, such as shoemakers and weavers? Through their guilds, 
   A  B  C  D  N

27. traders and craftsmen regulated prices and organised the training 
   A  B  C  D  N

28. of their apprentices Skilled men could be thatchers or carpenters. 
   A  B  C  D  N

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Claude Monet was born in 1840 on November 14 in Paris. He grew up in LeHaver, near the sea. Even when he was young he was a very good artist. His pictures were so good that an art supply store let him hang his pictures in their window. Monet's parents did not want him to become an artist because they thought he would not make a good living. That did not stop him though. When he was 20, he studied art at an inexpensive art school in Paris. Monet often went on trips around France to paint. Sometimes, his friend Camille came along. Camille later became Monet's wife. They had two sons, Jean and Michel. In 1878, Camille got sick and died suddenly. A few years later, Monet got married again to a woman named Alice. Monet died in 1926 in Giverny. Many people came to his funeral. Unlike many artists, he was famous even before he died. Now his house in Giverny is a museum that is visited by many people.

Look at the statements below. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Base your answer on the information in the passage. Tick each statement true or false.

29.  
   TRUE   FALSE
   Monet only became famous after he had died
   Monet studied at an expensive art school

Find one word in the passage closest in meaning to each of the statements below. Write the word in the space provided.

30.  
   Quite cheap or reasonable
   Known by many people
The following four words are used in the passage: museum, studied, good, suddenly. Tick the correct box in the table below to show which of the four words is used as an adjective, a verb, a noun or an adverb.

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<th>Adjective</th>
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32. Where would you normally find a passage such as the one above? Tick the best answer.
- Diary
- Letter
- Leaflet

33. Would this passage normally come from a non-fiction text or fiction text. Tick the best answer.
- Non-fiction
- Fiction

34. Why did Monet’s parents not want him to become an artist?
- They thought he wasn’t a good artist
- They thought it wasn’t a good living

35. How old was Monet when he studied art in Paris?
- 20 years old
- 18 years old

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Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Earth

Earth consists of three main layers. The outer layer is called the crust and contains the continents and oceans. The middle layer is called the mantle and is semi-liquid. The inner layer is called the core. The temperature increases towards the core.

Drifting Continents

about 200 million years ago all the Earth’s continents were joined together in one very large continent called Pangaea. This large continent split up into the five continents we know today. The process by which these continents spread out over the Earth’s surface is known as continental drift.
36. In which line has a capital letter been left out?
   - Line 1
   - Line 4
   - Line 7

37. In which line is there a spelling mistake?
   - Line 1
   - Line 3
   - Line 9

38. In which line is there an apostrophe missing?
   - Line 9
   - Line 2
   - Line 3

39. The crust of the Earth contains continents and oceans.
   - True
   - False

40. How many layers does the Earth have?
   - 3
   - 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Bees huddle inside the nest for warmth, dining on stored honey. An ant colony consists of hundreds or thousands of female workers and one queen. Males die after mating. Workers care for the queen, tend her eggs, feed larvae, collect food, dig tunnels and defend the nest. At times the workers feed a few ant larvae extra food; these become new queens that leave the nest to mate and form new colonies. A colony may contain 80,000 workers, who raise the young, build combs’ out of beeswax to hold the larvae and honey, gather nectar and pollen, make the honey, and guard the nest. Worker bees live about six weeks, while a queen may last five years. Workers that hatch in the fall, however, survive the winter.

41. An apostrophe has been used incorrectly in the above passage. On which line does the mistake occur?
   - Line 5
   - Line 9
   - Line 3

42. A colony contains at least 100,000 workers.
   - True
   - False
43. Find one word in the passage closest in meaning to ‘a group of bees’.

44. A queen may live until 5 years while workers only live until 6 months.
   True □ False □

45. Should speech marks be used in the above passage?
   Yes □ No □

The following passage contains a number of spelling and punctuation mistakes. You have to find the mistakes. On each line there is either one or no mistake. Find the group of words in which there is a mistake and circle the letter underneath it. If there is no mistake, circle N.

46. Smell is one of the two chemical senses, the other being
   A B C D N

47. taste. Humans’ have a relatively poor sense of smell, but
   A B C D N

48. it is a vital means of communication too many creatures. Scent
   A B C D N

49. can be used to mark territory, and to attract a mate. it
   A B C D N

50. also allows animals to track and find food.
   A B C D N