

1. Reading

Reading test
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 minutes' reading time• 1 hour to answer the questions

Key points

- You should ensure that each pupil has a *Reading booklet* and a *Reading answer booklet*.
- Pupils must be instructed to read the whole *Reading booklet* during the 15 minutes' reading time. They must not look at the questions in the *Reading answer booklet* during this time.
- Remind pupils that they will be able to refer to the *Reading booklet* when they are answering the questions.
- After the 15 minutes' reading time, ask pupils to write their name and the name of the school in the appropriate boxes on the *Reading answer booklet*. Explain that the *Reading answer booklet* has questions on each text in the *Reading booklet* and on the booklet as a whole.
- Ask pupils to open the *Reading answer booklet* and turn to page 3. Then read aloud the instructions. You can rephrase the explanations to ensure that all pupils understand the instructions.
- Explain to pupils that they should work through the *Reading answer booklet*, referring to the *Reading booklet* as necessary. They can make notes on the *Reading booklet* if they wish. If they cannot answer a question, they should move on and return to it later.
- Explain to pupils that if they have any problems they may ask for help, but they cannot be helped with the answering of any questions or have any words read to them.
- Give pupils appropriate time reminders during the test.

2. Questions and Answers

In this section, there are different types of question for you to answer in different ways. The space for your answer shows you what type of writing is needed.

- **short answers**
Some questions are followed by a short line or box.
This shows that you need only write a word or phrase in your answer.
- **several line answers**
Some questions are followed by a few lines.
This gives you space to write more words or a sentence or two.
- **longer answers**
Some questions are followed by a large box.
This shows that a longer, more detailed answer is needed to explain your opinion.
You can write in full sentences if you want to.
- **other answers**
For some questions you need do no writing at all and you should tick, draw lines to, or put a ring around your answer. Read the instructions carefully so that you know how to answer the question.

Marks

The number in the margin tells you the maximum number of marks for each question.

Please wait until you are told to start work. You should work through the section until you are asked to stop, referring to your reading resource when you need to.

You will have 45 minutes for this test.

3. **On The Road**



Introducing Sharon Brown

Sharon Brown always had an unusual ambition – she wanted to be a lorry driver. Now, Sharon leads the life of which she has always dreamed. Once or twice a week she drives an LGV (Large Goods Vehicle) across long distances, delivering large loads to distant places.

After years of trying to discourage her, Sharon’s friends and family finally gave in, realising how determined she was.

Training for lorry drivers can start only at the age of 21, so Sharon took a course in electrical engineering first and then worked for a haulage company until she was able to start the LGV training. Later on, she took a test that allowed her to drive articulated lorries. She passed all her tests first time.

Nowadays, she’s away from home for three to five days at a time, travelling all over Europe.



On the next pages are extracts from a diary Sharon kept on a journey to Spain, transporting a load of tennis balls for the Spanish Open tennis championship. She wrote a few lines at most of her stopping points.

Monday

05.00 Nottingham Lorry Depot, England

Just picked up lorry. Glad to see that I'll be driving the new Charger; with all the latest equipment. Checked load. 20 crates of tennis balls bound for Barcelona, Spain.

09.15 Dover Ferry Port, England

A really bad start – motorway was painfully slow, but got here in the end. Then STUPID ME – got stuck behind lorry with orange warning plates carrying a full load of highly dangerous chemical. Had to wait hours for it to be checked, but I was through border control in minutes and allowed on board the ferry.

10.15 On ferry

Met Carl and Eddie. Carl reminded me about our time on the training course years ago – how I'd said then that the idea of working on the move had been my ambition since childhood. Good to see friends and talk about old times.

14.00 Laon, France

Have stopped for lunch at truck stop. At last, fantastic food! Chocolate mousse was heaven. Long stretch ahead of me, want to cover at least 300 km before next stop.

19.00 Limas Lorry Park, France

Just checked the tachograph – don't want to break any laws about how long I spend at the wheel. Have done over 700 km since getting off the ferry and been at the wheel for 7 hours. Time to stop for the night.

20.30 Made soup in microwave – yuck! Phoned home and chatted to kids. All OK. Lorry park very full and getting into bay took a bit of work. Reminded me about the course and how hard some of the training seemed then. Reversing the lorry was like trying to thread a needle with gloves on – now I can do it with my eyes closed! Tuned into some local TV stations on my portable but couldn't understand much, so listened to some French music instead and read my book. Now ready to turn in for the night in my cosy cab. Spain tomorrow.

Tuesday

07.00 E15 Motorway Services, France

Great to be on the move again. Feel like the king of the road, towering 2 metres above the rest of the traffic, with hundreds of miles of empty road ahead and behind me. French motorways great – no traffic. Free as a bird, as long as I get these tennis balls to Barcelona. Days like this reminded me why I always wanted to become a lorry driver.



09.00 Somewhere on the E15 Motorway, France

Had to make an unexpected stop as several drivers were flashing their lights at me. Discovered that my right indicator was on the blink. Checked the bulb, fuse and wires. Seems to be all right now.

12.00 Le Boulou (15 km from Spanish border)

Good place for lunch. Will stop here another time. Have just had the best steak and chips since the one I cooked for the kids last Sunday.

17.00 Gerona, Spain

Border control very friendly and let me through without fuss. Hot, sticky weather gave way to a tremendous storm. Had to slow right down – one lorry in front skidded. Parked and sat in cab, safe, dry and comfy, for an hour; watching the fantastic forks of lightning hit the ground all around, the lorry shaking with each clap of thunder. What an experience. Won't delay any longer now, as want to get to Barcelona before dark.

21.00 Barcelona, Spain

Got to Barcelona in the dark – really hard to find your way in a strange place at night, but found it in the end. Unloaded the tennis balls. Exhausted at end of a long day but took the chance to have a quick look round a new city – love seeing new places.

Tomorrow start journey home with a full load of oranges. Tonight Spanish food, music and a good night's rest.

4. These questions are about *On the Road*.

1. What was Sharon's ambition?

.....

1 mark

2. Why did Sharon's friends and family eventually stop trying to discourage her?

.....

1 mark

3. In the second paragraph, why are the words *Large Goods Vehicle* in brackets?

.....

1 mark

4. Look at the diary entry for Monday at 20.30.

How does Sharon's description make her cab seem like home?

Give **two** ways.

1

2

2 marks

5. Fill the gaps in the table to show Sharon's journey.

Day	Time	Place	Event
Monday	05.00	Nottingham	Picked up lorry
	10.15		Met Carl and Eddie
	14.00	Laon	
	19.00	Limas	Stopped for the night
Tuesday	09.00	E15 Motorway	
		Le Boulou	Lunch

2 marks

6. Sharon compares learning to reverse a lorry to
trying to thread a needle with gloves on.

Why is this a good way to describe what it is like to reverse a lorry?

.....
.....
.....

2 marks

7. Give **two** ways the text on the second and third pages of *On the Road* is written like a diary.

1

2

2 mark

8. What is the purpose of the text on the first page of *On the Road*?

Tick **one**

to persuade you to become a lorry driver

to explain why travelling is so important

to give you background information

to give you instructions about driving a lorry

1 mark

9. What evidence is there in the diary that Sharon wants to do her job carefully and safely?

Find **two** things.

1

2

2 marks

10. What do you think Sharon enjoys about her life as a lorry driver?

Use the text to help you explain.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 marks

5. **The Long Drive**

Many years ago, ranch owners needed to send their cattle hundreds of miles to 'cow towns' where they would be sold. Every year it was the cowboys' job to round up all the cattle and take them in large herds to the cow town. This was known as 'the long drive'.

The drive was a challenge for all cowboys. Their day began at 4.00am and ended after dark. Even then some had to stand on guard during the night.

The average herd was made up of about 3000 cattle and the cowboys were responsible for keeping them safe all the way.

The cowboys worked as a team but each had his own job to do (see diagram).



The **trail boss** was in charge. He gave orders, checked the herd and then rode ahead to find water. He decided where the camp would be made and generally took care of the men. He rode at the front of the herd.



The **pointers** were also experienced riders. They led the herd when the trail boss went ahead to look for water or a camp.



The **swing** and **flank** men rode at the side to keep the herd together.



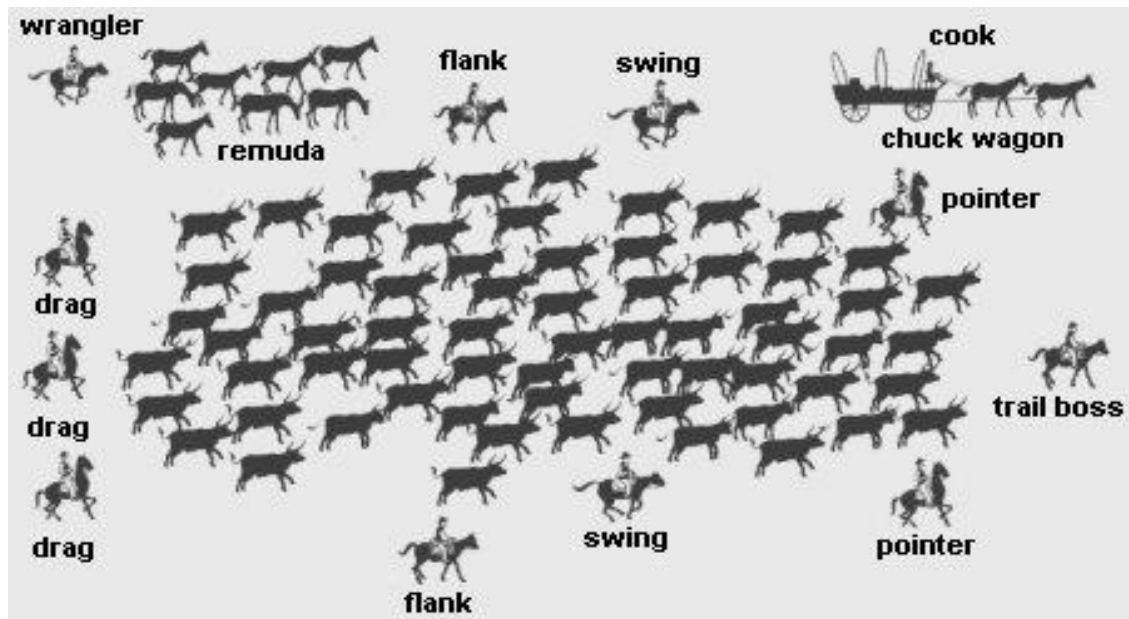
The **drag** men were at the back. This was the worst job because they were covered in dust from the herd in front.



The **wranglers** were the youngest and most inexperienced cowboys on the drive. They carried messages up and down the line and looked after the **remuda**, the spare horses.



The **cook** drove the **chuck wagon** and produced the food for the cowboys wherever they camped.



Difficulties and Dangers

Rounding up the cattle was very dangerous and the cowboys needed to be agile riders. On the long drive, there were many risks.

Rivers

Crossing rivers was often dangerous, especially if they were swollen by rain or there were quicksands.

Stampedes

A sudden noise might make the whole herd of cattle stampede, rushing along out of control. Stopping a stampede was dangerous work – cowboys tried to drive the cattle into a circle to slow them down.

Weather

Blistering hot winds or torrential rain and hailstones often made the conditions unpleasant.

Rustlers

These were people who set out to steal the cattle.

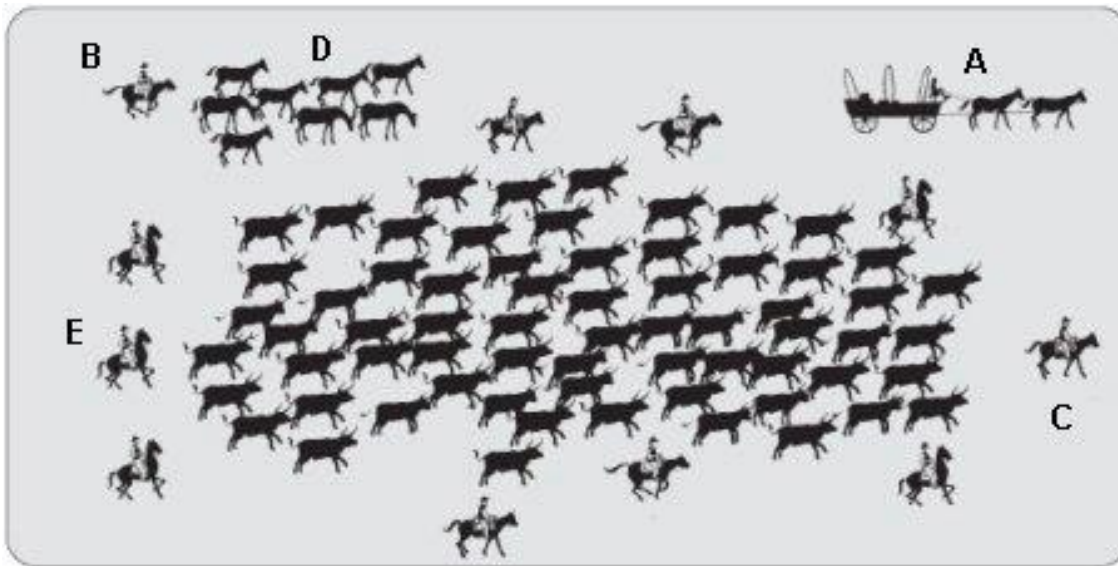
6. These questions are about *The Long Drive*.

1. What job in the team would the youngest cowboy have?

.....

1 mark

2.



Match each statement to a letter on the diagram.

One has been done for you.

the youngest cowboy

B

the cowboys who had the worst job

the cowboy who made the meals

the spare horses

the cowboy in charge

1 mark

3. Look at the text in *The Long Drive* beside the diagram.

What is the purpose of this section?

Tick **one**

to explain how difficult the work of the cowboys is

to explain the roles of the riders

to show how many animals had to be moved

to tell you the order of what happens on the long drive

1 mark

4. Some of the words in *The Long Drive* stand out because they are in **bold** print.

Why have these words been put in **bold**?

Give **two** reasons.

1

2

2 marks

5. Look at *The Difficulties and Dangers* section.

Why did the cowboys have to guard the cattle at night?

.....

1 mark

6. This text tells us some of the difficulties cowboys face in their work.

Using what you have read, explain what you think cowboys might **like** about their job.

.....

.....

.....

3 marks

7. It says in the text that

the cowboys worked as a team.

What evidence of team work can you find in the text?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 marks

7. *On the Plains*

Bob Lemmons rounds up mustangs, wild horses that live on the plains in the state of Texas, in the United States, for teams of cowboys to use on the long drive.

It wasn't noon yet, but the sun had already made the Texas plains hotter than an oven. Bob Lemmons pulled his wide-brimmed hat tighter to his head and rode slowly away from the ranch. 'Good luck, Bob!' someone yelled.

Bob didn't respond. His mind was already on the weeks ahead. He walked his horse slowly, being in no particular hurry. That was one thing he had learned early. One didn't capture a herd of mustang horses in a hurry.

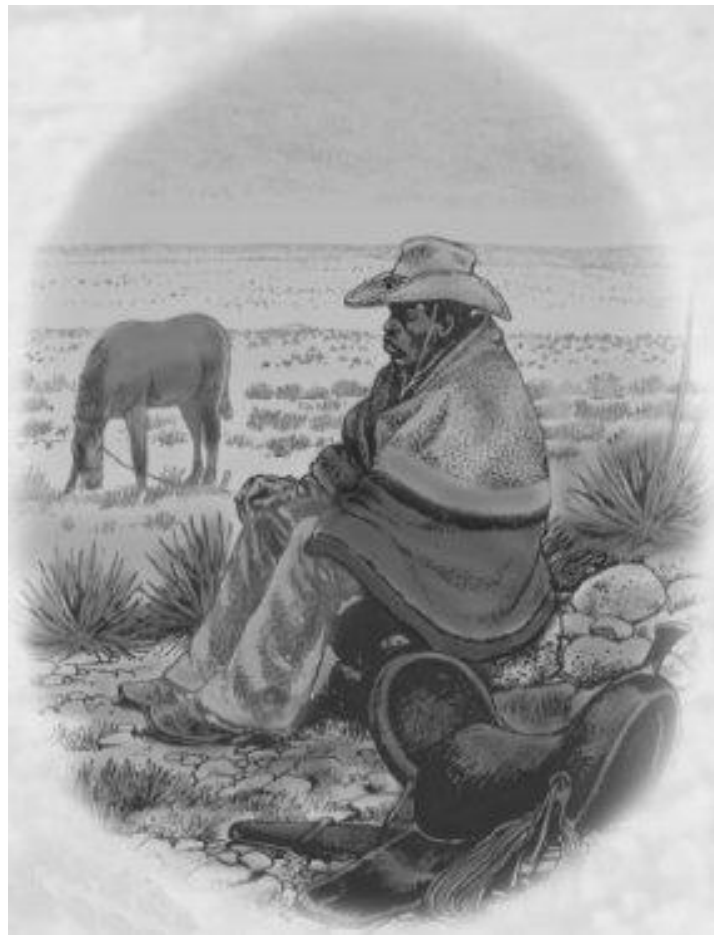
Bob looked around him, and as far as he could see the land was flat, stretching unbroken like the cloudless sky over his head until the two seemed to meet. Nothing appeared to be moving except him on his horse, but he knew that a herd of mustangs could be galloping near the horizon line at that moment and he would be unable to see them until they came much closer.



He rode north that day, seeing no sign of mustangs until close to evening, when he came across some tracks. He stopped and dismounted. For a long while he stared at the tracks until he was able to identify several of the horses. It seemed to be a small herd. The tracks were no more than three days old and he expected to catch sight of the herd in the next day or two. A herd didn't travel in a straight line, but ranged back and forth within what they considered their territory.

He untied his blanket from behind the saddle and laid it out on the ground. Then he removed the saddle from the horse and tied the animal to a post. He took his supper out of the saddlebags and ate slowly as the chilly night air seemed to rise from the plains that a few short hours before had been too hot for a man to walk on. He threw the blanket around his shoulders, wishing he could make a fire. But if he had, the smell of wood smoke in his clothes would have been detected by any herd he got close to.

After eating he laid his head back against his saddle and covered himself with his thick Mexican blanket. The chilliness of the night made the stars look to him like shining slivers of ice. Someone had once told him that the stars were balls of fire, like the sun, but Bob didn't feel them that way.



He thought about the time when he brought in his first herd of mustangs ...

One day several of the cowboys had gone out to capture a herd. The ranch had been short of horses and no one ever thought of buying horses when there were so many wild ones. He had wanted to tell them that he would bring in the horses, but they would have laughed at him. Who'd ever heard of one man bringing in a herd? So he had watched them ride out, saying nothing. A few days later they were back, tired and disgusted. They hadn't even been able to get close to a herd.

That evening Bob had timidly suggested to Mr Hunter that he be allowed to try. Everyone laughed. Bob reminded them that no one on the ranch could handle a horse like he could, that the horses came to him more than anyone else. The cowboys had acknowledged that that was true, but it was impossible for one man to capture a herd. Bob had said nothing else. Early the next morning he had ridden out alone ... Three weeks later the cowboys had been sitting outside the ranch one evening and looked up to see a herd of mustangs galloping towards them, led by Bob. Despite their amazement, they had moved quickly to open the gate and Bob had led the horses in.

The next morning, the sun awakened him even before the first arc of its roundness showed over the horizon. He saddled his horse and rode off, following the tracks he had discovered the previous evening. He followed them west until he was certain they were leading him to the Pecos River. He smiled. He knew the horses would come to that river to drink every day. Mustangs never went too far from water.



'On the Plains' adapted from 'The Man who was a Horse', in *Long Journey Home* by Julius Lester. Published by Puffin Books, 1977.

8. These questions are about the story *On the Plains*.

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage around and put a *ring* around your choice.

Bob left the ranch on a

1. wet cool windy hot day.

1 mark

He was busy thinking about what he had to do.

Bob rode north, hoping to see a herd of horses.
He found some tracks which were

2. a few days old. very new. a few weeks old. very faint.

1 mark

He camped out overnight and felt

3. happy. cold. worried. angry.

1 mark

He remembered the first time he brought a herd of mustangs back to the ranch. The other cowboys had not expected him to

4. return. leave. survive. succeed.

1 mark

When Bob woke up, he followed the tracks he had found which led towards the

5. ranch. sea. river. trees.

1 mark

6. What did Bob find out about the horses from their tracks?

.....
.....

1 mark

7. **Underline** a phrase which shows how the cowboys felt when they returned without any mustangs.

One day several of the cowboys had gone out to capture a herd. The ranch had been short of horses and no one ever thought of buying horses when there were so many wild ones. He had wanted to tell them that he would bring in the horses, but they would have laughed at him. Who'd ever heard of one man bringing in a herd? So he had watched them ride out, saying nothing. A few days later they were back, tired and disgusted. They hadn't even been able to get close to a herd.

1 mark

8. In the final paragraph of *On the Plains*, it says

He smiled.

Why do you think Bob smiled at this point?

.....
.....

1 mark

9. Choose a word which you think best describes Bob's character.

Explain why you have chosen it, using evidence from the text.

determined **patient** **thoughtful**

I think Bob is because

.....
.....

1 mark

10. The writer uses dots ... (ellipsis) twice on the last page, each time for a different purpose.

Explain the two different purposes.

he brought in his first herd of mustangs ...

.....
.....

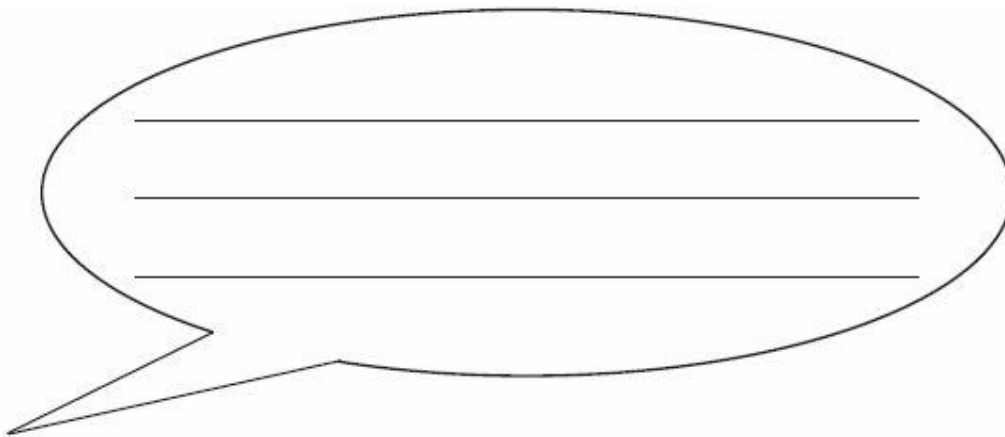
1 mark

Early the next morning he had ridden out alone ...

.....
.....

1 mark

11. When Bob came back with horses for the first time, what do you think the other cowboys might have said to him about what he had done?



2 marks

12. How does the writer show the difference between the **heat of the day** and the **cold of the night** on the plains?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2 marks

9. These questions are about *Travelling On* as a whole.

1. What is **similar** about Sharon Brown's work and the work of cowboys?

.....
.....

1 mark

2. Cowboys are often portrayed in films as leading an exciting life.

What impression of cowboys do you think the writers of *The Long Drive* and *On the Plains* texts want to give?

Explain your answer using details from the texts.

.....
.....
.....
.....

2 marks

3. Sentences have been left out of the texts you have read.

Match each sentence to the text you think it came from.

Draw lines to join the boxes that match.

<i>Introducing Sharon Brown</i>	They had to be fit to keep up with the team.
<i>Sharon's diary</i>	It was hard work in the early days.
<i>The Long Drive</i>	He rode on, looking for any sign of them.
<i>On the Plains</i>	Feel great when I see signs for home.

1 mark

4. Who do you think needs to be the most skilful to do their job?

Tick **one**.

Sharon Brown

A trail boss

Bob Lemmons

Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

3 marks