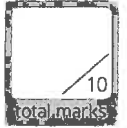


Name:

Date:



Year 4 English Grammar and Punctuation Test 3

1. Which sentence uses an **expanded noun phrase**? Tick one.

I like the swimming teacher.

I like the funny swimming teacher with the blue shorts.

1 mark

2. What does the word 'it' refer to in the passage below? **Circle one option.**

I bought a hat in town last week. Unfortunately, I had to take **it** back because **it** was too small.

me

town

the hat

1 mark

3. Rewrite the reported speech in the sentence below as **direct speech**.

Mum said we have got to wash our hands before dinner.

1 mark

4. **Circle** the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

Harry's sister has borrowed some of his books.

1 mark

total for this page

5. Do the words in the table indicate possession or plural? **Tick one box for each word.**

Word	Possession?	Plural?
houses		
Grandma's		
children's		
cakes		

1 mark

6. Which punctuation mark is missing from the sentence below? **Circle one.**

Even though Matilda was very tired she was finding it difficult to go to sleep.

! , . ?

1 mark

7. **Tick the sentence or sentences** which do **not** use Standard English correctly.

Why were you late?

Why was you late?

Why was they late?

1 mark

total for this page

8. Tick the sentence which opens with a **fronted adverbial**.

1 mark

If it keeps snowing, we are going to be stuck here for hours.

You can read a magazine while you wait.

We went to the cinema, then we went bowling.

9. Add an **apostrophe** to the sentence below to show that Chloe owns the teddy.

1 mark

'This shouldn't be on the toy stall! This is Chloes teddy!' exclaimed Mum.

10. Where is a **comma** needed in this sentence? Tick one box.

1 mark

As soon as he could Tom jumped off the train.

↑

↑

↑

END OF TEST

total for
this page

Cats

Do you have a cat? Maybe you are thinking about getting a cat as a pet? Read on to find out more about these wonderful creatures.

The History of Cats

Did you know that all cats, including lions, tigers and our own pets, are descended from one prehistoric creature? And that it was cats that chose to live with people, not the other way round?

20 million years ago, the first carnivores that actually looked like cats walked the earth.

In 4000 BC, in ancient Egypt, the African wildcat began to enter towns in search of food. It chose to live close by to people.

Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - ajbunby



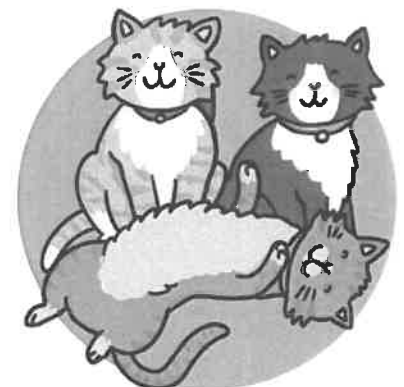
By 2000 BC, the Egyptians welcomed cats into their homes because they kept the snakes away. The Egyptians worshipped cats as sacred animals and banned them from being taken to other countries.

By 100 BC – 500 BC, domestic cats (cats who were used to living with people) spread across south-east Asia and India as cats were sold and secretly taken to new places.

By AD 500, The Romans had introduced cats to the whole of Europe.





In 1914-18, during the First World War, cats were used in the trenches to sniff out poisonous gas and on war ships to control rats.

By 2000, cats had become very popular pets – over 9 million pet cats live in Britain.



Body Language

Just because your cat can't use words, it doesn't mean he isn't talking to you. Cats are clever - they use body language to communicate with you and other animals.

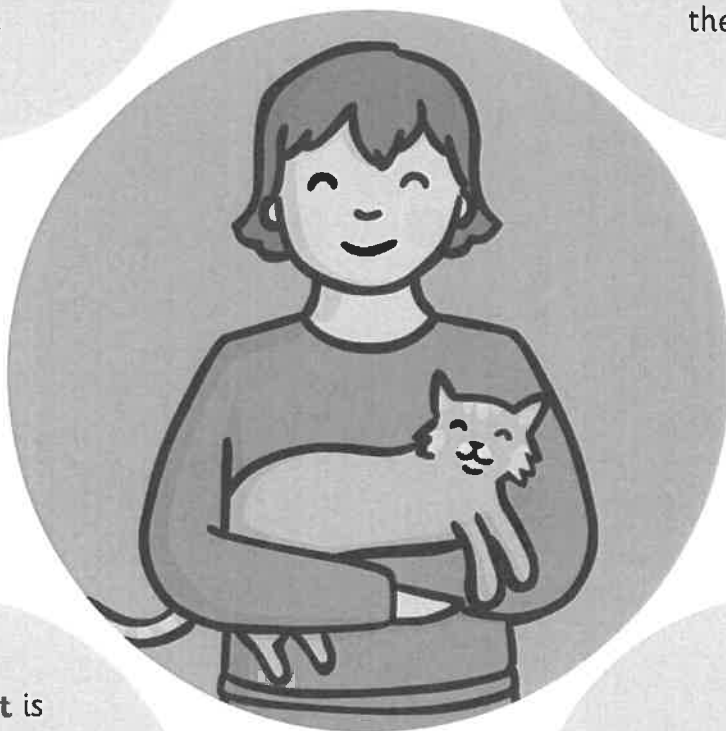
<p>Relaxed</p>  <p><small>Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - mliu92</small></p>	<p>Body language Tail up and relaxed, relaxed ears facing forwards, often walking towards you.</p> <p>Cat's mood Relaxed, friendly cat saying hello</p>
<p>Friendly</p>  <p><small>Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - gigjin</small></p>	<p>Body language Often starts with a tail up, cat rubs his head and side of his body around your legs and sometimes may roll over onto his side to show his belly.</p> <p>Cat's mood Relaxed, friendly cat saying hello; often seen if you have not seen each other for a while.</p>
<p>Unhappy</p>  <p><small>Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - ajbunby</small></p>	<p>Body language In a crouched position with tail tucked around or under his body and tense muscles. His eyes may look large and be darting about and ears back or moving, listening to sounds around him. He may lick his nose to show that he is unhappy and/or scared.</p> <p>Cat's mood Unhappy cat who might be looking for a place to hide, to run away and get up high.</p>
<p>Very Scared</p>  <p><small>Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - consumerist</small></p>	<p>Body language Arched back, bushy tail and fur standing up to make herself look bigger. Often her eyes look huge as the black middle parts of the eyes (pupil) are big. Ears may be flattened against her head.</p> <p>Cat's mood Cat is very scared and fearful. She might feel trapped and may hiss or spit as a warning to stay back. Be careful as she may try to scratch or bite you to protect herself because she doesn't feel safe.</p>

Looking After a Cat

A cat is the very best pet you can own.
Here are the key things you should know about looking after a cat.

You have to take your precious cat to visit **the vets** at least once a year. You must give your cat booster vaccinations and deflea/deworm treatments regularly.

All cats need **vaccinations**. Feline infectious enteritis, cat flu and feline leukaemia can all kill cats so it is important to protect your pet against these diseases.



A good diet is very important to keep your cat fit and healthy. You must feed your cat quality tinned or dried food and always have fresh water available for them to drink.

You have to have your cat **microchipped**. A microchip is tiny – about the size of a grain of rice – and will help your cat to be returned to you if it is lost.

Which Cat is Right For Me?

There are lots of cats – usually mixed breeds called moggies - looking for new homes through rescue charities such as the Cats Protection and the R.S.P.C.A.

However, if you choose to get a pedigree cat, what can you expect from some of the different breeds?

Breed	Characteristics
Bengal	Beautiful spotted or swirly coat. Loves water and might join you in the shower. Often coos or chirrups instead of miaowing
Cornish Rex	Started in 1950 when a Cornish cat gave birth to a curly-haired kitten. Will often play 'fetch' with their toys like a dog!
Birman	Four white paws (which look like gloves) and bright blue eyes. The first Birman cats lived in Buddhist temples in Burma.
Siamese	Originally owned by the Royal Family in Thailand (formerly Siam). Talkative and welcoming to visitors, but can get jealous.

Year 4 Reading Assessment Non-Fiction

Questions 1 to 14 are about the text 'Cats'

1. How many pet cats live in Britain? **Circle one.**

5 million

9000

9 million

2000

1 mark

2. Using the information on page 3, use the numbers 1-5 to put them in chronological order (oldest first)

Cats were used during the First World War to control rats on ships.

The first carnivores that looked like cats walked the earth.

Romans introduced cats to Europe.

Over 9 million cats now live in Britain.

African wildcats began to enter towns in search of food.

1 mark

Use the table on page 6 to answer questions 3 and 4.

1 mark

3. Which breed of cat is welcoming to visitors?

4. Which breed of cat might join you in the shower?

total for this page

5. Using the information on page 4, draw lines to match these cat feelings to the correct body language.

1 mark

friendly

tail up, ears facing forward, walking towards you

unhappy

crouched position, tail tucked under, eyes large and darting

relaxed

tail up, rubs side of head and body around your legs, might roll over

6. On page 6, different breeds of cat are listed. Which word has the closest meaning to 'breed' in this context? Circle one.

1 mark

name

animal

type

7. Find and copy the reason that the Egyptians welcomed cats into their homes.

1 mark

8. What is the author's opinion of cats? Using words from the text, **give two reasons** for your answer.

2 marks

total for this page

9. Find and copy two ways in which a cat uses body language to show he is very scared.

2 marks

1.

2.

10. Which breed of cat might you choose if you can't have a dog? Give **one** reason why.

1 mark

11. On page 5, the author has used a different colour for some of the words on the page. Give **two** reasons why.

2 marks

1.

2.

12. What might a Bengal cat do to get your attention?

1 mark

total for this page

13. Give **one** reason why cats were important during the First World War.

1 mark

14. Why has the author written this text about cats?
Using the text, give at least three reasons for your opinion.

3 marks

End of questions about the text 'Cats'

total for
this page

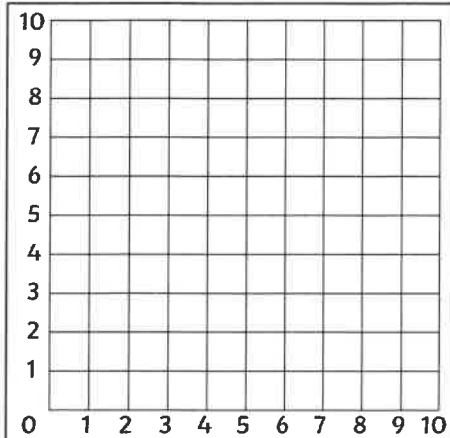


Coordinate Polygons

I can plot coordinates to draw polygons.

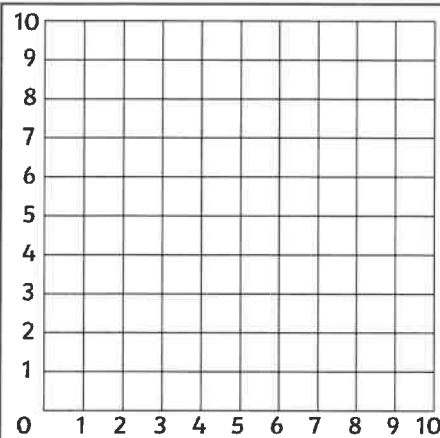


Plot the given co-ordinates on the grid and join them up to identify the polygon.



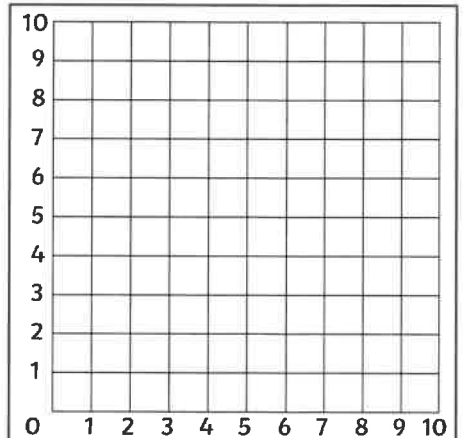
1. $(0,3)$ $(3,6)$ $(6,3)$ $(3,0)$

Polygon =



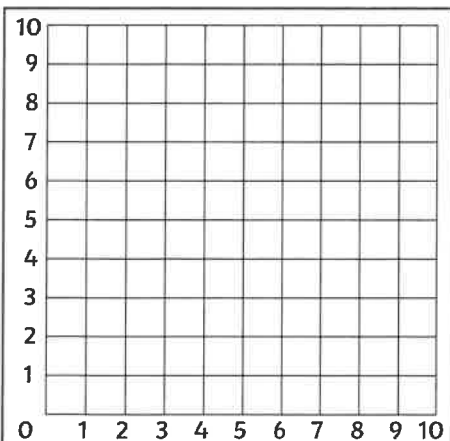
2. $(3,2)$ $(5,9)$ $(7,2)$

Polygon =



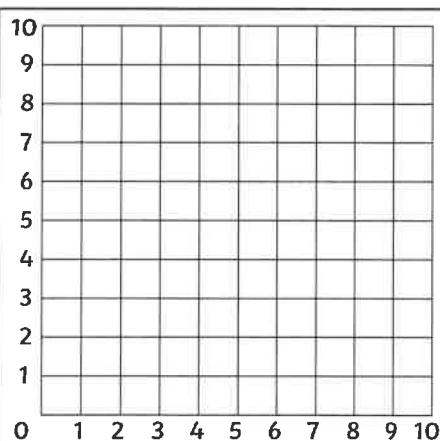
3. $(0,3)$ $(4,6)$ $(10,0)$

Polygon =



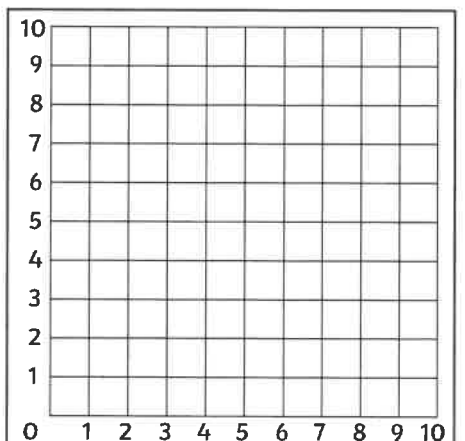
4. $(1,9)$ $(7,9)$ $(9,1)$ $(3,1)$

Polygon =



5. $(8,8)$ $(8,2)$ $(4,4)$ $(4,6)$

Polygon =



6. $(5,10)$ $(8,7)$ $(5,0)$ $(2,7)$

Polygon =

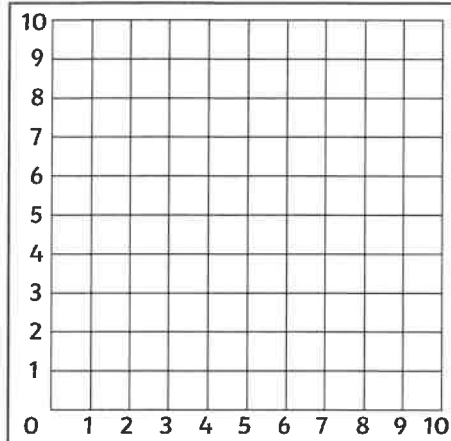


Coordinate Polygons

I can plot coordinates to draw polygons.

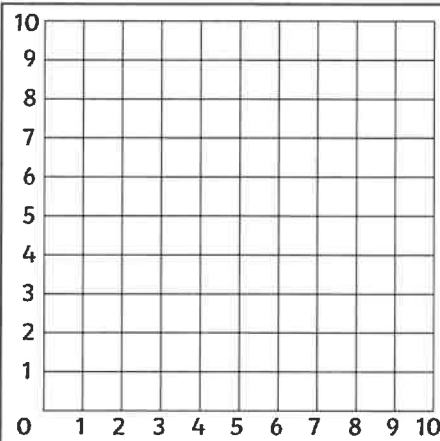


Plot the given co-ordinates on the grid and join them up to identify the polygon.



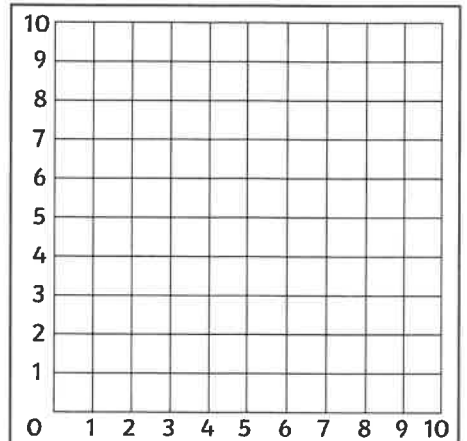
7. (1,9) (1,1) (5,1)
(10,5) (5,9)

Polygon =



8. (2,9) (5,7) (8,9)
(8,2) (5,0) (2,2)

Polygon =



9. (1,7) (4,10) (7,10) (10,7)
(10,4) (7,1) (4,1) (1,4)

Polygon =

The Victorians: Lives of the Rich and Poor

Using your knowledge of the lives of the rich and poor in Victorian Britain and the information provided, complete the Venn diagram with notes.

Some families lived in small houses with several family members sharing the same bedroom.	It was the start of the Industrial Revolution so there was an increase in jobs and employment, particularly for those who had skills or who were strong and able workers.
Houses had polished wooden floors, beautifully carved furniture and framed portraits.	Men wore suits, waistcoats and top hats. Women wore long dresses with hoops or petticoats.
Back-to-back houses were built in rows.	Clothes were often badly fitted, dirty or worn out. They were made to last a long time rather than be luxurious.
Servants or kitchen staff lived in servants' quarters in their houses.	Every member of the family needed to work.
There were no toilets inside the house.	Children would have toys, such as rocking horses, dolls' houses or train sets.
Clothes were washed by hand using soap and water.	School lessons focused on the 3 Rs: reading, writing and arithmetic.

The Victorians: Lives of the Rich and Poor

Rich

Poor

