



PREPARATORY COLLEGE

YEAR 4 O.C. TRIAL COURSE

Reading Term 3, Week 3

**DO NOT OPEN THIS SECTION UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO
INSTRUCTIONS**

1. You will be given 30 minutes to complete this exam. It contains 25 questions.
2. This test will contain a set of Reading questions.
3. Read each text and then show your answer by choosing the best possible answer option. For each question, you are to choose the ONE answer you think is best. To show your answer, fill the bubble for one letter on the separate answer sheet.
4. If you decide to change your answer, cross it out by placing an X on top of the incorrect answer. And you are then to mark clearly your new answer.
5. Please note that some words and phrases are **shaded** in the texts as they are referred to in some questions.
6. If you wish to write or work anything out, you are welcome to write in the test paper.
7. You must not bring any resources out of the examination room.
8. Students who are caught cheating or communicating with another student are considered complicit in malpractice and will be awarded a zero mark.

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

The Magic of Rainbows

By Lydia Lukidis



Rainbows are multi-coloured arcs that appear in the sky. They are made up of seven different colours. These colours are always in the same order. They are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. An easy way to remember them is by the name ROY G. BIV. The letters in the name stand for each colour.

Rainbows are beautiful. But they are rare. They don't happen every day. You probably know that you need two things for a rainbow to form. You need light and water. Rainbows often happen when the sun comes out after it has rained. Or there could be water in the form of mist, spray, fog, and dew. But what makes all these wonderful colours appear?

You may think that sunlight is white light. This is half true. To our eyes, it does look white. But inside that light, there are other colours. Can you guess which ones? It's the seven colours of the rainbow! We can't see them with our eyes. When a beam of sunlight shines down, we see white light. But if that beam of light hits a raindrop at a certain angle, it bends. This is called reflection and refraction. When this happens, the colours that make up the beam separate. Then they form a rainbow.

These seven colours are also called the spectrum of light. It was the scientist Sir Isaac Newton who first discovered this. In 1672, he figured out that white light contains these colours, and that this causes rainbows.

For questions 1 – 4, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question.

- 1 Which of the following statements is false?
 - A Sunlight is completely white light.
 - B Rainbows are a rare occurrence.
 - C We see sunlight as white.
 - D Rainbows are made up of seven colours.

2 According to the text, what is required for a rainbow to form?

- A Rainbows need multiple colours.
- B Rainbows only need sunlight.
- C Rainbows need light and water.
- D Rainbows only need water.

3 Who discovered that white light contained multiple colours?

- A Roy G. Biv
- B Isaac Newtown
- C Albert Einstein
- D None of the above.

4 Sunlight separates into multiple colours when...

- A a beam of light hits any raindrop.
- B a beam of light avoids a raindrop.
- C a beam of light can be seen from a distance.
- D a beam of light hits a raindrop at a certain angle.

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Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences (A – G) the one which fits each gap (5 – 10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Amazingly Adapted Artic Fox

By Guy Belleranti



A fascinating hunter makes its home in the Arctic tundra. **5**..... After a few seconds of furious digging, the small hunter emerges from the snow-covered ground with a tasty snack—a lemming. What animal uses such acrobatic hunting techniques? The arctic fox.

Arctic foxes live in all regions of the northern Arctic. You might be surprised to learn that arctic foxes don't hibernate, even though their habitat is very cold. **6**.....

These foxes are amazingly adapted for their habitat. Thick multilayered fur keeps them extra warm. In winter, this coat is white (or occasionally blue-gray). **7**..... In summer, the coat turns a brown-gray, helping the foxes blend in with rocks and small Arctic tundra plants.

Arctic foxes have a big fluffy tail. **8**..... Meanwhile, their furry paws, small ears, and short muzzle helps prevent heat loss. The fur on the bottom of their paws keeps them from slipping when they run across ice.

As winter approaches, Arctic foxes increase their body fat by eating as much as they can. **9**..... What do arctic foxes eat? Since these animals are omnivores, they eat other animals (lemmings, hares, small birds, fish, as well as eggs) and plants (berries and seaweed). When food is scarce, they eat the scraps left behind by polar bears and wolves. Arctic foxes can find prey above ground or beneath the snow because of their excellent senses of hearing and smell.

10.....The mother gives birth to five, ten, or even more pups. Both parents raise the pups in underground dens that often include a network of many tunnels.

- A** This provides camouflage in the snow and ice.
- B** This tail makes a great scarf.
- C** When food is scarce, they eat the scraps left behind by polar bears and wolves.
- D** Arctic foxes usually mate for life.
- E** This fat provides extra insulation and energy.
- F** The fluffy white mammal is known to leap high in the air before pouncing on the burrow of its suspected prey.
- G** They live in underground burrows and are active throughout the year.

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