



Preparation for the Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment
Guide #1 | Language Multiple Choice

Who are you?

If you are in grade 5 or 6 and will be taking the next Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment created by the Caribbean Examination Council, then this packet is for you. This packet has past exam questions which have been solved with explanations to help you learn how to solve similar questions. Completing this packet will increase your chances of passing the exam with the highest possible score.

Who are we?

This packet was created by the Caribbean Education Project, a team of students and teachers from universities in the United States and the Caribbean. Our goal is to help you with your preparations for the next exam and to help you better understand each topic. We want you to achieve your best score on the exam. If you are not clear on concepts after reading the material, ask your parent or guardian for help. If they cannot help, ask another family member or a friend. If no one can help you, then ask your parents to send us a message on Facebook or WhatsApp or e-mail us.

- To reach us through Facebook, go on Facebook and search for “Shawn Shivdat.” Then send me a message using Facebook Messenger.
- To reach us by WhatsApp, save this number “Shawn Shivdat, +1 404-406-9638” and message me on WhatsApp.
- To reach us by e-mail, send a message to this e-mail address: info@caribed.org.

Keep in contact

If you are using this packet to prepare, we would like to hear from you. Please keep in touch with us so we can help you with any questions you may have. We can also provide updates when future materials are posted. Send us your name and contact information through WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, or e-mail (listed above), or send a picture of this sheet filled out through WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, or e-mail.

Name: _____

Parent’s phone number: _____

Parent’s e-mail address: _____

PLEASE SHARE THIS GUIDE WITH OTHERS WHO MAY BENEFIT FROM USING IT.



How to use this guide:

1. The following pages have a total of 50 past exam questions. Try to answer these questions in the prescribed 75 minutes. If you are not able to answer a question, skip it and go on to the next question. When you are done answering all the questions, you can return to the ones you are having trouble with during your remaining time.
2. It is okay if you were not able to answer all the questions correctly on your first try. Keep practising the questions, and you will get better. Soon, you will be able to answer all the questions in the 75 minutes. (**TIP:** Practice makes you perfect, so keep practising.)
3. Answers to all the questions are on the pages immediately after the practice test. When you finish answering the questions, compare your answers to the answers on these pages.
4. Mark the questions which you got wrong.
5. Read our guide to solving each question. Even for questions you got correct, read the explanations we provided because you will likely learn something from them. Our explanations provide valuable information which can provide you with additional tricks to solve other problems.
6. Always read the instructions for each question carefully before attempting to answer. Also, read the question itself carefully and pay attention to what the question is asking you to do before attempting to answer it.
7. We provide the answers to all the questions in the practice exams to help you. Do not look at the answers before you attempt the questions. If you look at the answers before, you will not learn a lot from this packet. So, do we have a deal? Okay, I heard you say yes.
8. Once you have finished reading the work kit, complete the additional practice questions. Do not refer to the attached answers until you have attempted each problem.





**CARIBBEAN EXAMINATION COUNCIL
CARIBBEAN PRIMARY EXIT ASSESSMENT
LANGUAGE SPECIMEN PAPERS**

1 hour 15 minutes

Hey students, for the purposes of practice, you can ignore the instructions listed in steps 3-5 below about shading circles on an answer sheet. We have included that here so you will be familiar with these instructions on exam day.

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This examination has **50** questions. You have 1 hour 15 minutes to answer them.
2. Each question has four possible answers: (A), (B), and (C). Read each question carefully then choose the correct answer.
3. On your answer sheet, find the number that matches the question you intend to answer.
4. Shade the circle which has the same letter A, B, or C next to the answer you have chosen.

Sample Question

Choose the word that is spelt correctly to complete the sentence.

Sample Answer

The _____ ended abruptly when the principal arrived.

- (A) argumant
- (B) argument
- (C) arguement



The correct answer is “argument”, so **(B)** has been shaded.

5. If you want to change your answer, erase it completely before you fill in your new choice.
6. When the supervisor tells you to begin, turn the page and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
7. If you try a question and find that you cannot answer it, leave it and go on to the next one.
You may return to that question later.
8. The answer sheet has more spaces than there are questions on this test. Do NOT shade any of the extra spaces.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.



Questions 1-5: SPELLING

Choose the correct spelling of the word to complete EACH sentence below.

1. Pauline placed the five _____ on the table.
(A) tomatos
(B) tomatoes
(C) tomato's

2. The actor exclaimed, "We may not _____ all our plans for today!"
(A) achieve
(B) acheive
(C) acheve

3. "I _____ believe you can do better," the teacher said.
(A) truly
(B) truely
(C) truley

4. The accident _____ at exactly 9:15 p.m.
(A) occured
(B) occurred
(C) occurred

5. You cannot move this rock; it is_____.
(A) inmovable
(B) immovable
(C) immoveable



Questions 6 – 10: VOCABULARY

For Questions 6 – 8, choose the MOST suitable word to complete EACH sentence.

6. Everyone read Ann-Marie’s story easily because it was _____.
- (A) legible
 - (B) illegible
 - (C) eligible
7. As he walked in the park, Joey refused to put the _____ on his pet dog.
- (A) leash
 - (B) saddle
 - (C) hurdle
8. Anna played the guitar well. She was a good tennis player. Her friends admired the beautiful drawings in her science project. She was _____.
- (A) bold
 - (B) jovial
 - (C) talented

Choose the word that is CLOSEST IN MEANING to the underlined word.

9. Some teachers have the knack for recognizing their students’ abilities.
- (A) joy
 - (B) love
 - (C) skill

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE IN MEANING to the underlined word.

10. Shadin concealed the cell phone after the bell rang.
- (A) hid
 - (B) showed
 - (C) denied



Questions **11 – 15**: CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

Choose the sentence in which the capital letters and punctuation marks are ALL correctly used.

11.

- (A) The accident was reported in the *Trinidad Guardian* newspaper.
- (B) The accident was reported in the *trinidad guardian* newspaper.
- (C) The accident was reported in the *Trinidad guardian* newspaper.

12.

- (A) The children collected their pencils; crayons drawings books and bags.
- (B) The children collected their pencils crayons, drawings books and bags.
- (C) The children collected their pencils, crayons, drawing books and bags.

13.

- (A) “Why are you so active?” Shouted Shai’s mother!
- (B) “Why are you so active?” shouted Shai’s mother.
- (C) “Why are you so active? shouted Shai’s mother”

14.

- (A) “Who has the teacher’s bag?” asked Mr Joseph.
- (B) “Who has the teachers bag, asked Mr Joseph?”
- (C) “Who has the teachers’s bag?” asked Mr. Joseph.

15.

- (A) “I will come with you, said Tony, but I must eat first.”
- (B) “I will come with you,” said Tony, “but I must eat first.”
- (C) “I will come with you” said Tony, but I must eat first.”



Questions **16 – 30**: GRAMMAR

Choose the MOST suitable word or words to complete EACH of the following sentences.

- 16.** All the children in my class _____ well.
- (A) read
 - (B) reads
 - (C) reading
- 17.** The pineapple was shared between Lianna and _____.
- (A) I
 - (B) he
 - (C) me
- 18.** The damage caused by the hurricane this year was _____ than the damage by the one last year.
- (A) bad
 - (B) worse
 - (C) worst
- 19.** He had to walk home yesterday because he _____ his bus fare.
- (A) lost
 - (B) lose
 - (C) loss
- 20.** The students always stand _____ the teachers enter the room.
- (A) whenever
 - (B) since
 - (C) for



- 21.** Joanna, along with Khadine, _____ to participate in the cultural show.
- (A) were asking
 - (B) was asked
 - (C) were asked
- 22.** All the teams _____ participated in the competition we're invited to the ceremony.
- (A) who
 - (B) whom
 - (C) which
- 23.** The driver lost control of his car _____ he was speeding.
- (A) but
 - (B) because
 - (C) although
- 24.** My sisters each _____ outfits and now their band _____ ready time jump and wave.
- (A) has is
 - (B) have is
 - (C) have are
- 25.** One of my uncles _____ abroad but _____ often.
- (A) work visit
 - (B) work visits
 - (C) works visits

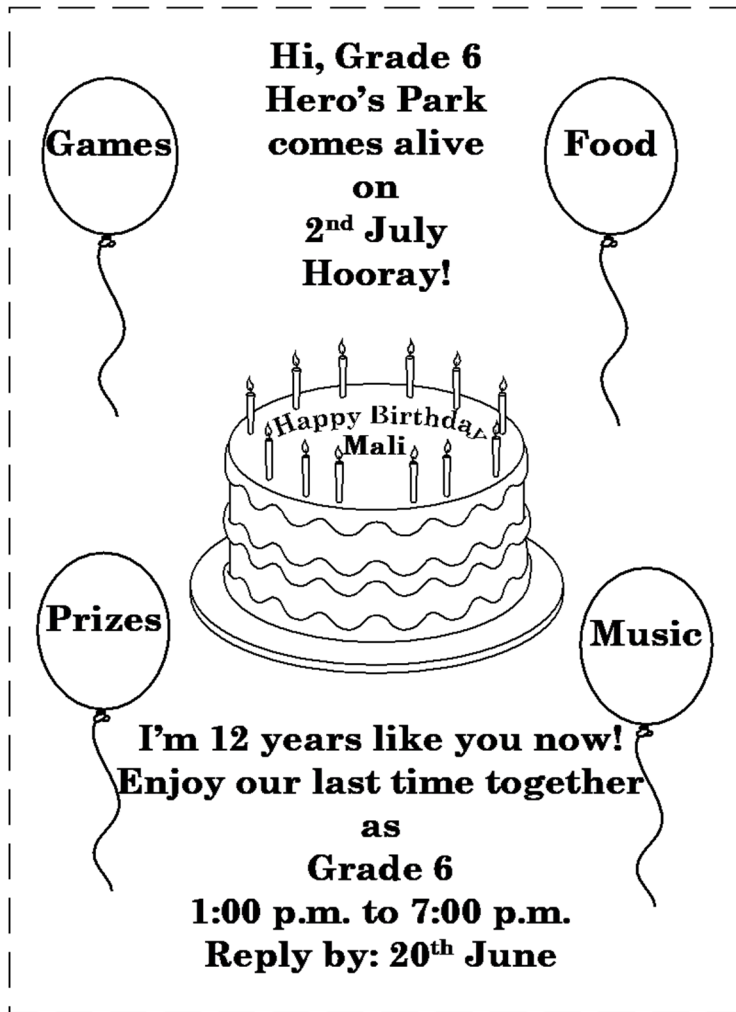


26. Neither the boys nor their sister _____ tennis, so they _____ early on Mondays.
- (A) plays leave
 - (B) play leaves
 - (C) play leave
27. _____ after the bell was rung, the principal appeared.
- (A) Soon
 - (B) Nearly
 - (C) Almost
28. The boys shared the fruits among _____.
- (A) themself
 - (B) themselves
 - (C) theirselves
29. Are you going to the show with _____ and _____?
- (A) they them
 - (B) we them
 - (C) them us
30. The footballers were furious _____ the referee because of his decision.
- (A) for
 - (B) with
 - (C) about



Questions 31 – 35: READING

Study the following invitation carefully and answer the questions that follow.



31. Where will the event take place?

- (A) At Mali's home
- (B) At Hero's Park
- (C) At the school

32. The expression "comes alive" suggests that there will be

- (A) performances and prizes
- (B) a lot of bands
- (C) a lot of fun and excitement



33. This event is a celebration of

- (A) Mali's birthday only
- (B) Mali's birthday and a Grade 6 get together
- (C) the end of the term and a Grade 6 get together

34. When will the event take place?

- (A) 20th June
- (B) 30th June
- (C) 2nd July

35. At the time of the event, Mali will be

- (A) the same age as his friends in Grade 6
- (B) older than his friends in Grade 6
- (C) younger than his friends in Grade 6



Questions 36 – 40: READING

Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- I saw a donkey
One day old,
His head was to big
For his neck to hold;
5. His legs were shaky
And long and loose,
They rocked and staggered
And weren't much use.
He tried to gambol*
10. And frisk a bit,
But he wasn't sure
Of the trick of it.
His queer little coat
Was soft and grey
15. And curled at his neck
In a lovely way.
His face was wistful
And left no doubt
That he felt life needed
20. Some thinking out.
He looked so little
And weak and slim
I prayed the world
Might be good to him.

* skip and leap about playfully

*Adapted from Gertrude Hinds in
Bite In Stage 1, Cecil Grey, Nelson Caribbean (1997), p. 31.*

36. This poem is about a donkey that is

- (A) newly born
- (B) treated badly
- (C) feeling unwell



- 37.** The word “staggered” in line 7 means
- (A) trembled
 - (B) tripped
 - (C) wobbled
- 38.** The speaker’s feelings towards the donkey are of
- (A) fear and scorn
 - (B) sympathy and scorn
 - (C) sympathy and admiration
- 39.** To what sense does the poem MOST appeal?
- (A) Sight
 - (B) Touch
 - (C) Hearing
- 40.** Which TWO lines in the poem make the donkey seem like a person?
- (A) Lines 5 and 6
 - (B) Lines 13 and 14
 - (C) Lines 19 and 20



Questions 41 – 45 : READING

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Huckleberry was cordially hated and dreaded by all the mothers of the town because he was idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad – and because all their children admired him so, and delighted in his forbidden company, and wished they dared to be like him.

5 Tom was like the rest of the respectable boys because he envied Huckleberry’s outcast condition, and was under strict orders not to play with him. So he played with him every time he got a chance.

10 Huckleberry was always dressed in the cast-off clothes of full-grown men, and they were always fluttering rags. His hat was a vast ruin with a wide piece cut out of its brim; his coat, when he wore one, hung nearly to his heels, and had the buttons far down the back; only one suspender supported his trousers; the seat of the trousers bagged low and contained nothing; the fringed legs dragged in the dirt when not rolled up.

15 Huckleberry came and went at his own free will. He slept on doorsteps in fine weather, and in empty hogsheads in wet; he did not have to go to school or church, or call any being master, or obey anybody; he could go fishing or swimming when and where he chose, and stay as long as it suited him; nobody forbad him to fight; he could sit up as late as he pleased; he was always the first boy who went barefoot in the spring. He never had to wash, nor put on clean clothes; he could swear wonderfully. In a word, everything that goes to make life precious, that boy had. So thought every hampered, harassed, respectable boy in St. Petersburg.

Adapted from Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, in Wordscapes, Barry Maybury, Oxford University Press (1970) pp. 98-99.

41. The mothers of the town disliked Huckleberry because they thought he was

- (A) daring and noisy
- (B) idle and wicked
- (C) admirable and lawless



- 42.** The boys envied Huckleberry because
- (A) he was respectable to others
 - (B) he was allowed to roam freely
 - (C) he had to go to school everyday
- 43.** When Tom played with Huckleberry it showed that he
- (A) liked respectable boys
 - (B) loved to wear cut-off clothes
 - (C) did not agree with the mothers
- 44.** The expression “the seat of the trouser bagged low and contained nothing” (lines 12-13) suggests that his pants were
- (A) empty
 - (B) oversized and not well supported
 - (C) baggy at the bottom and loose
- 45.** The “respectable” boys (line 24) thought that their lives were
- (A) happy
 - (B) enjoyable
 - (C) miserable



Questions 46 – 50 : READING

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

5 Perhaps the most colourful and popular of all insects are the butterflies and moths. You can see butterflies flitting around in the daytime, feeding on nectar from flowers. Moths are generally active at night, and are usually observed when they enter a room or are attracted by an electric light.

10 The life of a butterfly or moth is remarkable because the adult, which we see fluttering around the garden, develops from a long cylindrical creature called a caterpillar. Caterpillars can be seen crawling over the leaves of trees and other plants. But where do caterpillars come from?

15 Adult butterflies and moths lay eggs. These are typically white or yellow, resembling tiny beads, and are usually found in clusters or rafts. You may find them stuck to the underside of leaves of plants, such as the croton or citrus trees (e.g. orange or lime). The egg hatches into a **larva**, a stage in an animal's life that is unlike the adult. The larva of butterflies and moths is called a caterpillar. This is the feeding stage for the organism. The caterpillars eat a diet of green leaves, and then they settle and change into a pupa (also called a chrysalis).

20 The pupa might look like the 'resting stage', but inside the pupa a lot is happening: the cells, tissues and organs are being rearranged to form the adult. Finally, the adult butterfly or moth emerges from the pupa.

*Adapted from F. Dalgety, C. Draper and D. Sang,
Integrated Science for Caribbean Schools,
Heinemann Education Publishers (2002), p. 50.*

46. Butterflies feed mostly on

- (A) nectar
- (B) leaves
- (C) flowers



47. Which of the following BEST shows the stages of butterfly's life cycle?

- (A) Eggs → pupa → chrysalis → butterfly
- (B) Eggs → caterpillar → pupa → butterfly
- (C) Eggs → pupa → caterpillar → butterfly

48. Butterflies are different from moths because they

- (A) lay eggs but moths do not
- (B) settle and change into pupa
- (C) are more active during daylight

49. Why is the pupa stage not really a “resting stage”?

- (A) This is when several changes take place.
- (B) This is when the chrysalis emerges
- (C) This is when eggs are being hatched.

50. Which of the following is the BEST title for this passage?

- (A) The life cycle of the butterfly
- (B) The growth of moths
- (C) The similarity of moths and butterflies

END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS ASSESSMENT



ANSWER EXPLANATIONS

Questions 1-5: SPELLING

Choose the correct spelling of the word to complete EACH sentence below.

QUESTION 1 ANSWER EXPLANATION

1. Pauline placed the five _____ on the table.
- (A) tomatos
 - (B) tomatoes
 - (C) tomato's

This problem is testing your ability to spell words correctly by providing 3 different spellings of the same word, "tomatoes." You are asked to name the plural form of "tomato." Plural forms will add an "s" or "es" to the end of a noun. You always add "es" to a word ending with a vowel (A-E-I-O-U). Tomato ends with an "o," which is a vowel, so the plural form adds "es" to produce "tomatoes." Answer choice **C** is incorrect because it contains an apostrophe, and apostrophes are used only for possessive forms. For example, if someone asked what the colour of the tomato is, you could say the tomato's colour is red, with an apostrophe. But here, the tomato is not possessive. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 2 ANSWER EXPLANATION

2. The actor exclaimed, "We may not _____ all our plans for today!"
- (A) achieve
 - (B) acheive
 - (C) acheve

This problem is testing your ability to spell words correctly by providing 3 different spellings of the same word, "achieve." Knowing the order of vowels "i" and "e" is tricky, which is why there's a good rule. It goes, "'i' before 'e,' except after 'c.'" However, this only applies if "c" is directly before "i" and "e." In the word "achieve," the letter "c" comes before, and for this reason, "i" remains in place before "e." Answer choice **C** is incorrect because if you were to sound that out, it would use the short e sound, as in "pet." Short vowel sounds are "cat," "pet," "kit," "cot," "cub." Long vowel sounds are "cube," "cake," "kite," "eat," "coke." The silent "e" at the end means the vowels in the middle will have the long vowel sounds. So, **answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 3 ANSWER EXPLANATION

3. "I _____ believe you can do better," the teacher said.
- (A) truly
 - (B) truely
 - (C) truley

This problem is testing your ability to spell words correctly by providing 3 different spellings of the same word, "truly." You are adding a suffix (something to the end) to the word "true" to convert the word into an adverb to describe the way the teacher is speaking. When adding a suffix to a word ending with "e," you drop the "e." So the word becomes "truly." **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 4 ANSWER EXPLANATION

4. The accident _____ at exactly 9:15 p.m.
- (A) occured
 - (B) occurred
 - (C) occurred

This problem is testing your ability to spell words correctly by providing 3 different spellings of the same word, "occurred." In English, the final letter is doubled when a word of two or more syllables has stress on the final syllable. That means that when reading the word aloud, we put extra emphasis on the end of the word. *Occur* fits the rule, so there are two Cs and two Rs in "occurred." **Answer choice C is correct.**



QUESTION 5 ANSWER EXPLANATION

5. You cannot move this rock; it is _____.
- (A) inmovable
 - (B) immovable
 - (C) immoveable

This problem is testing your ability to spell words correctly by providing 3 different spellings of the same word, “immovable.” This word adds both a prefix and a suffix to the beginning and end of the word, “move.” When adding a suffix to a word ending with the letter “e,” you drop the “e.” So “move” changes to “movable.” Next, this word adds a prefix to change the meaning, and turn it into its opposite. Instead of choosing “in,” the word adds “im” to “movable” so that it is easier to pronounce. Reading the words aloud is the best way to judge which sounds better. **Answer choice B is correct.**

Questions 6-10: VOCABULARY

For Questions 6 – 8, choose the MOST suitable word to complete EACH sentence.

QUESTION 6 ANSWER EXPLANATION

6. Everyone read Ann-Marie’s story easily because it was _____.
- (A) legible
 - (B) illegible
 - (C) eligible

This problem tests your knowledge of different words that describe writing and understanding of the context. You are searching for a word that describes writing that is easy to read. Legible and illegible are both adjectives (descriptive words) that directly address the handwriting, or the appearance of the writing on paper. “Legible” means “clear enough to read” whereas “illegible” adds a prefix to that. Usually when prefixes are added to adjectives, it then has the opposite meaning of the original version. “Il” means no or not. Judging by that, “illegible” would mean difficult to read clearly. You can also eliminate the word “eligible” because it means that something has to meet qualifications or satisfy conditions. But there’s nothing that implies a story needed to be eligible, only easy to read. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 7 ANSWER EXPLANATION

7. As he walked in the park, Joey refused to put the _____ on his pet dog.
- (A) leash
 - (B) saddle
 - (C) hurdle

This problem tests your ability to identify words with animals, or their uses for animals. It asks you to choose a word that applies to dogs, more specifically, something used to walk a dog. Leash, answer choice **A**, is the only word that makes sense for that. Saddles are placed on top of an animal, most commonly a horse, so that a person can ride it. Hurdles, answer choice **C**, is an object in the ground and is a synonym (the same in meaning) for “obstacle” because you have to get around or over a hurdle. For animals, hurdles are typically something that horses jump over. Leashes are mostly used for dogs as something to hold onto a dog while walking. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 8 ANSWER EXPLANATION

8. Anna played the guitar well. She was a good tennis player. Her friends admired the beautiful drawings in her science project. She was _____.
- (A) bold
 - (B) jovial
 - (C) talented

This problem tests your knowledge of adjectives. The sentences given serve to describe the activities Anna is good at. These sentences send the message that she has many skills, or talents, which is why the word “talented” can be used to describe her. We can eliminate “bold” because there is no evidence in these three sentences that Anna does anything that is especially brave or uncommon. We also eliminate “jovial” because that would describe the manner in which she acts, so in a very happy or exciting way. The sentences only state that she does these things well, not with joy. **Answer choice C is correct.**



QUESTION 9 ANSWER EXPLANATION

Choose the word that is **CLOSEST IN MEANING** to the underlined word.

9. Some teachers have the knack for recognizing their students' abilities.
- (A) joy
 - (B) love
 - (C) skill

This question tests your ability to identify words with similar meanings, or synonym. One good way to find the best answer is by replacing the underlined word with each of the answer choices until you find the word that can best maintain the meaning of the original sentence. The original sentence means that some teachers are especially good at recognizing their students' abilities. Only "skill" leaves the sentence with the same meaning. Even if joy and love could fit well in the sentence, it would change the message. "Knack" is defined as an acquired or natural skill at performing a task. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 10 ANSWER EXPLANATION

Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE IN MEANING** to the underlined word.

10. Shadin concealed the cell phone after the bell rang.
- (A) hid
 - (B) showed
 - (C) denied

This question tests your ability to identify words with opposite meanings. You are asked to find the antonym, or opposite, of the underlined word. You can use the process of substituting the underlined word with each choice, until you find the one that most directly differs from it. Hid is too close to the original word, since "concealed" means to hide or to not show. Denied would be to say "no, it isn't here," which has more to do with discussion. "Showed" is the most direct opposite to "concealed." **Answer choice B is correct.**

Questions 11-15: CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

Choose the sentence in which the capital letters and punctuation marks are **ALL** correctly used.

QUESTION 11 ANSWER EXPLANATION

- 11.
- (A) The accident was reported in the *Trinidad Guardian* newspaper.
 - (B) The accident was reported in the *trinidad guardian* newspaper.
 - (C) The accident was reported in the *Trinidad guardian* newspaper.

This question tests your knowledge of the correct uses of capital letters. When a name of something is listed, (which would make it a proper noun), the first letter of each word in the name should be capitalized. In this example, the name of the newspaper has two words, which we know because both parts are italicized. In this case, both *Trinidad* and *Guardian* should be capitalized. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 12 ANSWER EXPLANATION

- 12.
- (A) The children collected their pencils; crayons drawings books and bags.
 - (B) The children collected their pencils crayons, drawings books and bags.
 - (C) The children collected their pencils, crayons, drawing books and bags.



This question is testing your understanding of punctuation marks in a list. When making a list, commas are the most common way to separate one list item from the next. The semicolon can be used in a more complex list when one or more of the items in the list contain commas. Think of the semicolon as being higher in rank than the comma. Semicolons can also be used to separate things into two main clauses that are closely related to each other but could stand on their own as sentences if you wanted them to.

Answer choice **A** is incorrect because it uses a semicolon when there shouldn't be one in the middle of a list. Pencils should not be separated from the other items, so there needs to be a comma before crayons. Answer choice **B** does not have enough commas, as there is nothing separating the words pencils and crayons. Answer choice **C** has commas after each item in the list, with no extras. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 13 ANSWER EXPLANATION

13.

- (A) "Why are you so active?" Shouted Shai's mother!
- (B) "Why are you so active?" shouted Shai's mother.
- (C) "Why are you so active? shouted Shai's mother"

This question is testing your understanding of punctuation in written speech. When somebody is speaking, quotation marks are always placed before and after what they said. Since this is a question, the question mark is **always** placed inside the quotation marks. The text after the second pair quotation marks, when in the same sentence, is **not** capitalized. Because the second part of the sentence describes a person saying the first part, it is not a part of the quotation marks. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 14 ANSWER EXPLANATION

14.

- (A) "Who has the teacher's bag?" asked Mr Joseph.
- (B) "Who has the teachers bag, asked Mr Joseph?"
- (C) "Who has the teachers's bag?" asked Mr. Joseph.

This question is testing your understanding of punctuation in written speech. When somebody is speaking, quotation marks are always placed before and after what they said. Since this is a question, the question mark is **always** placed inside the quotation marks. The text after the second pair quotation marks, when in the same sentence, is **not** capitalized. Because the second part of the sentence describes a person saying the first part, it is not a part of the quotation marks. A question mark should also be directly at the end of the question. The question also tests plurals because answer choice **C** incorrectly includes an "s" before and after the apostrophe. You know that teacher is singular because bag is also singular, so there should be no extra "s" before the apostrophe. There is an "s" after the apostrophe because the teacher is possessing the bag. In other words, the bag belongs to the teacher. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 15 ANSWER EXPLANATION

15.

- (A) "I will come with you, said Tony, but I must eat first."
- (B) "I will come with you," said Tony, "but I must eat first."
- (C) "I will come with you" said Tony, but I must eat first."

This question is testing your understanding of punctuation in written speech. When somebody is speaking, quotation marks are always placed before and after what they said. The two speaking parts in this sentence need to be nested in separate quotation marks. The only answer choice which contains the correct use of quotation marks, around each spoken statement in the sentence, is answer choice **B**. The other two choices are missing the quotation marks necessary to close the first spoken part and begin the second. The comma is also correctly placed at the end of the first statement in answer choice **B**, as well as a period at the end. **Answer choice B is correct.**



Questions 16-30: GRAMMAR

Choose the MOST suitable word or words to complete EACH of the following sentences.

QUESTION 16 ANSWER EXPLANATION

16. All the children in my class _____ well.

- (A) read
- (B) reads
- (C) reading

This question tests your ability to conjugate verbs into the correct tense. You are provided with different forms of the verb, “to read,” and are asked to select the one which best fits the context of the sentence. The best tactic for figuring out the answer to this question is placing each word in the sentence and saying it out loud or in your head to see which sounds best. You can first eliminate answer choice **C** because the sentence is in normal present tense. “Reading” is a present progressive form, also called a gerund, which is a form that is always paired with a form of the verb, “to be.” So, in this case, it would be “are reading.” When you compare answer choices **A** and **B**, choice **A** is the plural form and choice **B** the singular form. The subject of the sentence is “children,” as they are doing the activity. Children is plural for child, so you must then use the plural form of the verb: read. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 17 ANSWER EXPLANATION

17. The pineapple was shared between Lianna and _____.

- (A) I
- (B) he
- (C) me

This question tests your ability to identify pronouns and their uses. Choosing a pronoun depends mostly on where it is in the sentence. Both pronouns are at the end of the sentence, and after the preposition, “between.” This is a preposition because it is used before the pronoun and is used to show direction, location, time, or relation to another object. This means that the pronoun after “Lianna and,” is an indirect object. “I” and “he” are both direct objects or pronouns, so “me” is the only possible answer. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 18 ANSWER EXPLANATION

18. The damage caused by the hurricane this year was _____ than the damage by the one last year.

- (A) bad
- (B) worse
- (C) worst

This question tests your understanding of comparisons. The sentence compares two different hurricanes, from this year and last year, and uses its severity as the measure of comparison. Another clue for this is the word “than,” which is almost always used in comparisons. The sentence uses the adjective, “bad” to compare hurricanes, so we know that answer choice **A**, the original form, could not be the answer. You can also eliminate answer choice **C** because with the last letter “t,” we know it’s a superlative, something only used when comparing more than two objects. Superlatives like “worst,” “largest,” and “best,” must have “the” before them. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 19 ANSWER EXPLANATION

19. He had to walk home yesterday because he _____ his bus fare.

- (A) lost
- (B) lose
- (C) loss

This question tests your knowledge of conjugating verbs. You want to figure out the correct usage of the verb “to use.” Your first clue to the verb tense is the word “yesterday,” that tells you the verb will be in past tense because this already happened. Answer choice **B** is in the present tense of the verb, and answer choice **C** is not actually a verb, it is a noun. After eliminating these two, you are left with “lost,” the past tense form of “to lose.” **Answer choice A is correct.**



QUESTION 20 ANSWER EXPLANATION

20. The students always stand _____ the teachers enter the room.
- (A) whenever
 - (B) since
 - (C) for

This question asks you to identify the correct preposition. A preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another object. Answer choice **A** has to do with time, answer choice **B** with cause and effect, and answer choice **C** with relation. The best way to figure out which one fits is by substituting each word into the sentence. “Since,” is used mostly for long periods of time, whereas, “whenever,” can be used to describe an event that occurs repeatedly. You can tell that the sentence refers to a commonly repeated event because of the use of the word, “always.” Answer choice **C**, “for,” does not make sense within the context of the sentence.

Answer choice A is correct.

QUESTION 21 ANSWER EXPLANATION

21. Joanna, along with Khadine, _____ to participate in the cultural show.
- (A) were asking
 - (B) was asked
 - (C) were asked

This question tests your understanding of verb conjugation, specifically the pairings of helping verbs with normal verbs. When conjugating a verb, you should pay careful attention to the subject of the verb. In this case, the subject is Joanna, and the addition surrounded by commas is just meant to distract you. Joanna is a singular subject, so the correct form of the helping verb (to be) is “was.” As a trick, cover “along with Khadine,” with your hand and fill in the blank as if that part of the sentence were not there.

Answer choice B is correct.

QUESTION 22 ANSWER EXPLANATION

22. All the teams _____ participated in the competition we’re invited to the ceremony.
- (A) who
 - (B) whom
 - (C) which

This question tests your understanding of relative pronouns. You are asked to identify a pronoun that relates to the subject, “All the teams,” which are groups. Answer choices **A** and **B**, who and whom, are used only in relation to individual people. When in doubt, try this simple trick: If you can replace the word with “he” or “she,” use who. If you can replace it with “him” or “her,” use whom. To make sure “which” is correct, replace it with the word “that.” If the sentence works with the word “that,” then it works with the word “which.” In this case, that is true. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 23 ANSWER EXPLANATION

23. The driver lost control of his car _____ he was speeding.
- (A) but
 - (B) because
 - (C) although

This question tests your understanding of conjunctions. Conjunctions connect two parts of a sentence. When testing each answer choice in the blank, you may notice that “but,” and “although,” have very similar meanings. They both mean that the driver lost control in spite of the fact that, or even though he was driving quickly. Logically though, it would make more sense for someone to lose control of a car *because* he was speeding. **Answer choice B is correct.**



QUESTION 24 ANSWER EXPLANATION

24. My sisters each _____ outfits and now their band _____ ready time jump and wave.
(A) has is
(B) have is
(C) have are

This question tests two verb tenses in different contexts. The most important thing to pay attention to is the subject addressed, which in the first case is “my sisters,” and in the second, “their band.” The first verb is trickier because of the use of the word “each.” Sisters is plural which means that the verb is also plural. “Have” is the plural form of the verb “has.” Each can be singular but not in this case because it’s after the plural subject. The second verb comes right after the word “band,” which is also a singular subject. Singular third person of “to be” is “is.” **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 25 ANSWER EXPLANATION

25. One of my uncles _____ abroad but _____ often.
(A) work visit
(B) work visits
(C) works visits

This question tests your understanding of verb conjugation with two verbs. Both verbs are used for the same subject, which is, “one of my uncles.” As the speaker singles out one uncle, both verbs should also be conjugated to the singular verb tense. The singular form of the word “work” is “works.” The rule is that the singular form of the verbs carry the “s.” The same goes for the word “visit.” Both of the words should have an “s” at the end. Therefore, **choice C is the correct answer.**

QUESTION 26 ANSWER EXPLANATION

26. Neither the boys nor their sister _____ tennis, so they _____ early on Mondays.
(A) plays leave
(B) play leaves
(C) play leave

This question tests your knowledge subject verb agreement. The first thing you want to do is identify the subject of the sentence and whether or not it is plural. The subject of the sentence, in this case, is “the boys nor their sister.” You may notice that one of the subjects is plural while the other is singular. The rule for this is that when the subjects are connected by 'either...or', 'neither...nor', 'but', 'as well as', 'together with', 'in addition to', the verb agrees with the nearer one. So, when choosing the correct answer you want the verb to align with the subject, “their sister,” which is singular. When the subject is singular, the verb is singular. So the correct answer for the first word would be “plays.” You can already eliminate answer choices **B** and **C**. However, to double check, you should make sure the second word makes sense in the context as well. The subject of the second part of the sentence is “they,” which is plural. When the subject is plural, the verb is plural. In this way, “leave” is the correct answer. To further ensure that you are right, say the sentence out loud in your head. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 27 ANSWER EXPLANATION

27. _____ after the bell was rung, the principal appeared.
(A) Soon
(B) Nearly
(C) Almost

This question tests your knowledge of time words. This sentence says that the principal appeared after the bell was rung. Since the principal appeared shortly, or “soon,” after the bell rang, **answer choice A is correct.** Answer choice **C**, “almost,” is incorrect because if the sentence stated “Almost after the bell was rung, ...” it would mean that the principal appeared before the bell was rung. **Answer choice B**, “nearly,” is incorrect because nearly is similar to “almost,” but usually relates to distance. For this question, say each of the answer choices out loud in your head.



QUESTION 28 ANSWER EXPLANATION

28. The boys shared the fruits among _____.
- (A) himself
 - (B) themselves
 - (C) theirselves

This question tests your understanding of pronouns, specifically reflexive pronouns. Based on the answer choices, you can tell that the pronouns change the ending based on the amount (singular or plural). You can first eliminate answer choice **C** because theirselves (or theirself) is not a word. A way to remember this is that *their* is possessive. Since reflexive pronouns are not used to indicate possession, it should be easy to remember that themselves is the correct form of this word. Secondly, the use of plural “the boys,” tells you that the pronoun must also be plural, as in “themselves.” “Themselves” would only refer to one boy, not multiple. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 29 ANSWER EXPLANATION

29. Are you going to the show with _____ and _____?
- (A) they them
 - (B) we them
 - (C) them us

This question tests your understanding of pronouns. Based on the placement in the sentence, both pronouns should be describing the indirect object, as the subject is already mentioned at the beginning of the sentence with “you.” In the answer choices, “they,” and “we” are used as pronouns for direct objects. Answer choice **C** is the only option that provides two indirect pronouns. **Answer choice C is correct.**

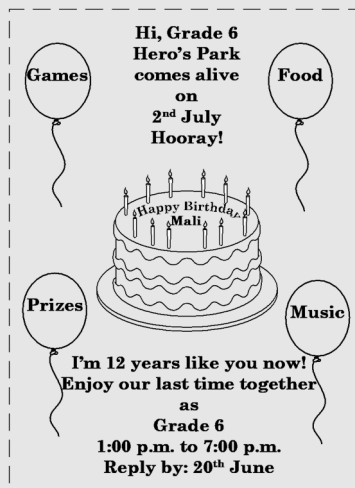
QUESTION 30 ANSWER EXPLANATION

30. The footballers were furious _____ the referee because of his decision.
- (A) for
 - (B) with
 - (C) about

This sentence tests your understanding of prepositions. The first answer choice, “for,” would almost mean that the footballers were angry in support of the referee, which doesn’t make much sense. Answer choice **C** does not make sense with the use of the word, “because” later in the sentence. Answer choice **B** means that they were angry *that* he had made the decision. **Answer choice B is correct.**

Questions 31-35: READING

Study the following invitation carefully and answer the questions that follow.



QUESTION 31 ANSWER EXPLANATION

31. Where will the event take place?
- (A) At Mali’s home
 - (B) At Hero’s Park
 - (C) At the school

This question tests your visual comprehension. Looking carefully at the invitation, the second line says “Hero’s Park comes alive,” which implies that they are celebrating the party at Hero’s Park. You can also eliminate the other answer choices because none of them are mentioned on the invitation. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 32 ANSWER EXPLANATION

32. The expression “comes alive” suggests that there will be
- (A) performances and prizes
 - (B) a lot of bands
 - (C) a lot of fun and excitement

This question tests your inference skills, or your ability to understand what a phrase implies. “Comes alive” most clearly suggests answer choice **C**. Answer choice **C** is the vaguest, which means that it could include any possibilities of what will happen at the party. The word “excitement” itself means that people will become excited, which is a clear sign that they are alive and moving. While the flyer does mention prizes, it does not mention performances or bands. So, answer choices **A** and **B** can be eliminated. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 33 ANSWER EXPLANATION

33. This event is a celebration of
- (A) Mali’s birthday only
 - (B) Mali’s birthday and a Grade 6 get together
 - (C) the end of the term and a Grade 6 get together

This question tests your visual comprehension skills. From looking at a few different places on the invitation, you can see what the party is celebrating. The cake that says, “Happy Birthday Mali” clearly means that Mali is celebrating a birthday, as emphasized with, “I’m 12 years like you now!” The line after that signifies that Grade 6 is getting together to celebrate. If the event were only celebrating Mali’s birthday, it wouldn’t mention that. The invitation doesn’t say, though, that it is taking place at the end of the term. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 34 ANSWER EXPLANATION

34. When will the event take place?
- (A) 20th June
 - (B) 30th June
 - (C) 2nd July

The beginning of the invitation, in the first few lines, includes the most important information. It states that the park will “come alive” on 2nd July. This means that the event is taking place then. The invitation does contain one other date, but it is at the bottom and only mentioned as the date to reply to the invitation by. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 35 ANSWER EXPLANATION

35. At the time of the event, Mali will be
- (A) the same age as his friends in Grade 6
 - (B) older than his friends in Grade 6
 - (C) younger than his friends in Grade 6

This question is answered in the line with the information about his age. Mali states on the invitation, “I’m 12 years *like* you now!” which means that he/she is currently the same age as the people receiving the invitation, or the people in grade 6. **Answer choice A is correct.**



Questions 36-40: READING

Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

5. I saw a donkey
One day old,
His head was too big
For his neck to hold;
His legs were shaky
And long and loose,
They rocked and staggered
And weren't much use.
He tried to gambol*
10. And frisk a bit,
But he wasn't sure
Of the trick of it.
His queer little coat
15. Was soft and grey
And curled at his neck
In a lovely way.
His face was wistful
And left no doubt
That he felt life needed
20. Some thinking out.
He looked so little
And weak and slim
I prayed the world
Might be good to him.

* skip and leap about playfully

*Adapted from Gertrude Hinds in
Bite In Stage 1, Cecil Grey, Nelson Caribbean (1997), p. 31.*

QUESTION 36 ANSWER EXPLANATION

36. This poem is about a donkey that is
(A) newly born
(B) treated badly
(C) feeling unwell

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. This question is a bit tricky. At first, it may seem like the answer choice is **B** or **C**, since the passage states that his "legs were shaky and long and loose," and that "he looked so little and weak and slim." However, this was not because he was treated badly or felt unwell. This was because the donkey was just born and still weak. The second line of the poem states that the donkey was "one day old." This is also why the poem says he is "little." **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 37 ANSWER EXPLANATION

37. The word "staggered" in line 7 means
(A) trembled
(B) tripped
(C) wobbled



This question is testing your knowledge of vocabulary and context clues. You may be thinking that all these words sound very similar. While they are all similar in meaning, they have slight differences. The word “staggered” in line 7 is used to describe the donkeys legs, which were “shaky and long and loose.” It also states that his legs “rocked.” Answer choice **A** is incorrect because while the passage does say that the donkeys legs were shaky, trembled usually means shaking from fear or cold. The donkey was shaking out of weakness, since he was only one day old. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because his legs did not trip. The donkey may have tripped, but the subject of the sentence is the donkey’s legs. So, choice B can be eliminated. Answer choice **C** is correct because wobbled means “moving unsteadily from side to side.” The donkey’s legs were shaky and unstable. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 38 ANSWER EXPLANATION

38. The speaker’s feelings towards the donkey are of

- (A) fear and scorn
- (B) sympathy and scorn
- (C) sympathy and admiration

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills and ability to identify the tone of the passage. The author does not display fear in the passage. This would mean the author is scared of something dangerous happening to the donkey that could potentially cause him pain. Nothing in the passage suggests that the speaker's feelings towards the donkey were fearful. The speaker does not scorn the donkey. *Scorn* is the belief that someone or something is worthless. The speaker does not look down upon the donkey. Answer choices **A** and **B** are incorrect. The author does show sympathy towards the donkey. The word *sympathy* describes a state of understanding or sharing feelings with someone or something. You can tell the author is sympathetic because of the way he speaks about the donkey. The speaker also states, “I prayed the world might be good to him,” which displays sympathy. That same line also indicated a feeling of admiration. *Admiration* is a feeling of wonder, pleasure of enjoyment. The speaker describes the donkey with words of admiration. The speaker calls the donkey’s coat “soft and grey,” and describes the way he curls his neck as a “lovely way.” Therefore, **answer choice C is the correct answer.**

QUESTION 39 ANSWER EXPLANATION

39. To what sense does the poem MOST appeal?

- (A) Sight
- (B) Touch
- (C) Hearing

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The question wants to know which of your senses you can feel the most when reading the poem. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because you cannot hear the donkey when reading the poem. It never describes what the donkey sounds like. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because while it does describe the donkeys queer little coat as “soft and grey,” that is the only part of the passage that appeals to the sense of touch. Answer choice **A** is correct because when reading the passage, you can easily see or visualize what the donkey looks like. You can see the donkey's big head and weak legs. You can see his grey coat and curled neck. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 40 ANSWER EXPLANATION

40. Which TWO lines in the poem make the donkey seem like a person?

- (A) Lines 5 and 6
- (B) Lines 13 and 14
- (C) Lines 19 and 20

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. This question is asking you which lines make the donkey seem like a person, more than an animal. Lines 5 and 6 states that “His legs were shaky and long and loose.” A person’s legs are not usually described as shaky, long, and loose. Therefore, answer choice **A** is incorrect. Lines 13 and 14 state that “His queer little coat was soft and grey.” A person does not have a coat of fur. Answer choice **B** is incorrect. Lines 19 and 20 state “That he felt life needed some thinking out.” This line does make the donkey seem like a person. A person thinks about life and can have that look. This is set of lines that are least animalistic. **Answer choice C is correct.**



Questions 41-45: READING

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Huckleberry was cordially hated and dreaded by all the mothers of the town because he was idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad – and because all their children admired him so, and delighted in his forbidden company, and wished they dared to be like him.

5 Tom was like the rest of the respectable boys because he envied Huckleberry’s outcast condition, and was under strict orders not to play with him. So he played with him every time he got a chance.

10 Huckleberry was always dressed in the cast-off clothes of full-grown men, and they were always fluttering rags. His hat was a vast ruin with a wide piece cut out of its brim; his coat, when he wore one, hung nearly to his heels, and had the buttons far down the back; only one suspender supported his trousers; the seat of the trousers bagged low and contained nothing; the fringed legs dragged in the dirt when not rolled up.

15 Huckleberry came and went at his own free will. He slept on doorsteps in fine weather, and in empty hogsheads in wet; he did not have to go to school or church, or call any being master, or obey anybody; he could go fishing or swimming when and where he chose, and stay as long as it suited him; nobody forbid him to fight; he could sit up as late as he pleased; he was always the first boy who went barefoot in the spring. He never had to wash, nor put on clean clothes; he could swear wonderfully. In a word, everything that goes to make life precious, that boy had. So thought every hampered, harassed, respectable boy in St. Petersburg.

Adapted from Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, in Wordscapes, Barry Maybury, Oxford University Press (1970) pp. 98-99.

QUESTION 41 ANSWER EXPLANATION

41. The mothers of the town disliked Huckleberry because they thought he was
- (A) daring and noisy
 - (B) idle and wicked
 - (C) admirable and lawless

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The answer to this question can be easily found in the first sentence of the passage which states “Huckleberry was cordially hated and dreaded by all the mothers of the town because he was idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad.” From reading this sentence, you can tell that answer choice **B** is correct. This sentence explicitly stated that the mothers of the town hated Huckleberry because he was idle and implies that he was wicked (which means evil or morally bad). Answer choice **A** is incorrect because it does not say that the mothers disliked him for being daring and noisy. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because even though the mothers disliked him because they thought he was lawless; the mothers did not dislike him because they thought he was admirable. Their children thought Huckleberry was admirable and they disliked him because they thought the opposite of him.



QUESTION 42 ANSWER EXPLANATION

42. The boys envied Huckleberry because
- (A) he was respectable to others
 - (B) he was allowed to roam freely
 - (C) he had to go to school everyday

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The question is asking you why the boys envied Huckleberry. Answer choice **A** is incorrect because Huckleberry was never respectful towards others. The other boys were respectable, not Huckleberry, who was bad, lawless, and vulgar. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because it explicitly states in the third paragraph that “he did not have to go to the school or church.” So, the boys would not envy Huckleberry since he did not go to school every day. Answer choice **B** is correct because the boys envied “Huckleberry’s outcast condition,” which allowed him to roam freely and do whatever he wanted whenever he wanted. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 43 ANSWER EXPLANATION

43. When Tom played with Huckleberry it showed that he
- (A) liked respectable boys
 - (B) loved to wear cut-off clothes
 - (C) did not agree with the mothers

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. Answer choice **A** is incorrect because Huckleberry is described as “idle, and lawless, and vulgar” on line 2 of the passage so because Tom played with him it showed that he liked the opposite of respectful boys. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because the text does not indicate that Tom prefers that style of clothes but focuses more on the freedoms that Huckleberry has. Answer choice **C** is correct because lines 6-7 describe how Tom disobeyed the orders given to him by his parents which banned him from playing with Huckleberry saying “[Tom] was under strict orders not to play with him. So he played with him every time he got a chance.” **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 44 ANSWER EXPLANATION

44. The expression “the seat of the trouser bagged low and contained nothing” (lines 12-13) suggests that his pants were
- (A) empty
 - (B) oversized and not well supported
 - (C) baggy at the bottom and loose

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills and ability to use context clues. You want to try to picture what the phrase “the seat of the trouser bagged low and contained nothing.” Answer choice **A** is incorrect because even though it says that the seat of the trouser contained nothing, it is not empty because his legs are still inside of it. It just means it is very big and oversized. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because the trousers were not baggy at the bottom, they seemed to be more baggy at the top and “only one suspender supported his trousers.” It does not specify where they were baggy, they were just large and oversized as a whole. Answer choice **B** is correct because the pants were oversized and not well supported since they only were held up by one suspender and dragged in the dirt not rolled up. This is the best answer choice. **Answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 45 ANSWER EXPLANATION

45. The “respectable” boys (line 24) thought that their lives were
- (A) happy
 - (B) enjoyable
 - (C) miserable

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills and ability to use context clues. Both answer choices **A** and **B** are incorrect because they are synonyms (meaning they have similar definitions) that are saying the boys are pleased or full of joy with their lives. However, the text describes how they “envied Huckleberry’s outcast condition” (line 6) meaning they wished they had his freedoms and how Huckleberry has “everything that goes to make life precious” (line 23). These context clues are showing you that **Answer Choice C is correct** because the boys were jealous of Huckleberry and miserable or not happy with their lives.



Questions 46-50: READING

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

5 Perhaps the most colourful and popular of all insects are the butterflies and moths. You can see butterflies flitting around in the daytime, feeding on nectar from flowers. Moths are generally active at night, and are usually observed when they enter a room or are attracted by an electric light.

10 The life of a butterfly or moth is remarkable because the adult, which we see fluttering around the garden, develops from a long cylindrical creature called a caterpillar. Caterpillars can be seen crawling over the leaves of trees and other plants. But where do caterpillars come from?

15 Adult butterflies and moths lay eggs. These are typically white or yellow, resembling tiny beads, and are usually found in clusters or rafts. You may find them stuck to the underside of leaves of plants, such as the croton or citrus trees (e.g. orange or lime). The egg hatches into a **larva**, a stage in an animal's life that is unlike the adult. The larva of butterflies and moths is called a caterpillar. This is the feeding stage for the organism. The caterpillars eat a diet of green leaves, and then they settle and change into a pupa (also called a chrysalis).

20 The pupa might look like the 'resting stage', but inside the pupa a lot is happening: the cells, tissues and organs are being rearranged to form the adult. Finally, the adult butterfly or moth emerges from the pupa.

*Adapted from F. Dalgety, C. Draper and D. Sang,
Integrated Science for Caribbean Schools,
Heinemann Education Publishers (2002), p. 50.*

QUESTION 46 ANSWER EXPLANATION

46. Butterflies feed mostly on
(A) nectar
(B) leaves
(C) flowers

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The question is asking you what butterflies feed on (or eat). When looking for the answer in the passage, underline where you find the answer. The second sentence of the first paragraph states that "You can see butterflies...feeding on nectar from flowers." It is easy to get confused and think the answer is answer choice C, flowers, but if you read the sentence carefully the butterflies feed on the nectar from the flowers, not the flower itself. Butterflies do not feed on leaves, caterpillars do. **Answer choice A is correct.**

A helpful strategy for reading comprehension passages is to read the questions first so that you know what to look for and can underline the answers you find as you go.

QUESTION 47 ANSWER EXPLANATION

47. Which of the following BEST shows the stages of butterfly's life cycle?
(A) Eggs → pupa → chrysalis → butterfly
(B) Eggs → caterpillar → pupa → butterfly
(C) Eggs → pupa → caterpillar → butterfly



This question is testing your reading comprehension skills and ability to put events in chronological order. The life cycle of the butterfly starts on paragraph three. As you read through, underline and number the stages as you see them. The first stage of a butterfly's life cycle is the egg (which you can find in the first sentence of the third paragraph). The second stage is the larva stage, called a caterpillar. This stage is described in the third and fourth sentences of the third paragraph. The third stage is the pupa or chrysalis stage. The passage states that the caterpillars "settle and change into a pupa (also called a chrysalis). Finally, the pupa becomes a butterfly, as stated in the last sentence of the passage.

Answer choice **A** is incorrect because pupa and chrysalis are the same thing. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because it flips the pupa and caterpillar stages. Therefore, **answer choice B is correct.**

QUESTION 48 ANSWER EXPLANATION

48. Butterflies are different from moths because they

- (A) lay eggs but moths do not
- (B) settle and change into pupa
- (C) are more active during daylight

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. If you look back at the passage, try to find where it talks about moths. In the first paragraph, it talks about both moths and butterflies. The second sentence states that "You can see butterflies flitting around in the daytime," and the third sentence states that "Moths are generally active at night." From this, we can conclude that butterflies are different from moths because they are more active during the daylight. Thus, answer choice **C** is correct. Answer choice **A** is incorrect because the first sentence of the third paragraph states that adult butterflies AND moths lay eggs. So, that cannot be a difference. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because it first states that the larva of butterflies AND moths are called caterpillars and then states that those caterpillars change into pupa. This means that both the butterflies and the moths do this and it is not a difference between the two. **Answer choice C is correct.**

QUESTION 49 ANSWER EXPLANATION

49. Why is the pupa stage not really a "resting stage"?

- (A) This is when several changes take place.
- (B) This is when the chrysalis emerges.
- (C) This is when eggs are being hatched.

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The question is asking you why the pupa stage is not really a "resting stage" even though it is often called that. If you read through the passage, you can see that this answer can be found in the last paragraph of the passage that states "The pupa might look like the 'resting stage', but inside the pupa a lot is happening: the cells, tissues and organs are being rearranged to form the adult." This statement is describing the changes that take place during the pupa stage. Therefore, answer choice **A** is correct. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because even though the pupa stage is where the chrysalis emerges, it does not say why this stage would not be referred to as a resting stage. Answer choice **C** is incorrect because eggs hatch in the larva stage, not the pupa stage. **Answer choice A is correct.**

QUESTION 50 ANSWER EXPLANATION

50. Which of the following is the BEST title for this passage?

- (A) The life cycle of the butterfly
- (B) The growth of moths
- (C) The similarity of moths and butterflies

This question is testing your reading comprehension skills. The title of a passage describes the main idea of the passage using only a few words. This passage spoke about the life cycle of butterflies and moths. Answer choice **A** is incorrect because while the passage did describe the life cycle of the butterfly, it also described the life cycle of the moth. Answer choice **B** is incorrect because while it talked about the growth of moths, it also talked about the growth of butterflies. **Answer choice C is correct** because the main idea of the passage was the similarity of moths and butterflies.

