Cambridge Primary Checkpoint

ENGLISH
Paper 1
SPECIMEN PAPER
Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page. Write in dark blue or black pen.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question. Suggestions for how long to spend on each section are given in the booklet.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.
The Red Fox

The largest of all vulpine foxes, the red fox is the most successful, and certainly the most recognisable. A doglike animal, its adult mass can vary between three and fourteen kilograms. The males are, on average, ten to fifteen percent heavier than the females, although the considerable size differences between individuals in this species make it difficult to use this as a guideline.

Body length typically varies between 82 and 110 centimetres, of which a prominent bushy tail accounts for about a third. The tail is useful as a counterbalance while running and jumping. It also provides insulation and warmth in cold weather, and is used to communicate with other foxes. Other characteristic features of the red fox are its elongated muzzle, triangular ears, and luxurious coat of fur.

Foxes, like many other animals, employ digitigrade motion. That is, they walk and run on their toes, with their heels positioned off the ground, high up on the leg. This method of locomotion allows silent, swift, and agile movement, and can also be seen in cats, dogs, and horses.

Several of the fox’s bones are narrower than those of other dogs, and the limb bones are built much more lightly. The stomach of the fox is proportionately half as large as those of other canines. This reduction of weight allows it to run extremely quickly (trotting speed is between six and thirteen kilometres per hour, and speeds up to 72 kilometres per hour have been cited), and with great agility.

The fox pays a penalty for its smaller stomach in that it must eat more frequently. When eating, it will use its 42 teeth. These include prominent canines which hold prey, incisors for cutting and shearing meat, and molars for grinding up bones and vegetable matter.

1. What type of fox is the red fox?

.................................................................................................................................................... [1]

2. Why is it difficult to use size to tell a male fox from a female fox?

.................................................................................................................................................... [1]
3 Tick (✓) two boxes to show why the fox can move so quickly.

- Elongated muzzle
- Low weight
- Moves on its toes
- Prominent bushy tail
- Shape of ears

4 Rewrite the final paragraph to include the main points, using about 30 words.

5 Tick (✓) the best description of the text The Red Fox.

- It contains mostly facts.
- It contains mostly opinions.
- It contains about half facts and half opinions.
6 Compare these texts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Text 1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Text 2</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The red fox is certainly a beautiful creature to look at, with its large, bushy tail and thick, shiny fur. It can also move extremely quickly. In addition, it has 42 teeth, which is more than a human being has.</td>
<td>You'll just love the red fox. For starters, it’s got this great bushy tail and its fur is really thick and shiny. It also can move really fast! Another plus point is that it has the most incredible number of teeth – 42, 10 more than a human being. Can you believe that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information in both texts is the same but the language used is different. Tick (✓) the text you prefer to read.

Text 1

Text 2

Explain why you chose that text.

............................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ [1]
Read this text about Cotgrave Country Park, and then answer the questions.

Where is Cotgrave Country Park?

Cotgrave Country Park is located on the northern edge of the Nottinghamshire town of Cotgrave, some eight miles (12 kms) by road from Nottingham city centre.

What can I see and do?

The site includes woodland, wetland, lakes and grassland, and part of Grantham Canal runs through the park.

With around five kilometres of paths and trails, there are plenty of different routes for gentle or brisk walks, jogging or running. There is also an extensive orienteering course, for which a free leaflet is available on request. Most paths are stone surfaced and suitable for walkers, wheelchairs, prams and pushchairs, but please be aware that some of the lower lying paths may get wet and muddy during spells of bad weather.

There’s a wide variety of natural habitats at Cotgrave Country Park, including the lovely Heron Lake, conservation areas and a Nature Trail. There is also a horse-riding trail around the edge of the site.

Parking and facilities

The park is open from dawn until dusk. Parking is free. There is a height barrier (2.15 metres) at the entrance to the car park. There is bench seating at various locations around the park. At present there are no toilets or bad weather shelters at the park.

7 (a) Give two places in Cotgrave Country Park where visitors might see fish.

1 ..............................................................................................................................................

2 .............................................................................................................................................. [1]

(b) Cotgrave Country Park offers a range of activities for those visitors who want to keep fit. Name two of these.

1 ..............................................................................................................................................

2 .............................................................................................................................................. [1]
8  Tick (✓) two boxes to show which statements about Cotgrave Country Park are FALSE.

- The park has many paths and trails.
- The park is open overnight.
- Vehicles of any size can park.
- Visitors can’t go indoors when it rains.
- Visitor’s don’t have to pay to park.

9  Explain why walkers might experience difficulty during bad weather.

.................................................................................................................................................. [1]
..................................................................................................................................................
10 (a) What is the purpose of the subheadings in the text *Cotgrave Country Park*?

........................................................................................................................................... [1]

(b) In the text *The Red Fox*, paragraphs are used.

Draw lines to link each paragraph with its main topic described in the boxes.

1st paragraph  How the fox moves  [1]

2nd paragraph  Variations in size of the fox

3rd paragraph  How the fox uses one part of its body [1]
Section B: Writing

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

11 The reading texts The Red Fox and Cotgrave Country Park provide clear information in a way that is easy to read.

Write an information fact sheet on an area you know well for visitors who have not been there before. You could include information on places to visit and things to do there. Remember to:

- write about an area you know well
- inform, rather than persuade
- include a range of information.

PLANNING

Spend about five minutes making notes in this box. You might want to think about some headings you could use in your information text.

| Sentence structure   | [5] |              |     |
Write your information fact sheet here.
12 Join the underlined word in each of these sentences to match the correct word class.

- The red fox can be found in most parts of Britain. **preposition**
- The method of locomotion used by the red fox enables it to run **swiftly**. **adjective**
- The red fox has a luxurious coat of fur. **pronoun**
- It has a small stomach. **adverb**

13 (a) Underline the main clause in this sentence.

When eating, it will use its 42 teeth. **[1]**

(b) Rewrite this sentence.

Cotgrave Country Park has many paths and trails.

Include this clause.

which is in Nottinghamshire

Remember to add punctuation. Do not add or change any words.

[2]
14  (a) Change this sentence from the past to the present.

The park was open all day and many people visited.

(b) Complete the sentences by writing the passive forms of the verbs given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

Country parks (find) are found in many parts of the UK.

First, the visitors (drive) to the park by coach.

They (drop) at the main coach park.

Each visitor (escort) to the entrance of the park by a guide.

15 Correct two mistakes in this sentence. Do not change the meaning.

The woman walk very slow along the edge of the park.

16 Choose the type from simple, compound or complex to describe these sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Type of sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The red fox is a successful animal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As red foxes are very successful,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their numbers are likely to increase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17 Add **two** apostrophes to this sentence.

The parks visitors shouldn't be expected to pay for tickets.  

18 Add the missing punctuation to these sentences.

“Did you enjoy your visit to the nature reserve asked my friend

“Yes I replied there were lots of things to do.”

19 Reread this extract from the text **The Red Fox**.

Body length typically varies between 82 and 110 centimetres, of which a **prominent** bushy tail **accounts for** about a third.

Write other words or phrases that mean the same as the underlined words. Your new words must keep the meaning and make sense in the sentence.

**prominent** .................................................................

**accounts for** ..........................................................